



ETHIOPIA

2026 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



9 October 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE ETHIOPIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



53

National Society
branches



222

National Society
local units



48,000

National Society
volunteers



2,485

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



1M

Climate and
environment



429,000

Disasters
and crises



635,000

Health and
wellbeing



2.6M

Migration and
displacement



944,000

Values, power
and inclusion

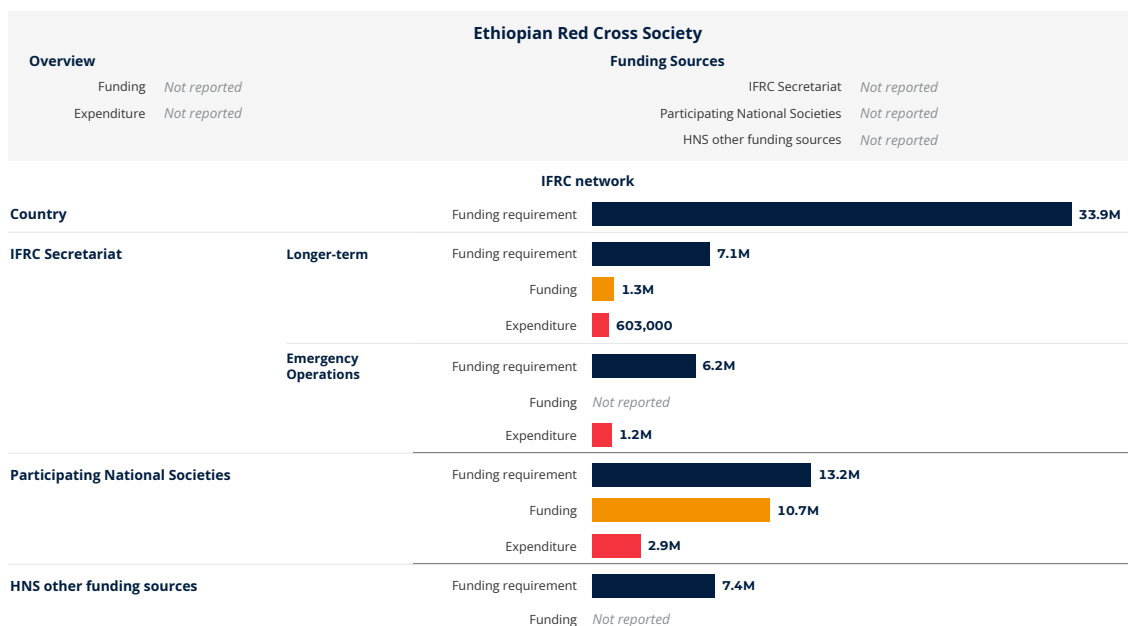


1.6M

No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2026 plan

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAET003**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Austrian Red Cross	1.9M						
British Red Cross	113,000						
Danish Red Cross	2.6M						
Finnish Red Cross	2.1M						
Italian Red Cross	880,000						
Netherlands Red Cross	1.5M						
Norwegian Red Cross	672,000						
Swedish Red Cross	469,000						
Swiss Red Cross	3.1M						
Total	CHF 13.3M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

During the first half of 2026, Ethiopia face humanitarian situation driven by the combined effects of armed conflict, shortfall of rainfall, population displacement, public health risks and economic pressures. Ongoing conflict in several parts of the country continued to disrupt livelihoods, challenge humanitarian access and affect the safe movement of staff, volunteers, relief supplies, and affected populations.

The country also remained vulnerable to recurrent climate-induced disasters, including droughts, floods and environmental degradation, which increased food insecurity, displaced communities, and heightened the need for integrated humanitarian and early recovery interventions.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2026, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society integrated environmental considerations across its humanitarian and resilience programmes to help communities address the impacts of climate change. Through climate-smart agriculture, anticipatory action, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), disaster risk reduction, environmental restoration and awareness-raising activities, the National Society supported communities affected by droughts, floods and water shortages while promoting sustainable natural resource management. It also strengthened preparedness through early warning systems, rainwater harvesting and solar-powered water schemes, improving access to safe water and supporting environmentally sustainable development. Key interventions in climate resilience and livelihoods support included land restoration, agroforestry, and the promotion of climate-resilient crops and livestock. These efforts helped vulnerable households strengthen their livelihoods and food security while improving their ability to cope with climate-related shocks.

Disasters and crises

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society responded to multiple disasters through an integrated approach that combined emergency assistance, early recovery, resilience-building, preparedness and risk reduction. An IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) allocation of CHF 269,020 supported 2,687 people affected by flooding and landslides in Gamo Zone through emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health services. Apart from this, the National Society also provided multipurpose cash assistance, shelter, safe water and sanitation, strengthened health and epidemic preparedness to vulnerable populations. It invested in livelihoods, climate-smart agriculture, environmental restoration, migration, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and community-based disaster risk reduction. Collaboration with national systems and Movement partners further strengthened operational readiness and institutional capacity.

Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society strengthened the health and wellbeing of vulnerable populations through community health, emergency medical services, epidemic preparedness, disease prevention, first aid, psychosocial support and health-system strengthening. An IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) allocation of CHF 478,670 supported 573,000 people affected by Marburg Virus Disease. Emergency medical readiness was enhanced through ambulances, emergency medical teams and first aid capacity development. The National Society also strengthened disease surveillance, early detection, community preparedness and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), improving the ability of communities and health systems to prevent, detect and respond to public health emergencies. Additionally, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society reached people through WASH interventions, including the rehabilitation and development of 80 water supply schemes and the establishment of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Committees and improved inclusive sanitation through the established of Menstrual Hygiene Management rooms. These interventions helped improve access to safe drinking water, sanitation and community-based management of water services.

Migration and displacement

From January to December 2025, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society strengthened support for migrants, displaced populations, returnees, refugees and other people on the move through protection, humanitarian assistance, psychosocial support, referral services and livelihood support. An IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) allocation supported around people affected by population inflows in Gambella following conflict escalation in South Sudan. The National Society also delivered migration-awareness activities, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), business and life-skills training and livelihood assistance to migrants and displaced populations while strengthening partnerships and coordination mechanisms to promote safer, more dignified and longer-term solutions for displaced populations and host communities. Additionally, a total of 748 transitional shelters were constructed for conflict affected internally displaced persons and host communities.

Values, power and inclusion

In the first half of 2026, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society promoted humanitarian values, inclusion, participation and accountability across its programmes, ensuring that vulnerable groups, including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrants and returnees, were actively engaged in programme planning and implementation. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was integrated across key sectors, supported by accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms and strengthened safeguarding and ethical complaint-handling capacities. The National Society also advanced youth participation through school-based programmes, local networks, skills-development initiatives and leadership opportunities, while promoting the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values to strengthen inclusion, social cohesion and community resilience.

Enabling local actors

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society strengthened its institutional capacity, governance, branch development and organizational systems to improve effectiveness, accountability and sustainability. Key achievements included branch development initiatives, governance reforms through the General Assembly and Board elections, approval of a Risk Management Policy, and capacity-building for staff in project management, financial management, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and accountability. The National Society expanded youth engagement through School Red Cross Clubs, enhanced humanitarian diplomacy and communication activities, strengthened human resource and financial management systems, and endorsed a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (PMEAL) Guideline. Significant progress was also made in digital transformation through the rollout of management information systems, an Ambulance Dispatching System, a Digital Engagement Hub, enhanced cash transfer and human resource systems, expanded SharePoint use and the development of a Digital Transformation Strategy.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Ethiopia](#).

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Sudan Regional Population Movement
Emergency Appeal number	MDRS1001 (MDRET030)
People Affected	5.4 million
People to be Assisted	1.3 million
Duration	31 months (30 May 2023 to 31 December 2026)
Funding Requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 38 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 47.5 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement
Link to Revised Operational Strategy	Revised Operational Strategy
Latest Operational Update	Operational Update No. 6
Link to Country Response Plan	Ethiopia NS Response Plan

The conflict in Sudan, which began on 15 April 2023 still persists, causing the world’s largest displacement crisis with 3.5 million people fleeing to neighbouring countries; by December 2024, arrivals included 1.2 million in Egypt, 931,846 in Chad, 933,971 in South Sudan, 210,000 in Libya, 160,284 in Ethiopia, 61,693 in Uganda and 42,951 in Central African Republic. Refugees, asylum seekers and returnees endure perilous journeys, often selling assets to pay for transport, while host countries face political instability, insecurity and natural hazards such as floods, worsening vulnerabilities. Chad, CAR and South Sudan rank among the lowest in the 2022 Human Development Index and CAR, Chad, Ethiopia, Libya and South Sudan have fragile health systems, risking overstretched services and worsening food insecurity and malnutrition. Despite repeated international mediation efforts, ceasefire negotiations have failed, and fighting continued through 2025, with risk of expansion into Blue Nile and White Nile states driving further displacement.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through this Emergency Appeal the IFRC has been supporting the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in responding to the impact of the conflict in Sudan, where more than 177,124 people are fleeing the Sudan Conflict since April 2023, through the Metema (West Gondar) and Kumruk (Benishangul Gumuz) border points. Of the total arrivals, 59 per cent were Sudanese refugees, 14 per cent were refugees of other nationalities, and 27 per cent were Ethiopian returnees. In the Ahmara Region, the initial reception sites at Kumer and Awlala were later evacuated to a new site at Aftit Kebele due to insecurity and attacks.

The strategy of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society is to provide humanitarian assistance to 150,000 people affected, following the increased influx and stressed resources within the host communities. The current planned interventions focus on recovery and resilient building activities including sustainable access to safe water through constructions, rehabilitations and installation of extension lines for community and health facilities, public sanitation structures at the new refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, livelihood strengthening, skill trainings and business start pack support for returnees and prepare them for reintegration and graduation from donor dependency. Meanwhile, the National Society will continue to assess the situation and commit to extend the Humanitarian services while managing risks, ensure protection, dignity and accountability to affected population.

The highlights of the assistance are:

Migration and displacement

Humanitarian Service Points will be maintained and mobile, while being equipped with relevant furniture and equipment. Information will be provided about contexts, rights, and services available such as phone call services to establish contacts.

Shelter, housing and settlements

Targeted communities are reached with shelter kits, including mats, buckets, tarpaulins, soaps, blankets and mosquito nets.

Multi-purpose cash

A rapid market assessment (RAM) to determine transfer modality is conducted, alongside the development of Agreement and contract service providers (MOU). Encashment to targeted returnees will be followed with a post-distribution monitoring.

Livelihoods

Refugee households will be provided with general food supply alongside assistance with the development of skills for livelihood entrepreneurship to reduce food security and increase income.

Health and care

Conduct basic first aid and Emergency Medical Services and procure ambulances to support transport and referral in the refugees and returnees’ camps

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Affected people are supported through access to safe water and distribution of integrated Health and WASH packages. Environmental sanitation promotional activities will also be carried out bimonthly such as latrine cleaning, drainage, vector control, and solid waste removal in communities to influence behaviour change.

Cross-cutting approaches

The operational strategy integrates Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities include the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

2.

Emergency Appeal Name	Landslides and Flood Emergency Appeal
IFRC Emergency Appeal Code	MDRET036
People Assisted	60,440
Duration	20 months (31 July 2024 to 31 March 2026)
Funding Requirements	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 3.5 million Total Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 6 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Ethiopia: Landslides and Flood emergency appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational strategy
Latest Operational Update	Operational Update No. 3

Heavy rains on 21-22 July 2024 triggered landslides in southern Ethiopia, causing 2,364 confirmed deaths and leaving 13 survivors, marking Ethiopia’s deadliest landslide. The rugged terrain has hindered rescue efforts, with community volunteers digging by hand. Subsequent landslides killed rescuers and emergency personnel, worsening the toll. Over 15,000 people are impacted, with immediate evacuation needs for more than 5,600 at high risk of further landslides. Concurrent severe weather in Gurage Zone affected 1,200 households, with farmland and infrastructure damaged, heightening the region’s food insecurity and disease risks, including malaria and measles outbreaks. The

IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal for CHF 6 million to support Ethiopian Red Cross Society to aid 25,500 people through emergency response.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation combines emergency relief, recovery and resilience-building to support affected communities. During the initial phase, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society provided shelter, food, water, sanitation, emergency health services and mental health and psychosocial support to families, emphasizing community and gender inclusion. In the recovery phase, it focused on transitional shelters, water rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction and livelihood support. The National Society has engaged in extensive search and rescue, distributing emergency supplies and strengthening temporary shelters in high-risk zones. In collaboration with government and partners, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society has been relocating vulnerable families, supporting sustainable livelihoods, providing food and enhance healthcare, while addressing climate risks and promoting resilience through training, community involvement and environmental conservation initiatives. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

Shelter, housing and settlements: Distribution and replenishment of shelter household items such as kitchen sets, blankets, nets, solar lamps, mattresses for both windstorm and landslide affected communities to meet the. Provision of training to community members in safe shelter construction. Distribution of shelter kits to facilitate the construction/strengthening of temporary shelters.

Livelihoods: Farm inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, were provided to rain-fed seasonal farmers, while youth received skills training and starter kits tailored to assessed needs. Households received livestock, supported by animal health services, including treatment and vaccination.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): Distribute long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets to high-risk households and supply first aid kits to ambulance and community services. Provide water treatment chemicals, along with water storage equipment, including jerrycans, buckets and wash basins. Install water storage tanks at and distribute household hygiene materials, including body soap, laundry soap, toothpaste and toothbrushes and provide dignity kits with reusable sanitary pads and personal items to women and girls.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society included environmental considerations into its humanitarian and resilience programmes, helping communities better cope with the growing impacts of climate change. Through climate smart agriculture, anticipatory action, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and disaster risk reduction initiatives, the National Society supported vulnerable communities affected by drought, floods and water shortages while promoting more sustainable ways of managing natural resources.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society supported farming and pastoral communities to adopt climate resilient practices, improve natural resource management and protect their livelihoods from climate related shocks. Environmental restoration activities, awareness raising and community participation helped strengthen local ownership and encouraged communities to take actions that protect their surrounding environment. Through anticipatory action, early warning systems, rainwater harvesting and sustainable water infrastructure, it helped communities prepare earlier and reduce the impact of climate emergencies.

The National Society focused on environmentally sustainable rehabilitation and development of water schemes through solar powered water systems. These interventions improved access to safe water while supporting responsible use of natural resources and reducing environmental pressure.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society through technical assistance to promote environmentally responsible humanitarian action, ensuring that programmes not only addressed immediate needs but also contributed to stronger and more resilient communities across Ethiopia.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Ethiopia](#)

In 2026, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for two separate emergencies, landslides and population movement and continued to be utilized for the Marburg Virus Disease outbreak. For details on the Marburg outbreak response, see ‘Health and wellbeing’ section of this report. For details on the population movement emergency, see ‘Migration and displacement section of this report.

Name of Operation	Ethiopia Landslide 2026
MDR-Code	MDRET041
People Targeted	2,687
Duration	4 months (25 March 2026 to 31 July 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 269,020
DREF Operation Link	DREF operation

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 269,020 in March 2026 supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in aiding about 2,687 people affected by the heavy and sustained rainfall which triggered severe flooding and landslides across parts of Gamo Zone in South Ethiopia. The National Society supported the targeted people over a four-month period with interventions such as the provision of emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health services, thereby enhancing their protection, safety and dignity over the implementation period.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society made significant strategic progress in delivering its humanitarian mandate and strengthening the resilience of disaster-affected communities across Ethiopia. The response increasingly shifted from stand-alone emergency assistance towards an integrated approach linking lifesaving support, early recovery, resilience, preparedness and longer-term risk reduction. The National Society provided multipurpose cash assistance, shelter and household support and improved access to safe water and sanitation for approximately people affected by disasters. Health and epidemic preparedness capacities were strengthened through community health services, support to health facilities, emergency medical services and disease surveillance. The National Society invested in livelihoods, climate-smart agriculture, environmental restoration, migration, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) as well as community-based disaster risk reduction to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable populations to anticipate, absorb and recover from shocks.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society continued to connect community-level action with national systems and Movement-wide expertise, particularly in health and epidemic preparedness, shelter, cash, WASH, climate action, protection, accountability and resilience programming. This collaboration also strengthened its institutional systems and operational readiness, enabling it to respond more effectively to multiple and overlapping crises while building sustainable capacities for future emergencies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC strengthened the National Society's ability to deliver and sustain strategic response through coordinated financial, technical, operational, and institutional support. It provided the National Society with support in resource mobilization, technical quality, emergency preparedness, capacity strengthening, evidence-based planning, accountability and coordination across sectors and operational levels. Additionally, the IFRC assisted the National Society to transition from reactive emergency response toward anticipatory, integrated, locally led and resilience-oriented humanitarian action.



Health and wellbeing

In 2026, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for Marburg outbreak emergency in Ethiopia.

Name of Operation	Ethiopia Marburg Outbreak 2025
MDR-Code	MDRET039
People Targeted	573,000
Duration	6 months (19 November 2025 to 31 May 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 478,670
DREF Operation Link	DREF operation
DREF Operation Update	Operational Update No. 1

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 478,670 in November 2025 supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in aiding 573,000 people affected the Marburg virus disease in the South Region of Ethiopia. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with interventions such as risk communication messaging, safe and dignified burial support as well as mental health and psychosocial support services. Affected communities were also provided with Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) materials, hygiene materials, spray pumps as well as the construction and rehabilitation of handwashing facilities

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the period from January to June 2026, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society progress towards strengthening the holistic health and wellbeing of vulnerable and crisis-affected populations through an integrated approach combining community health, emergency medical services, epidemic preparedness, disease prevention, [first aid](#), [psychosocial support](#) and health-system strengthening. It reached communities through disease prevention, health promotion and maternal, new-born and child health support, while supporting primary health facilities and strengthening community capacity through training volunteers and health extension workers.

Emergency medical readiness was enhanced through equipped ambulances, ambulance stations, deployment of emergency medical teams and nurses as well as first aid capacity development. In response to Marburg Virus Diseases the National Society strengthened surveillance, infection prevention and control (IPC), safe and dignified burial and early detection. It also focused on risk communication and community engagement (RCCE). These interventions strengthened access to essential health services, improved [community preparedness](#) and early warning capacities and enhanced the ability of communities and health systems to prevent, detect, and respond to public health emergencies.

During the reporting period, the National Society strove to move beyond immediate health service delivery towards a more resilient, community-based and preparedness-oriented health model, strengthening its capacity to anticipate and respond to outbreaks and other emergencies while improving the continuity, quality, accessibility and accountability of essential health and wellbeing services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided strategic technical, financial, operational and capacity-strengthening support to enable the National Society to strengthen health and wellbeing outcomes at both community and institutional levels. Support included the integration of community-based health, emergency medical services, epidemic preparedness, surveillance, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), first aid and health-system strengthening. Support was also provided to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to move beyond immediate health service delivery towards a more resilient, community-based and preparedness-oriented health model.



The Ethiopian Red Cross Society constructed water facilities to reduce water-borne diseases (Photo: IFRC)



Migration and displacement

In 2026, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for population movement emergency in Ethiopia.

Name of Operation	Ethiopia Population Movement
MDR-Code	MDRET040
People Targeted	20,000
Duration	6 months (18 March 2026 to 30 September 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 463,843
DREF Operation Link	DREF operation
DREF Operation Update	Operational Update No. 1

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 463,843 in March 2026 is supporting the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in aiding about 20,000 people affected by significant population inflows in the Gambella region of Ethiopia following the escalation of conflict in South Sudan in Akobo County. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a six-month period with interventions such as essential shelter and non-food items (NFI), emergency health care, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and protection services, while ensuring dignified reception services.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society made strategic progress in addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants, displaced populations, returnees, refugees and other people on the move by combining protection, humanitarian assistance, psychosocial support, information, referral services and livelihood support.

To promote safer and more informed migration, it provided pre-departure information on migration risks, available services and protection options as well as community-based mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and referral services. The National Society also supported migrants and vulnerable community members with business and life-skills training and livelihood start-up assistance, strengthening self-reliance and socioeconomic resilience. In addition, national and international partnership and coordination workshops strengthened dialogue, referral mechanisms and collaboration on migration and displacement issues.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society prioritized strengthening its capacity to respond to the increasingly complex and protracted nature of displacement and migration in Ethiopia and made concerted efforts to shift from short-term assistance toward safe, dignified, inclusive and longer-term solutions to enhance resilience and self-reliance among migrants, displaced people, returnees and host communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in strengthening a more integrated, protection-centred and coordinated approach to migration and displacement. It contributed through technical expertise, coordination, capacity strengthening, and resource mobilization to improve services for people on the move and displaced populations. Additionally, the IFRC also supported the National Society in building its capacity to respond to the increasingly complex and protracted nature of displacement and migration in Ethiopia and shift from short-term assistance to longer-term solutions.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society promoted humanitarian values, inclusion, participation and accountability across its programmes, ensuring that the needs and priorities of affected and vulnerable populations were reflected in programme design, implementation, monitoring and learning. Particular attention was given to women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrants, returnees and other at-risk groups. Community leaders, women, youth, persons with disabilities and local structures were engaged through consultations, participatory beneficiary identification, community committees, dialogues and household outreach, helping ensure that assistance was relevant, equitable, safe, and dignified.

Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) was integrated across cash, shelter, health, protection, livelihoods, migration, and disaster-risk programmes. The National Society also strengthened accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms through help desks, community meetings, notice boards, registration books, focal persons and direct communication channels, enabling affected people to raise concerns, provide feedback and seek clarification. Post-Distribution Monitoring and other monitoring mechanisms captured community perspectives on relevance, quality, satisfaction and emerging needs, with findings used to strengthen programme decisions and service delivery. Staff, volunteers and community structures were also strengthened in ethical complaint handling, safeguarding, confidentiality, and inclusive communication.

The National Society further strengthened [youth participation and leadership](#) through school-based programmes, local networks, innovation initiatives, vocational skills development and opportunities for meaningful engagement in community decision-making. It promoted awareness of the [Fundamental Principles](#) and humanitarian values, contributing to inclusion, solidarity, peaceful coexistence and community resilience. Through these efforts, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society strengthened a people-centred and locally led approach in which affected populations were not only recipients of assistance but active participants in identifying priorities, influencing programmes, providing feedback, and contributing to sustainable solutions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in integrating Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across its programmes.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Partner National Societies that support the Ethiopian Red Cross Society under various initiatives include the **Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross** and **Swiss Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Ethiopia, **the ICRC** supports conflict and violence-affected people with food and essential items, helps to establish livelihoods and incomes, builds and maintains water-supply systems, provides health structures with medical supplies, visits detainees, reunites separated families due to conflict, provides physical rehabilitation and promotes [International Humanitarian Law \(IHL\)](#).

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society coordinates with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission in the planning and implementation of emergency response actions and together, they lead the national early warning task force and cash working group. The National Society is a member of the National Operations Centre. It is also part of the humanitarian country team and participates in inter-agency working group meetings which focus on cash, food security, nutrition, emergency shelter and non-food items, protection and education. There are many international organizations responding to the drought and food insecurity in Ethiopia. They operate under robust strategy and planning coordination measures, as set out by the Federal Government and regional governments. The authorities have also developed a drought response plan, which serves as the basis for partner engagement in emergency, recovery and resilience-building activities. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society is part of the government lead food security and nutrition resilience programme framework and based on the government's priorities has developed initiatives such as the Ethiopia North rebuilding plan, scaling up of the drought crisis response and a food security and resilience plan. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society continues to strengthen partnerships with various external entities, with much of the funding directed toward community services rather than National Society development. These partnerships have notably enhanced the National Society's financial capacity for delivering humanitarian services and expanded its network of collaborators nationwide. Current partners include UNICEF, the Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office, the Global Alliance and local banks.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the reporting period, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society strengthened its institutional capacity, governance, branch development and organizational systems to improve its effectiveness and sustainability as a leading humanitarian actor in Ethiopia. A Branch Development Framework orientation workshop was conducted for zonal branches from Central Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia and neighbouring Oromia, strengthening understanding of branch development approaches and promoting the model branch concept through a learning visit to the Jimma Zonal Branch. Governance was further strengthened through the successful organization of the General Assembly and Board election sessions, while internal audits, including risk-based and investigation audits, were conducted at Headquarters and regional branches. The Board's approval of the Risk Management Policy further strengthened the National Society's governance, risk management, compliance and accountability framework. It also organized a specialized risk management training to enhance the capacity of internal audit staff to identify, assess and manage institutional risks.

The National Society also strengthened the capacity its staff through Project Cycle Management, reporting, financial management and related capacity-strengthening training conducted between March and May 2026. The training strengthened competencies in project planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting (PMER), financial and procurement management, risk management and accountability, contributing to improved programme quality, evidence-based decision-making, and transparent resource management.

Additionally, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society strengthened youth engagement and branch-level community structures, with 376 School Red Cross Clubs established and 147 clubs strengthened through material support and capacity building. These investments expanded opportunities for youth participation, leadership, volunteerism and community engagement while strengthening the National Society's future membership and volunteer base.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in providing training and building capacity of its staff in project cycle management, reporting, financial management and other related topics.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between January and June 2026, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society facilitated multi-stakeholder dialogues on humanitarian access and protection with government authorities, diplomatic actors, parliamentarians, law enforcement agencies and donors to strengthen coordination, promote humanitarian principles and address barriers to safe and timely humanitarian assistance. The National Society also delivered capacity-building training for leadership, governance members, staff and volunteers on humanitarian diplomacy tools, negotiation, strategic messaging, advocacy, and digital communication, strengthening their ability to engage with key stakeholders and advocate for humanitarian access and the protection of vulnerable populations.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society developed and disseminated awareness-creation messages to branches and school clubs to support further dissemination within school communities. It also produced and broadcast weekly television and radio programmes and aired television and radio spots promoting the proper use of the Red Cross emblem, Safer Access, humanitarian principles, resource mobilization, membership development, volunteer recruitment, peace promotion and other priority humanitarian issues, to enhance community engagement and increase the visibility of Red Cross humanitarian activities.

During the reporting period, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society developed and disseminated communication content, including news, articles, blogs, and stories, through mass and digital media to highlight its humanitarian emergency response and development interventions. It further strengthened partnerships with national and international media outlets through field visits, improving media coverage of its achievements and humanitarian efforts. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society also produced documentary films and impact stories to support resource mobilization, increase public engagement, and showcase the impact of its interventions on vulnerable communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society by facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogues on humanitarian access and protection. It also supported the National Society in delivering capacity-building training in humanitarian diplomacy, negotiation, strategic messaging, advocacy and digital communication. Additionally, the IFRC assisted the National Society in strengthening its communications strategy and media partnerships.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society strengthened human resource systems through staff development, safety and security measures, performance management improvements and the promotion of gender diversity and inclusion. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society also enhanced financial accountability through improved reporting systems, stronger internal controls and alignment with Movement partner requirements.

The National Society further strengthened its Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (PMEAL) system through the annual performance review, standardization of tools using Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) and systematic implementation of post-distribution Monitoring, outcome monitoring, rapid needs assessments and project evaluations. A major institutional milestone was the development and official endorsement by senior management of the National Society PMEAL Guideline.

The National Society also made significant progress in digital transformation and information management, strengthening organizational efficiency and service delivery. The Tenant and Lease Management Information System was deployed on a cloud platform and rolled out to seven regional branches, while the Pharmacy Management System strengthened pharmaceutical management. The Ambulance Dispatching System became operational in Addis Ababa, Amhara and Tigray, supported by GPS installation on 50 ambulances, improving fleet management and emergency response coordination.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society established a Digital Engagement Hub to strengthen Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), enhanced the cash transfer management system, operationalized the ERP Human Resource System at Headquarters and expanded SharePoint for document management, event registration and organizational collaboration. Continued investment in network infrastructure, Office 365 administration, system maintenance, data backup and information security further strengthened business continuity and information management. Additionally, it developed and presented its Digital Transformation Strategy for endorsement, providing a strategic framework for the continued modernization of its systems.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to strengthen emergency preparedness, institutional systems, operational efficiency and accountability. It provided support in strengthening human resource systems, the promotion of gender diversity and inclusion as well as the enhancement of financial accountability. Additionally, it provided technical support to the National Society in establishing a common framework for Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (PMEAL) and evidence generation, as well as in its digital transformation efforts.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society learned that strong community-based and locally led approaches are essential for effective and sustainable humanitarian action. Integrating Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability across programmes strengthened accountability, trust and inclusion, while investments in epidemic preparedness, emergency response capacity and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene systems improved resilience and service sustainability. The reporting period also confirmed the value of linking cash assistance and livelihood support with longer-term recovery and climate adaptation, alongside strengthening evidence-based programming, digital transformation and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning systems to enhance decision-making, accountability and organizational effectiveness.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrates the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2026. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2026 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [ET_Ethiopia MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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