



# OPERATION UPDATE

Ethiopia, Africa | Hunger Crisis

**Emergency appeal №:** MDRET027  
**Emergency appeal launched:** 29/03/2022  
**Operational Strategy published:** 02 March 2022

**Glide №:**  
 DR-2022-000168-ETH

**Operation update #3**  
**Date of issue:** 12-January-2023

**The timeframe covered by this update:**  
 From 02 March 2022 to 31 September 2022

**Operation timeframe:** 21 months  
 (02/03/2022- 31/12/2023)

**Number of people being assisted:** 500,000  
 people

**Funding requirements (CHF):**  
 CHF 8 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal  
 CHF 12.5 million Federation-wide

**DREF amount initially allocated:**  
 507,108 CHF



*Ethiopia Drought-affected beneficiary after receiving CASH in the SNNPR*

The current Federation-wide funding coverage for the Ethiopia Hunger Crisis is 52% (CHF 6,512,346 of the total Federation-wide funding requirement of CHF 12.5M). The Multilateral component of the Appeal is covered at 18% (CHF 1,472,119 of the CHF 8M Funding Requirement) and Bilateral/Unilateral coverage is at 112% (CHF 5,040,227 of the CHF 4.5M Funding Requirement). Here below is a presentation of detailed tabulation of the funding

Funding Requirement CHF		
Multilateral	Bilateral and Unilateral	Total
8,000,000	4,500,000	12,500,000

Source	Contributions CHF		
	Multilateral	Bilateral and Unilateral	Total
<b>Ethiopian Red Cross</b>		346,786	346,786
Finish Red Cross*		2,736,162	2,736,162
British Red Cross**		670,000	670,000
Norwegian Red Cross (Norwegian Gov't)	507,525		507,525
German Red Cross		377,055	377,055
American Red Cross	251,263		251,263
Danish Red Cross***		338,449	338,449
Swedish Red Cross	317,354		317,354
Netherlands Red Cross		251,574	251,574
European Commission - DG ECHO	204,183		204,183
Swiss Red Cross		173,823	173,823
The Canadian Red Cross Society	146,939		146,939
Austrian Red Cross****		146,378	146,378
Japanese Red Cross Society	35,112		35,112
Red Cross of Monaco	9,700		9,700
On-Line donations	43		43
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,472,119</b>	<b>5,040,227</b>	<b>6,512,346</b>
<b>Coverage</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>112%</b>	<b>52%</b>

\*Finish RC contributing CHF 256,162 of the total through Swiss RC

\*\*British RC contributing total through Netherlands RC

\*\*\*Danish RC contributing total through Swiss RC

\*\*\*\*Austrian RC contributing total through Swiss RC

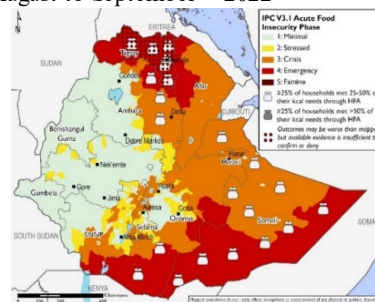
## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis

Decades following six consecutive failed rainy seasons. The country has a high dependency on rainfed agriculture, and recent reductions in economic growth rates, rapid population growth, weak institutional capacity, and high levels of conflict make it particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. While climatic conditions differ substantially across Ethiopia, the average temperature is projected to increase, and rainfall is expected to become more erratic. Ethiopia's long history of drought, famine, and locust outbreaks all further the need for increased capacity and resilience to cope with the projected impacts of climate change.

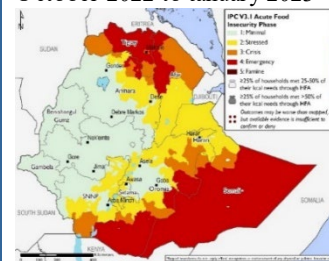
A worsening and expanding drought over the last few months expected to continue in the coming months following our consecutive failed rainy seasons in parts of Ethiopia, the drought impact has continued to worsen and expand over the last few months with more areas affected, notably in Afar.

Projected food security outcomes, August to September 2022



Source: [FEWS NET](#)

Projected food security outcomes, October 2022 to January 2023



Source: [FEWS NET](#)

According to [UN OCHA](#), on 8, September 2022, the Ethiopian drought response revised report revealed that 24.1 million people are affected by drought in Ethiopia. Recent weather forecasts point towards a higher likelihood that the upcoming deyr/haya rainy season (October – December 2022) will also be below-average, making it an unprecedented fifth consecutive failed rainy season. Already, owing to the revised methodology used for revising this plan to strengthen the identification of drought-affected areas, the number of affected woredas increased from 157 in the first iteration of the Drought Response Plan to 391 by the end of June.

Over the recent years, drought-affected pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in southern and eastern Ethiopia have suffered from the impact of multiple and often recurring shocks. In addition to four back-to-back failed rainy seasons since late 2020 (the worst in the last 40 years), these communities have endured the impact of desert locust infestations, conflict, and disease outbreaks, including the COVID-19 pandemic. Likewise, the expansion and continuation of the drought has not only affected more people, but it has also significantly increased the severity of their needs and eroded remaining resilience mechanisms almost completely. In addition, the drought has expanded to areas that have also been affected by conflict in Northern Ethiopia, notably in the Afar region, or violence in another part of the country, notably in Oromia and SNNP regions, subjecting affecting people to increase vulnerability.

The drought impact continued to worsen and to expand over the last few months with more areas affected, notably 9,788 Afar. According to [FEWS NET](#), "pasture conditions are among the driest on record, with few to no migration options. implementing response activities. Subsequently, an estimated 3.5 million livestock have died between late 2021 and mid-May 2022, and herd sizes are likely to decline further given very limited livestock births this season and high offtake expected during the upcoming dry season." An additional 25 million weakened and emaciated livestock are also at risk of death, which is devastation for a population heavily reliant on livestock for nutrition, notably for children, and income.

## Summary of response

The response strategy and geographical targeting did not change. However, there are enormous changes in the scale in terms of people affected and severity with increased vulnerabilities. However, as aforementioned, the operation did not scale up due to its current low funding.

Nevertheless, the operation has reached 135,000 people out of its 500,000 overall targets and against the 300,000 targets for immediate humanitarian response. Below is a summary of achievements detailed later in the operation strategy output/outcome reporting section.

Summary of Response		
Strategy Sector	Target	Achievement
Livelihood	6,560 HH (32,800 people)	00
Multi-purpose Cash	42,000HH (210,000 People)	13,418 HH (7,246 female and 6172 male) beneficiaries have received CASH.
Health and care	300,000 people	38,026 supported with integrated preventive health interventions
WASH	500,000 people	135,000 people were reached with mass mobilization and mass education in communities
Protection	10,000 people	00
DRR and Climate Resilience	200,000 people	00

## Needs analysis

Due to the limited food and milk availability for children, coupled with poor health and limited or no health and nutrition services, the acute malnutrition rate amongst children has surpassed the emergency threshold in most areas. According to [FEWS NET](#), “Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes exist across southern and southeastern areas, and there is a risk of more extreme outcomes – marked by Extremely Critical levels of acute malnutrition and high levels of hunger-related mortality – without sustained, large-scale assistance.” At present, around 9.9 million people require food assistance, and 2.9 million children and pregnant and lactating women require nutrition interventions until the end of the year. The level of water scarcity is alarming for both livestock and human consumption. Surface water continues to dry up, while groundwater levels continue to decrease, and the population is traveling long distances to reach water points. More than 13 million people need WASH assistance in drought-affected areas.

The risk of gender-based violence (GBV) has also increased as women and girls are forced to travel far distances to fetch water, while in other cases they are often left alone while family members are away looking for food or livelihood. Recent inter-sectoral assessments show an increase in psychosocial distress, especially among children and caregivers, and negative survival strategies. Child labor, street begging, and an increase in the number of school dropouts and early marriage cases were observed in drought-affected areas. Cases of family separation and serious neglect of children, older persons, and persons with disability were also reported,

Based on Government data and UNICEF Analysis (May 2022), the number of child marriage cases has increased by 264 percent in Somali, by 69 percent in Oromia, and by 38 percent in SNNP – all regions

severely affected by drought – compared to the same period (January- April) last year. Cases of family separation and serious neglect of children, older persons, and persons with disability were also reported.

With the worsening conditions, hundreds and thousands of people continue to migrate in search of water, pasture, and assistance leaving behind their elderly and sick family members. Further movements are anticipated in the months to come as the drought is expected to progress. The movement of communities heightens the risk of disease transmission (both for humans and livestock) due to high population concentration and weakened immunity. The longer the drought condition persists, the weaker they become exposing them to illnesses, including water-borne and skin diseases. The education of 1.4 million children has also been disrupted due to migration, school closure, or sickness.

## Operational risk assessment

There is no change in the risk assessment from the published [operation strategy one](#)

## B. THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

The overall objective is to expand immediate humanitarian assistance to 500,000 of the most affected people in this crisis, and target 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 needs have changed drastically in scope and scale since the launch of the operation due to the sequential failure of rains in the subsequent seasons. More people in more geographical areas are affected with the vulnerabilities increasing and resources depleting where the basic needs of food and water are reaching, alarming, aggravated levels. Reflective changes in data are presented in the context section above.

Despite the huge need for changes and the requirement for review to scale up the operational intervention sector strategy, the target remained the same due to the low funding coverage. It was not sensible to scale up when the operation is overall at 27% funding coverage.

The National Society has a strategic three years NSD road map to strengthen its Red-ready capacities and the position of NSD advisor leading this Federation-wide effort is paramount to be sustained to ensure a good transition. The operation will mainstream NSD to ensure its strategies are aligned to with the National society NSD road map.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Livelihoods	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
			
<b>Objective:</b>	Communities affected by disaster and crisis are provided with assistance to recover or strengthen their livelihoods and improve their food security		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# Of farmers/households provided with livelihoods recovery assistance	0	5000
	# Of farmers or groups supported by irrigation schemes	0	1000
	# Of pastoral households provided with a stock of 5 milking goats each	0	1000
	# Of farmers trained in agricultural production	0	10,000
	# Of farmers/households provided with livelihoods recovery assistance	0	5000
	# Of farmers or groups supported by irrigation schemes	0	1000



*IFRC Drought Response Project Inception Workshop Participants*

Given the severity of the drought, the Ethiopian Red Cross (ERCS), in collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), launched a drought response project that is currently being implemented in Somalia and the Oromia region from February 24 to August 32. Accordingly, an inception workshop was conducted in Addis Ababa at the ERCS training center with the implementing regional branches. In addition, the German Red Cross also launched a workshop conducted at the end of April 2022 in both Addis and Moyale towns. 31 (M 21, F 10).

Project stakeholders from both the Oromia and Somali sides were invited to the workshop, and the major objectives of the workshop were to create a common understanding of the project objectives and a few households to be supported, identify target kebeles, and create clear roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder toward on-time service delivery and the achievement of overall project activities.

Subsequently, the project activities were discussed, including how cash transfers can be conducted in Somalia and Borena, the number of beneficiaries on CVA, woreda selection, malnutrition screening,

WASH materials, and the provision of training. The number of beneficiaries on CVA, woreda selection, malnutrition screening, WASH materials, and the provision of training.

After the launch workshop, the project team facilitated the formation of beneficiary selection and grievance committees in each of the identified 10 kebeles. The beneficiary selection committees were responsible for identifying and registering the most vulnerable households in their respective kebele. The compliance and feedback committees were formed to enable the mass community to report any of their complaints about the beneficiary selection process. Discussions were conducted with the selection committees on the vulnerability criteria of the national society. To ensure beneficiaries are appropriately targeted, Kebeles has agreed on beneficiary selection criteria based on participatory, account-based, and transparent principles in consultation with the local community, respective government sectors, and participating actors in all interventions.

In addition to these, as of January, Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) has reached 8808 households (Oromia region: Bale, Borena, Harerge, and Wollega 33,623 beneficiaries, SNNPR: Gamo Gofa, Wolaita & Dawuro 8414 and in Somali region: Fafan zone 2000 Beneficiaries) provided food relief response to almost 3,086 quantal of wheat and Maize flour and 14,978 litter cooking oils with a total budget of 374,283USD by their domestic funds.



## Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18: **7246**

Female &lt; 18:

Male > 18:  
**6172**

Male &lt; 18:

**Objective:** Ensure access to food and other basic needs through the provision of multipurpose cash grants to households

Indicator	Actual	Target
# Of households reached with a multi-purpose Cash Grant	13,418	42,000
<b>Key indicators:</b> # Of volunteers mobilized and trained on Cash & Voucher assistance programming	200	60



Figure 2 Drought-affected beneficiary woman receiving CASH, Somali/Shebelle/Qelafo

In the Oromia and Somali regions, a cash-feasibility assessment was conducted in a sample of 50 homes (HHS) that represented the entire community in selected kebeles of drought response target woredas. The quantitative data was gathered using a standard household questionnaire by the branch project focal person, technical personnel from woreda government offices, staff from the zonal coordination office, and professional volunteers from woreda. For qualitative data, key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) are used.

Overall, the study identified one of the target zone's worst-affected districts. 98% of the sample reported that livestock losses, low yields from the Shebelle River deluge, and crop failures had all significantly reduced their agricultural output.

The community-based targeting committee has been established by the branch in a few kebeles, 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, complaint handling related to CVA, and other cash-related activities. The targeting committees were composed of women's representatives, religious leaders, youth representatives, disabled persons, and community elders.

At each kebele, a committee of seven members was formed to raise awareness about beneficiary targeting, cash amount, and usage. The committee selections were participatory, and they are trusted by the whole community. To strengthen the safety and well-being, of drought-affected community members through a multi-purpose cash grant, the FW (Federation Wide) Drought Appeal contributed through the IFRC and bilateral PNS (Partner National Societies) support to accomplish targets related to multipurpose cash assistance.

In this reporting period, out of a total of 42,000 targeted households, 13,418 HHs (7,246 female and 6,172 male) beneficiaries have received 6000 Ethiopian Birr per household. These include 6,985 HHs (34,925 people) who

received CASH from the IFRC in the Somali region of Kelafo and Dawa, as well as the Oromia region of Borana and Bale, 2,500 households (12,500 people) who received Cash from the German Red Cross in both Oromia and Somali regions, 3,483 household (15,015 people) who received Cash from the Moyale Oromia region in collaboration with the Swiss, Danish Red Cross, Finish Red cross, and Austria Red cross, and 800 households who received Cash in the Somali region from Netherlands Red Cross through ERCS FW appeal bilateral resource.

ERCS trained and deployed 60 volunteers (45 Somali and 10 Oromia region) and 5 volunteers from the Netherlands Red Cross Support on the basic Cash Transfer Program and KOBO Toolbox registration. During the training session, PGI components were included in the training session to equip the volunteer with the necessary skills and knowledge on PGI sensitive cash beneficiary selection, registration, profiling, and distribution process,

The trained volunteers are engaged in the targeting process, and in the latter for kobo Toolbox, they detail beneficiaries' data registration. After the training provided on beneficiary registration tools, 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 with the Kobo Collect data collection tools.

A committee and volunteers chosen by the community oversaw the identification, selection, and registration of cash beneficiaries. Beneficiary targeting was carried out by woreda at all selected kebele, and those who did not have identification documents such as kebele ID were given by kebele, with the assistance of the woreda administration. Beneficiaries' data were received in both electronic and hard copy formats, and ERCS HQ conducted stringent verification to ensure that the most vulnerable households in each kebele were selected.

To ensure transparency and community engagement in all project activities, various tools (engaging communities, regularly share information about the programme, participatory approach for selection criteria) were put in place, in addition to the compliance and feedback committees formed in all kebeles. The complaint and suggestion registration book, Suggestion boxes, and phone numbers were posted in the appropriate locations throughout each kebeles.

Cash distributions has been monitored and facilitated by a team composed of the Branch DRM team, Cash Technical expertise, and accountant from the HQ with Woreda DRM Office heads, Volunteers and Kebele Beneficiary selections and Feedback and complaint handling committees. In each site ten (10) committee members have been presented to verify the exact beneficiary. Some of the committee members must verify the beneficiary during coupon distribution, while some others must confirm the beneficiary carrying the coupon and sign on the coupons the beneficiary is carrying at the cash distribution place and pass to the bank tellers to receive the cash.



**Health and Care**  
(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community  
Health Medical Services)

Female > 18:  
**38,026** people

Female < 18:

Male > 18:  
people

Male < 18:

**Objective:** The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced through integrated health services

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# Of people reached with Community-based disease control & health promotion	34,620	30,000
	# Of mothers trained, and capacity supported in (IYCF)	38,026	20,000
	# Of sachets of ORS will be distributed to referral facilities	Ongoing	1,000,000
	# Of people reached with integrated emergency health services	Ongoing	100,000
	# Of volunteers trained in integrated health skills (CBHFA, BFA, RCCE, PSS).	155	300
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# Volunteers trained on MUAC screening, assessment levels of dehydration, & referral pathways	160	3000

To improve the overall health of the drought-affected community, the FW Emergency Appeal provided funding through the IFRC and bilateral PNS support to carry out planned health activities. IFRC trained 40 health extension workers and volunteers in nutrition and community-based screening, as well as raising awareness about healthy child and infant feeding practices. Nutrition training was provided in the target woreda, with a focus on IYCF-E, which is concerned with the protection and support of safe and appropriate feeding for infants and young children in all types of emergencies to ensure their survival, health, and growth. In addition, the Netherlands Red Cross trained 120 volunteers in Gujji on CB MAM, nutrition screening, and referral. The total number of screened children is unknown (but will be included in the next reporting period). These volunteers are moving from kebele to kebele, providing community-based health first aid services such as malnutrition screening and MHPSS services, as well as being deployed in all intervention kebeles to conduct community mobilization.

For two (2) days, 15 community volunteers were trained in the Family MUAC Nutrition Screening Approach and Referral. The volunteers were chosen from the intervention kebeles, with three volunteers from each. The main goal of this training was to increase the capacity of volunteers to conduct nutrition screenings and raise community awareness about nutrition tracking and how to refer their children to the nearest health facility or any institution that provides nutrition support.

Following training, these volunteers are sent to their respective kebeles to conduct nutrition screenings and community mobilization campaigns to combat malnutrition. These volunteers managed 38,026 mothers with

nutrition education for two rounds in the months of June and July. As a result, mothers have begun to refer their children to the nearest health facility or any institution that provides nutrition support, and their nutrition status has improved.

Furthermore, health extension workers conducted family MUAC nutrition screening on 1,028 children and 1,391 PLW, with 387 children moderately malnourished and 87 severely malnourished, and 505 screened PLW moderately malnourished and none severely malnourished. Additionally, 270,000 sachets of water treatment chemicals for Borana and Shebelle (Kelafo) have been purchased and will be delivered to the project area, and a Dignity Kit (1,500) and weight scale (50) have been purchased and will be delivered within the next two weeks.

In addition, the IFRC provides support for RCCE and COVID-19 prevention training for 30 volunteers chosen from intervention kebeles. These volunteers have been deployed to their respective kebeles to conduct community mobilization and awareness raising regarding COVID-19 prevention measures as well as rumor tracking and RCCE for the past two months (June–July). More than 34,620 people were reached by these volunteers with the message of COVID-19 prevention measures. They reported that public awareness of COVID-19 prevention measures has increased and that no COVID-19 cases have been reported during this period. IFRC, with support from the FW Drought Appeal, trained 15 volunteers in Psychological First Aid (PFA). Furthermore, a total of 110 volunteers were trained and deployed to provide CBHFA service (80 volunteers by the German RC and 30 by the Swiss RC) through bilateral PNs. These volunteers deployed in their respective kebeles to mobilize their communities in their respective kebeles.

	Female > 18: 72900 people	Female < 18:	
<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>	Male > 18: 62100 people	Male < 18:	
<b>Objective:</b>	Communities affected by disaster and crisis have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services		
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# Of people are provided with access to safe drinking water	ongoing	200,000
	# Of households provided with water treatment chemicals/filters & use sensitization	ongoing	40,000
	# Of households (people) provided with Emergency WASH materials	ongoing	20,000
	# Of households provided with hygiene promotion to support the reduction in the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases	40,160	100,000
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of households educated on community-level household sanitation & waste disposal practices.	Ongoing	10,000

# of people reached with integrated WASH activities	135,000	500,000
# of volunteers mobilized and trained in integrated WASH skills	160	300
# Of WASH assessments conducted (in the region	1	3

The IFRC and PNSs are assisting drought-affected people with cash assistance, water, sanitation, and hygiene provisions, and livelihood restoration through assessing drought appeal funds. WASH integrated skills promotion (Water and Sanitation Hygiene) was trained to a total of 160 volunteers (IFRC multi-lateral support 60, 30 from Swiss RC, and 80 from the German red cross). In addition, the IFRC and ERCS created 90 T-shirts and 90 hats with hygiene promotion messaging that were distributed to volunteers, staff, and community members. The Netherlands Red Cross purchased 40 water filters (tulip) and distributed them to 20 health posts and ten health institution assistance organizations that support the Gujji branch's supplemental and therapeutic food.

The primary goal of the WASH sector was to use hygiene promotion messaging to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases and water-related diseases, as well as to raise public awareness among the targeted community about disease transmission routes and how to avoid them by maintaining clean environments and hygiene. During this project's reporting period, hygiene promotion activities such as mass mobilization and campaigning, as well as mass education at community gatherings were conducted and reached 135,000 community members.

People participated in a hygiene and sanitation campaign which is organized by trained volunteers. Drought-related hygiene and sanitation messages were distributed, animal carcasses were burned and buried, and some volunteers went house to house to raise community awareness about the importance of keeping their environment clean.

Aside from these, borehole assessments were carried out based on the findings (for Borana, the Oromia regional branch has completed the procurement process of spare parts for borehole maintenance) and for Somali/Shebelle.



*Figure 3 community sanitation and carcass disposal practice*



## Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

Female > 18:	Female < 18:
Male > 18:	Male < 18:

### Objective:

Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination, and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

	Indicator	Actual	Target
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of Materials Information, Education, & Communication (IEC) materials distributed	TBD	TBD
	# of volunteers mobilized and trained on PGI Minimum Standards	69	100
	# of assessments conducted on the specific needs of the affected population based on criteria from the IFRC PGI Minimum standards & toolkit	Ongoing	TBD
	# Of individuals who received dignity kits	Ongoing	10,000

The primary goal of the IFRC and ERCS humanitarian response during an emergency is to reach out to the most vulnerable members of affected communities, such as people with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women, female, and child-headed households, unaccompanied and separated minors/children, minority groups, elderly people, and others. There is a lack of knowledge and understanding about how to recognize and integrate PGI in general, as well as SGBV, child protection, PSEA, disability, and diversity inclusion. According to the IFRC's basic minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies, ERCS staff and volunteers must be briefed on SGBV, PSEA, Child Protection, Code of Conduct, disability, and diversity inclusion. As a result, the training's rationale is to bridge this knowledge gap.

As a result, the IFRC drought response appeal fund provided a sensitization training workshop on prevention and response to SGBV, child protection, and PSEA to 36 ERCS staff and 69 volunteers for three consecutive days.

These Volunteers and staff sensitization training on SGBV, child protection, and PSEA is given to all staff and volunteers who are 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 regarding SGBV, child protection, PSEA, and the referral pathways whenever any case is reported. All volunteers under the project are involved in these activities and conduct Protection awareness needs screening, and support referral pathways throughout the project life cycle.

IFRC also provided psychological first aid (PFA) training to the 20 volunteers. This training increased the volunteers' ability to provide Psychological First Aid services to drought-affected communities during the project implementation life cycle process.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	Indicator	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
		Actual	Target
	# of Periodic contextual assessments conducted	1	Need base
	# of Engagement and involvement of all stakeholders conducted	0	Need base
	# of complaints feedback mechanism established (31 target kebeles)	31	31
<b>Key indicators:</b>	# of working with a diverse community group established & engaged (per target Kebele)	31	31

Each of the 31 target kebeles (IFRC 14, German RC 10, and Dutch RC 7) established a community-based targeting committee to focus on beneficiary targeting, complaint feedback mechanisms related to the beneficiary selection process, CVA and cash-related activities, and overall project implementation process. These seven-member committees included women's representatives, religious leaders, youth representatives, and elders. Aside from these activities, the Netherlands Red Cross provided CEA orientation in Gujji Brach for 180 participants, including volunteers.

A total of 69 volunteers have been trained on CEA approaches in line with PGI minimum standards, and engaged in the operation – including, identification and registration of households, information sharing on the activities planned, coordination with FSPs, as well as collecting feedback from recipients through post-distribution monitoring exercises. A comprehensive exercise to understand the level of satisfaction with the assistance provided to date is planned.

This activity will be reported in the next operations update.



*Figure 4 community-based targeting committee receiving orientation and practicing CEA tools*



## Risk Reduction, climate adaptation, and Recovery

Female &gt; 18:

19,555

Female &lt; 18:

Male &gt; 18:

15,065

Male &lt; 18:

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# Of people sustain and linked to longer-term resilience programming	0	200,000
	# Of people mobilized to conduct community-based risk reduction	34,620	200,000
	# Of community awarded on micro activities and community messaging	0	200,000
	# Of people sustained and linked to longer-term resilience programming	0	200,000

No major activity implemented

To contribute to risk reduction and recovery volunteers and communities educated on environment protection and community-based reduction. These volunteers have been educating the community in the intervention areas on Hygiene promotion using different mechanisms. They carried out sanitation campaigns, visited households to observe personal and compound hygiene, and they have conducted community conversations. They have managed to visit more than 5,770 Households (34,620 people, Male= 15,065, Female= 19,555), have conducted around 20 sessions of community conversations to discuss unhygienic practices, their risks and how to prevent, and how to replace them with hygienic practices. As a result, it has been reported that the sanitation and hygiene of the area are improved, the safety of water has been improved and diseases related to waterborne diseases have been reduced.

## Enabling approaches

National Society Strengthening		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		National society preparedness and response plan developed (annually)	0

ERCS one country plan and narration plan developed (annually)	0	2
# of drought-affected regions ERCS branches capacitated	0	3
# FA kits supplied to emergency health centers branches	0	5000
# of volunteers mobilized and trained on PGI minimum standards	0	100
# of staff and volunteers and staffs involved in the operations to receive briefings on PSEA and code of conduct, and they sign it	690	100
# of staff and volunteers and staffs mobilized, trained, and deployed on minimum CEA action	69	300

The operation targeted to engage 300 volunteers, however currently a total of 69 volunteers received 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, Multipurpose cash, WASH, and protection) training was provided who were involved in each thematic sector of the appeal operation and implementation process. In each training session, a multi-thematic integrated approach was implemented to ensure the volunteer capacity and they were briefed on their roles, risks, and functions.

The IFRC cluster office provided adequate coordination and technical support of both multilateral and bilateral components and sustained with a full-time head of delegate, operation manager, partnership, resource development advisor, and senior PMER officer.

The National Society has a strategic three years NSD road map to strengthen its Red-ready capacities and the position of NSD advisor leading this Federation-wide effort is paramount to be sustained to ensure a good transition. The operation will mainstream NSD to ensure its strategies are aligned with the National society NSD road map.



## Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:			
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# Coordination sessions or meetings conducted	0	8
	# of Coordination of the response through a Federation wide approach session conducted	0	8
	# of Strengthening Movement Cooperation & Membership Coordination session conducted	0	8

	# of Strategic partnerships communication, and humanitarian diplomacy in place	0	8
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In Ethiopia, ERCS collaborates 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 Center. ERCS is also a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), where it is represented in clusters and participates in inter-agency working group meetings for various sectors (cash, food security, nutrition, ES/NFI, and protection), as well as the NDRMC-led National Early Warning Task Force and Cash Working Group. Movement partner focal points help the ERCS engage the cluster system. Currently, the National Society and its core partners, including the IFRC, are active in the drought response, livelihood, cash, 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 such as 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. Additional SMCC sessions are planned to further integrate these.

Key messages and communication packages have been developed gradually to reflect the operations' dynamics. There has also been increased engagement with partners and donors, which has resulted in additional contributions to the project. Furthermore, the IFRC has hired a partnership and resource development consultant to help develop resource mobilization plans and strategies.

## Financial Report

Six-month Hunger crisis federation-wide appeal fund Bilateral and multi-lateral budget expenditure rate.

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/3-9	Operation	MDRET027
Budget Timeframe	2022-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23 Dec 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRET027 - Ethiopia - Hunger Crisis

Operating Timeframe: 27 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 29 Mar 2022

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	127,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	6,369,000
AOF4 - Health	77,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	360,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	67,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	448,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	552,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 23 Dec 2022</b>	<b>1,472,421</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>18.41%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,054,079	1,038,348	15,731
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	2,820	-2,820
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0	0	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	416,360	20,645	395,714
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,651	0	1,651
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,472,089</b>	<b>1,061,814</b>	<b>410,275</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/09

Opening Balance	507,108
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	964,925
Expenditure	-1,061,814
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>410,220</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	410,220

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	507,108	Reimbursed :	507,108	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/3-9	Operation	MDRET027
Budget Timeframe	2022-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23 Dec 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRET027 - Ethiopia - Hunger Crisis

Operating Timeframe: 27 Feb 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 29 Mar 2022

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							507,108
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	251,263				251,263		
DREF Allocations				-507,108	-507,108		
European Commission - DG ECHO	204,183				204,183		
Japanese Red Cross Society	35,112				35,112		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	507,525				507,525		
On Line donations	168				168		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,490				9,490		
Swedish Red Cross	317,354				317,354		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	146,939				146,939		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>1,472,033</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-507,108</b>	<b>964,925</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>1,472,033</b>	<b>0</b>	

## Contact information

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## 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 (NGOs) 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 always promote all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, to prevent and alleviate human suffering, thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.