



Impact of the drought in Ethiopia, causing loss of livestock and livelihood / Photo: Ethiopia Red Cross Society

Appeal №: n° MDRET027	Operations Update n° 1 Date of issue: 21 June 2022	Timeframe covered by this update: is 27 Feb 2022 to 31 May 2022
	Operation start date: 02 March 2022	Operation timeframe: 24 months and end date: 28 February 2024
Glide №: DR-2022-000168-ETH	IFRC Funding requirements: Federation-wide response funding requirements: to the confirmed: 8 million CHF	If Emergency Appeal/ One International Appeal operation, DREF amount initially allocated: 12.5 million CHF

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: There are well-coordinated movement partners in the country, they include the Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross Society, and Swiss Red Cross. The British and Canadian Red Cross are remote, active partners to ERCS and work in cooperation with the IFRC and other PNSs who are involved in the integrated drought response in different parts 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, and UNICEF, are Involved in the integrated response in different parts of the country.

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action: No major revisions made

Briefly indicate when the revision occurred and the nature of the change (i.e., outcome; budget; timeframe)

A. THE DISASTER AND THE RED CROSS RED CRESCENT RESPONSE TO DATE

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10 February 2022: The Somali Regional Government submits a request to ERCS appealing for support to respond to the drought.
- January 2022:** Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) conduct an in-depth assessment following the worsening of drought conditions in Somali region and in Borana and Moyale zones of Oromia region.
- 1 March 2022:** IFRC released [507,108 Swiss francs from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support the ERCS response in Somali region, and Borana and Moyale zones of Oromia region.
- 29 March 2022:** IFRC issues a [Federation-wide Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal](#) for 12.5 million Swiss francs to support 500,000 people in the worst affected zones of Oromia, Somali and in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) regions, for a period of 24 months.

Situation overview

The Horn of Africa

The eastern Horn of Africa region has experienced drought conditions following consecutive ailed rain seasons since late 2020 leading to significant impacts on production, vegetation, water resources, food insecurity, and livelihoods.

Food insecurity is rapidly worsening in Eastern Africa- an estimated 81.6 million people including IDPs, refugees, and host communities in rural and urban areas are facing high acute food insecurity. This represents [approximately a 39 percent increase](#) from the 58.6 million recorded in November 2021.

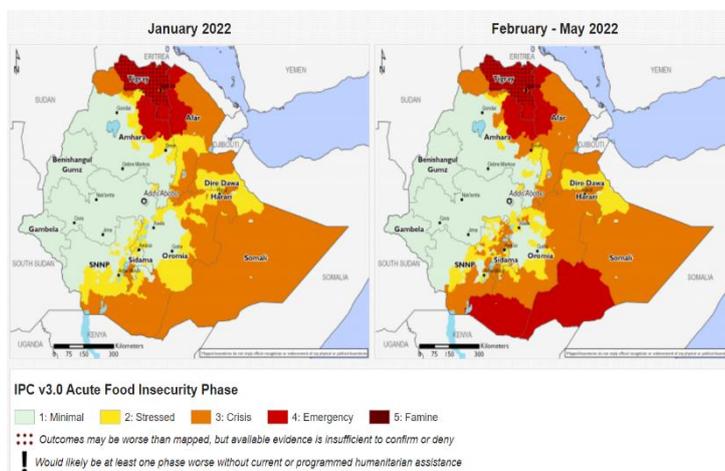
The overall food insecurity situation is expected to worsen across most countries in the region through the lean season while faced with multiple and overlapping shocks (drought, flooding, macroeconomic challenges, and conflict).

The nutrition situation in the region is critical, with approximately 7 million children under 5 years expected to be acutely malnourished in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia including more than 1.7 million with severe acute malnutrition. There is a high likelihood of the nutrition situation deteriorating in the next three months, exacerbated by the high unaffordability of nutritious diets and drought impacts.

From the funding requirement of this Emergency Appeal (EA), the current funding situation status stands at IFRC Secretariat coverage, CHF 1,452,769 (18%), and Federation Wide coverage of CHF 3,022,135 (24%). Thus, there is an urgent need for more funding to cover the remaining gap of CHF 9,477,865 (86%).

In Ethiopia

An estimated 8 million people in Oromia, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP), and Southwest regions are affected by drought and require food assistance following three consecutive below-average rainy seasons and high temperatures. Floods and conflicts have also contributed to making people less resilient to the impact of drought. Oromia and Somali regions are the most affected. [Around 3.4 million people in Oromia and 3.5 million people in Somali need humanitarian assistance.](#) In southern Ethiopia, around 175,000 people have been displaced because of drought. Households, along with their livestock, move to areas where they can look for better livelihood opportunities and water sources.



According to [UN OCHA 2](#), May 2022 report revealed that more than 8 million people are affected by the drought across the affected regions (Somali 3.5 million, Oromia 3.4 million, SNNP 1 million, and South-West 15,000 people), including 7.2 million severely food insecure and 4.4 million people need water assistance. Additionally, 2.1 million livestock have been reported dead, while at least 22 million livestock is at risk and are very weak and emaciated with no or little milk production.

The drought in Ethiopia has exacerbated existing fragilities by deepening food insecurity and malnutrition as well as straining communities' resources heavily reliant on the outputs from livestock. Livelihoods of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist populations have been decimated by the death of over 1.46 million livestock, with the burden most heavily felt by those in the Somali Region, accounting for 67 percent of this figure according to available data. Populations in Oromia, SNNP, and Southwest regions have not been immune to the burden of such shocks, with their livelihoods particularly vulnerable to the decreased market value of deteriorated animals and consequently, the reduced nutritional sources they offer.

Besides this, rainfall forecasts (local, regional, and global) for the March-May 2022 rainfall season pointed towards a below-average performance, especially in most drought-affected areas. While the seasonal rains normally start in March and peak in April, the forecasts pointed to the likelihood of a delayed start. By mid-March, most benefiting areas had not received any rains, and the distribution over space raise the concern of a likely fourth consecutive poor season that could lead to an unprecedented climate emergency in the region.

Summary of Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

Overview of Host National Societies

Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) maintains equal, independent, and neutral responsibility to reach all people in need in all parts of the country and has been called upon to respond in its capacity as an auxiliary to the Government. Immediate support to communities affected by the hunger crisis is part of its mandate, enshrined in the amended charter revised on 26 January 2018 for assisting people affected by natural disasters and conflict throughout the country. ERCS is a key national humanitarian actor and is present in all regions of Ethiopia through its network of 37 branches and 44,138 active volunteers, including 215 staff and

volunteers trained in cash and voucher assistance, 5 million members, and 6,000 Red Cross committees at the community level.

At the National Headquarters, operations are led by the Deputy Secretary-General, and an experienced technical team in the disaster preparedness and response department. ERCS has 16 trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and 229 Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs). Its auxiliary status ensures faster access and outreach to areas that are sensitive and where other humanitarian actors cannot easily access and reach. ERCS has been privileged by its local network, which fosters wide acceptance and reputation in the different communities and has not been constrained in terms of access across the entirety of affected regions of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society is also one of the national societies in Africa prioritized under the Africa Red Ready Initiative and has continued to strengthen its preparedness with the support of partnership engagement with the Netherlands Red Cross Society through the Response Preparedness II program focusing on the development of the Early Warning/Early Action systems and the Innovative Approaches to Response Preparedness (IARP).

ERCS has previous experience in responding to complex emergencies as well, including drought. Past operations that have been supported by the IFRC through the DREF and Emergency Appeal, and ERCS have been responding to the drought in Oromia and Somali regions since January 2022, conducting assessments, followed by response interventions supported by an [allocation of 507,108 CHF from the DREF](#). This comes after another response to conflict-derived food insecurity in the Amhara region of Ethiopia, [also supported by the DREF](#) between August and December 2021. The appeal operation strategy is aligned to the regional government of Somali and Oromia response plans as well as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) drought response plan and is therefore articulated to government priorities. The Movement drought assessment also relied upon secondary information from regional level integrated seasonal assessments conducted by the regional governments as well as from OCHA updates. The response is further coordinated with local governments at the grass root and country-level clusters with active Federation-wide participation in CVA and WASH clusters.

Overview of Partner National Societies, ICRC and IFRC

IFRC and membership: IFRC has a Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Ethiopia that also covers Djibouti and is supported by the African Regional Office in Nairobi. The delegation has technical staffing including an Operations Manager, Senior Partnerships and Resource Development Advisor, and a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) Officer. It also supports staff functions in the National Society, including an Operations Officer, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) Coordinator, and Finance Officer. IFRC cluster in addition to technical support to ERCS across the response, the cluster expands its contribution to strategic coordination with in-country Participating National Societies, the ICRC, and external actors, and actively engages in humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilization efforts underpinning the response. The IFRC Regional office operates as a platform for operational coordination and support services including finance, PMER, risk management, HR, logistics, communication, and resource mobilization

Red Cross Red Crescent Participating National Societies (PNS) are an integral part of the response to the drought in Ethiopia. and are expected to contribute either bilaterally or multilaterally under a Federation-Wide approach. There are several PNS present in the country, that support various operational areas across the country, including through the pre-existing Federation-wide Emergency Appeal on Ethiopia Crisis and its Humanitarian Consequences Emergency as coordinated by IFRC and targeting other parts of Ethiopia (as well as Sudan and Djibouti) affected by the Tigray Crisis and which are not covered by this drought operation. The in-country PNSs include the Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross,

Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross Society, and Swiss Red Cross. The British and Canadian Red Cross are remote, active partners to ERCS and work in cooperation with the IFRC and other PNSs.

The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) has a delegation in Addis Ababa and five sub-delegations, Gondar, Jigjga, Mekelle, Nekemte, and the Shire. In addition to its specific operations, it supports ERCS in different regions of the country through its annual Cooperation Programme. In response to the drought, ICRC has complemented its livestock vaccination program with the provision of animal feed for 20,000 vulnerable households.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in-country

ERCS is part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). It is represented in clusters and participates in inter-agency working group meetings for various sectors including Cash, Food Security, Nutrition, ES/NFI, Protection, and Education. It works with NHQ and at regional levels, works as well as with the NDRMC, and has led a national early warning task force and Cash Working, Group. ERCS participation in HCT, cluster system, and a working group is supported by IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent partner focal points at technical and strategic levels, in particular, the National Society is active with complimentary participation in WASH cluster co-attended by Netherlands Red Cross, and Austrian Red Cross; the Cash working group is co-attended by IFRC and Swiss RC, the Protection cluster by Danish RC.

The humanitarian country team structure in Ethiopia is covering all coordinating bodies due to the protracted multi-hazard crisis in the country. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and the Government through the NDRM co-lead the overall in-country coordination.

Multiple other international organizations are active in the response to the drought as well, and coordination by the regional government is very robust. All clusters are activated, and their regional governments have developed a drought response plan which has informed IFRC Emergency Appeal.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is a major partner of the Government in this operation as well. It carries out both relief and resilience interventions through cash and food aid modalities, and these are scaled up during the drought. ERCS has partnerships with other UN organizations in emergencies as well (some of which may not be specific to the drought) including UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and with non-UN organizations including Save the Children. These organizations have supported ERCS in operations including in northern Ethiopia (Afar, Amhara, and Tigray) and for COVID-19, as well as in recovery programs in Benishangul-Gumuz and SNNP regions. These partnerships also offer potential support to ERCS in the drought response.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Populations in Ethiopia frequently struggle with a confluence of recurring acute shocks: drought, seasonal flooding, food insecurity, pest outbreaks such as desert locusts, disease outbreaks including COVID-19, and limited access to health and WASH services. These ongoing challenges have led to chronic and sustained humanitarian needs, which are exacerbated by ongoing large-scale conflict and resultant displacement, contributing to sustained humanitarian needs and an ongoing complex emergency. Even if there is no revised assessment conducted by ERCS and IFRC the current overall food insecurity situation is expected to escalate and worsen across most countries in the regions through the lean season while faced with multiple and overlapping shocks (drought, flooding, macro-economic challenges, and conflict).

As a result, food insecurity will continue to persist and likely worsen with the failed rain in the next season being observed. Households are also likely to increase consumption-based coping strategies like reducing the

number of daily meals, eating less preferred foods, limiting adult intake so that children can have more, borrowing food from friends and relatives, and sale of more livestock and/or other productive assets. Critical nutrition outcomes will persist in children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the elderly, who are the most vulnerable. The current regional response plan appeals for immediate food relief for affected populations and the numbers are progressively increasing as the drought grows and more populations lose pastoral livelihoods.

Drought conditions following a third consecutive poor rainy season in late 2021 have [affected 8 million people](#) across southern and southeastern Ethiopia as of April, leading to critical water shortages and heightened needs for emergency food assistance. *The operational intervention sector strategy and target remained the same during the reporting period.*

Operation Risk Assessment

Below is a summary of the risk analysis report.

Known or anticipated risks	Mitigation measures
<p>Risks of armed conflict-The ongoing conflict and political insecurity in Oromia Borena Ethiopia could increase the vulnerability, insecurity, and safety of the public, staff, and volunteers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting close security assessments and check • Exchange of security information among partners • Application of ERCS and Red Cross partner' security regulations • Prepare and execute evacuation plan for RC staff and volunteers
<p>Risks of extreme climate event-The current drought could be extended and escalate in the same target regions to deteriorate the already exhausted food security and livelihood among farmers and pastoral community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using IARP and its partners to share early warning information to the community based on forecast • Preposition emergency and recovery relief items closer to operational areas
<p>Reputational risks: some people might raise the limitation of drought assistance in target regions as to comparing to other regions where ERCS currently operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the previous support given before the expansion of the drought in target regions • Parts of the Red Cross Movement, The partner's assistance underway (ICRC and others) through, food, and non-food

B. THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The overall objective is to expand immediate humanitarian assistance to 500,000 of the most affected people in this crisis, specifically targeting 200,000 in Southern Ethiopia for 24 months with early recovery and climate adaptation support. A multi-sectoral approach combining immediate humanitarian, recovery, and resilience-building initiatives will assist communities to adapt to evolving climate and environmental conditions, in line with IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

The operational intervention sector strategy and target remained the same during the reporting period.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

STRATEGIC AREAS OF FOCUS

 <p>Multi-purpose cash People reached: Male: TBD Female: TBD</p>		
Outcome 1. Ensure access to food and other basic needs through the provision of multipurpose cash grants to households		
Indicators:	Target	Current
<i>Number of households reached with a multi-purpose cash grant</i>	4200	Ongoing
Output 1.1: Improved access to food and other basic needs access through the provision of multipurpose Cash grants to HHs		
Indicators:	Target	Current
<i>Number of households reached with a multi-purpose cash grant</i>	4200	Ongoing
<i># of volunteers mobilized and trained on Cash & Voucher assistance programming</i>	200	45
. Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Cash Feasibility assessment was conducted in selected Kebeles of both Wachile and Kelafo woreda in their respective Oromia and Somali regions in which a sample of 50 HHs representing the total community/HHs in these kebeles was addressed. The quantitative data were collected using a standardized household questionnaire by professional volunteers from the woreda, technical staff from woreda government offices, zonal coordination office staff, and branch project focal person. For qualitative data, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) are used.</p> <p>Overall, the assessment result revealed one of the highly affected woredas in the target zone. 98% of the sample stated that their agricultural production has decreased significantly because of the low yield of the waterfall from the Shebelle River and crop failures, lost their livestock. Moreover, these communities are labeled as having fewer coping mechanisms as compared to other parts of the region. This has further aggravated and deteriorated their livelihood condition.</p> <p>The community-based targeting committee has been established by the branch in a few kebele as the kebeles are new and such committees were not functional. But in many kebeles the project staff used the existing committee and oriented them on beneficiary targeting, complaints handling related to CVA, and other cash-related activities. The targeting committees were composed of women representatives, religious leaders, youth representatives, and community elders. At each kebeles 1 committee with 7 members was established and received awareness on beneficiary targeting, amount of cash, and its usage. Totally 19 committees with 7 members were established and out of these 60 members were women and 73 were men. The committee selections were participatory, and they are those trusted by the whole community members.</p> <p>Cash beneficiary identification, selection, and registration were conducted by a committee and volunteers selected by the community through active participation and engagement of the community. Since the community members do not have any Id cards, the project staff and partners were preparing coupons for beneficiary identification during the cash distribution stage.</p> <p>Beneficiary targeting was conducted from Kelafo and Wacille woreda at all selected kebele, and those who do not have identification documents like kebele ID were given from kebele, with the support of woreda administration. 45 volunteers were trained and are engaging in the targeting process, and in the latter for</p>		

kobo toolbox detail beneficiaries' data registration. After the training provided on beneficiary registration tools and household profiles and data collection for volunteers, a total of 3000-targeted beneficiaries' households were conducted by volunteers in both the Somali and Oromia regions in their respective target woredas



Women Focus group Discussion for Cash Feasibility Assessment

Challenges

No challenge

Lessons Learned

To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out.



Livelihood

People reached:

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 2: Communities affected by disaster and crisis are provided with assistance to recover or strengthen their livelihoods and improved their food security

Indicators:	Target	Current
<i>Percent of target households affected by disaster and crisis are assisted to improve their livelihood & food security</i>	100%	Ongoing

Output 2.1: Improved the livelihood and food security of the target communities who are affected by disaster and crisis

Indicators	Target	Current
<i># Of farmers/households provided with livelihoods recovery assistance</i>	5,000	Ongoing
<i># Of farmers or groups supported by irrigation schemes</i>	1,000	Ongoing
<i># Of pastoral households provided with a stock of 5 milking goats each</i>	1,000	Ongoing
<i># Of farmers trained in agricultural production</i>	10,000	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

The effect of the drought is on a worsening trend in the Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) region of Somali and parts of Oromia and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) of Ethiopia. The drought prevalence is a result of the two main rainy seasons Ganna/GU rains (March-May) and the short rainy season (Hagayya/ 'Dyre') (October-November), which has been erratic and characterized by late onsets, below-average cumulative quantities, and poor distribution both in time and space in the Somali region (southern and eastern Somali region (6 zones)), southern Oromia region (4 zones) and SNNPR region (1 zone). Given the forecast for a poor March to May 2022 Gu/Gana season, The Famine Early Warning Systems widespread Crisis.



ERCS-IFRC Drought Response Project Inception Workshop participants

Thus, considering the severity of the drought effect, the Ethiopian Red Cross (ERCS) in partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) launched a project drought response to be implemented in Somalia and Oromia region from February 24 to August 31/22. Accordingly, an inception workshop was conducted in Addis Ababa, ERCS training center with the implementing regional branches.

Subsequently, the discussion was made on the project activities including how cash transfers can be conducted in Somali and Borena, the number of beneficiaries on CVA, woreda selection, malnutrition screening, WASH materials, and provision of pieces of training.

Participants from the Somali regional branch raised a concern about the availability of financial service providers (FSP) and the number of beneficiaries. Nevertheless, the discussion was done between ERCS and the commercial bank of Ethiopia to transfer the cash to the targeted area to ensure the beneficiaries their cash on time and safely. Moreover, the IFRC manager mentioned that there is positive confirmation on the project extension on the Appeal project and additional woreda's and beneficiaries will be addressed subsequently. The two regions raised their concern about accessing financial service providers. Mr. Yesuf and the DRM manager advised communicating Commercial Bank of Ethiopia at Addis and branches in the implantation woredas/ districts for their support of CTP.

Participants from Oromia regional branch mentioned their concerns after the identification of malnourished children, and what will be the next action to consider. The ERCS manager explained that, at times, ERCS is not involved in the management of malnutrition cases but rather in identification and linkage to concerned offices/health facilities. The project focal person and IFRC manager also supported this solution. After a break, the Cash coordinator and CEA coordinator Mr. Muluken provided a brief introduction to how the branches can facilitate their activities. Following that, presentation on the quarterly-based IFRC reporting format was conducted by IFRC PMER, and a discussion was conducted on unclear points.

Challenges

Activities just started, no challenges.

Lessons Learnt

To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out.



Health

People reached:

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 3: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced through integrated health services

Indicators:	Target	Current
Percent of target communities reduced immediate health risks through integrated health services	80%	Ongoing

Output 1.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.

Indicators	Target	Current
# Of people reached with Community-based disease control and health promotion.	30,000	Ongoing
# of mothers trained, and capacity supported in (IYCF)	20,000	Ongoing
# of sachets of ORS will be distributed to referral facilities	1,000,000	Ongoing
# of people reached with integrated emergency health services	100,000	Ongoing
# of volunteers trained in integrated health skills (CBHFA, BFA, RCCE, PSS).	300	Ongoing
# Volunteers trained on MUAC screening, assessment levels of dehydration, & referral pathways	300	45
# of volunteers trained in health first Aid including nutrition	20	20

Progress towards outcomes

65 health extension workers and volunteers were trained in nutrition and communities-based screening and are giving awareness to people on healthy child and infant feeding practices. Training related to nutrition was given in Kelafo and Wachile woreda, especially on IYCF-E which concerns the protection and support of safe and appropriate feeding for infants and young children in all types of emergencies, to safeguard their survival, health, and growth. These volunteers are moving from kebele to kebele and conducting community-based health first Aid services like malnutrition screening and MHPSS service to the community. In addition to this RCCE and Covid-19 Prevention, training was provided for these volunteers selected from each intervention Kebeles. These volunteers are deployed to their respective kebeles to do community mobilization and awareness-raising regarding Covid-19 prevention measures and they will conduct rumor tracking and RCCE for the coming 2 months (June-July).



Figure 1 Volunteers training



Figure 2 Volunteers training

Challenges

Activities just started, no challenges.

Lessons Learnt

To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out.

**WASH****People reached:**

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 4. Communities affected by disaster and crisis have increased access to appropriate, sustainable, and integrated water, sanitation, and hygiene services

Indicators:	Target	Current
Percent of affected communities who are reached and have access to appropriate & sustainable integrated water, sanitation & hygiene services	80%	Ongoing

Output 4.1: Improved access to food and other basic needs access through the provision of multipurpose Cash grants to HHs

Indicators:	Target	Current
# Of people are provided with access to safe drinking water	200,000	Ongoing
# of households provided with water treatment chemicals/filters & use sensitization	40,000	Ongoing
# of households (people) provided with Emergency WASH materials	20,000	Ongoing
# of households provided with hygiene promotion to support the reduction in the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases	100,000	Ongoing
# of households educated on community-level household sanitation & waste disposal practices.	10,000	Ongoing
# of people reached with integrated wash activities	500,000	Ongoing
# of volunteers mobilized and trained in integrated WASH skills	300	60
# of WASH assessments conducted (in the region)	3	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Sixty (60) Volunteers selected from the 10 intervention kebeles are trained on PHAST. These volunteers are equipped with community mobilization and awareness-raising regarding hygiene and sanitation. The volunteers are deployed to conduct hygiene promotion activities for the coming 2 months within their respective intervention kebeles.

Challenges

Activities just started, no challenges.

Lessons Learned

To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out.

**Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)****People reached:**

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 5: Communities affected by disaster and crisis become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive through the provision of services that meet the needs and rights of the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Current
Percent of target affected by disaster and crisis communities who are assisted by protection services	100%	Ongoing

Output 2.1: improved the community peace, safe and inclusive through the provision of protection services

Indicators	Target	Current
# of individuals provided with dignity kits	10,000	Ongoing

# of Materials Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials distributed	TBD	Ongoing
# of volunteers mobilized and trained on PGI Minimum Standards	100	69
# of assessments conducted on the specific needs of the affected population based on criteria from the IFRC PGI Minimum standards and toolkit	TBD	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

The primary target of the IFRC and ERCS humanitarian response is addressing the most vulnerable group of the affected communities such as people with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women, female and child-headed households, unaccompanied and separated minors/children, minority groups, old age people, etc. in an emergency without any discrimination. There is limited knowledge and understanding about how to recognize and integrate PGI in general and SGBV, child protection, PSEA, disability, and diversity inclusion. According to the IFRC minimum standard for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies, ERCS staff and volunteers must receive a briefing on SGBV, PSEA, Child protection, Code of Conduct, disability, and diversity inclusion. Hence, the rationale of the training is to bridge this gap and enhance the knowledge, skills, and awareness of ERCS staff and volunteers about PGI and to improve the humanitarian response interventions, more specifically drought response interventions, in Kelafo and Borana, in both Somali and Oromia region.

Thus, to enhance the knowledge, skills, attitudes, etc. of ERCS staff and volunteers and staff sensitization training on SGBV, child protection, and PSEA is given to all 69 volunteers who have engaged in different service provisions and awareness-raising under the project. These volunteers are those who have taken other training and have already been selected from the intervention kebeles. These volunteers are equipped with the RCRC movement code of conduct regarding SGBV, Child protection, PSEA, and the referral pathways whenever any case is reported. All volunteers under the project will be involved in these activities and conduct Protection awareness needs screening, and support referral pathways throughout the project life cycle.

Psychological First Aid (PFA) training is also being given to the volunteers. This training will increase the capacity of the volunteers to give Psychological First Aid services to the drought-affected communities for the coming 2 months.



Training participants when they were attending the training

Training Participants having a group discussion

Challenges

Activities just started, no challenges.

Lessons Learnt

To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached:

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 6: Adopt standardized approaches for community engagement and accountability – including the collection of community feedback to understand their perspectives, as well as promote their participation in decision-making, and implementation of the response

Indicators:	Target	Current
% Compliance & feedback received and get a response	100%	

Output 1.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.

Indicators	Target	Current
# of Periodic contextual assessments conducted	Need base	1
# of Engagement and involvement of all stakeholders conducted	Need base	Ongoing
# of complaints feedback mechanism established (19 target kebeles)	19	Ongoing
# of working with a diverse community group established & engaged (per target Kebele)	19	19

Output 1:3 Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Indicators	Target	Current
Number of people reached with RFL services (Target: based on needs)	Need base	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

The community-based targeting committee has been established by the branch in all 19 target kebele. These committees have been oriented on beneficiary targeting, complaints feedback handling related mechanisms to the beneficiary selection process, CVA, cash-related activities, and the overall project implementation process. The targeting committees were composed of women representatives, religious leaders, youth representatives, and community elders. At each kebele, 1 committee with 7 members was established and received awareness on beneficiary targeting, amount of cash, usage, and compliance feedback mechanism.



Community-based targeting committee being received orientation

Challenges

Activities just started, no challenges.

Lessons Learnt

To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out.



Risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery

People reached:

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 7. Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas adopt climate risk-informed and environmentally responsible values and practices and are better prepared to respond to disasters

Indicators:	Target	Current
Number of households reached with a multi-purpose cash grant	100%	Ongoing

Output 1.1: Improved access to food and other basic needs access through the provision of multipurpose Cash grants to HHs

Indicators:	Target	Current
# of people sustain and linked to longer-term resilience programming	200,000	Ongoing
# of people mobilized to conduct community-based risk reduction	200,000	Ongoing
# of community awarded on micro activities and community messaging	200,000	Ongoing

. Progress towards outcomes

No major activity implemented

Challenges

Activities just started, no challenges.

Lessons Learned

To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out. sons learnt.



National Society Strengthening

People reached:

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 2: Communities affected by disaster and crisis are provided with assistance to recover or strengthen their livelihoods and improve their food security

Indicators:	Target	Current
Percent of target households affected by disaster and crisis are assisted to improve their livelihood & food security	100%	Ongoing

Output 2.1: Improved the livelihood and food security of the target communities who are affected by disaster and crisis

Indicators	Target	Current
National society preparedness readiness and response plan developed (Annually)	2	Ongoing
ERCS One country plan and National plan developed (annually)	2	Ongoing
# Drought-affected regions ERCS branches capacitated	3	Ongoing
# of FA kits supplied to emergency health centers branches	5,000	Ongoing
# of volunteers mobilized and trained on PGI Minimum Standards	100	Ongoing
# of volunteers and staff involved in the operation to receive briefings on PSEA and Code of Conduct, and they sign it	100	Ongoing
# Of volunteers and staff mobilized, trained, and deployed on minimum CEA actions	300	69

Progress towards outcomes

This operation targeted to engage 300 volunteers, however, currently a total of 69 volunteers receive training by integrating a multi-thematic 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, a multi-

<p>thematic integrated approach was implemented to ensure the volunteer's capacity, and the volunteers were briefed on their roles, risks, and functions.</p> <p>The IFRC cluster office provided adequate technical coordination and support to the operation of both multilateral and bilateral components' and sustained a full-time head of Delegate, operation manager, Partnerships and Resource Development advisor, and senior PMER officer to IFRC.</p>		
Challenges		
Activities just started, no challenges.		
Lessons Learnt		
To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out.		
 <p>Coordination and Partnerships People reached: Male: TBD Female: TBD</p>		
<p>Outcome 8. Ensure that the response is coordinated with members under the Federation-wide approach; with the ICRC and external partners including respective regional governments, and other humanitarian stakeholders (UN and INGOs).</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Current
<i>The proportion of coordination sessions or meetings conducted</i>		Ongoing
<p>Output 1.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.</p>		
Indicators	Target	Current
<i># of Coordination of the response through a Federation Wide approach session conducted</i>	8	Ongoing
<i># of Strengthening Movement Cooperation & Membership Coordination session conducted</i>	8	Ongoing
<i># of Strategic partnerships communication, and humanitarian diplomacy in place</i>	8	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>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 drought response, livelihood, Cash, WASH, Protection, and CWG clusters.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 made 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.</p>		
Challenges		

Activities just started, no challenges.		
Lessons Learnt		
To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out.		
 Secretariat People reached: Male: TBD Female: TBD		
Outcome 9: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Current
<i>The proportion of effectiveness and coordination sessions conducted</i>	100%	Ongoing
Output 9.1: Strengthening the effectiveness & coordination of the disaster response		
Indicators:	Target	Current
<i># Of Strategic partnerships and coordination sessions conducted per quarter</i>	8	Ongoing
<i># Of Operations coordination, implementation, and reporting session conducted per quarter</i>	8	Ongoing
. Progress towards outcomes		
The operation appeal and implementation strategies were developed consultatively with all FW stakeholders. The operation developed an implementation plan, data, and reporting coordination tools. The operation was fully integrated into the Federation-wide and movement routine coordination structures.		
Challenges		
Activities just started, no challenges.		
Lessons Learned		
To be confirmed based on activities still to be carried out.		

D. Financial Report

The financial report is to be submitted in the 6-month operations update.

Contact information

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

- IFRC Regional Office for Africa Philip Kahuho, PMER Manager, Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org, Phone: +254 732 203 081

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

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.