



ETHIOPIA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



9 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE ETHIOPIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



170

National Society
branches



222

National Society
local units



48,000

National Society
volunteers



2,218

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



482,996

Climate and
environment



680,981

Disasters
and crises



751,551

Health and
wellbeing



1,500,000

Migration and
displacement



205,212

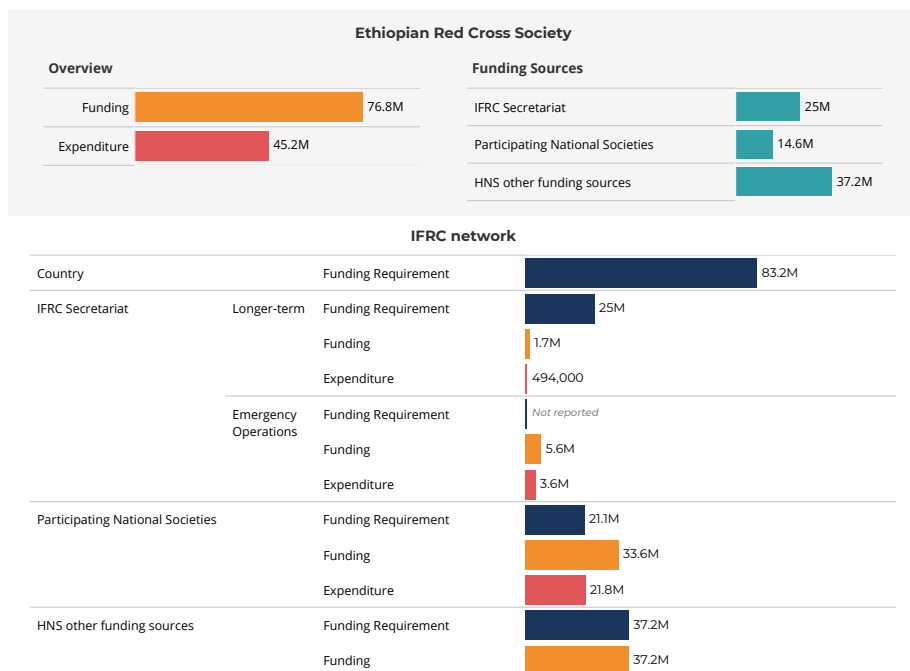
Values, power
and inclusion



250,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAET003**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRET027 / Ethiopia Hunger Crisis

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
EF2 - National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
SP1 - Climate and environment	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	73,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	73,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	652
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%

SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	326,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	285,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	56
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	18,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	95%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

MDRET030 / SudanPopulation

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
EF2 - National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes

	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	72,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	27,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	142,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	111,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	845
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	650
SP4 - Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	43,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	3
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes

MDRET036 / Ethiopia Land Slide and flood

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	2
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	15,00
	Number of people reached with shelter support	14,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	7,000
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	3,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	500

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	681,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	679,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	752,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	294,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	162,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	48,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	1.5M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	1.4M
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	250,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	8,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	7,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	205,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	3

	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 250,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	95%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Bilateral Support						
	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
	Austrian Red Cross	2.3M					
	British Red Cross	14.1M					
	Canadian Red Cross Society	242,000					
	Danish Red Cross	7.6M					
	Finnish Red Cross	1M					
	Monaco Red Cross	10,000					
	Netherlands Red Cross	4.2M					
	Norwegian Red Cross	1.2M					
Swiss Red Cross	1.6M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 33.6M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Ethiopia is grappling with a significant humanitarian crisis, with around 13 million people projected to require assistance due to ongoing conflicts, climate shocks, and economic instability. The country's health situation continues to worsen, with cases of acute malnutrition reported among children under five and pregnant and lactating women. In 2024, outbreaks of communicable diseases, including cholera and measles, were reported, necessitating urgent vaccination campaigns aimed at reaching at least 2 million children. Access to safe water and sanitation has drastically declined.

Throughout the first half of 2024, conflicts and severe drought conditions disrupted water supply systems, leaving 4.5 million people without access to safe drinking water. The conflict landscape in Ethiopia has also continued to evolve, particularly in the regions of Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia. As of July 2024, around 4.5 million individuals were internally displaced due to violence. Attacks on civilians and humanitarian workers have significantly hindered access to affected populations, with ongoing clashes further complicating humanitarian efforts.

The impact of drought in Ethiopia has led to unprecedented food insecurity, with estimates indicating that over 20 million people faced food shortages in 2024. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) highlighted the necessity for immediate agricultural support, including seeds and livestock, to mitigate the impact of ongoing drought conditions.

Ethiopia is also facing substantial migration challenges, with an estimated 1.6 million refugees from neighbouring countries and approximately 690,000 returnees from Saudi Arabia. Many returnees encounter difficulties reintegrating into their communities, exacerbated by limited access to services and ongoing security. The government, in collaboration with international partners, worked to facilitate the safe return and reintegration of these individuals.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society advanced climate resilience and environmental restoration through community-based initiatives, including the establishment of school environmental clubs, reforestation efforts, and the promotion of climate-smart practices. The National Society conducted climate risk mapping, delivered climate advisory training to vulnerable groups, and implemented nature-based solutions such as tree planting and sustainable forest management. Partnering with local stakeholders, it carried out enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA) to guide targeted interventions, including the successful construction of a water spreader weir in the Fafan zone to support local livelihoods and ecosystems.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society worked on food insecurity through a combination of food aid, nutrition awareness campaigns, and multipurpose cash assistance for drought- and displacement-affected communities. The National Society promoted sustainable solutions by integrating climate adaptation with food production and strengthening local capacity to deliver cash and voucher assistance. Market assessments ensured the feasibility of cash transfers, enabling vulnerable households to access essential goods and services while supporting long-term food security.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society advanced public health, emergency response, and resilience through coordinated interventions. It deployed ambulances, trained volunteers in epidemic control, first aid, and psychosocial support, and conducted health awareness campaigns focused on hygiene, mental health, and disease prevention. The National Society strengthened local health systems by training health workers, improving emergency medical services, and supporting health centres, particularly in crisis-affected regions such as Tigray. It also addressed non-communicable diseases and malnutrition, enhanced emergency preparedness through simulation exercises, and supported infrastructure upgrades under the Crises to Resilience project. In water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

efforts, the National Society improved water access and hygiene through the distribution of essential supplies and volunteer-led outreach in communities impacted by cholera, floods, and conflict.

Migration and displacement

In 2024, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society provided support to vulnerable groups, including refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons across Ethiopia. Efforts focused on restoring family links ([RFL](#)), offering psychosocial support, and improving access to essential services such as shelter, clean water, food, and hygiene. Special attention was given to Sudanese refugees through tailored assistance and infrastructure upgrades in camps. Returnees received support through food, cash assistance, job training, and mental health services to aid reintegration. The National Society also strengthened community resilience through livelihood initiatives, social cohesion activities, and the integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to ensure transparency, inclusion, and long-term impact.

Values, power, and inclusion

In 2024, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society prioritized the needs of marginalized and disadvantaged groups—including women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, and those with chronic health conditions—through inclusive, community-led initiatives aligned with Protection, Gender, and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) standards. The National Society trained staff and volunteers, established referral pathways for protection and health services, and distributed dignity kits and essential support during emergencies. Economic empowerment and improved access to water and sanitation were key focus areas, particularly for women and persons with disabilities. Efforts to advance gender equality included campaigns against harmful traditional practices and partnerships to enhance healthcare access. Through Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)), the National Society promoted transparency and inclusion by involving communities in service planning and delivery, reinforcing trust and responsiveness across programs.

Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society worked on strengthening its organizational capacity through initiatives focused on branch development, volunteer training, and financial sustainability. Key achievements included the completion of a warehouse to improve disaster response logistics, the prepositioning of essential WASH supplies, and targeted training to enhance operational effectiveness. The National Society also advanced volunteer development by providing disaster response and ambulance training, expanding insurance coverage as part of retention strategies, and fostering stronger local partnerships, particularly in Somali and Afar branches. Communication and visibility efforts were bolstered through outreach campaigns via TV, radio, and branded materials, increasing public awareness of the National Society's work.

In terms of internal systems, the National Society prioritized human resource development, emphasizing staff safety, gender diversity, and performance-based management. Integration of staff development into performance systems marked a key milestone, although areas such as recruitment processes and staff recognition were identified for improvement in a mid-term strategic review. Financial management also advanced, with progress toward automating financial systems to ensure greater transparency and real-time oversight. A broader push for digital transformation was launched, aiming to streamline operations across HR, finance, and supply chain functions. The National Society also recognized the importance of digitalizing complaint and feedback mechanisms to enhance accountability, transparency, and responsiveness across its operations.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Although the National Society's overall operational strategies remained consistent, certain adjustments were made to enhance the effectiveness and reach of the flood emergency response. One of the key modifications involved a shift from the initially planned distribution of food items to providing cash assistance. This change was implemented to offer beneficiaries greater flexibility in addressing their immediate needs. By allowing individuals and families to purchase goods of their choice, the National Society ensured that the aid was more responsive to the specific requirements of those affected by the floods. Cash assistance enabled beneficiaries to make decisions based on their unique circumstances, whether it was purchasing food, hygiene items, or other essential goods, rather than being limited to a pre-selected food package. This approach also supported the local economy by circulating funds within affected

communities, further enhancing the overall impact of the response. Additionally, cash assistance reduced logistical complexities and sped up the delivery of aid, ensuring that the most urgent needs were met in a timely manner.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Name	Landslides and Flood Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MDRET036
Duration	18 months (31 July 2024, with operation extended to 31 December 2025)
People to be assisted	25,500
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 3.5 million Total Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 6 million
Emergency Appeal	Ethiopia: Landslides and Flood emergency appeal
Operational Strategy	Operational strategy
Latest operation update	Operations Update No. 1

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 provides 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 focuses 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 plans to relocate vulnerable families, support sustainable livelihoods, provide 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.

2.

Name	Sudan Crisis: Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MDRS1001
Duration	19 months (15 May 2023 to 31 December 2024)
People to be assisted	50,000
Funding requirements	Total through the IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 33.5 million (Federation-wide: Swiss francs 42 million) (Ethiopia) Through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 3 million Federation-wide: CHF 5 million
Emergency Appeal	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Link to National Society Response Plan	Ethiopia Response Plan
Latest operation update	Operations Update No. 3

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to widespread displacement, with over 1.4 million people fleeing active conflict areas to find safety elsewhere in the country or across borders, primarily in Chad, Egypt and South Sudan, but also in Ethiopia, Central African Republic (CAR) and Libya. The situation in Sudan is still very volatile and as the fighting persists, the trend of displacement is likely to continue. Most affected by this crisis are the elderly, women (especially pregnant women) and children. Among the refugees are many separated and unaccompanied children, as well as people with disabilities and mental health problems. More than 215,000 people were estimated to flee through Ethiopian borders in Amhara or Benishangul-Gumuz regions by end 2023. These include people of other nationalities using the Ethiopia border crossing either as a secondary displacement destination or in transit to third countries. This Emergency Appeal enables the Ethiopian Red Cross, along with five other National Societies in the region, to respond to the needs of those fleeing the conflict into the country, as well as strengthening the National Society’s response capacity and readiness for further influx.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society supported primarily returnees, asylum seekers, and the host community. Humanitarian support provided by the National Society was done through three approaches: humanitarian service points (HSPs) with integrated support for displaced people in transit, humanitarian assistance for displaced people hosted in camps and other settlements, and humanitarian assistance for returnees. The main sectors of intervention to affected communities were shelter; livelihoods and basic needs (including the use of cash and vouchers); health; and

water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The strategy focused on the three-core cross-cutting approaches: migration; protection, gender and inclusion (PGI); and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

The response pillars comprise:

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

First Aid, ambulance services for transportation of patients from primary healthcare points to secondary healthcare facilities, health awareness through house-to-house visits, tracing and early detection of communicable diseases of epidemic potential, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) at humanitarian service points

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Improved access to safe water through water trucking, water storage, repairs to water sources, provision of hygiene kits and dignity kits and hygiene promotion sessions

Shelter, housing and settlements

Provision of tarpaulins (for construction of emergency shelters) and household items

Cash and voucher assistance

Three rounds of unconditional multipurpose cash assistance to returnees

Basic needs and livelihoods

Provision of general food supplies, as well as skills development aimed at reducing food insecurity and increase income.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

This encompasses minimum protection standards including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and mapping of referral networks; the establishment of separate and safe spaces at humanitarian service points for vulnerable and minority groups including women, adolescents, children (including unaccompanied and separated children), people with disabilities, and sexual and gender minorities; and provision of dignity kits.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

integration into different sectors including design and operations, with a focus on acceptance among host and migrant or displaced communities; establishment of community feedback mechanisms.

Migration and displacement

Establishment of fixed and mobile humanitarian service points, referrals for specialized services, and restoring family links to help people reunite or connect with their loved ones.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society worked on community early warning system to help manage climate risks. The National Society established school environmental clubs to engage youth as climate advocates and led successful tree planting campaigns for environmental restoration. The National Society also provided training on climate advisories for vulnerable groups, conducted climate risk mapping and promoted climate-smart practices, including ecosystem conservation and sustainable forest management.

In partnership with the Somali region working group and local zonal and Woreda working groups, the National Society selected regional project target areas based on criteria. The selection process involved conducting an enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA) and a field-based survey. Trained volunteers assisted with the assessment and data collection. Following this comprehensive evaluation, a project proposal was successfully submitted and approved, with an additional activity plan developed to guide its implementation.

In 2024, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society focused on reforestation and nature-based solutions, aligning with government initiatives and integrating tree planting into community-based programmes. Prioritizing sustainability, the National Society emphasized long-term tree care through community engagement, exploring carbon offset opportunities, and partnering to enhance technical capacity.

One of the National Society's key initiatives was the construction of a water spreader weir in the Fafan zone. This project aimed to enhance local environmental conditions and improve the livelihoods of the surrounding communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society by integrating climate risk management into all its operations. It focused on building the National Society's staff and volunteer capacity, emphasizing nature-based solutions. Through the [Pan-African Tree Planting and Care Initiative](#), the IFRC assisted the National Society in programmes for tree planting, desertification prevention, and water conservation, aimed at improving food, water, and livelihood security. The IFRC also facilitated partnerships to scale environmental actions and advocated for [nature-based solutions](#) with governments, the private sector, and the public.

The **Austrian Red Cross** and the **Norwegian Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under its climate and environment objectives.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for flood related emergency in Ethiopia.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Ethiopia Floods
MDR-CODE	MDRET035
DURATION	4 months (30 May 2024 to 30 September 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 499,838
PEOPLE TARGETED	62,775

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,838 in May 2024 supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in aiding approximately 62,775 people affected by floods in the area of Oromia in South West Ethiopia. The National Society supported the targeted people over a four-month period with interventions such as shelter, housing and settlements, multipurpose cash assistance, WASH interventions, and PGI and CEA activities.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, under the Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society addressed food insecurity and promoted sustainable solutions. These actions include delivering food aid to vulnerable communities impacted by drought and displacement, providing multipurpose cash assistance, and running nutrition awareness campaigns aimed at mothers and children to tackle malnutrition and encourage healthy eating habits. Furthermore, the National Society explored initiatives that combine climate adaptation strategies with food production, aiming to ensure long-term food security for communities at risk.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society implemented comprehensive multipurpose cash assistance programmed aimed at addressing the essential needs of vulnerable households across Ethiopia. Under this initiative, unconditional cash grants were provided to families to meet their critical needs, including food, shelter, and healthcare. A central focus of the programme was to strengthen the capacity of local volunteers to effectively deliver cash and voucher assistance (CVA). A cash feasibility and market assessment were also conducted to ensure that market environment could support cash transfers and that beneficiaries could access essential goods.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in its initiatives for disaster risk management. It supported the National Society in developing systems for rapid, scalable cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to support communities during emergencies. It also focused on strengthening early warning systems and improving climate risk preparedness through training and resource development. Furthermore, IFRC's collaboration with National Societies provided funding and technical support to enhance the National Society's capacity for disaster response and resilience building. This included disaster law integration, improving food security through integrated programmes, and supporting community-based early action protocols. The IFRC also facilitated advocacy efforts.

The **German Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross** provided supported the National Society through cash support for households in drought-affected areas.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society made progress in 2024 in improving public health, emergency response, and resilience through a series of coordinated interventions. The National Society, through the IFRC disaster response emergency fund (DREF), deployed ambulances, trained volunteers in epidemic control and psychosocial support services, and also provided first aid training. It conducted health awareness campaigns, promoted hygiene and mental health services, and distributed mosquito nets to households impacted by floods.

The National Society trained individuals in first aid and emergency response across various initiatives. This training involved volunteers, local leaders, health workers, and community members, aimed at improving local capacity to respond to crises such as civil unrest, floods, and displacement. In alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the National Society made progress in addressing the health needs of women and marginalized groups. The National Society enhanced its emergency medical services and strengthened local health centres. Training programmes for health centre staff, EMS personnel, and volunteers helped to build capacity in areas such as hygiene promotion, psychosocial support, and data management for more efficient ambulance dispatch. The National Society also trained health extension workers and volunteers in the management of acute malnutrition and cholera prevention. A comprehensive approach to non-communicable diseases was also implemented, focusing on raising awareness and providing screening services.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society provided emergency medical services and response operations in the Tigray region, focusing on restoring essential healthcare services post-conflict. The National Society worked to improve its capacity

for public health emergency management, training local leaders and health professionals in coordination, leadership, and emergency preparedness. It also conducted simulation exercises to improve public health emergency response.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society also made progress under the Ethiopian Crises to Resilience project, which targeted infrastructural and service delivery improvement in vulnerable regions. Activities included rehabilitation and electrification with solar power, provision of essential services, with a focus on maternal and child health. The National Society also focused on strengthening emergency response systems through the creation of rapid response teams, the formation of public health emergency operations centres, and the implementation of vulnerability and risk assessment tools.

Under water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, the National Society focused on addressing water access challenges of affected communities, especially those facing crises such as cholera outbreaks, floods, and conflicts. The National Society distributed water storage containers, water purification chemicals, and hygiene kits. It also trained volunteers with hygiene messages, while providing water treatment chemicals and storage containers to thousands of households.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Ethiopian Red Cross Society with both technical and financial assistance in its health and wellbeing initiative. This support consisted of supporting the National Society's efforts in scaling up its assistance to vulnerable populations, enhancing the capacity of its staff and volunteers through training, supporting the operation of the mobile health teams, and a range of other activities that supported the National Society's efforts in ensuring timely assistance to affected populations.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society addressed the humanitarian needs of vulnerable groups across Ethiopia, including refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Through a combination of awareness-raising, psychosocial support, and resource distribution, the National Society supported thousands of individuals, helping maintain vital family connections and improve access to essential services. Key efforts included reconnecting families separated by crises, managing tracing and family reunification cases, and offering communication support for displaced persons. The National Society facilitated the exchange of family messages and provided free phone services to help people stay in touch with loved ones, especially at key points of entry such as Bole International Airport.

Support to Sudanese refugees was a major focus, with the provision of shelter and kitchen kits, psychological first aid, hygiene supplies, clean water, and food assistance. Infrastructure improvements in refugee camps further strengthened access to essential services and enhanced the well-being of affected communities. The National Society also prioritized capacity building by training staff and volunteers involved in Restoring Family Links (RFL), conducting awareness sessions, and participating in coordination meetings with partners. A new kiosk was established to support refugee communications, and monitoring missions ensured service quality.

Returnees received significant assistance upon arrival, including food, hygiene supplies, orientation, and psychosocial support. In areas such as Gondar, Arsi, and Tigray, support was adapted to local needs through cash assistance and job-specific training, helping returnees reintegrate and rebuild their lives. Livelihood programs supported financial inclusion and social cohesion through initiatives such as savings groups and agricultural cooperatives.

Mental health support played a vital role in reinforcing community resilience. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society delivered lay counselling, psychoeducation, and recreational activities to reduce stress and promote well-being. Training sessions built local capacity in psychological first aid, ensuring continuity of care. Social cohesion was further strengthened through community events, sports, and cultural activities, fostering unity between returnees and host communities. The integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) principles ensured transparency, community trust, and the sustainability of these interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in its efforts to meet the needs of vulnerable migrant populations in Ethiopia. This includes relevant support for the National Society, both technical and financial, in areas such as distribution of essential resources, health interventions for migrants, advocacy with government agencies for migration-related interventions, livelihoods assistance, among others.

The ICRC supports the Ethiopian Red Cross Society under the restoring family links (RFL) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society worked on addressing the needs of marginalized and disadvantaged communities across Ethiopia. Focusing on groups facing inequality, discrimination, and displacement—such as women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those with chronic health conditions—the National Society worked to implement inclusive, community-driven programs that adhered to protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) standards.

Key initiatives included training staff and volunteers to better support vulnerable populations and establishing referral pathways for services related to sexual and gender-based violence, health, and psychosocial support. Dignity kits and essential services such as ambulance support, mental health care, and WASH supplies were provided with a focus on respecting dignity and inclusion.

During emergencies such as floods and conflict-related displacements, the National Society ensured that the protection and participation of vulnerable groups were central to all interventions. Community engagement and PGI training empowered volunteers and committee members to safeguard rights and support inclusive service delivery, while outreach campaigns raised awareness on health, hygiene, and protection. Efforts to economically empower marginalized individuals included business skills training and support for income-generating activities, with a focus on women and persons with disabilities. The National Society also improved water and sanitation infrastructure in underserved communities, further enhancing safety and access.

To promote gender equality and health equity, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society tackled harmful traditional practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation through awareness campaigns and the distribution of menstrual hygiene products. Partnerships with local health facilities helped improve access to medical equipment and hygiene supplies, while training on gender protection built local advocacy capacity.

Under Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), the National Society conducted training, community committee formation, and feedback systems—including complaint desks, phone lines, and notice boards—communities were actively involved in shaping and evaluating services. These mechanisms helped ensure that responses were transparent, needs-based, and trusted by communities. In regions such as Afar and Oromia, community committees focused on health promotion, disaster management, and local development.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in its efforts to implement inclusive, community-driven initiatives aimed at enhancing dignity, access, and participation for vulnerable populations. It supported the National Society in the advancement of PGI policy, strengthening safeguarding practices, child protection, and in addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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, the British Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Danish Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, and the 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, OFDA/USAID, the Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office, the Global Alliance and local banks.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, in 2024, made progress in areas such as branch development, volunteer training, and financial sustainability. Some of the activities conducted by the National Society in 2024 under National Society development include completing the construction of a warehouse to improve disaster response and supply distribution, prepositioning of WASH non-food items, and training to improve National Society interventions.

Under volunteer and membership development, the National Society worked on strengthening volunteer capacity for disaster response, insurance coverage for volunteers as part of volunteer retention efforts, and ambulance training for volunteers. Under financial sustainability and resource mobilization, the National Society participated in annual events and worked on strengthening local partnership in Somali and Afar branches. The National Society conducted induction training for staff members and focused on enhancing governance and leadership as part of its human resource and leadership development objectives.

Under digitalization and technology integration efforts, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society worked on installing GPS in ambulances as a step toward improving operational efficiency and tracking in emergency scenarios.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both technical and financial support to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in its efforts under National Society development. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society investment alliance ([NSIA](#)), the IFRC capacity building fund ([CBF](#)), and the Empress Shoken Fund are utilized for National Society development objectives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of its communication and visibility efforts, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society conducted outreach initiatives aimed at increasing its visibility and public recognition. This was done by broadcasting the National Society's interventions through communication channels such as television and radio programmes. The National Society also enhanced public engagement through branded materials such as jacket and umbrellas as part of its visibility materials distribution efforts in Ethiopia.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to support the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in strengthening its relationships with donors, diplomatic missions, and key stakeholders such as the United Nations. The National Society has been strategically positioned within the international response framework, engaging at all levels of sectoral clusters and developing modalities for close cooperation with regional governments. The IFRC supports the National Society in development of relevant strategic frameworks under humanitarian diplomacy, advocacy efforts with both local and international stakeholders, and in increasing awareness about National Society interventions.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, in 2024, worked on strengthening its human resources systems, with a focus on staff safety, security, development, gender diversity and inclusion. One of the key achievements of the National Society has been the integration of staff development into the performance management systems, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with National Society goals. Furthermore, the National Society HR system has improved its gender diversity and inclusion efforts. A recent mid-term strategy review identified several areas for improvement,

including the absence of a result-based performance appraisal system, inadequate staff recognition, delayed recruitment processes, and insufficient integration and communication.

In terms of financial management, the National Society has worked to ensure transparent resource management and accountability to donors and stakeholders. The development of an automated financial systems is expected to improve real-time data availability, enhance oversight, in the application of digital technologies for resource mobilization, volunteer registration, assessments, and emergency information management. The recent strategy review emphasized the need for a broader digital transformation across various operational areas, including HR, finance, and supply chain management. It recommended systemic-level changes to integrate and expand digital tools, improve decision-making through objective, real-timed data, and enhance the interoperability of digital systems. Additionally, the digitalization of complaint and feedback mechanisms has been highlighted as the next step in promoting transparency and learning within the National Society.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Ethiopian Red Cross Society in its efforts under accountability and agility, especially in bolstering trust in the National Society and enhancing 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 Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- During periods of improved security, the ability to implement various activities concurrently can significantly enhance the overall impact and progress
- Collaborating with government bodies, particularly in areas such as WASH, not only provides vital expertise but also supports long-term ownership and sustainability of the initiatives
- Ensuring that PGI considerations are at the forefront of every activity guarantees a more holistic approach, safeguarding vulnerable groups and promoting equity throughout implementation
- Coordinating projects effectively with both internal staff and external stakeholders was essential for the successful implementation of the project. Clear communication between all parties ensured that roles, responsibilities, and expectations were well-defined, which led to smooth operations and strong performance
- Deploying Red Cross volunteers to community hubs, health facilities, and schools has proven to be an effective strategy for promoting health-seeking behaviours and improving overall health outcomes

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Bireye's Journey from Despair to Hope through the MESELAL Project

Bireye Hussen Ali's life took a tragic turn during the northern Ethiopia conflict, which left her community ravaged and displaced. As the conflict tore through her home, Bireye, known for her deep sense of empathy, opened her doors to six displaced individuals, offering them shelter and sharing the little she had. In the face of overwhelming challenges, she was forced to sell her hens—the cornerstone of her livelihood—just to meet her basic needs. The loss of her source of income and the disintegration of her stable life left Bireye in a state of despair, struggling to rebuild and mourning the life she once knew.

When the conflict finally subsided, Bireye found herself in a desolate state, unsure of how to move forward. It was at this low point that the MESELAL project, an initiative spearheaded by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society with the support of the Austrian Red Cross and funded by Austrian Development Cooperation, reached out to Bireye and others like her. The project aimed to empower women and improve livelihoods through collective self-help efforts. Bireye, selected by her community's selection committee, was invited to join a women's self-help group known as the "Fiker Self-Help Group."

In this new circle of solidarity, Bireye rediscovered hope and a sense of purpose. The group, consisting of 15 women, committed to a collective vision of



supporting each other through savings and loans. Each member agreed to save 50 birr biweekly for the loan fund, with additional contributions of 10 to 20 birr allocated to a social support fund designed to assist members during times of difficulty. "The association teaches us the value of saving, helps us engage in business, and strengthens our bonds as a community," Bireye shared, her eyes lighting up with gratitude.

As the months passed, the group's unity and commitment to the cause paid off. They successfully saved 60,000 birr for loans and built a social support fund of over 3,000 birr. The MESELAL project provided seed money, which enabled the women to accelerate the loan process and pursue their entrepreneurial goals. Bireye, inspired by the support and the possibilities before her, took out a loan of 42,000 birr. She used this money to buy five sheep, purchase feed, and build a ruminant shed—an essential step in reviving her livelihood.

With determination, Bireye plans to raise and sell the sheep for 12,000 to 15,000 birr each once they are fully grown. This venture not only promises to

transform her financial situation but also allows her to provide her children with a quality education, securing a brighter future for them. “This business will not only change my life but also provide an education for my children,” Bireye says, her voice filled with newfound hope.

Through this journey, Bireye has found strength not only in her business aspirations but in the collective power of the self-help group. The support she has received from the MESELAL project has been a catalyst for change, transforming her life and giving her the tools to thrive once again. “The support from MESELAL has transformed my life,” Bireye reflects, her gratitude evident in every word.

Today, Bireye stands as a beacon of resilience and empowerment. Each sheep she raises is a testament

to the power of community, perseverance, and the strength of women working together for a brighter future. She remains committed to the self-help group, knowing that the power of collaboration can create lasting change not only for her family but for the entire community. Bireye’s journey from despair to hope is a powerful reminder of the transformative impact of collective action, and she continues to inspire others with her determination and vision for a better tomorrow.

Through the MESELAL project, Bireye Hussen Ali embodies the spirit of resilience and hope, proving that even in the face of unimaginable loss, there is always a path forward—especially when communities unite to empower one another.

2

Aminat Yimer’s Journey from Despair to Empowerment

Aminat Yimer, a 48-year-old widow from Nermalifan Kebele in Telalak Woreda, has faced unimaginable hardships since the loss of her husband. Left to care for four orphaned children, Aminat was burdened by the overwhelming responsibility of providing for them. For years, she had been financially dependent on her late husband, and when he passed away, the weight of supporting her family alone seemed insurmountable. Food insecurity and poverty became her daily reality, and the dreams of a better life seemed to slip further from her reach.

With no formal education and limited skills, Aminat was unable to continue sending her children to school, as the economic hardship she faced made it impossible to afford their tuition. She struggled to meet their basic needs and, without a stable income, her hopes for a brighter future were almost extinguished.

However, in early 2024, Aminat’s life took a pivotal turn when she became a beneficiary of a women’s empowerment initiative. This transformative program, which provided training in small business development, seed money, and the provision of a

solar lantern to generate income, gave Aminat the tools and confidence she needed to rebuild her life.

With startup capital of ETB 16,000, Aminat ventured into expanding her local business of selling malt, known locally as “bukri.” She invested in plastic chairs for seating, purchased sufficient barley and sugar to meet demand, and strategically grew her enterprise. Additionally, she used part of the funds to purchase goods and goats, diversifying her income streams by engaging in petty trade and livestock fattening. The goats, in particular, became a crucial asset, as they allowed Aminat to sell both meat and milk, improving the nutritional quality of her family’s diet and generating additional income.

Aminat’s business has flourished rapidly due to the training and financial support she received. Today, she is no longer just surviving; she is thriving. With her increased earnings, Aminat is able to afford food for her children, provide them with an education, and meet other essential needs. The goats’ offspring further contribute to her family’s well-being, offering both food and financial security. Additionally, the solar lantern she received has enabled her to charge mobile phones, providing an extra source of income from the community.

“My children and I are no longer just surviving; we are thriving,” Aminat says proudly. Her story is a powerful example of the transformative power of targeted support and empowerment. What once seemed like an insurmountable struggle has turned into a journey of hope, proving that with the right resources, resilience, and support, even the most challenging circumstances can be overcome.

Aminat Yimer’s success highlights the significant impact of women’s empowerment initiatives, which

not only lift individuals out of poverty but also contribute to the overall betterment of families and communities. Her journey is a testament to the strength of human resilience and the life-changing potential of opportunity. Through perseverance, dedication, and the support of the empowerment program, Aminat has not only rebuilt her life but has also laid the foundation for a brighter future for her children.

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 demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual 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 annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual 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 31 December 2024. 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 2024 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 AR Financials](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRET035](#))
- [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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