



Ethiopian RC staff and volunteers from ERCS website 15.12.2022

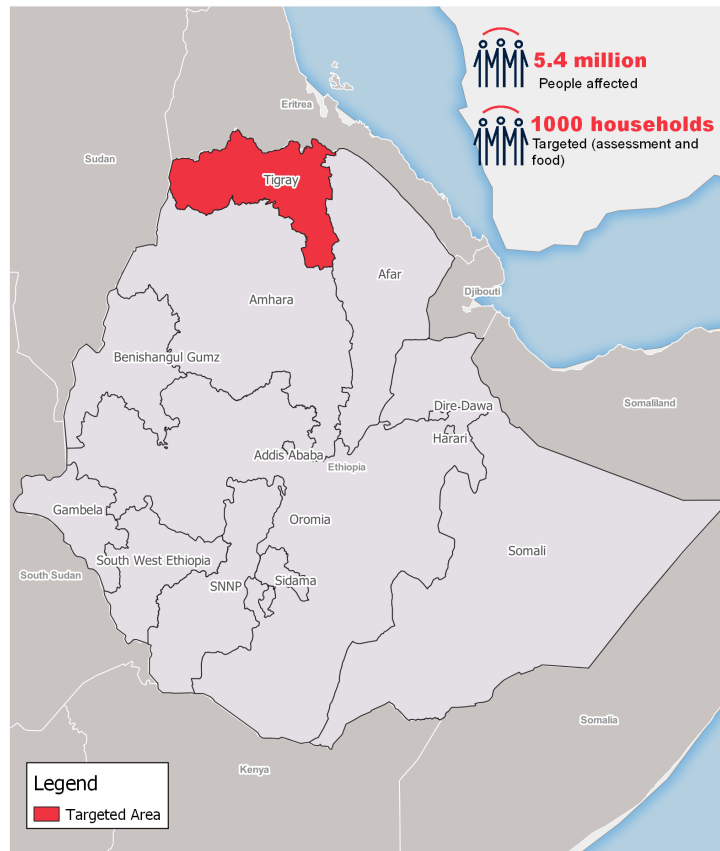
Appeal: MDRET029	DREF Allocated: CHF 171,007	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Complex Emergency
Glide Number: CE-2022-000375-ETH	People Affected: 5,400,000 people	People Targeted: 5,000 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 2022-12-15	Operation End Date: 2023-03-31	Operation Timeframe: 3 months
	Targeted Areas:	Tigray	

Description of the Event



Ethiopia, Tigray Emergency

12/12/2022 • CE-2022-000375-ETH MDRET029



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: GADM, Bounding Box, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



Tigray Map

What happened, where and when?

On 02 November 2022 A peace treaty entitled Agreement for Lasting Peace through a Permanent Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GoE) and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) was signed between the two parties, agreeing to a "permanent cessation of hostilities" to end the two-year Tigray War. Following the signature of the Agreement, humanitarian access to Tigray is slowly opening and it is critical to assess and scale up assistance in newly accessible areas, not only to save lives but to build confidence with local communities and returnees, authorities, and donors that assistance can be sustained at scale. On 13 November 2022, the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission held a meeting with Implementing Partners to come up with modalities of discharging their respective responsibilities reaching out the Northern Ethiopia conflict affected population. The Ethiopian Government and Donor Partners reached on mutual agreement on emergency management upon the launching of full access to enclosed areas of the Northern Ethiopia and resume the multi-sectoral response operations on sense of urgency. On 28 November 2022, as many partners, ERCS raised a rapid situational report underlining ERCS actions limited by the access and security challenges which was slowly opening. Although the peace agreement was signed on 2nd November, access is only gradually opening up and is still sporadic. Indeed, on 2nd December, the UN's health body stated that "significant parts of the country" are still inaccessible with fighting still ongoing, and the peace agreement appears not to have halted the fighting entirely." For instance, first UNHCR's convoy effectively started early December, allowing humanitarian organisation real access only a week ago as stated in the UNHCR report published 9 December 2022. Aligned with the OCHA situational report on 6 December showing a gap in the response in the Country, the two-year conflict in Tigray has had a devastating toll on communities and people's livelihoods, making it difficult to meet their basic needs, and civilian infrastructure,

including health facilities, schools, roads, bridges, water and sanitation facilities, and electricity systems have been destroyed or severely damaged. Millions of people were displaced internally and by cross-borders and a result of the conflict, but there are signs that some internally displaced people are starting to return to their place of origin. However, when they do return, many face challenges to find secure shelter or livelihoods and access to health or educational services all of which have a significant impact on the mental wellbeing of many families. Basic needs such as food, shelter, safe access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), basic lifesaving health services, and critical non-food items (NFIs) are urgent for all in the North and communities and returning IDPs need early recover support.

Scope and Scale

There has been lack of humanitarian access to Tigray region and communication have been shut down for nearly two years, which has resulted in limited information on the scale of the needs. The Ethiopian RC has had sporadic contact with its Branches in Tigray during the two-year conflict, but with the signing of the peace agreement, information flow has improved and reports on humanitarian needs are coming in and they have already initiated preliminary assessments. According to the OCHA Situation report for Tigray on 6 December, the entire region is hard to reach with population's access to humanitarian assistance and services being highly restricted. The security situation in the area is still volatile. The Ethiopian Red Cross with its regional, zonal and woreda branches are well positioned to distribute immediate life-saving assistance to difficult to reach areas and to conduct rapid and comprehensive multi-sectoral assessment with support from the National Office, the IFRC, PNSs and ICRC. While access constraints have previously limited detailed assessments, current information indicates that approximately 5.4 million people in Tigray are in need of humanitarian assistance. According to WFP, Emergency Food Security Assessment in August 2022, Food insecurity in Tigray increased by six percentage points between November 2021 and June 2022. Eighty-nine (89) percent of the surveyed households are classified as food insecure and 47 % are severely food insecure. Furthermore, over 75 percent of the households reported that they do not have access to markets and 85 percent reported that they do not use markets due to lack of cash to purchase food, the report states. Diversity of the needs include several factors and consequences linked together and establishing the Tigray one of the most complex crises in the continent for around 3 years. Migration in the Tigray coming from conflict and climate challenges have increased socio-economical and protection challenges. Deterioration of the situation over the time has impacted the population health access and several epidemic since 2022 contributed to slow down the recovery effort and the nutrition challenge.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	N/A

Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation

Tigray has just opened up for access, so no previous IFRC funded operations were conducted there in the recent years. However, some operational learnings can be drawn from other Northern regions' interventions, and learnings from implementation processes in country are also integrated to strengthen the approach. The lessons learned were related to the procurement, targeting process, community engagement integration to the response and operational imperative.

- Under the population movement response MDRET019, the NFI procurement process should have started earlier as it was the reason for delayed implementation and request for no cost extension. This, however, was due to delayed signing process of the project agreement. ERCS have put a system in place to enable processing of emergency procurement.
- The operation will need to include BCP and exit strategy for a more proactive response and adaptation to changing context. This could include BDRT deployment/support to implement activities in case the mobilized team in the branches are declared unavailable due to other issues like during the MDRET028 implementation. In addition to flexible HR deployment, the flexibility should also include measures to adapt to any risks. ERCS adjusted its response to accommodate risks associated to this operation by extending its implementation period and measures to ensure COVID-19 regulations are followed during the response.
- The response in a migration context as experienced under MDRET023, should consider the possibility that for some of the beneficiaries there will not be official identification documents and anticipation should be done to proactively find a solution in agreement with communities and local authorities.
- Coordination with partners should also be strengthened to support this intervention as learned from previous operations.
- More emphasis should be put on the feedback mechanism during assessment and response to maximize service delivery. These challenges were more general than activities for the MDRET025 operation.

Current National Society Actions

National Society Readiness

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) was established in 1935; The National Society is responsible for providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by natural disasters and conflict throughout the country. The main auxiliary role of ERCS is to supplement the government in the fulfilment of its responsibility to address the vulnerabilities that exist in the country.

As such, ERCS has responded to the crisis in northern Ethiopia, and its humanitarian consequences across other parts of the country since its onset in November 2020. They carried out initial assessments inside Tigray region since 9 December 2021 before other humanitarian stakeholders were able to have access. ERCS has been involved in responding to a ranging of humanitarian needs for displaced populations in the most affected areas. This has included basic first aid, pre-hospital care, ambulance services, support to health services, distribution of essential household items and emergency shelter, disbursement of multi-purpose cash grants, provision of in-kind food assistance, livelihoods support, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services; and engaging in Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

Tigray Region branches, Northwestern Zone branch office was established four decades ago and serving the most vulnerable even in very critical periods like the current conflict situation. ERCS has been supporting people who were affected by different natural and man-made disasters. In addition to disaster response activities, it has been implemented various development and humanitarian project activities which contributed to the National resilient community endeavors. Even though the needs were enormous, the branch office played great support to respond immediate needs of those who are most vulnerable.

The partnership building ERCS made with many stakeholders so far will enable the organization to provide quality service for affected communities, in the fulfilment of its responsibility to address the vulnerabilities in the country. At the National Headquarters (NHQ) level, response activities are led by the Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) department which support a re-

	gional and zonal representation, which are present in all regions of Ethiopia. This comprises a network of 11 regional and 37 zonal branches, 2,176 staff members, 44,700 volunteers, 6,000 Red Cross committees at community level, and 5 million fee paying members).
Resource Mobilization	ERCS is working with Danish Red Cross to mobilize resources required for food distribution.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	ERCS has distributed essential food items in Tigray with support from Danish Red Cross and ICRC last week (week 48). This includes food distribution to 1000 HH and plans to distribute to an additional 3000 HH and NFI distribution to 2000 HH.
Health	ERCS has ongoing activities in health, sanitation and PSS supported by the Danish Red Cross in Shire and Mekele. ERCS continues to operate its ambulance services in Tigray and operates its pharmacies (although with limited medicines).
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	PGI is integrated into all the actions undertaken by ERCS interventions both in emergency and non-emergency situations. ERCS is currently working on integrating PGI into its emergency response that addresses violence, discrimination and exclusion.
Community Engagement And Accountability	ERCS has a CEA guideline adopted from IFRC. Currently the approach is widely used by ERCS HQ and branches by integrating CEA in the entire program cycle. The National Society has its own coordinator at ERCS HQ and many trained staff members and volunteers at all levels.
Assessment	ERCS has provided continuous situational updates from Tigray region throughout the crisis. Updates have been focusing on specific sectors like provision of ambulance services and availability of medicines.
Coordination	Movement Coordination platforms are in place and ERCS is working with PNSs, IFRC and ICRC to ensure effective coordination. The partnership building ERCS made with many stakeholders so far will enable the organization to provide quality service for affected communities.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Ethiopia and Djibouti is providing technical support to ERCS for DREF application preparation and strategic coordination with PNSs.
ICRC	ICRC is informed of the DREF request and had indicated it will support with coordination, access, logistics and security.
Participating National Societies	The PNSs currently in the country include Austrian, Danish, German, Finnish, Italian, Netherlands and Swiss Red Cross Societies that have all been informed of DREF application. All PNSs in country have expressed interest in participating in the assessment for Tigray. The Danish Red Cross is currently supporting with food assistance distribution

to 1000 HH and plans to distribute to an additional 3000 HH and NFI distribution to 2000 HH as well as ongoing activities in health, sanitation and PSS activities in Shire and Mekele.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>On November 13th, National Disaster Risk Management Commission of Ethiopia held a meeting with Implementing Partners to come up with modalities of discharging their respective responsibilities reaching out the Northern Ethiopia conflict affected population. The Ethiopian Government and Donor Partners reached on mutual agreement on emergency management upon the launching of full access to enclosed areas of the Northern Ethiopia and resume the multi-sectoral response operations on sense of urgency. The Ethiopian Government and Donor Partners reached on mutual agreement on emergency management upon the launching of full access to enclosed areas of the Northern Ethiopia and resume the multi-sectoral response operations on sense of urgency.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>UN organs like UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, OCHA are actively working in Tigray. SCI, WVI, ZOA, LWF, CRC and GOAL, local NGOs like ANE have been working in response to emergency response including health, shelter, NFI and Food. UN organs like UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, OCHA are actively working in Tigray. SCI, WVI, ZOA, LWF, CRC and GOAL, local NGOs like ANE have been working in response to emergency response including health, shelter, NFI, protection and Food. Since 3 November 0,020MT of non-food supplies have been distributed to Tigray. Regarding the current response rate in Tigray, consolidated data are not yet clear but a National statement from OCHA release on 6 December 2022 has stated the current assistance coverage per sectors and gaps as of 30 November. Millions people are still in dire needs of various multisectoral assistance. Support provided by partners and ERCS need a top-up.</p>
Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?	
<p>The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) led by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and clusters are operational and meet regularly at national and regional levels. ERCS participates in clusters, ICCG and HCT with support from IFRC and PNSs. For all intervention strategies of this DREF, the ERCS will ensure coordination with Government authorities at all levels, relevant stakeholders, and thematic clusters to ensure complementarity, transparency, and coordination. As noted, ERCS will conduct PDM of the cash disbursement and will conduct lesson learnt workshop for reflective learning and improving on future programming.</p>	

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Livelihoods (food assistance)

According to WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment in August 2022, food insecurity in Tigray increased by six percentage points between November 2021 and June 2022. 89 percent of the surveyed households are classified as food insecure. Out of the total population, 42 percent are moderately food insecure and 47 percent are severely food insecure, with Central (98 percent), North-Western (95 percent), and South-Eastern Zones (90 percent) of Tigray experiencing the highest levels of food insecurity. Over 75 % of the households reported that they do not have access to markets and 85 percent reported that they do not use markets due to lack of cash to purchase food, the report states. The survey results show that 65 percent of the households in Tigray had poor consumption, 25 percent had borderline consumption and 10 percent had acceptable consumption. Both borderline and poor consumption are considered inadequate consumption in terms of diet quantity.

Decreased access to food parcel for local production resulting from climate/conflict/migrations led to less and less local food productions. Declining local production has immediate consequences on income generating activities of families with majority being farmers. Moreover, this has significantly increased the dependence to market supplies affected by price raising. Dependence to humanitarian assistance has continued in a context of low purchase power and poverty.

During the conflict period, farmers have been prevented from ploughing or harvesting, seeds for planting have been stolen, farm equipment has been looted, and livestock has been killed. Crops that were able to be sown have often been pillaged and destroyed.

Tigray region has been identified as one of the most drought-vulnerable crops-production regions. From FEWS-NET latest report forecast until January 2023, Tigray drought is still worst. The climate effect with drought increased and precipitation still be insufficient extend hazards on agropastoral production. The number of people to be assisted and livestock to be supported is increasing, leading to bad coping mechanism for minimum food assistance. According to OCHA report on 8 December 2022, since late 2021, 4 million livestock have perished, and more than 30 million livestock are emaciated and at risk. This is an increase from 3.5 million livestock deaths and at least 25 million at risk reported by mid-May 2022. People are in dire need of immediate food assistance.

Food insecurity is worsening over the country driven by similar factors as Tigray. At the same time, deterioration of the hunger crisis in the country and bordering countries is enriched by chronic niches of complex disasters like Tigray which results on multiple humanitarian consequences spreading over to other regions and countries. The crisis in Tigray has affected several neighbouring regions in terms of food insecurity resulting from the lack of production, deterioration of income for community's livelihood, migration and effect of health crisis. To have the best approach in the hunger crisis response and to identify the best integrated approach for this operation, NS will need to fully understand the dynamic between Tigray crisis and the overall Hunger crisis in the country; similar driven factors between Tigray and effects of ongoing crisis in the country to other regions.

This DREF will allow a first immediate assistance in Tigray based on the needs from ERCS branch to scale up the response stressing the immediate need for food assistance for affected population while in-depth assessment is needed prior the coming Ethiopia's two grain growing seasons starting from February to April (shorter Belg season) plus season from May to September (Meher).



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

According to the OCHA situation report on 10 December 2022, the protection needs of most of the affected populations in Tigray remain undetermined due to access and security constraints. Past reports for emergency appeal from NS in the field have raised risk and protection concerns of women and girls in areas affected by drought, migration and food insecurity. Vulnerable groups include people living with disabilities, children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly and displaced population among others are likely to face risk of common protection: Gender-based violence and child protection minimum.

High rates of poverty, limited access to information and education, and limited access to food and primary health care have weakened Tigray families' ability to cope with persistent and new shocks. This exposes vulnerable people, particularly elderly people, women, children, and persons with disabilities to protection risks.

With the current development of the access, a detailed assessment must be carried out to identify the protection needs. The assessment will have specific questions to identify the categorical needs and special populations issues of women, men, girls, boys, female heads of households, the elderly, and people living with disabilities in the spate of the looming hunger among affected populations.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The main objective of this operation is to conduct a comprehensive and integrated multi sectoral assessment in the Tigray region to identify and validate the immediate and early recovery needs of the most vulnerable communities. While assessing the needs, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) will also support the immediate distribution of food assistance to approximately 1000 households and ensure groundwork is done to scale-up the response with integrated approach based on the community and ERCS needs uncovered during the assessment.

Operation strategy rationale

ERCS with the support of IFRC intends to provide humanitarian assistance to communities in Tigray. However, there is a need for the NS to engage with local communities and get in-depth integrated analysis of the current situation after several months being locked down from the province.

The DREF will enable ERCS to expand the reach of its current operation providing emergency food assistance to vulnerable communities with support from the Danish Red Cross. The proposed assessment will be comprehensive with adequate coverage while building on available data. The findings of this assessment are envisaged to inform community-centred action on responding to community needs and inform the potential scope and scale of the ERCS humanitarian response operation in Tigray.

The sectors to be included in the detailed assessment will be determined during the planning for the assessment. The assessment will be coordinated with the relevant line government ministries, departments, and authorities in terms of objective and scope. Similarly, the key active humanitarian actors in the region will be engaged to ensure complementarity of actions with the wider humanitarian response.

1. Comprehensive multi-sectoral needs assessment: ERCS will conduct an assessment using key informant interviews, household questionnaires, and direct observation, to collect primary data in communities which are indicated as most affected. The data will be collected and analyzed. Assessment results will be shared through a report by the end of the operation, after which the operational strategy will be developed to determine the way forward. Key activities to be implemented include :- Identify specific emergency assistance and early recovery needs (food and livelihoods, WASH, health, and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)). - Understand the community's preferences in terms of assistance modalities, the channels to share information and provide feedback and complaints. - Identify the support provided and planned by the Government, and other humanitarian actors in the country. - Clarify the gaps that can be filled by the ERCS and RCRC Movement in the response. - Conduct a preliminary assessment of markets in Tigray region to ensure the physical accessibility of markets, and availability of commodities. Information on commodity prices will also be collected to better define the amount to be transferred if it is determined that cash

and voucher assistance (CVA) is the best response modality for this specific context. - Identify any potential Financial Service Providers that could be engaged if cash assistance is feasible (per the assessment). - Contribute to raising awareness of the crisis using the voices of communities by producing audio-visual and photographic material to support resource mobilization efforts.

2. Capacity strengthening of volunteers: The National Society will conduct tailored training for the necessary capacities of NS staff and volunteers to carry out the assessment and for the eventual scale-up of the response.

3. Engagement with the Government and partners: The DREF will continue supporting the ERCS to participate in the planning and coordination meeting with the government and other partners present in Tigray.

4. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI): The assessment will equally undertake a Gender and Diversity analysis to help understand and respond to individuals and groups in the affected community, based on their specific risks, needs, and concerns. To ease this process, gender and diversity-related questions will be included in all needs and sectoral assessments to ensure protective and inclusive programming as recommended in the protection, gender, and inclusion emergencies toolkit.

5. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be integrated into the interventions to ensure the engagement and involvement of all stakeholders including the community members of the affected populations. Communities will be consulted. In addition to identifying the needs, the assessment will help provide a better understanding of the community structures and groups, their capacities, power dynamics (i.e. community relationships, who makes decisions, etc.), their current practices/behaviours, information needs/gaps, etc. The community will also be supported in the establishment of community feedback committees for reliable and swift relay of information, feedback, and complaints. Sensitive feedback will be handled through the referral pathways. Communication and dissemination of Fundamental Principles will be a component of the CEA activities to ensure access and acceptance. For all intervention strategies of this operation, the ERCS will ensure coordination with Government authorities at all levels, relevant stakeholders, and thematic clusters to ensure complementarity, transparency, and coordination. Distribution of Essential Food Assistance.

6. With DREF support, the ERCS will distribute essential food assistance to 1000 households. The food portion per person consists of 15 kg wheat flour, 1,5 kg pulses and 0,5 litres of oil. The ERCS staff and volunteers will be engaged in beneficiary identification based on the agreed criteria, registration, and distribution of food, closely monitoring the fairness and appropriateness of the relief distribution. Prior to the distribution, they will take refresher training on relief distribution and crowd management, CEA, feedback, and compliant mechanisms.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The people in dire need of assistance in Tigray and ERCS staff and volunteers responding to the emergency. For specific areas targeted, for the moment, NS will focus on most accessible areas which is the Northern Western part of Tigray. The most vulnerable cities will be identified with the Assessment but from current data, it includes Shire town and environs in North-western Tigray. The final operation areas as well as the areas for sample selection of more detailed assessment, will be determined during the rapid assessment to make sure to reach the most vulnerable. The area has been selected mainly as a result of:

- Presence of ERCS Tigray branch with better operational capacity in terms of staffs and volunteers (29 staff and more than 52 trained volunteers on BDRT, first aid, and WaSH).
- Excellent existing partnership with humanitarian partners and EDRMC working in Shire town (UNHCR, IOM. In most cases ERCS Northwest branch plays a leadership role.

Also Eastern part of Tigray is currently accessible including Mekele and Adigrat making these areas an option.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria include those households who lost their breadwinner due to the conflict, households who faced major wounds and spend much money for medication, women headed households, women with many children, disability, elderliness and other critical criteria identified during community discussion through CEA approach.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	2,499	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	632	21.30 %	78.70 %
Men:	2,501	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	647	1.00 %	
Total targeted population:	5,000		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions


Risk	Mitigation action
Community needs may exceed the capacity of this operation	ERCS will advocate as necessary to partner organizations to meet unmet needs
Access to some areas still not under Government control limited	ERCS and IFRC will coordinate closely with local officials and with the support of ICRC to ensure safe access.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Although the peace agreement between the federal forces and TPLF has been signed, the situation remains fragile. One concern is that target areas become inaccessible due to deterioration of the security situation. To effectively work in such sensitive environment, it will be necessary for the ERCS to keep updating the security standard operational procedures and security plans and disseminate among all the team in the suitable language. SOPs on checkpoint behaviour, field movement and communications should be drafted and contingency plans for loss of communication, actions under fire, kidnapping and death or injury of staff should be drafted or revised as needed. ERCS has a security unit which provides with situation monitoring and providing timely security advice to field personnel, and works closely with IFRC security officer at Delegation level. To enhance safety, ERCS operation team will clearly be identifiable by wearing the RCRC visibility gear. Staff would also need to be trained on these procedures and plans. All response teams should receive a detailed briefing on the risk of this operation, in dealing with assistance in conflict areas. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. First aid training, PSS and safe access should be a mandatory prerequisite to be engaged in this operation. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel be deployed there. Support for the establishment or reinforcement of these mitigation measures could come from the IFRC Regional Security Coordinator with support from the Global Security Unit in Geneva. All Branches volunteers engaged in the operation will be insured and their movement will be monitored and oriented following the regular security updates to be established through SMS/WhatsApp phone updates. The IFRC will also continue to closely monitor the security situation in all regions and coordinate the security plan with ICRC, RCRC Movement partners and local actors. ERCS count in the presence of volunteers and partners that could make a difference in the communities. The inaccessibility of the Tigray Province is underlined by many partners.

Planned Intervention

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 86,820
		Targeted Persons	5000
Indicators		Target	
Multi Sector Assessment completed		1	
# of HH receiving food assistance		1000	
Priority Actions:		Procurement and provision of lifesaving food assistance to 1000HH, Conduct community level multi-sectoral assessment, and Post distribution monitoring.	

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 1,521
		Targeted Persons	80
Indicators		Target	
Volunteers and staff trained		80	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers and staff sensitization on SGBV, Child protection, PSEA and PGI for one day. In this context, a good level of knowledge and skills on PGI is needed to contribute to practical application of minimum PGI standards (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety). • Integrating PGI in assessments and ensuring a gender and diversity analysis guides the operational strategy. This will also include in targeted area the collection and analysis of Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD), key protection concerns and communities perception. • Coordinating with other partners on protection concerns and assistance being provided. • Ensure PGI is integrated in all sector and community engagement is used to promote and value diversity and inclusion of vulnerable groups: women, persons with disabilities, youth, children. Making sure they are engaged at all levels in the response. 	

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 50,681
		Targeted Persons	2
Indicators		Target	

Surge deployed	2
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and support to the NS • Deployment of an assessment coordinator and a CEA specialist

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 30,654
		Targeted Persons	95
Indicators		Target	
Staff		15	
Staff and volunteers trained		80	
Priority Actions:		<p>Capacity strengthening to the involved team include: - Train staff and volunteers on community level-multisectoral assessment - Basic assessment methodological skills and digital data collection and analysis. - Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) - Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in emergencies, with special attention to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and briefing sessions on the Code of Conduct.</p>	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 1,331
		Targeted Persons	105
Indicators		Target	
Percentage of key informant interviewed for the assessment		100	
Number of key informants identified		5	
Number of feedback mechanism in place		1	
Priority Actions:		<p>CEA will be integrated into the response interventions to ensure the engagement and involvement of communities and all stakeholders. • Identify and engage the community representative members of the affected populations during the assessment, and in all the steps of the response. • Use communities' key leaders as traditional/religious leaders as key informant during the assessment. Communities will be consulted with at all stages and be given opportunities to participate in and influence operational and programme decisions. • Establish a two-way feedback and information sharing mechanism. Information sharing approaches will be used to inform community members about the operation including the selection criteria, distribution processes, participa-</p>	

Priority Actions:

tion/dialogue platforms, etc. This will be completed as part of this first step response across the branches involved. Feedback, questions, and concerns will be managed through various platforms of which focus group discussions, communities' meetings, meetings with local traditional or religious authorities, etc. Communities will be made aware of the established ERCS feedback system, how to use it and the role of the volunteers in the feedback system. Community will also be supported in establishment of community feedback committees for reliable and swift relay of information, feedback, and complaints. Sensitive feedback will be handled through the referral pathways highlighted in the ERCS PSEA policy. • Ensure Institutional engagement through the coordination platform and meeting in the HQ level and branches level. • Communication, and dissemination of Fundamental Principles will be streamlined in all activities and to all institutions to ensure access and acceptance. • Staff and volunteers will receive training/briefing on CEA.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

In the planned operational areas (Shire town and its environs) there are 29 staff members and 52 active volunteers mostly engaged in emergency operations (relief distribution, first aid, and ambulance attendants.). At least 15 staff members and 30 volunteers will be engaged in the food distribution to the targeted food-receiving beneficiaries. Prior to the distribution, they will take some refresher training on relief distribution and crowd management, CEA, feedback, and compliant mechanisms. The operation will be monitored through the NS to ensure any operational issues can be addressed accordingly. IFRC will also support the operation by the IFRC Addis Delegation Operations Manager and the Deputy Operations Manager. From security side, A support will also be provided for security update either from delegation or from regional level to support assessing the security dynamic and paths for a safe access by the communities. It would be part of the multi-disciplinary assessment (and rapid assessment as well).

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Yes. An assessment coordinator and a CEA specialist will be deployed for 3 months to lead and support the multi-sectoral assessment team consisting of ERCS specialists and IFRC country cluster staff.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The National Society will do the procurement and manage the distribution.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored through the NS to ensure any operational issues are addressed accordingly. IFRC country cluster office will support on this

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

Contact with the ERCS volunteers and branch will be maintained and effective communication between all levels of the operation. Periodic meetings will be held to provide updates and information on progress. The visibility for the operation will be ensured through regular situation and operations updates and sharing updates through various media outlets.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRET029 - Ethiopia Red Cross Society Tigray crisis emergency

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	89,671
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	86,820
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,521
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,331
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	81,336
Coordination and Partnerships	951
Secretariat Services	50,681
National Society Strengthening	29,704
TOTAL BUDGET	171,007

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

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