



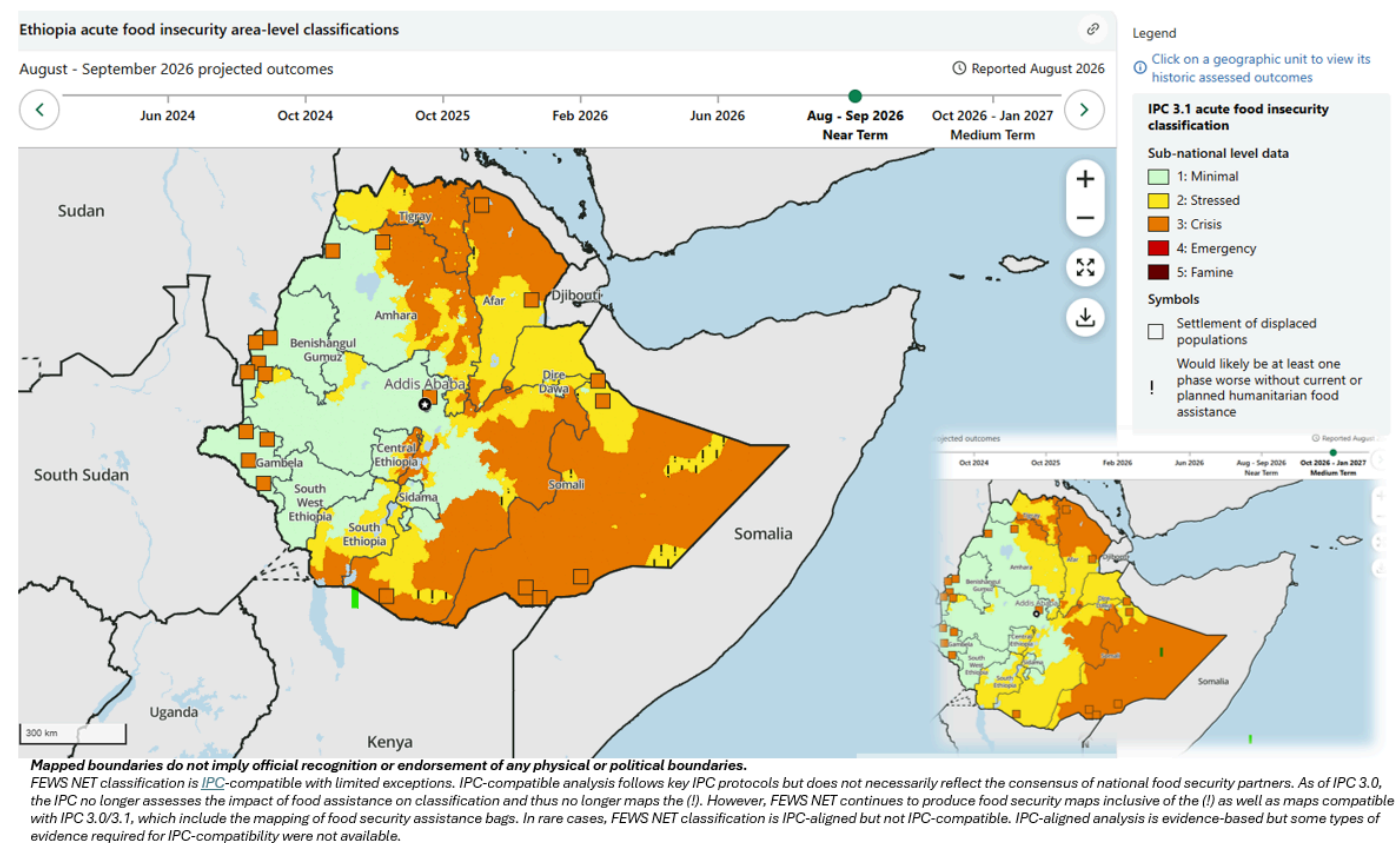
People travel long distance for searching of water. Picture by ERCS branch

Appeal: MDRET042	Hazard: Drought	Country: Ethiopia	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 749,973	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 3,574,569 people	People Targeted: 50,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 30-09-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-03-2027	DREF Published: 12-10-2026
Targeted Regions: Tigray, Amhara, Oromia			

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

01-09-2026



IPC Classification Ethiopia August_Dec - Fews Net

What happened, where and when?

El Niño-driven drought conditions have severely suppressed the June–September 2026 Kiremt rainfall, causing onset delays of up to 4 weeks across Northern Eastern and Southeastern Ethiopia. The NS EOC reports highlighted moisture deficit critically resulted to crop failure, drying of water points, livestock deaths, and livelihood loss with a widespread impact in Oromia (West & East Hararge), Northern Amhara, and a part of Tigray. The impacts severely affected the community; already their livelihood depleted due to Belg rainfall shortages in these locations. Accordingly: 250,035 hectares of crop land damaged in west Hararge, North Gondar, Tigray and some woredas in Southeastern Ethiopia. 28,629 livestock death recorded across West Hararge, North Gondar and a part of Tigray, and more than 319 water points are either completely or partially dried out across these regions posing significant risk for both human and animals.

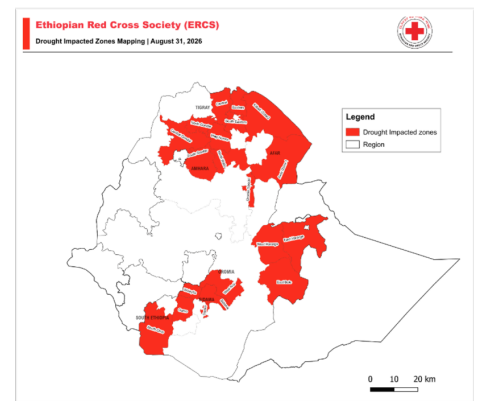
The 1 September 2026 trigger date does not represent a single meteorological event, but rather the point at which multiple drought indicators confirmed that the situation had evolved from seasonal stress into a humanitarian crisis requiring response. By this date, ERCS had received repeated alerts from Branch EOCs, confirming severe rainfall deficits across Oromia, Amhara and Tigray, following consecutive failures of the Belg and Kiremt seasons. These alerts were subsequently validated by the respective Disaster Risk Management Commissions (DRMCs). The assessments confirmed significant humanitarian impacts, including crop failure affecting more than 250,000 hectares, the death of over 28,000 livestock, the drying of more than 319 water points, and widespread deterioration of food security and livelihoods affecting over 3.5 million people. ERCS therefore considers 1 September 2026 as the operational trigger date, marking the point at which the scale, severity and geographical spread of the drought impacts justified activation of a DREF response.



Drought assessment in Harage -
oromia, picture credit, ERCS Branch
EOC



Evidence of severe drought impacts in
woredas, Photo by ERCS Branches



Affected woredas - Map by ERCS EOS
FLASH UPDATES

Scope and Scale

El Niño induced weather condition has delayed Kiremt rainfall with severe deficits particularly in Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Somali, Southern Ethiopia, and Eastern part of Oromia regions. Consequently, more than 3.5 million people across 101 most affected woredas in 6 regions have reported severe drought through the regional EOC and the respective DRM. Moreover, these communities have already been experiencing compounded shocks (belg yield loss, conflict, asset losses, economic stress) that are worsening the crisis. Less than 50% of the average long-cycle crops have been planted in parts of Tigray, Amhara and eastern Oromia.

The recurrent drought and conflict have already reduced herds in Afar, Amhara and Tigray, and drought in the Oromia region is limiting milk and income recovery. Generally, water shortages, total absence of grass and fodder supply, and crop yield losses are reducing food access and increasing widespread malnutrition among children and breastfeeding women. The affected people's livelihoods are depleted and exposed to external dependency.

The three assessment reports received for 3 regions describe a common humanitarian pattern as shown in the IPC classification August to September and forecasted prolonged impact October 2026 to January 2027. The rainfall failure and prolonged dry spells have reduced crop production, depleted household food stocks and income, weakened livestock assets, dried or degraded water sources, increased disease and malnutrition risks, and pushed households toward increasingly harmful coping mechanisms. The crisis is not uniform across the three regions, but the underlying drivers and immediate humanitarian consequences are sufficiently aligned to justify a common response strategy with region-specific targeting.

In West Hararghe, the drought is exceptionally severe in both crop and livestock systems. The assessment reports 316,986 hectares of affected cropland, including 200,683 hectares totally damaged, while 97,064 farming households report drought-affected livestock. Only 8 of 229 assessed community ponds retain water, and access to drinking water is critically constrained in schools and health facilities. The estimated people in need are 696,873 across the 15 assessed woredas.

In Tigray, 405,288 people are reported affected and 250,865 are estimated to be in need across seven assessed woredas. The assessment records crop failure, livestock deaths Approximately 3.3 million livestock at high risk of feed shortages with more than 9 types of animal diseases identified across 13 woredas. Critical water shortages and increasing food insecurity, with particular concern for children and pregnant and lactating women. Humanitarian coverage remains limited and ERCS-specific response capacity is constrained by financial, material and logistical limitations.

In North Gondar, 318,443 people—approximately 76.7% of the assessed population—are reported affected, with 58,187 households affected and 19,318 people displaced. The assessment identifies declining household food stocks, reduced meals, rising prices, inadequate livestock water and pasture, insufficient health commodities and limited livelihood recovery support.

Existing assistance from government, ERCS, FCDO, ECHO-Cash, Netherlands Red Cross and other partners is important but remains geographically and financially insufficient.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Famine Early Warning System	https://www.fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
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: -	
Lessons learned: The Ethiopian EAP for drought was activated in September 2024 after the established trigger thresholds were met. The activation covered the Somali Region and parts of southern Oromia, where more than 50% of the geographic area in Shebelle and East Bale zones was forecast to experience drought. ERCS demonstrated the ability to activate anticipatory mechanisms when triggers are reached, but the current assessments show that response capacity remains constrained by resources and operational coverage. A key lesson from the activation was the importance of having clear, evidence-based triggers and acting promptly once they are reached. The predictable financing and timely activation enabled early actions to be implemented before the situation further deteriorated, helping communities strengthen their preparedness and resilience to drought impacts. The process was further strengthened through the complementary support of multiple partners, including the Government of Germany, which contributed to the effective implementation and reach of early actions. The experience demonstrated that pre-agreed triggers, timely decision-making, strong partner engagement, and predictable financing are critical to translating forecasts into early action and reducing the impacts of drought on vulnerable communities.	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

01-09-2026

Multi Purpose Cash	In Amhara region, ERCS through the FCDO supported 600 HHs and 800 HHs in Janamora and Telemt woredas respectively by one round; 2031 HHs have been assisted through MPCT by ECHO-CASH Consortium project, 2031 HHs are currently assisted
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	through MPCT by ECHO-CASH Consortium project. In Tigray 500 HHs supported through one round of MPCT in Asbi Afro woreda through ECHO-DP project. Additionally, In Tigray, Amhara and Afar, about 200HHs are reached with the anticipatory cash for the El-Nino induced impact with the support from Netherlands RC (MOFA funded Projects)
Coordination	ERCS is actively participating in internal and external coordination mechanism established in the country at national and local levels where the drought agenda has been key from June. At EDRMC the alert was shared since June, and all partners were informed of preparedness plans with the respective regional bureau. Internally, Movement partners have prepared multi-hazard contingency plan, (in final review for approval) incorporating Conflict alert in the country, flood and drought following the El-Nino alerts, and epidemics, Malaria and Cholera as highly priority induced to all the climate conditions. Resource mapping with movement partners, and priority allocations for the specific triggers and geo sensitivity was identified.
Assessment	The ERCS EOC is used as a hub for disaster management and response coordination. The EOC monitors the situation within the regions branches and timely alerts, data analysis facilitate seamless communication between various agencies and stakeholders. ERCS branch EOC along with key partners, conducted drought impact assessment in August 2026, Oromia, Tigray and Amhara region branches following multiple alerts from local branches. The assessment findings highlighted severe multi-sectoral impacts including deterioration of food security, water availability, livestock assets and household livelihoods, with increasing health and nutrition risks. key driver being the recorded significant moisture deficit resulting in crop failure, drying water points and absence of forage. The assessment was conducted in Amhara region, North Gonder zone, 5 woreda, Oromia region, 15 woreda of Hararge zone, Tigray, 7 woredas the assessments also identified fragmented and substantial assistance which is below the scale of needs.
Resource Mobilization	Currently, the ERCS along with Movement partners has developed MHCP and are mobilizing resources to fund and facilitate the current El Nino induced Drought and the forecasted OND excessive rainfall response.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	Currently the NS has no active EAP for drought, to complement the gap the NS has developed MHCP, drought being one of the priority disasters. The activation of predetermined meteorological triggers indicating severe rainfall deficits and emerging drought conditions during the 2025/2026 main Meher and 2026 Belg seasons, ERCS activated its contingency plans through the crisis modifier mechanism. The contingency response was initiated in priority high-risk areas, including North Gondar in Northern Amhara, Moyale Woreda in Southern Oromia, and Hudet Woreda in the Somali Region. The response primarily provided Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to drought-affected households, enabling vulnerable populations to address immediate essential needs and mitigate the humanitarian impacts of the evolving drought.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC CCD for Ethiopia and Djibouti and representative to African Union has been actively supporting the NS to develop multi-hazard contingency plan and mobilize resources to support the ongoing climate shocks, and provision of emergency lifesaving support. The Cluster is working with ERCS management to provide coordination support of movement partners, ensuring quality response mechanism, compliance and resource mobilization.
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Participating National Societies	Responding to the current El Niño-driven crisis, ERCS along with the PNS present in the country, have developed the Multi hazard Contingency plan, and have currently activated the response to the drought and preparedness for the fore casted floods for the OND period. Current PNS in the country include Finish RC, Danish RC, Austria RC, German RC, Netherlands, British RC, Swiss RC, Swedish RC and Norwegian RC. They are all well-coordinated through the emergency TWG, and mobilizing the resources towards the MHCP. developed. - The Netherland Red Cross through ECHO-DP 2026 project in Afar, Tigray, and Somali region has activated anticipatory action for 2025/26 for drought crisis modifiers and is targeting to reach 1500 HH, 500 per each region. Additionally, the NLRC through the project funded by Ministry of foreign affairs NL, have activated crisis modifier targeting 200 HH in Tigray, Afar and Somali regions. - The Danish Red Cross through Echo-CASH Consortium project in North Gonder, activated the crisis modifier to complement the response. - The British RC through FCDO has activated emergency fund to respond in Amhara, Tigray, and Afar - Finish RC is working to activate the crisis modifier for Afar region, and Austrian RC is supporting its project areas affected by Drought by activating the crisis modifier including Amhara and Sidama
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ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC with collaboration ERCS and local governments, currently operating humanitarian response in areas affected by overlapping crisis both conflict and drought. The intervention areas include (water rehabilitation, medical equipment support, agricultural input support, Cash based intervention and other assistance in Tigray Region (Eastern & Central Zones, Northwestern Zone), Amhara (Northwestern Zone and Central Gonder, North Wollo & Wag Hemra Zones) and Oromia region (West Guji and Borena, Eat and West Herergie) and Somali (Dawa & Liben Zones).

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The government has been implementing humanitarian response and anticipatory action across various parts of regions in Ethiopia for multi crisis affected community though PSNP and the Humanitarian Pull Fund. The EDRMC has deployed team to assess magnitude of drought impact across the 7 regions in the country. The analysis is still ongoing.
UN or other actors	Government in coordination with key humanitarian partners (UN agencies- WFP, UNOCHA, UNICEF, IOM,) and NGOs (World Vision, CARE Ethiopia, and other though JEOP project) has provided emergency assistance across various region. In Oromia region, the World Vision & HArerge Catholic Secretariat (HCS) distributed early maturing seeds. HELVITAS has provided Fodder seed support to Debark (in 3 kebeles) Amhara region. In Tigray region; In a small scale, the Axum University, EFFORT & Hiwet Berhan Church distributed 598 Quintals of food and 240 Quintal of Fodder for HHs in Egela and Abergele-Yechila, Woreda respectively. Similarly, Adigrat University &



Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

ERCS coordinate closely through the existing platforms; externally with EDRMC, Regional DRM authorities, Ethiopian metrological Institute (EMI), Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWE), Ministry of Health, OCHA, and internally with IFRC, Partner National Societies and TWGs coordination mechanisms to ensure complementarity, information sharing and joint response planning.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Acute food insecurity, driven by the prolonged drought, leading to crop failure soaring staple food prices, constrained local labor market/opportunities, and severe household asset depletion mostly on areas classified under Crisis_ IPC 3 and Emergency_IPC4 phases, where outcomes are expected to persist through January 2027. The population in the assessed woredas are highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Delayed rainfall and prolonged dry spells are the main drivers for deprived access to food.

To address these growing livelihood and basic needs, unconditional cash grants are a critical intervention. This form of assistance offers immediate financial relief to the most vulnerable families, enabling them to purchase food, essential goods, and access healthcare and shelter for displaced households. Flexible cash assistance will help to bridge urgent needs while also providing families with the means to enhance food self-sufficiency, cope with livestock losses and crop failures, and invest in productive assets, thereby supporting their long-term resilience and recovery.

Despite the clear benefits, gaps remain in the scale and coverage of cash-based assistance, particularly in conflict affected areas where there has been observed cash shortage in 2026, expanding in kind food assistance, agriculture and livestock Protection remain appropriate. This support is essential to address rising humanitarian needs, prevent further deterioration in food security and nutrition, and support the dignity and decision-making power of affected households.



Health

The assessment identifies increasing acute malnutrition and health risks, particularly among children and pregnant and lactating women. In West Hararghe, the June 2026 screening identified 24,925 children with MAM and 2,896 with SAM among 464,880 screened children.

Emerging drought-related health needs; food insecurity, water shortages and livelihood losses increasing vulnerability, particularly among children, PLW and people with chronic illness. June 2026 screening identified 24,925 MAM and 2,896 SAM cases among screened children in Amhara region. Water Shortage at the health facilities increases health risks.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In areas of West & East Hararge, North, Central and South Gonder, lowland of Tigray, Afar, and NSSP are already experiencing massive drying of water points that has resulted in severe water shortages and associated health and hygiene risks.

In Hararge, Oromia, 221 of 229 assessed community ponds were dry, with only 8 retaining water, causing serious constraints to household, livestock, school and health-facility water supply. In Amhara assessment revealed reduced spring flow; declining shallow-well levels; drying ponds; reduced functionality of water points; longer collection distances and queues; declining water quality; reduced water availability for households and livestock.

In Tigray, it was observed Critical shortage of water for human and livestock consumption; water infrastructure under significant strain. The impact is pausing Health risk, requiring integrated health and hygiene awareness to enhance disease prevention complemented by emergency support for safe and clean water accessibility. The secondary data review Identified the rains forecast which might increase water availability, However the quality will need to be improved for safety, and the damaged water sources maintenance is key during

response and recovery.

Priority response will include emergency water supply if the rains patterns do not improve ; rehabilitation, solarization of priority water points to move the service closer to community provision of chemicals and orientation to community on water treatment and engaging community volunteers to conduct integrated health and hygiene promotion; Additionally, priority should also be given to essential services in the most affected woredas like schools and health facilities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Most of the affected communities are experiencing drought as a secondary impact. Conflict, displacement and limited access to essential services had the prior impact on protection, gender and inclusion, particularly for highly vulnerable groups (children, PLW, persons with disability). The drought impact will increase the of harmful coping mechanisms, including migration, distress, Assets sales and debt for the vulnerable groups. PGI intervention should be mainstreamed across each intervention to ensure no one is left behind.

Priority in response should target Protection and inclusion measures; CEA/feedback mechanisms; monitoring harmful coping strategies and protection risks, including risks affecting women and children.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Historical poor kiremt rainfall linked to El Niño drives meher crop losses. The failure, delayed onset and poor distribution of the 2025/2026 Meher and 2026 Belg rainfall seasons have resulted in prolonged rainfall deficits, crop failure, deteriorating pasture and drying water sources. Although drought triggers and early-warning mechanisms are in place, gaps remain in translating rainfall and climate warnings into timely, adequately financed early action. Contingency planning, pre-positioning and branch-level preparedness require strengthening to enable earlier intervention before household assets and livelihoods are depleted. Planned response should consider strengthen ERCS readiness for the recurring climate shocks and community based DRR activities.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

A severe, multi-dimensional drought crisis is currently affecting approximately 3.6 million people across 101 woredas, with food insecurity, malnutrition, water shortages, and livelihood losses particularly severe in Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, Afar, Somali, South Ethiopia, and Sidama. The assessment could not reach to all affected regions due to limited funding, Access especially to conflict affected areas and limited access to data validation by authorities. The scale of current needs exceeds existing response capacity, requiring expanded humanitarian resources and coordinated action.

[Assessment Report](#)

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide lifesaving support to 10,000 households (50,000 people) experiencing IPC3 + for the period of 6 months in Amhara, Tigray and Oromia regions with the integrated assistance focusing on multipurpose cash, health care and WASH services while ensuring protection, dignity, and resilience for affected communities.

Operation strategy rationale

The proposed strategy will prioritize immediate lifesaving support interventions for 50,000 the severely drought-affected population categorized under IPC 3 and 4 in the priority assessed areas in Oromia, Amhara and Tigray. The response intervention will directly address acute food insecurity, and livelihood impacts through and integrated approach covering Livelihood, MPCT, WASH, Health and Protection as per assessment results. Initial interventions will focus on addressing urgent household needs through multipurpose cash



assistance, emergency water provision, health and nutrition screening and referral, and targeted livestock protection to reduce immediate humanitarian risks and prevent further deterioration of household coping capacities and livelihoods.

As the operation progresses, the response will transition towards livelihood protection and early recovery, prioritizing the rehabilitation of critical water points, feasible agricultural recovery, livestock health and water access, and community-level preparedness. ERCS will coordinate with relevant government authorities, humanitarian partners and longer-term recovery program to ensure complementarity and continuity beyond the six-month DREF period.

LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC NEEDS

Assessment findings indicate that affected households are facing concurrent food consumption gaps and livelihood protection needs. ERCS will therefore adopt a vulnerability-based and climate-informed approach, combining targeted agricultural inputs and livestock feed support to protect remaining productive assets while prioritizing the most severely affected woredas. The intervention will support 5,000 farming households with seeds and fertilizer and 3,120 pastoralist households with livestock fodder, reaching a total of 8,120 households (approximately 40,600 people) across the three affected areas. Input assistance will be complemented by appropriate technical guidance and aligned with regional seasonal forecasts, including the use of early-maturing seed varieties where rainfall patterns permit.

ERCS will coordinate closely with government agriculture and DRMB and other humanitarian partners to ensure complementarity and facilitate referrals for households with severe food consumption gaps. Post-distribution monitoring will assess the utilization and effectiveness of assistance and determine whether immediate consumption pressures are compromising the intended productive use of inputs and livestock support. Where planting conditions are assessed as unsuitable due to inadequate or failed rainfall, agricultural inputs will be withheld or adapted to avoid further losses. Priority households experiencing critical food consumption gaps will, where available, be referred to appropriate food or cash assistance, ensuring that livelihood protection measures complement rather than substitute immediate food security assistance.

Following activities will be implemented

- Conduct targeted agricultural input support based on rainfall and planting conditions
- Procurement and distribution of Agri-input to 5000 farmers in areas where planting remains feasible (2600 HH Hararge, 1300 HH Gonder and 1100 HH Tigray)
- Procurement and distribution of fodders to 3120 HH in areas where farming remain unviable to protect remaining animals (1700 HH Hararge, 620 HH Tigray and 820HH in Gonder)
- Provide technical guidance on climate-/drought-adapted agricultural practices including destocking.
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring and seasonal follow-up to assess input use and planting outcomes.

MPCT

A total of 1,880 families (approximately 9,400 people) in IPC Phase 3 & 4 (Crises and Emergency) areas will receive two rounds of unconditional, multi-purpose cash grants. These grants are intended to cover basic needs for two months, enabling households to purchase food, essential items, and other necessities, thereby improving their immediate food security and overall well-being. Providing financial assistance through unconditional multi-purpose cash grants will offer immediate relief to households affected by crop failures, livestock losses, and the inability to meet basic needs. The grants will timely provide the most effective impact. The cash transfer values will be determined based on approved MEB by the Cash Working Group (CWG), identified per region.

While agreements with CBE and Coop Bank remain active, contractual clauses allow operational suspension during active hostilities. The NS will monitor branch functionality weekly. If FSPs withdraw or branches closes, the NS will activate contingency options: 1st- local MFI/vendor vouchers, or 2nd Cash in envelopes, 3rd an immediate to shift to in-kind distributions with budget adjustments submitted to the DREF senior management team.

Pre-distribution assessments will strictly evaluate FSP liquidity, payment safety, and vendor supply chain stability alongside standard market prices, guided continuously by regional CVA focal points

These service providers have been successfully used in previous operations, including activated EAP drought in 2024 targeted more than 25,000HH in remote areas. The MPCT will prioritize HH identified with acute food insecurity impacts, including with Malnourished children in need with special food supplies.

Following activities will be implemented

- Market and cash feasibility assessments for 3 regions
- Volunteers training on cash and livelihoods support and digital registration of the selected beneficiaries
- Beneficiary identification, registration, and verification
- Disbursement of 2 rounds of multipurpose cash for 1880 HH
- Conduct PDM for each cash disbursement



WASH

In response to the ongoing drought, ERCS will focus its WASH activities on improving access to safe water, enhancing hygiene practices, and preventing diseases for the targeted 10,000 families (50,000 people) Targeting the 6 of the assessed woredas in Oromia (3), Amhara (2) and Tigray (1) regions. This response plan involves maintenance and rehabilitation of 35 water systems (Boreholes, tap water system, and Reservoir) covering community and public services covering approximately 200HH per catchment area, maintenance of 2 Cattle troughs, in West Hararge, North Gonder and Tigray. Water rehabilitation will improve access to safe water to most vulnerable populations and animals in drought affected areas. This intervention will also significantly reduce the long distances that people, especially women, must travel to fetch water—helping to ease the physical burden and protect them from the risks and difficulties they may face along the way.

Following activities will be implemented

- Training of volunteers in hygiene promotion and usage of water treatment chemicals
- Deployment of volunteers in the awareness creation through public gathering, and house to house visit, twice a week on hygiene and water treatment.
- Procurement and distribution of water treatment chemicals targeting 3000 HH most vulnerable HH.
- Maintenance of 20 Non-functional bore holes and 10 damaged Tap water System
- Maintenance of 2 cattle trough, in Oromia
- Water line extension in Oromia and Amhara regions, 3 locations, total 9 Km for school and health facilities
- Installation of 6 water tanks reservoirs for schools and health facility
- Maintenance of 2 Existing Damaged Water Reservoirs
- Collaborating with water Bureau to conduct regular water quality management and monitoring

HEALTH

The assessments identify increasing health and nutrition risks associated with food insecurity, inadequate water, reduced household purchasing power and deteriorating living conditions. This operation will complement existing government health services by scaling up the nutrition screening at HH level, integrated health and hygiene awareness and strengthen the community based referral services. This will support to reduce morbidity and prevent deterioration of children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in drought-affected communities through early community identification, timely enrolment/referral, supplementary nutrition support, caregiver counselling, emotional support, follow-up and integration with existing health, nutrition, WASH and food-security services. Total of 25 CHW (professional volunteers) will be supported to conduct house to house visit nutritional screening, routine follow up of sensitive cases and provide emotional support to care givers to reach at least 15 children per day 3 days per week for 4 months.

Following activities will be implemented

- Training for CHW in screening in Hararge, and nutritional education and PFA at community level.
- Deploy CHW to conduct screening, caregiver counselling, and follow up 3 days per week for 4 months through House-to-House visit.
- Conduct Supportive supervision to community health workers and volunteers to reinforce appropriate referral, confidentiality and follow-up practices.
- Mapping and disseminate clear referral pathways, and providing referrals for identified MAM +
- Support health facilities with additional screening materials including MUAC Tape, Registration /referral form, CHW awareness guide.
- Provision of PSS for staff and volunteers engaged in response

PGI

PGI will be integrated as a cross-cutting theme across all sectors of the response, with particular attention given to the most vulnerable individuals, including households and families with specific protection needs. All staff and volunteers engaged in the operation will be trained on the minimum PGI and CEA minimum standards and will be working directly with community committee in beneficiary identification, verification and registration through Online data tools. All volunteers will be oriented on PSEA safeguarding and RCRC code of conduct and will sign the code of conduct.

Trained volunteers will integrate GBV awareness within other interventions in the communities by providing information on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and guiding individuals on how to access available referral services. Additionally, ERCS will carry out an assessment to identify the PGI needs of the most vulnerable people, alongside the mapping, establishment, and support of GBV referral pathways to ensure timely and appropriate assistance.

Planned activities include

- Orientation to staff and volunteers and community committee on PGI and CEA Minimum standards and considerations and data collections,
- Training to volunteers on the PSEA, code of conduct, safeguarding and signing of code of conduct
- Conduct PGI awareness during targeting, distribution and PDM, including including harmful practices related to GBV and Child protection.
- Monitor protection, gender, and inclusion risks throughout implementation and adapt activities to ensure safe, dignified, and meaningful participation of women, men, girls, boys, persons with disabilities, older persons, and internally displaced persons
- Conduct PGI Assessment and mapping referral pathways.



CEA

CEA will be fully integrated throughout the response to ensure active and meaningful community participation. Leveraging ERCS tools and CEA approaches, communities will be engaged at every stage of the response, with continuous feedback collection and analysis used to identify gaps and improve the efficiency and relevance of interventions.

Communities will have access to a variety of channels to voice their needs and opinions, including feedback desks, a toll-free complaint and feedback hotline, focus group discussions, and household visits. These mechanisms will help assess community needs, inform decision-making, and strengthen trust.

To ensure accountability and transparency, ERCS will establish community targeting and complaint committee for each community, advocate the NS hotline, establish help desks at all community as interaction points to facilitate two-way communication and gather real-time feedback. Another relevant feedback system will be agreed with community during community meetings. Data collected through these channels will be systematically analyzed and used to guide project implementation and adapt interventions as needed. All feedback will be addressed with the respective units timely to ensure relevance. Relevant information and messaging materials will be developed and displayed in identified areas. Several checks will be employed, including exit surveys after distribution, house to house hygiene awareness and follow up on the usage of water treatment chemicals, PDM and the final lesson learned session involving different groups, community, volunteers, leaders, beneficiaries, staff and government officials.

- Conduct Inception sessions with stakeholders and with community leaders and affected communities.
- Selecting and Orientation to inclusive community targeting and complaint committees .
- Identify and establish communication channels and feedback mechanisms and disseminating the system to all beneficiaries.
- Printing key information and messaging materials
- Conduct exit survey and Post distribution monitoring
- Conduct lesson learned session involving different groups, community, volunteers, leaders, beneficiaries, staff and government officials.

NS OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

The DREF will support the NS in terms of direct staffing, vehicle costs and volunteers to support project implementation at field level. At the regional and national HQ the program will facilitate joint monitoring and vehicle mileage cost. Total of 9 staff will be directly engaged, while more than 195 volunteers will devote time to support the execution, and directly work with the community in different sectors.

Coordination

The IFRC Cluster team will be directly working with the NS providing technical support in finance, Logistic, Security, and coordination with federation wide membership to mobilize more resources. Effective coordination system will be strengthened to avoid duplication of assistance with other stakeholders, mainly on geographical targeting, relevant responses and gaps in critical humanitarian needs.

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Priority will be given to households experiencing severe food insecurity and water shortages, particularly in areas facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes. The operation will prioritize vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, Pregnant, lactating and HH identified with Malnourished children, households caring for under-fives at risk of malnutrition, elderly and persons with disabilities.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Beneficiary selection will be based on severity of food insecurity, drought impacts, household vulnerability and access to functioning markets. Priority will be given Households directly affected by crop failure, livestock losses, loss of income, depleted food stocks and/or severe water shortages. This will include families experiencing reduced meal frequency, inadequate food consumption, dependence on negative coping strategies or inability to meet basic food needs mainly female-headed households, households caring for malnourished children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and other households identified through community-based vulnerability assessments.

- MPCT will prioritize vulnerable families caring malnourished children to give them opportunity to access additional food supplies for malnourished children and sustain HH food needs, HH purely depending on agri- labour and have completely lost income sources,



vulnerable elders, chronic illness, PWD headed and families with completely lost crops produce.

- Agri- inputs will be provided to families with at least 0.5-acre farming plot, who lost their farm procure in the past farming season, in the areas where there is
 - Fodder will target households with Animal in areas where the rainfall forecast will be low,
 - Nutrition for Households with children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and households with members experiencing or at risk of acute malnutrition.
 - WASH will be provided to assessed areas with severe water shortages, reduced access to safe water, or increased exposure to drought-related health risks.
- Selection will use a community-based, transparent and participatory process, validated with woreda/kebele authorities and communities, with clear CEA, feedback and complaints mechanisms. The final 50,000-person caseload will distribute according to the severity of needs and assessed population in need, rather than applying an equal allocation across the three regions

Total Targeted Population

Women	14,025	Rural	0.8%
Girls (under 18)	11,475	Urban	0.2%
Men	13,475	People with disabilities (estimated)	0.1%
Boys (under 18)	11,025		
Total targeted population	50,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
Market volatility, inflation, and limited local food supplies and Cash feasibility including FSP liquidity.	Continuous monitoring the markets functionality Prioritize in-kind food distribution over cash transfers where cash is not



	feasible with insecurity challenges.
Insecurity situations could delay beneficiary targeting, transportation and distribution of commodities and assistance along supply corridors and active conflict areas (Northern Ethiopia, Western Oromia, different parts of Amhara region.	Actively monitoring security situation and use of interchangeable approaches. DREF targeting will consider accessible areas which are not reached by other partners.
Forecasted El-Nino - Bad weather condition and abnormal rainfall followed by flooding could cause road blockage or transport disruption.	Continues monitoring regional outlook forecasts, and taking alternative routes. Where applicable pre-position food at NS strategic warehouses, and procure from Branch level.
Possibilities of prevalence of Outbreak of waterborne diseases in high-density populated areas and high-water scarcity areas.	Rapidly deploy hygiene promotion campaigns and distribute household water treatment supplies.
Access and security constraints.	Integrate access and security analysis into operational planning and develop alternative delivery modalities for hard-to-reach areas.
Duplication/overlap of assistance; Uneven distribution of resources across locations.	Strengthen coordination among partners through regular information sharing, joint needs analysis, and clear coverage matrix to identify gaps and redirect assistance to underserved locations.
Protection and safeguarding risks.	Integrate PGI and protection measures into all activities; Provide safe and accessible services; Establish sensitive feedback and complaints mechanisms; Map referral pathways, identify and refer protection cases.
Delayed procurement.	Deploy Emergency procurement procedure, and where feasible, use the local branch level procurement.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation: Security concerns: Operations may take place in conflict-affected and volatile areas, particularly parts of Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, Gambella, and border areas, with risks of armed conflict, road insecurity, civil unrest, crime, and possible drone attacks. Safety risks: Staff, volunteers, and communities may face road traffic accidents, poor road conditions, communicable diseases, extreme weather, unexploded ordnance, and limited access to emergency medical services in remote areas. Required measures: All movements should follow IFRC security procedures, including security clearance, approved routes and vehicles, daylight travel, regular check-ins/communication, security briefings, situational monitoring, emergency/evacuation plans, and compliance with applicable movement restrictions.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Planned Intervention



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 162,408

Targeted Persons: 40,600



Indicators

Title	Target
# of HH received farm inputs	5,000
# of HH received fodders	3,120
% HH satisfied with livelihood support	80
% of households reporting that livestock losses prevented following fodder support	70
% of supported households reporting improved ability to meet livelihood needs compared to baseline	-
	-

Priority Actions

- Conduct targeted agricultural input support based on rainfall and planting conditions.
- Procurement and distribution of Agri-input to 5000 farmers in areas where planting remains feasible (2600 HH Hararge, 1300 HH Gonder and 1100 HH Tigray).
- Procurement and distribution of fodders to 3120 HH in areas where farming remains unviable to protect remaining animals (1700 HH Hararge, 620 HH Tigray and 820HH in Gonder).
- Provide technical guidance on climate-/drought-adapted agricultural practices including destocking.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 309,795

Targeted Persons: 9,400

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of individuals benefit with the 2 rounds of MPC assistance in the targeted woredas (20 woredas) severely affected	9,400
Number of volunteers oriented on MPC and deployed to support beneficiary registration and awareness on the use of cash.	132
Number of PDM conducted to inform effectiveness of cash tranffer programming	2
Number of Market assessment	3
% of people who report satisfied with the service	80
% of households reporting reduced use of negative coping mechanisms following cash assistance	80



% of households reporting that cash assistance helped protect productive assets	80
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Priority Actions

- Market and cash feasibility assessments for 3 regions.
- Volunteers training on cash and livelihoods.
- Beneficiary identification, registration, and verification.
- Disbursement of 2 rounds of multipurpose cash for 1880 HH.
- Conduct PDM for each cash disbursement.



Health

Budget: CHF 7,214

Targeted Persons: 18,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of CHW trained and deployed	25
# of children screened	18,000
# of HP supported with screening materials	15
% of caregivers reported emotionally supported	80
% of identified MAM children successfully referred to appropriate services	90
% of referred children enrolled in nutrition support programs	60
	-

Priority Actions

- Training for CHW in screening and nutritional education and PFA at community level.
- Deploy CHW to conduct screening and follow up 3 days per week for 4 months.
- Mapping referral pathways, and providing referrals for identified MAM+.
- Support health facilities/Post with additional screening materials including MUAC Tape, Registration /referral form, CHW awareness guide.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 125,985

Targeted Persons: 50,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of HH received water treatment chemicals for 3 months and oriented on the usage	3,000
Number of volunteers trained and deployed on hygiene promotion	135
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion	50,000
% of people reported to use the items correctly	80
% of targeted households reporting improved access to safe water	80

Priority Actions

- Training of volunteers in hygiene promotion and usage of water treatment chemicals.
- Deployment of volunteers in the awareness creation through public gathering, and house to house visit, twice a week on hygiene and water treatment.
- Procurement and distribution of water treatment chemicals targeting 3000 HH most vulnerable HH.
- Maintenance of 20 Non-functional Tap water System.
- Maintenance of cattle trough, in Oromia.
- Water line extension in Oromia region, 3 locations, 9 Km for school and health facilities.
- Installation of 6 water tanks for schools and health facility.
- Maintenance of 2 Existing damaged water Reservoirs.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 10,522

Targeted Persons: 50,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of staff and volunteers oriented on PGI and CEA minimum standards.	100
Number of volunteers trained on the PSEA, code of conduct and signified code of conduct	100
% of women, men, girls and boys who report being able to access assistance safely and without discrimination.	80
PGI assessment conducted	3
# of PWD identified and supported to access humanitarian assistance through reasonable accommodation measures	200



Priority Actions

- Orientation to staff and volunteers and community committee on PGI and CEA Minimum standards and considerations and data collections,
- Training to volunteers on the PSEA, code of conduct, safeguarding and signing of code of conduct.
- Conduct PGI awareness during targeting, distribution and PDM including prevention and response to GBV and Child protection (including harmful practices).
- Conduct PGI Assessment and mapping referral pathways.
- Monitor protection, gender, and inclusion risks throughout implementation
- Conduct PGI Assessment and mapping referral pathways.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 10,823

Targeted Persons: 50,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of inception session conducted	3
Number of community committees established and oriented (selection and complaint committee)	30
Number of feedback channels established	3
Number of key *information materials printed	150
% of feedback received that is addressed within an agreed timeframe.	80

Priority Actions

- Conduct Inception sessions at each region and at woreda level with the with community leaders and affected communities.
- Selecting and Orientation to community selection and complaint committees.
- Identify and establish communication channels and feedback mechanisms.
- Printing key information and messaging materials.
- Conduct Post distribution monitoring.
- Conduct lesson learned session involving different groups, community, volunteers, leaders, beneficiaries, staff and government officials.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 46,046

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring visits conducted	3

number of staff deployed to support the operation

4

Priority Actions

Planned activities

1. Provide technical and human resource support.
2. Conduct monitoring visits.
3. Enhance coordination of the operation with movement partners, UN agencies, and other NGOs.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 77,179

Targeted Persons: 50,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of staff recruited	10
Number of joint monitoring visits conducted	3
Number of volunteers insured	195
number of volunteers engaged in the operation	100

Priority Actions

- Volunteer Deployment & provision of training: and Build volunteer capacity in executing transparent beneficiary registration and managing field-level registration.
- Joint Monitoring, Evaluation, and Institutional Coordination: Strengthen monitoring and reporting frameworks at the field level and strengthen multisectoral coordination and joint monitoring.
- Recruiting 10 project operational support staff at HQ and branch level.

About Support Services

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

10 ERCS staff and 100 volunteers will directly be engaged in the implementation of response operations across 3 regions (Tigray, Amhara, Oromia,). Other more than 15 staff will provide supportive function for the project to ensure effective implementation.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your



volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The NS will deploy Both men and women volunteers who are usually actively engaged in the field activities with minimum RCRC knowledge, allowing for more inclusive outreach which is particularly important when supporting vulnerable groups such as female headed households, children or individuals with specific cultural or protection needs.

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

The NS will implement all the procurement through its well capacitated department. Where the Local procurement is not possible, NS will request support for international procurement from IFRC.

How will this operation be monitored?

Monitoring will be conducted by HQ and Branch MEAL staff, Senior management and partners coordination monitoring will be conducted.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

To enhance institutional accountable and effective operations, ERCS establishes a robust communication strategy through strengthening community engagement and accountability mechanisms and establishing complaint and feedback channels at the community level. Regular situation monitoring and updates, and timely reporting of implementation at ground level for donors and partners. Strengthened partners collaboration and cluster coordination: ERCS will participate in food and other cluster coordination meetings and will update and review the status for attention and decision. Early Warning & Risk

Communication: ERCS will provide and disseminate timely about the ongoing trigger-based climate and weather information and advisories to the community through local branch structures and volunteers. Inter-Institutional & Cluster Coordination Communication: Maintained through structured communication channels with the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), regional sector bureaus, UN clusters, and Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement partners to ensure synchronized messaging, prevent duplicate interventions, and align operational reporting.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

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Operating Budget

Planned Operations	626,747
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	162,408
Multi-purpose Cash	309,795
Health	7,214
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	125,985
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	10,522
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	10,823
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	123,226
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	46,046
National Society Strengthening	77,179

TOTAL BUDGET	749,973
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all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

