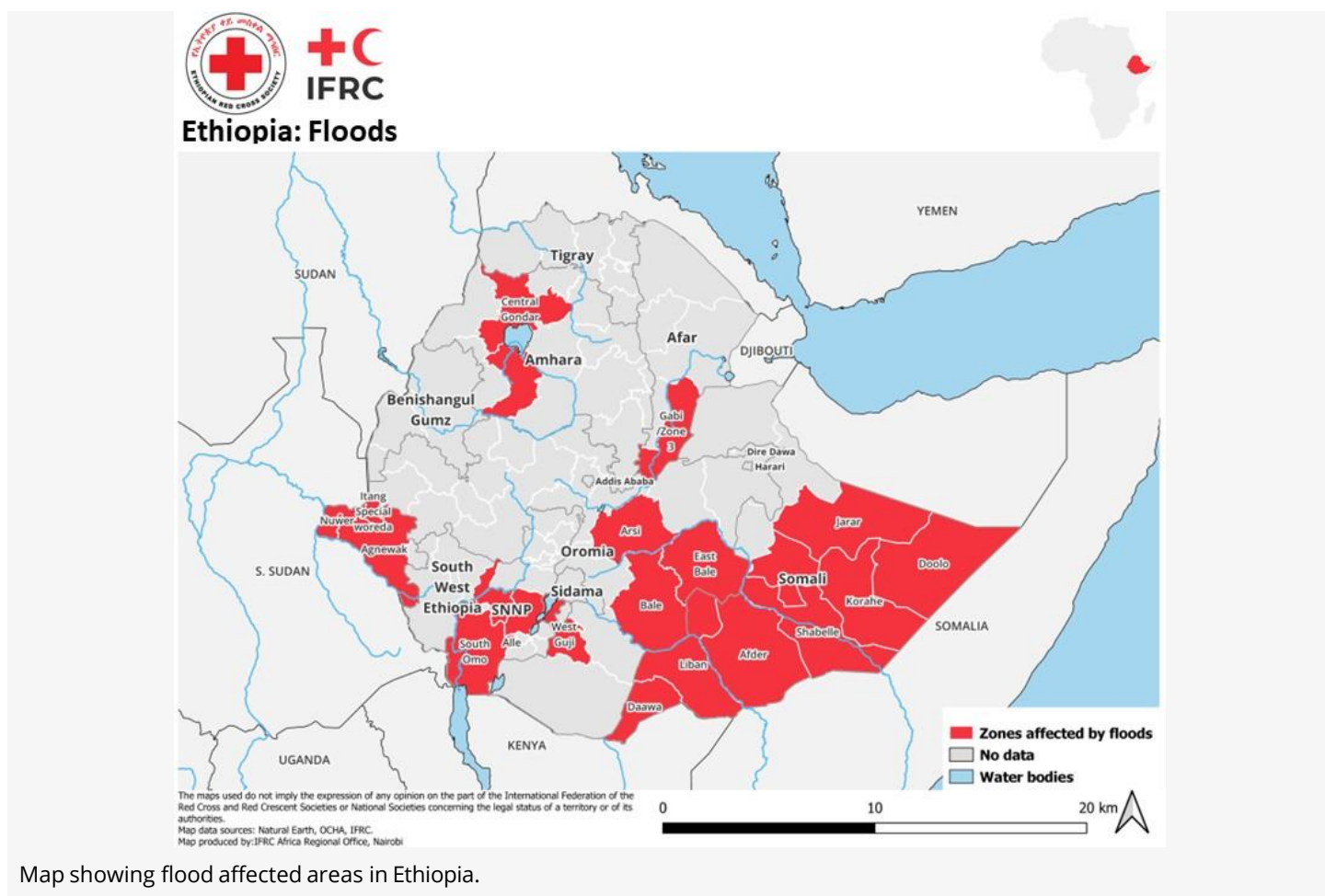




Somali region Flood impact Source: ERCS Somali branch

Appeal: MDRET034	Country: Ethiopia	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 486,716	
Glide Number: FL-2023-000229-ETH	People Affected: 1,030,162 people	People Targeted: 53,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-12-04	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 2024-03-31	DREF Published: 2023-12-07
Targeted Areas: Afar, Oromia, Somali, SNNP			

Description of the Event



Map showing flood affected areas in Ethiopia.

What happened, where and when?

El Nino conditions started between July and August 2023, with the realization of forecasts of wetter than usual rainfall conditions and flood incidences in various parts of Ethiopia, while Northern part of the country experienced drier than usual conditions. The elevated rainfall during October, November, December (OND) 2023 favored by forecasts is already contributing to flooding in areas prone to floods in Ethiopia. The impact of flooding due to seasonal deyr rains (October-December) in the Somali, Afar, Oromia, Amhara, and SNP Regions continue to grow as reported by regional disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB). A total of 56 woredas/districts and 206 sites in 23 zones, have been affected by flash, and river floods hence caused land slide, in parts of Oromia region.

Since October 2023, heavy rainfall has been reported in Ethiopia, affecting thousands of people across the regions of Somali, SNNP, Afar and Oromia mainly. The floods have been exceptionally intense following the deyr rainy season forecast that predicted an exceptionally high probability (>80 per cent) of above wet conditions and rains due to the El Nino.

"The rains intensified in mid-November with an increased impact while response capacity still remained very limited due to resource gaps and access challenges in some of the affected areas following the overflow and weather conditions. According to the updates from DRMB (Disaster Risk Management Bureau) on the 24th of November, more than one million people have been affected, with 430,000 reported displaced, more than 500 children found unaccompanied and death toll has increased to 43. The impact has also affected public service and infrastructures including health facilities, school and other services including roads and deaths of more than 30,000 animals. The regional report from 13th to 20th showed an increased flood impact that exceed the capacity of current response.

Ethiopia RC and partners involved in country emphasis the limit of the current response. Based on the same evidence, on 24th November, the Government made an official call for support to Ethiopia RC to sustain the humanitarian needs following these critical situations. Following the impacts ERCS will immediately act in the two most affected areas, Somali and Oromia, through this DREF support, where the Somali account for more than 80% of the impact in the country, and Oromia has experienced

multiple impacts of flood and land slide. The support already provided in these areas is less than 20% despite the magnitude of the impact. Other areas, Afar and SNNP also have gaps in the needs however, ERCS will mobilize from mother partners.



Rescue boat provided by the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, to the Shabelle Zonal Administration. Credit OCHA/Manuel Morini

Rescue boat provided by the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, to the Shabelle Zonal Administration. Credit OCHA/Manuel Morini



Dolo Ado, Somali Region. Community member tries to save his household items from floods. Credit: OCHA/ Najib Khalif.

Dolo Ado, Somali Region. Community member tries to save his household items from floods. Credit: OCHA/ Najib Khalif.

Scope and Scale

From branches information and triangulated secondary data from DRMB and other partners like OCHA, the situation has quickly deteriorated in the recent weeks of November and the humanitarian situation is critical. For instance, the floods have had a great impact:

1- Over 1 million people in Ethiopia are affected due to heavy rains, floods, and landslides, while 43 have been reported dead due to these events.

2- Looking into the impact breakdown per region, it is noticed that:

- Somali Region is the most affected with 176,312 households (881,562 people) affected and over 66,630 HHs (399,780 people) displaced as of 24 November. About 300 children have been separated from both parents and require alternative care options and family reunification. Thirty-three (33) human deaths and loss of over 4,806 livestock have also been reported, while several villages remain cut off, and over 16,363 ha of cropland and 191 irrigation facilities are reportedly damaged. Most public facilities, in thousands, including schools, health clinics/posts, community centers, water intakes/wells, and others, have been damaged or destroyed by the flood in the most affected areas. Roads, communication, and electricity in the affected areas are not fully functional. For instance, in Dolo Ado, 5,332 students across six schools are out of school due to damage from floods or schools being used as shelters for the displaced community. One school remains available; however, its collapsed latrines require repairing to enable the resumption of education services. Furthermore, in Melkadida town, Dolo Ado, more than 200,000 refugees in the hosting area are confronted with the risk of secondary displacement.

Most affected areas include: Afder, Libn, Jarar, Doolo, Korahe, Erer, Shabele, Dawa, Nogob (from BRMB information).

- The landslides have been reported in Oromia zones of Arsi, East Bale, and West Guji impacting nearly 67,600 individuals, while the flash floods have displaced more than 1,600 people in Galana Woreda, West Guji. More than 200 children were separated from both parents while 10 schools, three health posts, have been reported as damaged. An overall 29,046 people need emergency WASH services due to basic infrastructure being totally or partially damaged. The WASH Cluster has repositioned

household water treatment chemicals, with main response gaps remaining in lifesaving WASH supplies, water purification chemicals, sanitation, and hygiene kits, as well as rehabilitation and maintenance of water points. Over 11,400ha of agricultural land has been swept off. Zonal authorities have raised concern over low sanitation coverage considering open defecation is commonly practiced, which could further exacerbate the spread of the ongoing cholera outbreak.

The floods in the Southern Ethiopia region have led to the displacement of close to 81,000 people, of which 62,800 people are from Dasanech (about 85 percent of the woreda's population) and over 708 people in two woredas of Gedeo Zone. The floods have also brought damage to nearly 1,800 hectares (ha) of farmland and forecasted major challenge to livestock. Basic social infrastructures have also been adversely impacted, including 10 health posts damaged, and 13 schools damaged or encircled with water. Irrigation systems and tools remain at risk of damage.

- In the Afar Region, about 2,225 HHs from the two woredas have been displaced to relatively higher grounds within their kebeles, according to the regional Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Commission. The humanitarian situation remains dire, and urgent lifesaving assistance to the displaced people is necessary. Primary needs include food, emergency shelter, protection and NFI, and basic services in health, and nutrition, as well as WASH services for 2,180 HHs (over 13,000 people)

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRET023

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

All of the previous DREF operations were response operations as the NS used to respond when the disaster had already happened. Normally the DREF responses only provide an immediate needs assistance where the affected communities' resilience take time to recover. The affected areas are located in lowland prone to floods. In this case the National Society (NS) is opting to give life-saving emergency response in the intervention areas. The humanitarian needs remain huge despite the partners involvement and ERCS has to join the effort as per the request from Government, playing its auxiliary role.

The NS has taken preparedness measures to the recurring floods, by having the EAP in the areas where the preparedness and preposition activities were implemented.

Lessons learned:

- The involvement of the local community through volunteers has facilitated the community's ownership of the activities of the previous DREF operations.
- Providing volunteers with information about their roles and responsibilities was identified as an effective approach to community engagement.
- Promotion of community-level participation by sharing information and informing the community about activities encourages them to fully support volunteers during the implementation on specific activities, such as water source construction and rehabilitation.

Current National Society Actions

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	The EAP follows a national approach and there were a lot of geographic areas covered due to the limited allocation for readiness. The NS was not able to do readiness activities in all flood-prone areas. Hence, prioritized the highest risk zone
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	<p>for the readiness and repositioning. By the time these floods happened, ERCS had conducted readiness and pre-positioning in South Omo, Dastanech woreda in SNNP region and Gode zone Kalafe woreda in Somali region.</p> <p>However, for the current rains, the activation criteria for the early actions were not met within this flood period (trigger threshold and /or sufficient readiness). The decision of not activating was done through the consultation with the country Technical Working Group (TWG), and NS agreed not to activate the EAP due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The threshold set was realized to be very high for most of the country, and the Technical Working Group (TWG) has requested for review. - One part of Dolo Ado in the Somali region met the threshold for the trigger but due to security problem made the area inaccessible. - The sparse settlement of communities made the identified Early Actions (EAs) not feasible and not completing the readiness activities in this area.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>ERCS has a contingency plan that forecasted Somali region as highly prone to both flash and river floods especially in (Wabi-Shebele, Genale, Dawa, Fafen, and Erer Rivers and others) given that the geographical locations where excessive rains from highlands of neighboring Oromia overflow major rivers in the region particularly Wabi Shebele river. During the 2023/24 Bega season, it is estimated that an average of 731,838 people will be affected by floods in Shabelle Zone (Kelafo, Mustahil, Ferfer, Gode, Adadle and East Emi Woredas), in Afder Zone (West Emi, Chereti, Dolobay, Afder, Bare and Elkere Woredas), in Korahe Zone (Kebridehar, Debewion and Shilabo Woredas), in Liben Zone (Dolo Odo, Hudet and Filtu Woredas), in Doolo Zone (Warder and geladin Woredas) and in Dawa Zone (Mubarek and Moyale Woredas).</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>The NS activated the El-Nino contingency plan, and communicated to its movement partners for resource mobilization. ERCS has a team of trained staff and volunteers, coordinated by disaster management department and the EOC to monitor climatic forecasts and prepared the anticipatory actions of the El Nino preparedness and response. The National Society (NS) has activated its National Disaster Response Team (NRT) with trained staff and volunteers in affected areas to support and communicate situation of disasters. The NS coordination offices and branches are monitoring the situation by following up with the climatic forecast to anticipate the strike zone of a flood event, showing the likely extent and magnitude of flash flood waters. The NS branch staff and volunteers are continuing to conduct rapid assessment jointly with other partners and EDRNC.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>The National Society is exerting unreserved effort for fund raising used to give emergency response in collaboration with IFRC, Partner National Society (PNS) and other partners using the developed El- Nino contingency plan.</p>
Assessment	<p>The branch has conducted rapid assessment with EDRMC in the respective regions and have shared preliminary information to inform immediate humanitarian needs. Under the same coordination, the detailed assessment is planned once the access is improved to inform the response and recovery plans.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat

The IFRC CCD facilitates international support to the National Society's emergency response activities, coordinates the membership and supports the network's global and regional initiatives. It also provides wider humanitarian diplomacy in international circles on the situation in Ethiopia and the action of the National Society. IFRC also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme. In recent years IFRC supported the Ethiopian Red Cross through a number of Disaster Response

	<p>Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal operations in relation to population movement, civil unrest, drought, floods, disease outbreaks and food insecurity.</p> <p>Currently IFRC is supporting different emergency response programs at different parts of the country through different interventions and specifically developed sustainable initiatives for building community resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IFRC supported the development of El-Nino contingency plan which is now activated. - Through the DREF tool, NS has an active flood and drought EAP. Details provided under NS DRR. - IFRC CCD has taken full commitment to address emergency response through coordinating PNSs in country and support the NS to access the DREF support for immediate humanitarian needs.
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>Currently in country partners such as the Finnish, German, Austrian, Italian, Norwegian, Canadian, Netherland (British), Swiss and Danish Red Cross have active programs in Ethiopia and have been supporting the ERCS with Health, DRM, Livelihood, Resilience, Emergency and Hunger crisis operations.</p> <p>On this specific operation the head of DRM and PNSs are coordinating to access emergency funds from their respective countries to contribute for the emergency and recovery services.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC has been present in Ethiopia for a long period of time providing humanitarian assistance and protection to people affected by conflict and internal strife. It currently has sub-delegations in Mekelle, Shire, Jijiga, Nekemte and Gondar. It supports the Ethiopian Red Cross preparedness and response to the needs of people affected by conflict and violence. Currently ICRC is supporting coordination with other stakeholders to ensure security and access to the affected areas, which are also compounded with conflict and inaccessible routes.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The national authorities have been closely monitoring the situation and are taking measures regarding the flood disaster in the Somali region. The Regional Disaster Management Bureau dispatched the following response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Items distribution: 715 quintals of rice and 90 quintals of CSB+ have been mobilized through local traders by the RDRMB. In addition, RDDB dispatched 1,000 Quintas of Wheat, 250 Quintals of rice, and 250 Quintals of CSB from Gode en route to Qalafo. Additionally, 2,000 NFI kits have been dispatched to Qalafo from Jijjia. - Humanitarian response in Dasenech Woreda of the Southern Ethiopia Region so far has been limited in scale. About 150 metric tons (MT) of grain, 100 liters of oil, and 60 MT of supplementary food were delivered by the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission DRMC. The Shelter Cluster has mobilized 765 ESNFI kits leaving a gap of 15,883 households (HHs). - The Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund approved the amount of US\$159,629 for a running SWAN project responding to floods in Dolo Ado in the Somali Region. The response will focus on water trucking and distributing non-food item kits to the affected population in Dolo Ado. The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) allocated a budget of \$1,784,361 to respond to the floods targeting 5,060HHs or 27,830 people in Afder, Shabelle, and Liban zones, of the Somali Region. Interventions are focused on WASH non-food items, shelter, and non-food item assistance, as well as multi-

purpose cash assistance.

- Call for support and scale-up of humanitarian action: The DRMB requested support for rescue and the Federal government has deployed the Navy force to support with rescue and approached the humanitarian partners to increase the support to the affected population. <https://twitter.com/addisstandard>. The Somali regional government requested support from Ethiopian Red Cross and the Red Cross started mobilizing its partners to respond based on this letter and due to the increased impact of the floods on human life, shelter, livelihood, and ongoing unmet needs of the communities in the affected area.

UN or other actors

Clusters and partners are mobilizing their limited resources to respond to the ongoing flood situations. In the Somali region, following joint assessments (some ongoing) in the affected areas, the Shelter Cluster mobilized 7,715 ESNFI kits, out of which 2,500 kits were allocated to Kelafo Woreda in the Shabelle Zone, where a partner is also prepositioning health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support.

1- In the Southern Ethiopia region, cluster partners have responded in various ways:

- Water supply activities including the distribution of water treatment chemicals and treated water. 8,000 people received hygiene kit items out of a targeted 25,000 people, and at least 20,000 people (out of a targeted 81,000) were assisted with hygiene and sanitation awareness activities. In Dasenech, the main response gaps remain for the supply and installation of water treatment kits, water truckers, and rehabilitation of damaged water schemes.

There remains WASH NFI gap for 68 percent of the targeted population of Dasenech. Gedeo Zone has not received any response so far except for the assessment of needs and required response by local authorities and partners. There is an urgent need to support families whose houses have been damaged and livelihoods affected. The response is currently far from meeting the scale of demand in the South Ethiopia Region, necessitating urgent mobilization of lifesaving assistance.

2- In Afar, six partners are responding to the flood situation. In health response, partners supplied essential drugs and water purification (2,000 boxes), and are engaging in community communication and risk awareness, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), and logistical support. Oral Cholera Campaign (OCV) is also underway in Zone 3. In WASH response, about 7,500 people in Dulecha woreda have received water purification assistance. Main gaps remain in five kebeles of Dulecha and one kebele of Awash Fentale Woreda for WASH NFI distribution, water trucking, sanitation facilities construction, and hygiene promotion activities. With enough supplies in stock, all households (about 2,000) in Dulecha are currently targeted for ES/NFI assistance, although the urgent response is critical. Operations of the Food Cluster are limited by constraints in funding. Furthermore, two kebeles in Dulecha are currently hard to reach due to limitations of physical access caused by the floods. Currently, the response gap, in flood- affected areas of the country, remains significant in all sectors.

3- Limitations in government capacity and number of partners also impact the provision of services, including for vulnerable affected people (women, children, and persons with disabilities) in flood-affected areas of the Oromia Region.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission EDRMC has created a coordination mechanism at different level that ensure a daily information transmission and decision making. There is a platform of coordination at national level and parallel coordination mechanisms in regions, affected zones and woredas to better respond to the floods.

A membership coordination is being set-up as well on this specific disaster through the movement coordination meetings. Information sharing and security coordination are being evaluated with consultation of respective movement partners.

OCHA is also coordinating partners and sectoral partners are having their own coordination. Under the leadership of the Somali Regional Disaster Risk Management Bureau, the Joint Flood Coordination Steering Committee has been reactivated in Jijiga, with the participation of humanitarian and technical Government staff. OCHA in collaboration with partners is supporting Zonal response coordination mechanisms in Dollo Addo (Liban Zone), Charati (Afdher), and Gode (Shebelle). Zonal level multisectoral task forces are overseeing the coordination of the ongoing preparedness and response operation. In support of the regional government, OCHA is leading humanitarian in four locations (Jijiga, Gode, Dolo Ado, and Hergele/Charati).

These coordination mechanisms bring all actors together with the collective focus on implementing a robust preparedness for further forecasted disaster and giving emergency response for people in need due to flood disaster that encompasses various sectors.

Ethiopia Red Cross Society is participating in all coordination platforms above and across all geographical division. Coordination meetings are being held regularly and on ad-hoc basis if there are new emerging situations.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Community Engagement And Accountability

It will be necessary to discuss with the communities about their needs and how they can best receive assistance. The ideal would be to have a place where the community can share their feedback on the support they receive, and essential that they know how to report issues. However, in disaster time, CEA inclusion becomes very weak as the responses get fast and sometimes need time to take community at the center of the project. There are hundreds of volunteers and dozens of staff working in the community and do daily contact with the community in extended geographical locations. Minorities, marginalized groups, and people with specific needs experience unfair exclusion in humanitarian assistance when they are supposed to be the top target groups by the humanitarian actors and should not be left behind.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The flood and landslide that happened have caused a devastating impact on all people causing more than 400,000 people to be displaced and moved to evacuation centers outside their normal homes to public buildings, while others resided under the trees. It is realized that urban and rural communities are all affected and that there is large-scale displacement and shelter damage. Hence, there is a need to support displaced people by providing temporary shelter and essential household items. However, the recovery measures may differ in urban and rural context due to strength of the structures.

The floods in the OND forecast have caused enormous damage to infrastructure as well as lives and livelihoods of the people and caused dire humanitarian needs in the areas.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The affected population is in need of immediate food assistance. Reports from the ERCS Branch rapid assessment with government and OCHA show that the flood has caused large-scale damage to crop lands (more than 30,000 acres of farmland affected), and at least 30,000 livestock lost and 450,000 people displaced. The forecasted El Nino phenomenon came after the worst drought in 40 years following five failed rainy seasons which have decimated livestock and crops, pushing regions to the brink of famine. The humanitarian situation in Ethiopia remains critical due to a combination of climate change and conflict. Political tensions across various regions and a flailing economy further add to the challenges affecting the livelihoods of the affected communities.

The cash option is not feasible due to market functionality and high inflation in areas where markets are functional usually due to the availability gaps of market linked to the overall complex situation and transportation. These factors combine with the inflation will significantly threaten the efficiency of cash assistance. The cash intervention will also go way beyond the approved minimum basket expenditure which cannot be revised in the short time.



Health

There is emerging risk of disease outbreak due to shortage of safe water, the practical open defecation and displacement. Shebelle zone reported more than 80 health facilities being damaged, there is also reported cumulative 102 Cholera cases with 7 deaths, 78 Measles cases, 64 Leishmaniasis cases and no Malaria Cases. In Oromia there is also Cholera reported cases. With the various needs and the WASH situation, this intervention will be limited to sensitization messages that could be coupled with WASH awareness campaigns while the others needs will be covered by partners.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Frequent WASH-related challenges are experienced by communities during flood hazards across Ethiopia. The effects of floods on WASH services include destruction of water points, shortage of clean water supplies, contamination of water sources, destruction of sanitation facilities, and amplified occurrences of water-borne diseases. Most of the impact on the water sector is largely damage to existing water sources around the riverine areas such as boreholes, shallow wells, springs, and water pans, leaving communities in mud and stagnant water. Moreover, most affected districts of Dolo Ado (Liban Zone), Kelafo (Shabelle Zone), as well as Dolobay, Charati (Afder Zone), and other flooded areas are also affected by the ongoing cholera outbreak, requiring scale-up in management of water and sanitation. The recent re-emergence of cholera cases in the Somali Region, including in Jigjiga, shows the continued risk as access to safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation remains be major need.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The flood and landslide that happened has caused a devastating impact on all people causing families to be displaced to evacuation centers outside of their normal homes and community settings. This can be especially harmful to women, girls, and other marginalized groups. Reports from OCHA indicate there are more than 500 children separated from their families. This humanitarian context, while compounding pre-existing gender inequities, continues to place women and children at risk of various forms of gender-based violence (SGBV.) Women, children minors, and people with special needs vulnerability increase in the context of humanitarian crisis. The need for inclusive, dignified, and gender-balanced assistance is key to mitigating the risk of any protection and safety concerns. In the case of post-impact displacement and/or relocation, it is critical to ensure the conditions address the minimum PGI standards.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

- 1- On access gaps: 24 main routes including multiple bridges damaged are part of constraints challenging the assessment to give emergency response to inaccessible and hard-to-reach communities.
- 2- Current response is still limited and needs have increased:
 - ERCS and Partners are closely working with zonal sector authorities in monitoring the situation in flood-prone zones and woredas, undertaking assessments where access is possible, and mobilizing multi-sector response. Access limitations to flood and mudslide-affected areas, and the absence of partners in Galana mainly due to ongoing hostilities and funding constraints, impede assessments and challenge the mobilization of life-saving assistance.
 - From OCHA report of 15th Nov there is also highlights of gaps in Somali region with only 8 per cent of over 611,000 affected people reached; 65 per cent of the land area of the Dasenech district in South Ethiopia Region have limited response so far.
- 3- Limitations in government and partner capacities have impacted response in Oromia where more than 67,000 are affected.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The operation aims to give life-saving emergency response for people in need in the flood-affected regions of Somali and Oromia regions for 1,600 HHs with immediate emergency assistance that will complement the ongoing response while 13,000HHs (53,000 people) of the most affected and at-risk communities will benefit from messages and indirect support for 3 months.

For this target, the intervention will prioritize the actions aimed at lifesaving to mitigate risk to lives, the exposure to further

losses, and health risks for communities that are already vulnerable while monitoring the situation. The operation will inform recovery and rehabilitation actions, which can also be linked to longer term programs.

Operation strategy rationale

This intervention follows the magnitude of impact, and prioritized the sectors and target based on severity and gaps evaluated. Hence, the intervention will aim to focus on the Somali which account for more than 80% of the impact in the country, and Oromia has experienced multiple impacts of flood and land slide. The support already provided in these areas is less than 20% despite the magnitude of impact. Other areas, Afar and SNNP also have gaps in the needs however, ERCS will mobilize from mother partners. To address the immediate needs of the target population, this DREF will provide an integrated response to people affected by floods in Somali and Oromia regions with immediate life serving humanitarian services in the sectors listed below:

- Livelihood and basic needs - Provision of essential food package for one month comprising of 75 Kg wheat, 7.5 Kg of beans and 2.5 litre of edible oil calculated as a standard food package to 5 people per HH by food cluster.
- Shelter, Housing and settlements - provision of emergency shelter materials and essential household items to 1,600 displaced HHs comprising of 1 Kitchen set, 2 Blankets, 2 Sleeping mats and 1 tarpaulin to meet emergency needs. These items and caseload are aligned with the culture and type of temporary shelter commonly constructed in the communities and these will be complemented by local materials as per planning.
- Water, sanitation and hygiene - conduct hygiene promotion in the targeted flood affected areas and extend distribution of water storage facilities and water treatment chemicals to meet the needs of affected population for 3 months, targeting most vulnerable displaced HHs.
- PGI and CEA: will be cross - cutting and integrated to the response approach across all sectors. Particular attention toward displaced households and families with vulnerable groups especially women, girls, children and people with disabilities to ensure their rights and dignity are reserved. 800 Girls and women of reproductive age will be provided with dignity kits. People with GBV challenges will be referred to service centers, and unaccompanied children will be provided with special care and referral to organization which provide care and protection. The level of engagement, harmonization, and involvement of communities play a key role in the implementation of intended response activities ensuring the understanding, acceptance, and contribution of the community members to this plan. Some of the activities listed above are already ongoing and will be covered by replenishment, such as the emergency shelter and NFI package.

The current intervention follows the triangulated information from branches and various sources. However, a joint detailed assessment is ongoing between partners and EDRMC. ERCS is taking part of that, and results will contribute to a coordinated approach to revise or scale-up according to the current intervention if need be. ERCS will continue with the strong coordination with partners involved in this response and work with the DRMC at regional level to identify geographical targeting and work with zones and woredas for beneficiary identification. Currently primary data from Shebelle zone have been submitted to the NS.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target two regions mostly affected by floods, Somali and Oromia, and will aim to reach at least 13000HHs (53,000 people), with direct support to 1600 HH (6,500 people) displaced people living in temporary shelters as a priority criteria. Target per sector as follows:

- Water, sanitation and hygiene: - 13000HHs (53,000 people) will be reached with hygiene promotion and 1600 households will be reached with WASH NFIs and water treatments chemicals to cover 3 months.
- Livelihood and basic needs : - About 1600 most vulnerable displaced households will be provided with 1 month food package.
- Shelter Housing and settlement - 1600 households whose houses are submerged (damaged/destroyed/displaced)
- PGI - 800 women and girls' of reproductive age will be supported with dignity kits, SGBV and displaced children will be referred to appropriate service provider for continuous support.

The targeting strategy includes supporting the displaced people in temporary camps with the selection criteria looking into women and child-headed Households, people with chronic illness, elders, pregnant and lactating women, and households in urgent humanitarian needs with no support. ERCS will work closely with community committees to identify beneficiaries using the existing CEA mechanisms. The targeting will be coordinated with branches and address the humanitarian support gaps identified

in these areas.

The areas/Woredas selection process will be done in coordination with local governments and community committee to identify the most vulnerable at risk communities in the affected areas in Somali and Oromia regions. The target areas in these two regions will be identified based on needs and support already provided by other partners on time of implementation, in consultation with local government authorities, local leaders and based on the intervention being made by other humanitarian organizations.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Identification/selection will be based on the level of vulnerability, including displaced households due to:

Level of destruction and damage to homes, female-headed households, households with pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 years old, households with disabled members, households with elderly. ERCS will work closely with community committees to identify beneficiaries using the existing CEA mechanisms and discuss about complaints on the selection process. Overall responses will be collected using the community feedback mechanisms that are going to be setup, and all feedback will be jointly addressed with the community committee.

Total Targeted Population

Women	14,310	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	11,660	Urban	30%
Men	14,840	People with disabilities (estimated)	17%
Boys (under 18)	12,190		
Total targeted population	53,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Damaged infrastructure such as roads may hinder the intervention at particular areas of interventions.	Discussing with government bodies to overcome the problem of accessibility and using alternative means of transportation
Access limitations to flood and mudslide affected areas in Galana woreda Oromia region mainly due to ongoing hostilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting security assessment with concerned body and as soon as the situation allows, continuing the operation. • Use of existing community structures. • Dissemination of ERCS work to communities and ensure visibility and use of the emblem to access hard to reach areas. • Areas that are not accessible the EDRMC has deployed boats to support humanitarian assistance. • ERCS also has some advantage of branches in each affected areas where access remains challenging for others.
Cholera outbreaks existing in the country will expand to the areas being affected by floods	<p>ERCS has put measures to ensure continued sensitization of the communities on the waterborne disease. Subsequently, there is an ongoing response in areas affected by Cholera by government health institution.</p> <p>A monitoring of the health situation is also done and messages will be promoted on cholera prevention.</p>

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The Somali region is a place where ERCS conducts different interventions with National Society partners and there is no security problem in the areas. ERCS will ensure the engagement of local staff, and volunteers as applicable and continue with security surveillance and using opportunities provided by existing public goodwill and its acceptability approach to ensure the successful implementation of the proposed activities.

Access limitations due to flood and mudslide affected areas, and the absence of partners in Galana mainly due to ongoing hostilities and funding constraints, impede assessments and challenges mobilization of life-saving assistance.

Security briefings will continuously be provided to the staff and volunteers to ensure continued vigilance. ERCS Security Unit conducts continuous monitoring of the local security situation and advises the response teams on mitigation measures in case of heightened security situation.

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 134,165

Targeted Persons: 6,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of HHs reached with emergency shelter NFIs	1,600

Priority Actions

- Beneficiary identification, registration, and distribution.
- Procurement and distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items.
- Transportation of the shelter and NFI items.
- Deployment of volunteers for supporting distribution.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 218,754

Targeted Persons: 6,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households that receive food package	1,600

Priority Actions

- Beneficiary identification, registration, and distribution.
- Procurement of food package 75kg wheat, 7.5kg beans, 2.5L cooking oil per HH.
- Transportation of food items to priority areas.
- Deployment of volunteers to support beneficiary identification, registration, and distribution.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 23,001

Targeted Persons: 800

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff and volunteers that receive orientation on PGI	60
# of women households that receive dignity kits	800
# of people referred to secondary services (SGBV, child protection)	100
# of referral pathways identified	2

Priority Actions

- Distribution of dignity kits for 800 women household beneficiaries.
- Cascade the PGI training to volunteers at woreda level.
- Mapping safe referral pathways in coordination with other relevant SGBV actors.
- PGI focal point participation in SGBV coordination meetings.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 10,226

Targeted Persons: 53,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers trained on CEA	60
# of feedback mechanisms identified	3
# of PDM conducted	1
# Volunteers deployed to support CEA and PGI	10
% of community members who feel the aid provided by the operation currently covers their most important needs	90
# of and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operations, including selection criteria	3
# of opportunities for community participation in managing and guiding the operation (e.g. number of community committee meetings, FGDs, town hall meetings etc)	3
% of community members, including marginalized and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback about the operation	100
% of operation complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	100
% of operational decisions or changes made based on community feedback	100

Priority Actions

- Engage with different community groups such as women, elderly, young, community leaders, and other diversity groups based on a real analysis regularly in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the operation through community meetings, FGDs, and community committees.
- Conduct scheduled meetings with communities on the implementation of response plans.
- Establish two-way communication channels to engage communities, disseminate information, and collect information including developing and distribution of CEA materials.
- Conduct a One-day training session on CEA.
- Conduct a PDM.
- Deployment of 10 Volunteers for CEA and PGI for 30 days.
- Setting up a community feedback mechanism with discussion with communities and leverage existing channels.
- Use community feedback to improve interventions.
- Conduct identification of beneficiaries with community.
- Deployment of 10 Volunteers for CEA and PGI for 30 days.
- Setting up a community feedback mechanism.
- Use community feedback to improve interventions.
- Conduct identification of beneficiaries with community.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 18,047

Targeted Persons: 8

Indicators

Title	Target
# monitoring support conducted	2
# of DREF training organized for NSs and IFRC staff	1

Priority Actions

- Conduct monitoring visit.
- Provide training on DREF for NSs and IFRC staff.
- Provide IFRC logistics and fleet support for the operation.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 37,155

Targeted Persons: 53,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households reached with WASH NFIs	1,600
# of volunteers trained on hygiene promotion	50
# of HHs reached with hygiene promotion	13,000

Priority Actions

- Procurement and distribution of 1,600 jerricans with the specification of 20 liters and Buckets, 10 ltrs.
- Distribution of hygiene materials /250GM laundry soap 4 bars for 1,600 HHs.
- Provision water purification chemicals /10 Strips /HHs for 1,600 HHs.
- Provide training for volunteers on hygiene promotion.
- Deploy volunteers for community awareness on hygiene promotion.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 45,368

Targeted Persons: 53,000

Indicators

Title	Target
#r monitoring visits conducted	3
# of project staff recruited	1
# of RC jacket distributed	60
# of volunteer insured	60

Priority Actions

- Conduct monitoring of the response by HQ and branch teams.
- Organize lesson learned workshop at the end of the implementation.
- Deploy National Society project coordinator.
- Cover insurance for volunteers participating in the operation.
- Procure visibility for Volunteer's.

About Support Services

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

80 volunteers including 4 BDRTs, and 22 staff will be involved in the DREF operations in addition to staff from headquarters.

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

Local procurement will be carried out by ERCS logistic team which have vast expertise in the procurement, logistic and warehouse management. The storage capacity at HQ and branch level is adequate to preposition the items for emergency response however ERCS will collaborate with other partners for support for storage at zonal level through its well-established base while all procurement will adhere to the sphere standards. For items which are not available in country, ERCS will consult with IFRC for international procurement.

How will this operation be monitored?

The regional office and local district level coordination offices and also head quarter staffs will monitor the operations. In addition, IFRC cluster delegation office will be involved in the monitoring as well as evaluation of the intervention. Continuous communication and coordination between HQ, branch, and IFRC, along with intervention of the emergency response of necessary updates will be managed accordingly.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

Ethiopia Red Cross will regularly share information and updates on the operation via a range of communications channels and the Secretary General will be the primary spokesperson for communications to external stakeholders within Ethiopia. IFRC will support the Ethiopia Red Cross communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on the protracted humanitarian. The communications director will generate visibility and support for the humanitarian needs and the Ethiopia Red Cross response. Close collaboration will be maintained between the IFRC cluster, regional and global communications unit, and the National Society to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach. National society communication will be documented in the operation process as well as the output of the intervention to be able to display it in the national society website.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Ethiopia Red Cross Society
Ethiopia - Flood 2023

Operating Budget by Output Codes

	Total
Planned Operations	423,301
Shelter and Basic Household Items	134,165
AP005 Shelter assistance to households	134,165
Livelihoods	218,754
AP007 Improvement of income sources	218,754
Multi-purpose Cash	0
AP081 Multipurpose cash grants	0
Health	0
AP107 NS health capacity	0
AP108 Health services	0
AP109 Health services in emergencies	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	37,155
AP110 WASH	0
AP111 WASH in emergencies	37,155
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	23,001
AP114 Humanitarian values and principles	0
AP116 Protection/gender/inclusion services	0
AP117 Protection/gender/inclusion capacity	23,001
Education	0
AP115 Access to education	0
Migration	0
AP112 Support to migrants and displaced	0
AP113 NS Migration & Displacement Capacity	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	0
AP101 Climate change adaptation	0
AP103 Comm. risk reduction and resilience	0
AP104 Assistance to people affected	0
AP105 NS DM Capacity	0
AP106 Disaster Law	0
Community Engage. and Accountability	10,226
AP129 Community engagement/accountability	10,226
Environmental Sustainability	0
AP102 Climate change mitigation&greening	0
Enabling Approaches	63,415
Coordination and Partnerships	0
AP049 IFRC coord. in humanitarian system	0
AP118 Engagement w. stakeholders	0
AP119 Influencing and hum. diplomacy	0
AP120 Innovation	0
AP121 Digital Transformation	0
AP127 Membership Coordination	0
AP128 Movement Cooperation	0
Secretariat Services	18,047
AP122 Secretariat services strengthening	18,047
National Society Strengthening	45,368
AP124 National Society Development	43,551
AP125 Volunteering development	1,817
AP126 Leadership development	0
TOTAL BUDGET	486,716

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

[Click here to download the budget file](#)

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[Click here for the reference](#)