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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Ethiopia: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n°: MDRET016	GLIDE n°: DR-2015-000109-ETH
EPoA update n°: Date of issue: 26 September 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 04 January 2016 to 15 th August 2018
Operation start date: 04 January 2016	Operation timeframe: 36 months (from January 2016 to December 2018)
Overall operation budget: CHF 6,494,747 francs	If Emergency Appeal amount initially allocated: 6,108,307 CHF revised from CHF 13,666,550 (with DREF startup loan of CHF 181,521)
N° of people being assisted: 250,591 people	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: American, Austrian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, Japanese, Netherlands, Spanish, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies, and ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Save the Children, MSF Spain, Mercy Corps, ACF, Plan International, German Agro Action, APDP, CARE, IMC, CONCERN, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP	

Summary of Operation Update to emergency plan of action:

Through this operation update the Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) requests a 3-months' timeframe extension of the operation to allow the NS to finalize the implementation of pending activities by 31st December 2018. The sectors and implementation areas remain the same. However, ERCS plans to intensify its support to south Omo, Southern National and Nationalities People (SNNP) due to the current ethnic conflicts in Oromia and Somali regions. Therefore, some of the planned activities for the two regions will be shifted to south Omo.

The operation has been impaired by the conflict in Somali and Oromia regions of Ethiopia. For a protracted period, ERCS staff could not access the operational areas and implement the planned activities in Babile woreda, Fafen zone of Somali and East Harerghe zone of Oromia regions. The office of ERCS in the area was forced to close and the staff were evacuated. The branch was vandalized, and assets looted. However, the deployment of Federal Police to the area has improved the security situation. In addition, the WASH assessments took longer than anticipated due to travel restrictions but is now complete and the implementation phase is expected to start shortly. It is expected that the WASH component of the appeal will be completed by the end of the year.

The focus of the operation through the extension will be the provision of safe water, animal health support, and nutritional support to children under 5 as well as pregnant and lactating women. It will also build capacity of the ERCS volunteers to provide support and monitor on going activities in targeted areas.

The IFRC want to mobilize resources enabling the ERCS to reach more beneficiaries. The needs are only partially met with an appeal coverage of 54%. Out of the total budget of CHF 3,304,731 the ERCS received from the Federation, CHF 2,852,082 (86,3%) has been utilized in support of the most drought affected people in the targeted areas.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The need for humanitarian assistances has been growing since the beginning of 2017. The government led multi agency assessment team deployed in all regions of the country in November 2017 assessed the performance of the Meher/summer rain over crop growing areas. They also assessed the performance of the short rain Dyre/Haggeya in the pastoral areas in the south and south eastern lowlands of Ethiopia. This report helped determine the humanitarian requirements of the country in 2018. According to the situation update produced by the early warning department of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), chronic shortage of water and fodder was observed in most parts of south eastern and southern lowlands of Ethiopia.

The malnutrition situation is worsening, especially in the Somali Region where the total number of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases recorded over the last 6 months (March to August) is 49,242 with an average monthly admission rate of 8,207. In Somali region, at least 1,285,713 persons (187,915HHs) from 70 woredas are at risk and would require emergency water interventions. According to weekly Bulletin of SNNPR Health Bureau, Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) (Epidemiological week 27 of2018), the top 10 woredas that registered the highest number of SAM cases in June 2018 were Yirgachefe (190), Bulle (145), Kochore (206), Wenago (171), Konso (109), Alle (99), South Ari (89), Bensa (75), and Aroresa (60). The high number of malnutrition in 5 woredas of Gedeo zone is mainly due to the high number of IDPs from the conflict areas in neighboring woredas of Gedeo zone and West Guji zone.

Storms experienced in the Somali region between April and May 2018 killed livestock (80 camels, 602 cattle and 2,074 piglets according to news reports), as well as destroying crops on approximately 190ha of land, 55 irrigation pumps and 19 shallow wells. The destruction of crops further worsened the food security situation in the region. In Oromia, an assessment of water schemes confirmed that 219 sites were not functional. An estimated 302,357 people are relying on water trucking for water for household consumption. The scarcity of water is forcing children to drop out of school.

In Afar region, the Belg/Sugum rains in 2018 were late and erratic which affected agricultural production. In June 2018 the region received an average of 2-5 days rains against the expected 7-10 days of rain in normal seasons. The pasture and browse condition have been very poor due to high air surface temperatures, dryness and high evapotranspiration that prevailed in the last two to three months in the Region. The situation has negatively affected livestock conditions, which continue to deteriorate. Afar region is the most affected by water shortages.

While some parts of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNP) have good pasture coverage, lowland areas of south Omo, especially Dasenech, Hamer and Nyngatom woredas, are affected with little pastures available for livestock. Livestock are reportedly affected by lumpy skin disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia disease outbreaks. These outbreaks follow the devastating effects of an anthrax outbreak which killed 182 animals in December 2017.

The conditions in Ethiopia are further worsened by insecurity because of conflicts. Since September 2017, at least 1.2 million people are internally displaced, mainly along the Somali-Oromia borders. A surge in conflicts has been affecting the region since 18 April 2018, due to growing tension in the region following political, social and economic reforms the Federal government is implementing all over the country. At least 141,410 people are displaced in Somali region following inter-communal conflicts which started on 4 August 2018¹. The displaced people are mostly sheltered in Jijiga city. The conflict has also affected implementation of humanitarian activities and provision of life saving support to drought affected populations.

Overview of Host National Society

The operation is led by ERCS' Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) Department. The ERCS is part of the Drought Technical Working Group organized by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in Addis Ababa; some sub-committees of this commission are also working with the ERCS DPR department at zonal and district

¹ [OCHA Flash Update 1: Ethiopia Somali Region – Inter-Communal conflict 17 August 2018](#)

level. ERCS has scaled up implementation of response actions since May 2018 following a relatively low implementation between August 2017 and April 2018 due to capacity constraints.

Since the revision of the emergency appeal in March 2018 the NS has supported 4,000 malnourished children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) with 2 months food rations (CSB and Oil) in Oromia and SNNP regions. ERCS has also with own resources supported an additional caseload of 93,198 malnourished people with supplementary feeding. The assistance is complemented by health promotion and nutrition messages on exclusive breastfeeding, which reached 2,170 women as well as monitoring of malnutrition cases in health centers. The NS has also been conducting hygiene promotion and food (CSB) preparation during distributions reaching 800 people.

To address the risk of water borne disease outbreaks, volunteers are conducting household awareness sessions on hygiene and sanitation, acute watery diarrhea (AWD) as well as monitoring cases of disease outbreaks. The NS has also been complementing humanitarian assistance with volunteer capacity building through Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training for 198 volunteers in SNNP & Afar regions. The trainings were complemented by provision of a CBHFA tool kit to 20 kebele health posts. The National Society, with support from the IFRC, conducted a Cash Transfer Programming Training which saw 30 participants (24 male and 6 female) trained, which strengthens the capacity of the NS to consider cash as a response option.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies supports ERCS through its East Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EA CCST) and the Africa Regional Office (ARO), which are both based in Nairobi, Kenya. An IFRC Operations Manager is based in the ERCS headquarters in Addis Ababa. The implementation of the emergency appeal is also supported by Africa Region's Food Crisis Team which provides technical, communication and PMER support.

There is an extensive Partner National Societies' presence in Ethiopia, with different strategies to support the ERCS drought emergency response. There is an agreement with ERCS that all activities of partners in the Drought Response should be harmonised with the ERCS National Drought Response Plan. To enhance the response to the drought appeal, in country partners formed a consortium in March/April 2018 to respond to the drought with NFIs and Supplementary Food Support to unsupported regions. In addition, one delegate was employed with secondment from Canadian Red Cross and funded by Danish Red Cross. One local staff was recruited in August 2018.

The IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies participate in regular co-ordination meetings convened by the National Society. All issues including potential bilateral and multilateral actions are discussed. Additionally, IFRC convenes regular coordination meetings in Nairobi with ICRC and Partner National Societies' representatives to share updates on the situation in Ethiopia and neighbouring countries, and Movement action to date. Increasingly there are more consultation meetings among the movement partners and ERCS on the needs, strategies and resource gaps.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In Ethiopia, the overall emergency response is led by the National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission (NDRMCC) and supported by UN agencies, INGOs and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Sector task forces have been established at national, regional, zonal and woreda level with the participation of all stakeholders, including the ERCS. The technical coordinators from ERCS HQ Disaster Preparedness and Response Department regularly participate in cluster meetings for better coordination with non-movement partners on the emergency response.

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) at federal and regional levels, allocated over USD 381 million from its strategic reserves for the drought response. National and sub-national committees were established to oversee the distribution of relief supplies, which included food distributions, water point rehabilitation, livestock support, health services, and non-food items distribution for the internally displaced families. ERCS has played a key role in supporting the government efforts in the four targeted woreda through its wash, health, livelihood and nutrition support.

The GoE recognised more than 90 humanitarian organisations operating in Ethiopia and supporting the government-led drought response, including 11 UN agencies, 66 INGOs, 11 NGOs in addition to the ERCS, IFRC and ICRC.

Therefore, the GoE, together with partners, has been able to respond to most of the increased health related needs faced due to drought. Other partners that have worked closely with ERCS include WFP through partnership in nutrition supplements and Save the Children through information sharing.

For further details regarding coordination of humanitarian agencies, please refer to OCHA's Ethiopia [3W](#)

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

An ACAPS report indicates that food insecurity and high level of malnutrition are likely to continue in Ethiopia due to poor performance of rain for three consecutive rainy seasons and loss of livelihoods. Further, this will be exacerbated if the conflict continues along the Oromo and Somali border areas. The same report indicated that food security and livelihood, WASH and nutritional support will be priority concerns in 2018.

According to ERCS, situational analysis reports and secondary data reviews for Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNP, the areas of Kuri woreda in zone 1 of Afar region, Babile woreda of east Harerghe zone in Oromia region, Babile woreda of Fafen zone in Somali region and Hamer woreda of south Omo zone in SNNPR continue to be areas of concern. These areas are thus the focus for the emergency appeal. The situation remains the same in most parts despite the rains in May and June 2018 that were below normal in the low lands, the low crop production due to either late rains or worms that affected the crops.

In addition, scarcity and water quality is still a concern in many parts of the targeted woreda/ kebele. Given the water and pasture shortages that are affecting most parts of Ethiopia, animal health is a major concern. Death of livestock since the start of the drought crisis has affected the capacity of the population to cope with and recover from the effects of the drought. To protect the remaining livestock of the affected people, provision of animal drugs, water and fodder are key areas of focus.

Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions are identified as priority areas due to the scale and extent of unmet emergency and recovery needs in the sectors of food security, livelihood, WASH and nutrition.

According to OCHA's Ethiopia Humanitarian Bulletin Issue 61 covering the period from 30 July to 12 August 2018, there are an estimated 2.8 million people affected by the ethnic conflict. However, the priority needs of the population still relate to the effects of the drought. This prioritization is framed around two years of crises: a slow onset food security crisis exacerbated by two years of consecutive droughts and lack of recovery and rapid emergency induced by conflict, disease outbreaks and floods. The situation has become more complex due to the ongoing conflict between the Somali and Oromia ethnic groups.

ERCS is targeting 250,591 beneficiaries through the following interventions:

- Malnutrition screening and referral of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases, including distribution of supplementary food to 40,000 children under five, and pregnant and lactating women.
- Rehabilitation of at least 12 water points and construction of 8 new water sources to enable affected households and their livestock to access safe water
- Promote community awareness on hygiene and sanitation in 40 Kebeles.

Operation Risk Assessment

Risk assessment and scenario planning

The major risk that has affected the implementation of the operation has been, and remains, limited funding to meet the current community needs. The current appeal is funded at 54% which reduces the effectiveness of the response. This will however be complemented by local resource mobilization efforts, and possible support from PNSs under the consortia and bi-lateral programmes.

With support from the IFRC EA office and IFRC staff based in Addis Ababa, ERCS will have regular lessons learned processes to help the National Society and its partners to review and adjust the work plan in support of the drought-affected communities. This will enable ERCS and movement partners to ensure the provision of an adapted and relevant support. It will also provide an opportunity to assess and understand weather predictions and incorporate changes in the proposed response.

Security and Access in the targeted areas could potentially affect implementation of the planned activities in the eastern parts of the country. The sporadic ethnic conflicts in Somali and Oromo have reduced access and affected humanitarian action. ERCS/IFRC will implement the construction of water schemes in Babile Somali and Oromia as soon as the security situation improves. ERCS will focus its support to South Omo zone if they have restricted access in Babile Oromia and Babile Somali regions.

Management and coordination of the emergency appeal will be further strengthened through:

- **Communication:** Constant contact with the ERCS volunteers and branch staff will be maintained as well as effective communication between all levels of the operation. Periodic meetings will be held to provide updates and information on progress. Use of pictorials, National Society newsletters and web page updates will inform on progress.
- **Logistics:** Establishment of a fast-track procurement process by getting specifications on time and pre-qualification of potential suppliers to enhance lead times to supply needed commodities to the community. IFRC will be informed and monitor closely all procurement above CHF 75,000. IFRC approvals will also be required for procurement of animal drugs and water purifying equipment regardless of the threshold.
- **Partnership and Resource Development:** The unit will intensify resource mobilization through dialogue and periodic updates to partners with the support for operations manager in Ethiopia and the operations team in Nairobi by providing regular updates, reports and coordination with partners/stakeholders.
- **Clear communication on policy decisions** is essential, especially with respect to human resources and finance. Technical teams in the field should be backed up by technical team at the headquarters (and IFRC); efforts will be made to continue reorientation of the exiting human resources, based on current community and operational needs.
- **PMER:** Effective monitoring and evaluation framework, system and tools for documentation, monitoring, reporting and feedback to provide evidence of relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency. In the September/ October another trip may be made by IFRC PMER team to support documentation and reporting.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

This operation seeks to deliver assistance to 250,591 drought-affected people through the distribution of supplementary food; support to malnutrition screening and referrals; community health services support; improved access to safe water and hygiene promotion; and reinforcement of family livelihoods and coping mechanisms.

Proposed strategy

ERCS will implement the planned activities based on the emergency plan of action, however available funding and earmarking conditions will determine which activities will be prioritised. The design and implementation of the operation is based on feedback and suggestions from the targeted communities. The local government's priorities and feedback were also incorporated.

ERCS will collect information on the prevailing situation from its implementing branches, as well as trained BDRT and NDRT working on the ground. This will enable the ERCS to change or adapt its operational strategy if needed. Should the security situation improve in the Somali and Oromia regions, ERCS will restart their activities. In addition, ERCS

may intensify its support to South Omo depending on the security situation in the two most affected regions. More engagement and dialogue with the community is of paramount importance to decision making and support.

ERCS will distribute the planned supplementary food provisions in Babile-Oromia and South Omo to ensure the planned targets are achieved.

ERCS will work with the water bureau in the implementation of the proposed WASH activities. The water bureau participated in the assessment on water points and the selection of water points to be rehabilitated. ERCS will contract companies for rehabilitation of water points. Communities will be engaged and trained on water management through the trained CBHFA volunteers. Water committees will be formed to ensure water point protection and management.

A Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) training is planned targeting ERCS staff. After the training, ERCS will ensure the integration and mainstreaming of community engagement and feedback in the operation. The NS is also planning to conduct a lesson learned workshop at end of the operation to identify good practices and improve the low achievements.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Food security, Livelihoods and basic needs People reached: 12,270 Male: 6,012 Female: 6,258		
Outcome 1: Immediate nutritious supplementary food requirements are met for the targeted population in priority 1 hot spots areas		
Outcome 2: Livelihoods of affected populations are protected through targeted livestock interventions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of children U5 and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers that provided with CSB and Oil (SFP)/ receive nutritious food rations	40,000	7,270
# of inception workshop conducted	1	1
# of drought learning workshop conducted	2	1
# of mid-term review conducted	1	1
# of final evaluation of the operation conducted	1	0
# CEA training participated	25	30
# of children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers' supplementary rations that receive nutritious food rations	3,270	3185
# of post distribution follow ups done	5	3
# of households registered and supported through fodder voucher distribution	2,000	1,000
# of Households assisted with pasture and fodder seeds in 4 woredas	3,000	1000
# of livestock supported with animal drugs	8,000	5,000
# of households supported with agricultural seeds	2,000	0
# of household supported with goats through restocking program	1,000	1000
Progress towards outcomes		
ERCS distributed supplementary food to reach 7,270 people. The gap between target and achievement is based on the available funding. The NS could only procure food items for 7,270 people as the operation is only 54% funded and the interventions are based on priority needs and what is possible with the resources available.		
The NS is planning to do a second-round distribution of supplementary food at the beginning of September for two months targeting 4,000 beneficiaries in South Omo and Babile Oromia.		

A follow up study shows that out of the 15 kebele supported, 12 have had multiplication of an average 4 additional goats i.e. approximately 80% coverage. Therefore, there has been an increase in the number to the 5000 goats distributed to 1000 households in 2017. However, the other 3 kebele were affected by limited presence of the veterinary services and harsh weather conditions.

The ERCS in collaboration with IFRC trained 30 participants from the 4 implementing branches however, due to the increasing demand and to enhance the CEA intervention in the NS, ERCS invited other regions to participate bringing the number to 30, instead of the initially planned 25.

The NS has planned the second learning workshop and the final evaluation in the second week of December 2018. This will involve the IFRC and ERCS technical team and implementing branches.

Given the less funding for the appeal, activities that had been planned for livelihood such as provision for agriculture and livelihoods, like animal fodder and seeds, may not be procured. However, the veterinary drugs are in the process of procurement as it is a priority need.

The less targeted reached with support and monitoring issue to low implementation level and limited funding.

The NS has however with its own resource mobilisation complemented the IFRC's support towards procurement and distribution of supplementary food items in other areas affected by the drought in 2017



Health

People reached: 9,688

Male: 4,747

Female: 4,941

Outcome 1: Critical nutritional status of the children under-five is improved in five districts of Oromia, Somali, SNNP and Afar region

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of CBHFA TOT conducted	1	0
# of PHAST toolkits procured	40	0
# of identified households sending their SAM U5 children for treatment	28,000	2,145
# of meetings held and health centers rehabilitated	60	24
# target households demonstrating satisfactory knowledge in identifying signs for malnutrition	40,000	7,270
# of households reached with health promotion activities	40,000	7,270
# of children U5 and PLW screened and registered for supplementary feeding	40,000	7,270
# of volunteers trained in mobile data collection	80	18
# of mobile phones for reporting procured	80	80
# of volunteers trained in CBHFA	475	273
# of community follow-ups in 40 kebeles conducted	36	12
# of monthly review meetings held	36	12
# of Post distribution follow up visit conducted	12	4

Progress towards outcomes

Despite the delays in implementation, through the operation ERCS has been able to train 273 CBHFA volunteers who are now actively supporting screening of MAMs and SAMs, and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in 35 Kebele. Training on mobile phone data collection and reporting was provided for 18 CBHFA volunteers out of the

total of 80 volunteers, and 4 health centre nurses. However, there was a delay in procurement of mobile phones affecting a timely training of volunteers. The remaining 62 volunteers will be trained in September 2018 and provided with mobile phone. The originally planned ToT in CBHFA and PHAST trainings will not be conducted due to limited funding. CBHFA volunteers were responsible for the monthly screening of severely and moderately malnourished U5 and PLW, weekly household hygiene and sanitation promotion, follow up of SAM cases following discharge from health centres, monthly health reports and updates on kebele health situations. All SAM cases were identified, registered and provided with two-month food rations. Great improvement was seen among children that were provided with out-reach services.

During the planning meeting in May 2018, the targets were reduced due to limited funding. This affected the number reached. The NS will increase the targeted in case of more funding opportunities. The current monitoring is mainly carried out in two (2) of the four (4) branches due to the ongoing conflict in Oromia and Somali regions. However, with the presence of the federal army and police, it is expected to be calm in the next one to two months which will increase the activity level and monitoring activities.

With distribution of mobile phones and megaphone to volunteers, communication, community sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign and reporting will intensify.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 9343

Male:4578

Female:4765

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household/ assessments carried out by volunteers and shared for decision-making processes	5	4
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	40,000	8,447
# households benefiting from potable water and safe water	3,700	896
# of water and hygiene assessments conducted in 40 selected kebele	4	3
# of water sources rehabilitated	12	0
# of volunteers trained in PHAST	80	80
# of water storage tanks procured and distributed	24	20
# CBHFA volunteers conduct safe water storage and water treatment promotion through weekly H2H visits	80	80
# CBHFA volunteers on water treatment, safe water storage and other WASH related issues	80	80
# of new water points constructed in 3 woredas	8	0

The NS conducted WASH needs assessments in Afar, Babile-Oromia & Babile-Somali which informed the prioritisation and targeting of the activities carried out in different woreda. The decision was based on the community needs and available funds. Therefore, the number of activities or targeted population were reduced. The main findings were the lack of access to clean water, prevalence of open defecation and a very low awareness on the benefits of hand washing and personal hygiene. However, the implementation has not been implemented mainly because of the latest conflict and tension in Somali and Oromia regions that targeted the non-Somali ethnic groups. Until access and insecurity issues are addressed the NS will focus on south Omo to rehabilitate and construction of water sources. It is expected that the presence of Federal police will improve the security situation, enabling implementation in October to December 2018. This will also enable the pending activities to be implemented. However, the NS will not be able to implement as per the targets due to limited funding.

ERCS conducted hygiene promotion for 8,447 households through home visits, health & sanitation clubs in 4 schools and at food distribution sites. A PHAST messaging tool kit, containing around 80 messages, was produced for the CBHFA trained 75 volunteers and procurement for additional kits for the remaining 198 CBHFA trained volunteers

is the process. Some of the volunteers were also trained in mobile data collection and they have supporting community mobilisation and awareness activities.

A total of 5 community latrines were constructed in Bidu centre to reduce open defecation and as part of communicate support and awareness program. In addition, hard composite pits were also dug with community participation. ERCS with the support from IFRC appeal is in the process of procuring water treatment chemicals for targeted communities. In addition, sanitation and hygiene promotion is ongoing to cab the possible AWDs and water related diseases.

In total, 12 water sources have been selected for rehabilitation and another 2 for construction. This work has been delayed due to the ongoing conflict. In addition, water harvesting sites for 8 water tanks were selected. In addition, the Bill of quantity have been developed of each water source pending contracting of service suppliers. ERCS has procured 20 water storage containers that will be installation when the security situation in Oromia and Somali regions improves. This will enhance water storage and supply to the affected communities, especially schools.

With the support of Partner National Societies (Netherlands, Spanish, Swiss, Canadian and Austrian Red Crosses), ERCS distributed potable water and water treatment chemicals for critically water requiring zones and woredas of different regions. Targeted areas include Oromia and Somali Moyale, Hamer woreda of South Omo, Kindo Koyisha woreda of Wolaita zone and Gashamo woreda of Somali region. Over 104,617 people benefited from provision of potable water and water treatment chemicals.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1: The management of the operation is informed by continued assessments and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment conducted and number of monitoring reports shared	6	5
# of training implementation meeting conducted	4	2
# number of staff and volunteers trained in Cash Transfer Programming	20	30
CTP procedures developed and Operationalized	1	0

Progress towards outcomes

During the period under review, ERCS carried out assessments on targeted branches to identify priority needs and interventions and conducted specific assessments on WASH and livelihoods needs. This comes in addition to the Midterm review and lessons learnt workshop conducted in 2016 and 2017 respectively.

A Cash Based Intervention Workshop was held in Nairobi, Kenya, for three days. In this workshop there were four participants from ERCS HQ and as a result ERCS accepted to take on cash for work in some of the wash activities and in future programming.

ERCS in collaboration with IFRC surge support and operation office conducted a post distribution survey on restocking of goats in Afar region, Bidu Woreda. The outcome of the survey indicates that approximately 75% of the goats had multiplied resulting in improvement of nutrition for the children under five years and income for families from the sale of milk.

ERCS is now using the CBI approach in Moyale to assist vulnerable households. The NS is assessing the feasibility of using cash for work in WASH interventions under the emergency appeal. However, the CBI procedures developed, and experience sharing, will not be conducted due to funding limitation and less activities geared towards CBI. We shall try to ensure that internally there is an exchange of information and NS ownership. To effectively enhance community engagement and accountability, ERCS has carried out a capacity assessment. With support from IFRC CEA unit, in collaboration with the Canadian Red Cross, a training will be organised for September 2018.

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated national disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# Monthly Movement partners coordination meetings	9	5
Output 1.1: Integrated services are provided to the branches NS working on disaster response.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of cluster and DMC meetings attended	9	2
Progress towards outcomes		
ERCS has enhanced its coordination role of the appeal through movement partner's monthly meetings. This has improved the communication, planning and focusing on the response. In addition, ERCS together with Movement partners have designed a plan to fully participate in cluster meeting coordinated with UN OCHA. There has been a low level of engagement at national level although substantial influence is being experienced at regional and branch levels.		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Outcome 1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# Donor narrative and financial reports submitted	12	8
# monthly updates to relevant offices (SG, DSG, IFRC Cluster team) 2018	9	8
Output 1.1: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC Cluster Monitoring visits, reviews and evaluation conducted 2017-2018	9	4
# IFRC – ERCS senior management meeting/ visits conducted (2017-2018)	9	3
Progress towards outcomes		
IFRC and ERCS have enhanced dialogue. This has increased the focus on implementation and working on the bottlenecks that hinder implementation of the appeal. In addition, increasingly IFRC and ERCS keep updates and communication/ reporting to the partners and donors.		

D. BUDGET

Budget not revised (annexed)

Although the implementation level is low, there has been a substantial procurement costs that will include veterinary drugs, water procurements chemical and the water source rehabilitation. The procurements are in the process and will be distributed in October and November 2018, while the water sources have been assessments pending rehabilitation or construction when security improves.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.