

DREF Operation	MDRET025	Glide n°:	N/A
For DREF; Date of issue:	14 May 2021	Expected timeframe:	2 Months
		Expected end date:	31 July 2021
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 200,433			
Total number of people affected:	Approximately 150,000 people at risk in Priority 1 hotspots	Number of people to be assisted:	15,000 people (10% of people at risk in Priority 1 hotspots)
Provinces affected:	Priority 1 hotspots: Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, Sedama, Somali and SNNP regions; Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Hareri cities Priority 2 hotspot: Afar region	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Priority 1 hotspots: Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, Sedama, Somali and SNNP regions; Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Hareri cities
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): ERCS will work through branches in Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, Sedama, Somali and SNNP regions; and Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Hareri cities. A total of 500 volunteers will be mobilized, which will be supported by NDRT and BDRT. Various management and coordination committees will be established at National Headquarters, Regional and Zonal levels to oversee implementation.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), The Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Regional, zonal and city authorities in the targeted areas (10 branches), National Electoral Board of Ethiopia, National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC),			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Ethiopia enters its 2021 election process in midst of an increasingly political, security and humanitarian context. The multi-faceted and polarized situation increases the susceptibility for outbreaks of election-related violence, before, during and after the elections. It is therefore imperative that the authorities and partner organizations are prepared for such an eventuality; and put in place measures to allow them to bring efficient and effective assistance if it is required. The election is on 5 June 2021 and historically the critical period is in the 14 days before, and 7 days after the election date (based on analysis of previous election periods in the country).

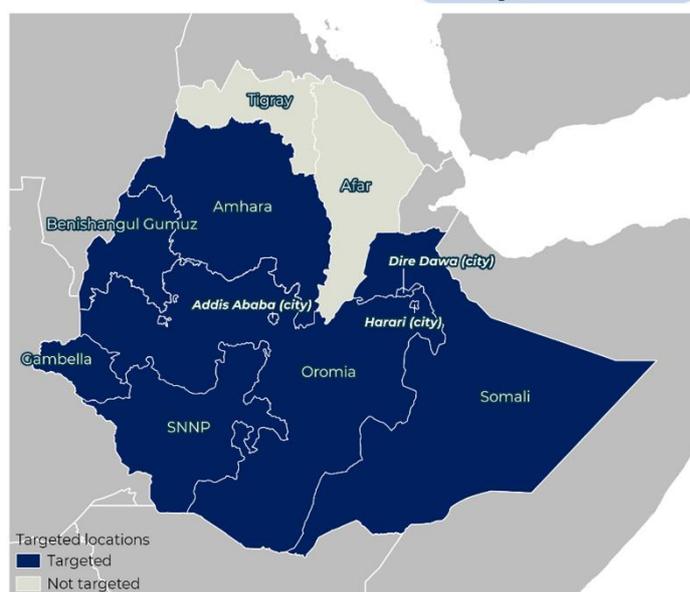
Ethiopia has experienced multiple and consecutive crises in the last three years which have aggravated the humanitarian needs in the country. The country was recovering from civil unrest and violence which resulted in the movement of more than 1.8 million people, and led to the resignation of then then Prime Minister in 2018.



13 May 2021

Ethiopia: Election Preparedness
MDRET025

Scenario based on:
150,000 – People affected
15,000 – People targeted
In areas within the targeted regions



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

The situation has been compounded in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic, desert locust invasion, floods, malaria and cholera epidemic, drought, and civil unrest. The latest armed violence in Tigray region, which began in November 2020 has also exacerbated the protracted and recurrent emergency humanitarian situation across Ethiopia. Many other regions are also affected by boundary, ethnic and strategic resource-related clashes, including Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, SNNPR (Southern Nation Nationalities Peoples Region) and Somali regions. The Federal Government and security forces are engaged in restoring peace and order in various parts of the country while the impact of COVID-19 has been increasingly felt by the population, with surges in cases over the past months.

Ethiopia has undergone political leadership changes in 2018, after the resignation of the Prime Minister. Since then, the political structure of the country has been characterised by its fluidity – with the ruling coalition Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (UPRDF) dissolved and replaced as the Prosperity Party through a parliamentary process which has changed the political landscape and resulted in the formation of emerging political alliances.

The new political formation has resulted in a splintering of community politicians and activists. In June 2020, after the anonymous killing of a famous Ethiopian singer and activist, civil unrest ensued which resulted in injuries, loss of life, destruction of property and the displacement of thousands of peoples. Consequentially many politicians were also arrested and remain in custody undergoing legal processes.

The 6th multiparty general elections in Ethiopia were planned to be conducted in September 2020 but were postponed to June 2021 due to COVID-19. The National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) announced that voting for the general elections would be conducted on 5 June 2021 for all regions, with exception of Tigray as well as those involved in a referendum in southwest Ethiopia. This is a referendum for regional statehood by the Kaffa, Sheka, Bench Sheko, Dawuro and West Omo Zones, and Konta special district, which are currently under SNNPR. The general election result will be announced on the same day of voting (5 June 21). The voting day for Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city elections is scheduled on 12 June 2021, with results announced on 12 and 13 June 2021. The election result announcement will be continued at constituency level between 6 and 10 June for general election and between 13 and 18 for Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

ERCS has a responsibility to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of conflict/violence as enshrined in the amended charter revised on 26 January 2018 for assisting people affected by natural disasters and conflict throughout the country. The main auxiliary role of ERCS is to supplement the government in the fulfilment of its responsibility to address the vulnerabilities that exist in the country. The Geneva Convention and additional protocol and the International Humanitarian Law are other legal basis for Red Cross engagement in such kind of humanitarian interventions being impartial, neutral, and independent as outlined in its Fundamental Principles.

The ERCS is a key national humanitarian actor and is present in all the regions of Ethiopia through its network of branches and 44,138 volunteers, 5 million members and 6,000 Red Cross committees at community level. ERCS Society has representation by regional and zonal branches a total of 11 regions and 37 branches.

At the National Headquarters (NHQ), through the Deputy Secretary General for programs, the operations are led by a competent technical team in the disaster preparedness and response department. ERCS has trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs). ERCS` auxiliary status ensures that ERCS can move faster and reach areas that are relatively sensitive and where other humanitarian actors cannot easily access.

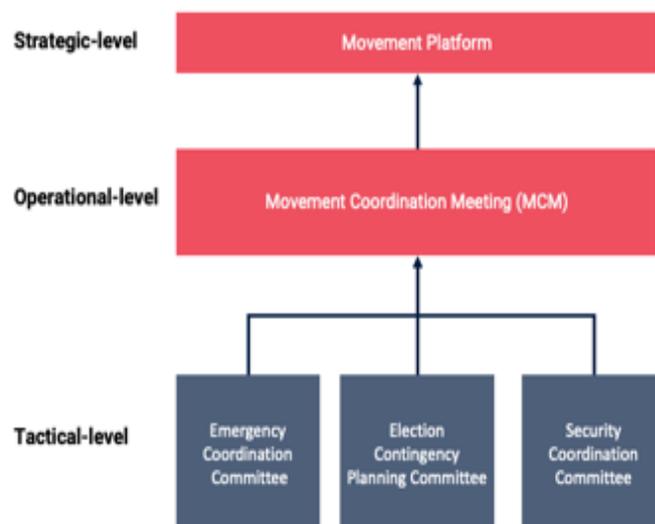


ERCS National Headquarters Emergency Operations Centre will be activated throughout the 2021 election process. Photo @ ERCS

ERCS has been proactive in its preparedness for the 2021 general elections, as well as ensuring coordination structures are in place to support effective response. As of 7 May 2021, the following activities had been undertaken:

- Movement Election Contingency Planning Taskforce committee instituted within the Strengthen Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) structure.
- A 2021 Election Contingency Plan has been developed to guide preparedness, and if required eventual response actions. Management and coordination structures have been agreed on to support the implementation of the contingency plan as needed, this comprises:
 - Ad Hoc Movement committee, comprising of a representative of the ERCS (DSG, head of DPRD and head of communication), ICRC and IFRC and PNs (Finnish and The Netherlands Red Cross). ERCS Addis Ababa and Oromia regional branch secretaries will also be represented in this committee.
 - Emergency Response Committee, Communications Committee and a Command post (Addis Ababa).
 - Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) located in Addis Ababa, which will be activated for up-to-date information sharing and decision making.
- 3W matrix has been established to map out the available prepositioning capacity and gaps.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is under preparation between ERCS-UNICEF to pre-position emergency stocks (for 1,000 families) in seven strategically located warehouses where there is an expected risk of elected-related violence. This will include dignity kits, emergency shelter and essential household items, water, sanitation, and health supplies.

Ethiopia SMCC structure



The ERCS has considerable experience responding to civil unrest and population movement in Ethiopia. ERCS has also responded with a support from IFRC through a Population Movement Emergency Appeal operation ([MDRET020](#)). In 2020, the ERCS implemented a Civil Unrest DREF operation in Oromia region ([MDRET022](#)) and is currently implementing a large-scale response to the impacts of the Tigray crisis with support from ICRC, IFRC ([MDRTIGRAY](#)) and partner National Societies (pNS). Relevant lessons learnt that will be incorporated include:

- Ensuring continuous analysis of the security situation, including issues related to access to the areas targeted, and introduction of restrictive measures (such as curfews). This also includes putting in place safety frameworks; and adapting these should the situation change.
- Providing staff and volunteers involved in the operation with necessary information, knowledge, and skills they need to operate in situations where violence occurs. This includes the provision of psychosocial first aid, that they have completed relevant Safer Access, and have been briefed on their role, the risks and measures they should take.
- Ensuring that the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is respected through the dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law; and recognized by ensuring that staff, volunteers, and assets (buildings and vehicles) are identifiable with the Red Cross emblem

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The IFRC provides technical and financial support to ERCS through an Operations Manager based in Addis Abeba and its Eastern Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EA CCST) and the Regional Office for Africa which are both based in Nairobi, Kenya. There are seven pNS present in Ethiopia: Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and Swiss Red Cross. The ICRC has a Delegation in Addis Ababa, Sub-Delegations in Mekele, Nekemte, Djijiga, and an Office in Shire. It supports and works closely with ERCS in areas affected by violence.

A Movement Coordination Framework by ERCS, ICRC and IFRC has been ratified, and is operational in accordance with the SMCC structure. It includes a Movement Platform (Strategic-level) and Movement Coordination Meeting (Operational-level), which are supported by following technical committees: Emergency Coordination Taskforce, Election Contingency Planning Taskforce, and a Security Coordination Committee. Terms of Reference (ToR) are in place for all the committees; and meetings are held according to a pre-agreed schedule with rotational chairs. A Movement Coordination Agreement and Movement Communications Framework are being developed.

Federation-wide reporting systems have also been developed, comprising a Federation-wide Picture, Indicator Tracking Tool (ITT), and a Financial Overview. These were launched at the start of April 2021.

The Election Contingency Planning Committee comprises representatives from the ERCS, ICRC, IFRC and The Netherlands Red Cross (PNs representative). This committee has resulted in the finalisation of a 2021 Election Contingency Plan to support ERCS respond effectively and efficiently to humanitarian needs associated to the election process (before, during and after). Inputs to the plan have been made through the Security Coordination Committee, including on security-related contingency planning, preparedness measures; as well as recommendations on capacity strengthening required by the ERCS. The Election Contingency Taskforce has also conducted a resource mapping of partner contributions being made to support the plan; and identify possible gaps. This DREF provides a proportionate support to the implementation of preparedness activities based on the resource mapping as part of a coordinated Movement approach, with emphasis on using the tool to ensure these gaps are covered. Activities undertaken under the previous Civil Unrest DREF (MDRET022) and Tigray Population Movement Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRTIGRAY) – such as First Aid trainings and Ambulance service enhancement – have also been factored into this mapping to ensure there is no repetition of the same support.

The Netherlands Red Cross and Danish Red Cross are also supporting ERCS with funding from EU Humanitarian Aid to strengthen the response preparedness capacity of the ERCS to deliver a timely and principled response to humanitarian needs in the 2021 election. The preparedness activities target ERCS branches in four regions: Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Sidama. Activities address technical capacity, systems, and procedures, and include topics that are critical in a context of civil unrest and other hazards such as pre-stocking of essential household items and communication. The action also supports the development and countrywide familiarization of key response preparedness policies and guidelines.

The ICRC is providing technical and financial support for the implementation of the contingency plan, including towards First Aid trainings and equipment, Safer Access workshops, Dead Body Management trainings, and running costs of the ambulance service.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

ERCS coordinates with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in the planning and implementation of emergency response actions. ERCS also participates in inter-agency working group meetings for various sectors (Cash, Food and Non-Food Security, Nutrition, ES/NFI, Protection, and Education) NQ and regional levels as well as the NDRMC led national early warning task force and Cash Working Group. Movement Partner focal points are supporting ERCS with engagement in the cluster system. The IFRC Ethiopia Operations Office is supporting in the Food and Non-Food Security, ES/NFI clusters, and as part of the Cash Working Group.

The Interagency Cluster Coordination Group on behalf of the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (E-HCT) has drafted a collection of documentation in preparation for the general elections. This includes an Election Contingency Plan; and forecast hotspot location map (finals not available at the time of this EPoA). The ERCS 2021 Election Contingency Plan has been developed with consideration of the drafts.

Refer to below table on supported by UNICEF being prepositioned in ERCS NHQ and regional warehouses.

Stocks prepositioned by ERCS and UNICEF partnership

Specification	Proposed PPOS Qty at ERCS warehouses			
	Qty	Site	Total Qty	Comments
Recreation kit in a carton, 2016/Recreation kit Local Part A	5	7	35	
Dignity kit	200	7	1,400	
Tent, light weight, rectangular, 42 sqm (56 sqm)	2	7	14	
LLIN, 100d, w/b/g, 190x180x150cm LxWxH	1,000	3	3,000	Benishangul Gumuz, Dessie, Harari, Dessie
Ethiopia Emergency Drug Kit 2019	2	7	14	
Ethiopia IEHK2011, kit, suppl.3-renew	1	7	7	
CTC kit	2	4	8	Benishagul-Gumuz, Harari, Hawassa, and Tigray
Emergency food ration, 500g/CAR-24	20	7	140	
Plastic Bucket 20 l	500	7	3,500	
Jerrycan, 20 l	1,000	7	7,000	

Laundry Soap 250 mg	2,000	7	14,000
Body soap 250 mg	2,000	7	14,000
Water tank, collapsible, 10000l, w/dist.kit	3	7	21
Water floc. & disinfectant, pdr/BOX-240	125	7	875
Water purif.(NaDCC) 167mg tabs/BOX-14000	2	7	14

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment.

Needs analysis

While the situation in Ethiopia has remained calm during past elections, with limited incidences of violence or protests linked to elections, there is an increased risk that violence may be experienced in hotspot locations within the country in the 2021 elections. Ongoing boundary, ethnic and resource-driven violence across Ethiopia reflect an already polarized situation in the country. This combined with limited experience of democratic processes – especially among the youth and politicians, may aggravate this further, resulting in an increased risk of election-related violence.

Hotspot areas vulnerable to election-related violence have been identified (as per the ERCS 2021 Election Contingency Plan) are those areas, cities/towns with:

- Large proportion of multi-ethnic groups, and/or existing internally displaced populations,
- Those that have experienced ethnic and religious disputes resulting in injury and death following recent political reforms,
- Those in Oromia special zones surrounding Addis Ababa, where movement of armed groups observed,
- Those towns with potential fierce competition between opposition parties and the ruling Prosperity Party. This is especially the case in Oromia region, after the withdrawal of the two parties (Oromo Federalist Congress and Oromo Liberation Front), which could result in competition between the remaining opposition parties and the ruling party.

The following areas have been categorized as “priority 1” and “priority 2” – refer to below table.

Priority 1 areas				
#	Regions	Zones	Priority zones/ Woredas/sub cites/areas	High risk towns
1	Addis Ababa	10 sub cites	Lideta, Addis Ketema, Arada, Kolfe, Gulele	Lideta, Addis Ketema, Arada, Kolfe, Gulele
2	Oromia	12 zones	Finfine special woredas, East, West, and south-west Shewa, West and East and Kelem Wollega, West and East Harerghe, Borena, Bale and west Arsi	Adama, Bishoftu, Nekemet, Gimbi, Ambo, Chiro, Harer, Shashemena and Dodola, Dembidolo, Robe and Jima, small towns surrounding AA, Moyale
3	Amhara	10 zones	West Gojam, East Gojam, South and north Wollo, North Shewa and North and South Gonder	Bahir Dar, Dere Birehan, Humera Deber Markos, Dessie, Gonder
4	Sidama	4 zones/woredas	Dale, Aleta wondo, Bensa, Hula, and Hawassa Zuria	Hawassa town and Hawassa Zuria and Yirgalem
5	SNPPR	7 zones	Gurage, Kembata, Hadiya, Bench Maji, Guraghe,	Wolita Sodo, Durame, Hosaena, Mizan, Wolikita,
6	Benshangul Gumuz	4 zones	Asossa, Kemasha, Metekel and Tongo SW	Asossa, Metekel, Kurmuk and Sherkole
7	Gambela	4 zones	Godera, zone 1, 2 and 3	Gambela, Itang and Jikawo
8	Somali	9 zones	Afder, Deghabur, Fik Gode, Jijiga, Korhe, Liben, Shinile and warder	Jijiga and Gode

9	Dire Dawa	1	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa
10	Hareri	1	Hareri	Harer
Priority 2 areas				
#	Regions	Zones	Priority zones/ Woredas/sub cites/areas	High risk Towns
1	Afar	5 zones	Zone 1,2,3,4, and 5	Semera,Asita

Humanitarian needs emerging from election-related violence have been informed by an analysis of precedents from the 2005 election when violence was experienced, and are as follows:

Emergency health needs: Diverse emergency health needs are possible in the occurrence of violent elections. Most probable need is for ambulance services to refer casualties of any injuries. First aid provision and post-hospital care for those affected will be needed to complement the ambulance services hence requirement for First Aid stations in strategic places.

Should there arise a situation of election-related violence that results in injuries, death, loss of property apart from evacuation services there will be a need for complementarity/ availability of Psychosocial Support (PSS) for those affected directly as well their kin if needed as well as towards dead body management services to ensure the dignity of any deceased.

COVID-19: Large gathering of people and long queues at polling stations, without adequate social distancing of 2 m at least, and without wearing a properly fitted mask increase the risk of spread of COVID-19. There will be a need to disseminate key messages on COVID-19 at polling stations and in other public places. There will also be a need for handwashing stations or provision of hand sanitizer.

Shelter and Basic needs: If the elections lead to widespread violence and population displacement, there will be a need to provide the affected population with emergency shelter and essential household items to ensure basic survival and human dignity is upheld amongst the displaced population.

Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) needs: If the elections lead to widespread violence and population displacement, the affected population will be at a higher risk of protection concerns. Displacement to temporary shelter exacerbate sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children. The elderly, persons with disabilities, women, girls, and children will require support in an event of violence and displacement.

Targeting

Geographical targeting: Seven regions and three cities are mapped out to be priority 1 hotspot locations and will be targeted under this operation – this includes Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, Sedama, Somali and SNNP regions; and Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Hareri cities. In each of the targeted areas, risk mapping has been completed on the geographical areas which are most susceptible to election-related violence. Please refer to the table in the “Needs analysis” section for more information.

Beneficiary targeting: The ERCS 2021 Election Contingency Plan maps out the groups that are most vulnerable to the impacts of election-related violence, including injury, death, displacement, these include:

- From experience, youth groups and adults between the age of 15 and 54 years, in general, could be assumed at risk of election-related disputes and violence.
- Those street children who spend the overnight at bus stations, city squares and near the wall of churches and mosques, street baggers and disabled persons could also be vulnerable may be due to lack of protection in all priority towns.
- Petty traders selling their commodities on the street.
- University, high school, and junior school students.
- Red Cross staff and volunteers in the response mission.
- Commuters (people travelling to various places for their own purposes) during violence.
- Self-organized youths engaging in political violence.
- Red Cross staff and volunteers in the response mission.

The operation will target 15,000 people that are expected to be at risk of election-related violence (based on scenario 2 of the 2021 Election Contingency Plan). The primary principle of targeting will be populations affected by injury or displacement resulting election-related violence. Definitive criteria will be applied to select the beneficiaries principally based on the effects and vulnerability to cope. Beneficiary data will be segregated by age, sex, disability. Categorical preference will be given to protection, gender, inclusivity, and special needs. Lifesaving services will be the priority response, especially where injury casualties are involved. For any material support the targeting process will be participatory and transparent. With adequate communication in terms of criteria, entitlement and dates of distribution will

be provided. Accessible complaint and feedback mechanisms will also be put in place, which will include vetted referral pathways to handle sensitive information and link to appropriate support services.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
Young Children (under 5 years)	10%	6%	4%
Children (5-17yrs)	25%	13%	12%
Adults (18-49 yrs)	45%	25%	20%
Elderly (>50 yrs)	20%	11%	9%
Total	100%	55%	45%

Scenario planning

Based on an analysis of previous elections – specifically 2005 - as per the 2021 Election Contingency Plan (prepared by ERCS and Movement partners) and prevailing political and security context. It considers the increase in population size, existing civil unrest, and violence across various parts of the country; freedom of speech and the media (particularly on social media), increasing engagement of people in political activity, and the involvement of new political parties.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p>Scenario 1 The country experiences political tensions, minimal incidences of violence in the areas considered as hotspots for a brief period. The campaigns for general elections are conducted in a peaceful manner and disputes settled amicably. There is free and fair election in general.</p> <p>Triggers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of hateful speeches • Voter bribery • Denial to opposition to hold rallies • Non-violent demonstrations 	No humanitarian consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major humanitarian consequences • Minimal and isolated first aid to individuals
<p>Scenario 2 Conflict between the supporters of political parties result in clashes across the 10 hotspot areas in Ethiopia. Some political parties do not accept the announced results leading to continued, violence, and protests beyond the election process.</p> <p>Triggers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biased reporting by TV and Media • Weak security provision to opposition parties • Delay in announcing the results • Clashes erupt in all hotspot areas between political parties with reports of injuries and fatalities 	During the violence, approximately 15,000 people are affected and need humanitarian assistance. Injuries, loss of lives, and damage to properties, displacement of some population.	This is the scenario that the DREF operation is based upon; and is within the scope of what can be supported through the activities outlined.
<p>Scenario 3 The election related violence and protests spreads across the whole country affecting more than 150,000 people with 10,000 injured. Affected population flee from homes, seeking refuge in safer locations.</p> <p>Triggers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International observers condemn the results which is contested by Government 	Injuries, loss of lives, and damage to infrastructure. Continued violence affects more than 150,000 people with 10,000 injured, who need humanitarian assistance	The operational strategy will be revised with possible upscaling of the DREF operation or launching of an Emergency Appeal.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denial of primary results • Violence turning into religious divide • Preventive mass displacement • Deployment of armed forces • Use of excessive force by military/police 		
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Operation Risk Assessment

The current operation will be challenged by two main risks as highlighted below, in which case this operation considers deliberate mitigation measures to minimise exposures.

- I. **Security effects of volunteers, staff, and response facilities:** Major risk in the implementation of this operation is the security of staff and volunteers. It possible that they are targeted but in a violence situation there is mistaken as well blanket effects are possible to also affect responders in their line of duty. The operation will ensure adequate visibility is provided to volunteers, and the facilities they use including vehicles and buildings. ERCS will work with Movement partners, including the ICRC to advocate for respect for international humanitarian law and human rights, as well as access for humanitarian interventions for populations affected.

- II. **COVID-19:** This operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC Global COVID-19 Emergency Appeal that supports NSs to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of 6 May 2021, a total 259,354 COVID 19 cases have been registered with 3,772 deaths in Ethiopia. To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask wearing, handwashing stations, using soap and water or alcohol hand rubs, setting up of COVID-19 screening sites, setting up of testing and treatment centres; advocating with available risk communication resources, providing updated information regularly on the evolving COVID-19 situation.

ERCS responses to COVID-19 are supported through the [IFRC Global COVID-19 Emergency Appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19 situation. This operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action (4th Revision) for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the NS will ensure COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with regional EPoA and its national COVID-19 country plan. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. ERCS will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items, procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information, please consult the [COVID-19 Operations Page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

Please refer to the below table, which indicates potential impact of the pandemic on this operation and how ERCS will respond to the situation in the event COVID 19 mitigation measures are made more stringent.

COVID-19 measures	Standard epidemic control measures	Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions)	Complete lockdown and restriction of movement during implementation period
Likelihood	High	Moderate	Low
Impact on operation	No impact on ERCS operation will ensure to adhere to epidemic control measures in place.	The impact will be relatively low on this operation, as Government has opened its borders and the temporary lockdown has been lifted. ERCS is also assured to be able to implement operation's response activities even in the event of temporary lockdown is imposed.	ERCS is able to carry on its activities as it is part of the presidential taskforce and has been given full access to move during any lockdown. The unlikely event of a complete lockdown is only possible if there is a drastic increase in the number of COVID-19 new infectious cases as well as deaths due to COVID-19 infection in the country.

Mitigation measures	<p>As the epidemic control measures were already in place before crisis, the operation is designed to adhere to the measures.</p> <p>Trainings will be conducted in small groups with due respect to social distancing measures and conducting virtually whenever feasible</p> <p>Distribution of items and awareness raising exercises will be ensured & physical distancing norms will be adhered to.</p>	<p>Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements of some items. If this happens, a timeframe extension may be requested.</p>	<p>Health and hygiene promotion activities will be adjusted in line with any new measures that might come up.</p>
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B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective: Enhance the preparedness of the ERCS to respond to humanitarian needs that could arise from election-related violence during the 2021 election process in Ethiopia. The operation will focus on readiness of ERCS NHQ and branches in seven hot spot regions, three cities, and their mapped zones and woredas. This will be done through pre-positioning and deployment of assets, equipment, and training of volunteers to enable ERCS provide emergency health care (Ambulance transportation, First Aid, RCCE and PSS) and PGI services.

Continuous mapping and surveillance of the situation in terms of humanitarian needs arising from election-related violence will inform the need to scale up this operation – either through DREF or the launching of an Emergency Appeal.

Operational Strategy

The EPoAs operational strategy involves preparedness of ERCS NHQ, branches and first responders in the seven hot spot regions, and three cities mapped out in the contingency plan. This will enable ERCS to respond timely to the humanitarian needs during election campaigns, voting and announcement of results. It also involves strengthening of coordination with Government, Movement partners and other response agencies in the hotspot areas. This operation will support ERCS to realize its mandate to respond to the humanitarian needs and support the affected population in the event election-related violence arises.

This operation considers the support being provided by other partners to the preparedness of ERCS in accordance with its 2021 Election Contingency Plan; and intends to be complementary to these to ensure as comprehensive coverage of possible in terms of preparedness of the NS, as well as actions needed during the election.

Health (Target: 15,000 people): ERCS will deploy volunteers and staff to provide First Aid and Psychosocial Support during campaigning, voting and on election announcement day. Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) will be integrated in the response, to advocate for COVID-19 preventive measures during the election process, including the implementation of social distancing, use of face masks, hand washing, and as appropriate, vaccination advocacy.

Pre-election period volunteers will undergo a refresher training on necessary and relevant skills which will include First Aid, Pre-Hospital- Emergency Care (PHEC) and timely referrals, PSS, RCCE/CEA as well as briefings on Code of Conduct, Fundamental Principles, Safer Access, and PGI. The DREF will support the training of 500 volunteers across 10 branches.

Ambulances will be prepositioned in the targeted areas and supplies (stretchers) for transportation of the injured if needed, First Aid kits (and refilling materials), and PPEs for the responders will also be prepositioned. Ambulances will be adorned with the Red Cross emblem so are identifiable.

Volunteers will be deployed actively on the days shortly before the election, the election days and the during announcement of results and a few days after the election results are out when violence and tension are expected. Ensuring the protection of staff and volunteers will be promoted through the provision of RCRC visibility materials (T-shirts, jackets etc.).

Note that preparedness for dead body management, including training and provision of body bags, will be supported by other Movement partners. It is not included as an activity supported by the DREF.

This operation, the needs assessment and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global Emergency Appeal that supports NSs to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The operation will follow the Ethiopian Federal MoH and World Health Organization regulations on hygiene and social distancing where possible in their engagement. Provision of basic PPE for volunteers will be provided to minimise exposure to COVID-19 infection. This will be supported through the IFRC COVID-19 Emergency Appeal (as a complement to the DREF). IEC materials containing key messages on COVID-19 will be disseminated at polling stations and other public places where people will gather during the election process. Handwashing stations may be installed on a temporary basis (if required), with modality used dependent on context (E.g. availability of water, soap, hand sanitizer etc.). Reference will be made to the IFRC COVID-19 Handwashing Compendium.

Shelter and Basic needs: Support with pre-positioning of emergency stocks in strategic locations in the event of population displacement due to election-related violence will be supported by other Movement partners, as well as through an MoU with UNICEF. It is not included as an activity supported by the DREF; however, if depending on how the situation there may be a need to mobilize/replenish these items – in this event the need to scale up would be done either through DREF or the launching of an Emergency Appeal.

PGEI: (Target 9,600 people) In situations of violence which result in population displacement, women, old age, children, and people with disabilities are most affected. Acknowledging that women, girls, men and boys with diverse ages, disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risk and coping strategies, the operation will pay particular attention to protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups and on gender and diversity analysis. Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analysed, to better inform and if necessary, adapt the operation. Continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be continued to ensure activities planned mainstream PGEI to ensure communities Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS).

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Information will be shared about the operation including the entitlements of the affected population, and participation/dialogue platforms will be established; to allow for them to be included in decision making especially in the targeting and selection of recipients for material assistance where this is relevant within the operation. This is will be completed as part of the preparedness/set-up activity across the 10 branches; and may include platforms such as community meetings, radio shows and/or social media depending on their appropriateness to the context in the respective area. Community feedback and response systems will be established to ensure the targeted populations are integrated in the design, implementation, and evaluation phases of the operation. Communities will be made aware of the established ERCS feedback system, how to use it as well as the role of the volunteers in the feedback system. Sensitive feedback will be handled through the referral pathways highlighted in the ERCS PSEA policy. Communication, and dissemination of Fundamental Principles will be a component of the CEA (Community Engagement and Accountability) activities to ensure access and acceptance.

Operational Support Services:

Human Resources

ERCS staff involved in the operation include 500 volunteers (supported under the DREF) supported by National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members the 10 branches. They will be supervised by the respective branch heads and program coordinators in coordination with the regional/zonal committee, which are being established as part of the 2021 Election Contingency Plan. See below an overview of the overall capacity of the branches in the hotspot locations. ERCS staff and volunteers will be provided with briefings and relevant trainings (First Aid, PSS, Safer Access Framework etc.) to ensure that they have the necessary skills to work in situations where election-related violence may arise; as well visibility items and protective equipment.

This operation will support the establishment and strengthening of management and coordination structures (Ad Hoc, Emergency Response and Command Posts related to the election preparations to ensure effective response at NHQ level and in the targeted regions/cities. These structures will be responsible for the overall implementation of this operation, in coordination with those already in place under the MCF.

A rapid response personnel specializing in PGEI will be deployed for one month to support ERCS with the implementation of such services under the operation.

Logistics and Supply chain

Establishment of a fast-track procurement process by getting specifications, evaluation, and qualification of potential suppliers by the evaluation and tender committee on time to enhance lead times to supply needed commodities to the community. This will be done as per ERCS procurement procedure. All procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC and ERCS standard procurement procedures requirement.

Communications

A Communication committee will be established comprising the Head of Public Relations and Humanitarian Diplomacy, Head of Information Technology (IT) head, Security team lead and EOC Operators. The committee will be chaired by the Head of Public Relations and Humanitarian Diplomacy. Focus of this committee will be to:

- Facilitate provisions of communication equipment and materials to the responders across the country.
- Receiving and sharing emergency information on a timely, effective, and efficient manner from/ to all concerned branches, departments, individuals (staffs), and movement members and humanitarian agencies following the operational structures
- Report to the Ad Hoc committee the activities done, and information related to election developing scenarios through the chairperson.
- External media linkage of ERCS humanitarian interventions in the election-related violence response.

IFRC will support ERCS communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on humanitarian action. The communications will generate visibility and support the activities being undertaken by ERCS under this operation. Close collaboration will be maintained between the African Regional Office, Eastern Africa CCST communications units, ERCS and other Movement partners to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach. The IFRC will work with the ERCS and other Movement partners to ensure that there are strategies in place to consider and manage gossip and rumours, develop key messages in the role and principles of the RC, especially neutrality, and put in place guidelines for volunteers on public information and proper use of social media

A Movement Communications Framework (ERCS, ICRC and IFRC) is also under preparation.

Security

IFRC Ethiopia Operations Office – Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) have been established, updated April 2021. The MSR which comprises the following: Security Framework, Field Movement Control, Emergency Medical Evacuation Plan, Relocation Plan, Critical Incident Management Plan and Security Welcome Briefing. IFRC personnel seeking to travel to locations being supported under this operation, will need to adhere to the Field Movement Control order, which includes protocols related to travel security clearance, staff, and mission tracking, and maintaining regular contact with the assigned IFRC Operations Office security focal point. IFRC personnel must also adhere with Business Continuity Protocols (BCP) related to COVID-19 – such as ensure maximum number of people being carried in a vehicle is not exceeded, and the use of face masks. IFRC vehicles are routinely disinfected on their return from field missions. Backup communications and emergency communications

In accordance with the SMCC and Movement Coordination Framework; a Security Coordination Committee. This comprises representatives from ERCS, ICRC, IFRC and The Netherlands Red Cross. It meets on weekly basis; with update reports generated from the committee then shared to all Movement partners. The Netherlands Red Cross has deployed a dedicated security staff (for six months) who is responsible for supporting ERCS with capacity enhancement in security risk management.

Coordination and cooperation with other external stakeholders deployed within the operating context will also to be undertaken. Maintaining close security and safety coordination with ICRC, United Nations and INGOs will contribute to the real-time, in-depth reading of the operating environment; and adjustments to strategies and frameworks if needed.

The IFRC Regional Security Unit (RSU) will continue engaging in security and safety support to the operation, staff and assets deployed. The RSU will also keep the focus on collecting, analysing safety and security information to protect and support the IFRC staff involved in the operation.

Some specific lines to be considered and addressed while managing the operations:

- Essential field travel should be conducted in close coordination with local contacts with access to up-to-date local information, and with an emergency plan in place.
- Maintain essential provisions (for example food, water, and medicine) in accommodation that can support an extended stand-fast period of up to 72 hours in case of a sudden deterioration of the security environment.
- Ensure access to backup communications and an emergency communication plan due to the likely sporadic shutdowns of telecommunications services during periods of heightened unrest.
- Anticipate a heightened security force presence in affected areas. Follow all official directives and monitor our alerts for any notable developments.
- Ensure that IFRC personnel and vehicles are identifiable – for example, wearing of RCRC visibility items (T-shirts, caps etc.) and that vehicles are adorned with the RCRC emblem.
- All participating IFRC personnel should complete the relevant IFRC Stay Safe e-Learning programs, e.g. Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security.

With regards security on personnel, volunteers and assets and duty of care.

- ERCS management takes primary responsibility of duty of care of its staff and volunteers in all decisions of engagement
- The operation will work closely with the security unit of ERCS for timely advise.
- Part of the Movement coordination structures in the county is the Movement security committee which will make oversight decision for adverse situation. It comprises of ICRC, IFRC, ERCS and representative of PNs.
- ERCS shall cooperate all Movement partners and more so with ICRC for safe access in case of access challenges.
- All deployed volunteers should be provided with insurance cover.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation & reporting (PMER)

ERCS NHQ committees and regional/zonal offices will closely follow up the developing scenarios in all phases of the election and exchange the information to all concerned. The committees will also share information about the progress of the planned activities, the challenges encountered, and the corrective measures taken as scheduled. Weekly updates/reports about the operation to the DPR department based at the NHQ. ERCS will identify the appropriateness of the assumption, strategies, scenarios developed, the positive achievements and lessons learned at the final stage of the election for future understanding and corrective actions.

The IFRC Eastern Africa CCST will provide ERCS with necessary PMER support, especially with regards to monitoring and reporting of this operation. ERCS will be responsible for providing a narrative and financial report (two months after the end of the operation). This is to ensure the IFRC Eastern Africa CCST can consolidate and ensure publishing within three months from the end of operation (as per DREF procedures).

ERCS, with IFRC support, will organize a lesson learnt workshop for the NS, and other stakeholders of this operation. This workshop will allow for informed planning in future operations planned and implemented by ERCS, but also will allow the NS to reflect on its readiness capacities.

Administration and Finance

Financial resources will be safeguarded by high quality financial and administrative practices supported and monitored by ERCS finance staff. Compliance with IFRC logistics and financial procedures will be observed and continuous monitoring and technical support will be provided by IFRC to ensure agreed standards are met.

Finance management

of the operation will be supported by the IFRC African Union (AU) office finance team based in Addis Ababa. ERCS is on funds transfer modality and IFRC Finance Delegate will conduct a spot check for the operation as per the framework agreement.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Health

People targeted: 15,000

Male: 6,750

Female: 8,250

Requirements (CHF): 154,691

Needs analysis	Risk analysis	Population to be assisted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Populations in priority 1 hotspot locations may be exposed to election related violence causing injuries and deaths. This will necessitate the provision of emergency health care services including First Aid, Pre-Hospital Emergency Care, timely referrals as well as deployment of ambulances for transportation of the injured. Equipment (First Aid kits and stretchers etc.) will also need to be procured; and distributed to ensure that branches have the necessary materials to respond. Exposure of people to election related violence may also create psychological stress, including for those staff and volunteers that are involved in the operation. This will necessitate the provision of PFA services to people in distress, staff, and volunteers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition and identification of the RCRC Movement as neutral and impartial actors in the general election process will be essential amidst the complex political and security situation. There will be a need to ensure that staff and volunteers are equipped with RCRC visibility items, ambulances marked with the RCRC emblem Ethiopia has recorded the 2nd highest number of cumulative cases of COVID-19 in Africa; with 259,354 cases and 3,772 deaths due to COVID-19 as of 6 May 2021. Large gathering of people and long queues at polling stations, without adequate social distancing of 2 m at least, and without wearing a properly fitted mask increase the risk of spread of COVID-19. There will be a need to disseminate key messages on COVID-19 at polling stations and in other public places. Also, ERCS staff and volunteers will need personal protective equipment (PPE) to reduce their own risk of exposure to COVID-19. 	<p>Approximately 150,000 people are expected to be at risk of election-related violence across the 10 branch areas (in seven regions and three cities). This operation will prepare the ERCS to provide emergency health care services 15,000 people at risk in: Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, Sedama, Somali, SNNP regions, and Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Hareri cities.</p>

Programme standards/benchmarks: Provision of emergency health care services will be conducted in accordance with relevant Sphere standards, Code of Conduct, Movement Fundamental principles, WHO guidelines for COVID-19 preparedness and response, ICRC Safer Access Framework, and Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health. n Movement guidelines (National Society First Aid basic guidelines, IFRC community engagement and accountability strategies) will be used as the basis of any trainings that are planned under this operation.

P&B Output	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	# of people reached with emergency health care services (target: 15,000 people)
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Code	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of FA Kits procured, replenished, and distributed (target: 500 FA Kits) • # of branches receive jackets, emblems and stretchers, (target 10 branches) • # of volunteers trained on FA (target: 500 volunteers) • # of volunteers trained on PHEC (target: 500 volunteers) • # of volunteers deployed (target: 500 volunteers) 															
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
AP022	Procurement, replenishment, and distribution of 500 First Aid kits	X	X	X	X												
AP022	Procurement and distribution of Red Cross jackets, emblems, and stretchers to 10 branches	X	X	X	X												
AP022	First aid training to 500 volunteers in 10 branches	X	X	X	X												
AP022	PHEC training to 500 volunteers in 10 branches	X	X	X	X												
AP022	Maintenance of ambulances, radio communication, and other equipment	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP022	Deployment of 500 volunteers to provide emergency health care services during the general election process in 10 branches					X	X										
AP022	Establish and activate ambulance crews to provide services during the general election process in 10 branches. This includes provision of airtime					X	X										
AP022	Quality assurance of emergency care services from NHQ DPR/DRR departments					X	X										
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	% of target population reached with RCCE on COVID-19 (target: 100%)															
	Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of volunteers trained on RCCE (target: 500) • # of branches that receive IEC materials (target: 10) • # of volunteers provided with appropriate PPE (target: 500) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
AP084	RCCE training (COVID-19) for 500 volunteers in 10 branches	X	X	X	X												
AP021	Production and distribution of IEC materials with key messages on COVID-19 in local languages to be placed in local languages at polling stations and other public places.	X	X	X	X	X	X										

AP021	Procurement and distribution of COVID 19 volunteer personal protective equipment (PPE) for 500 volunteers – this will be supported under the COVID-19 Emergency Appeal as a complement to the DREF	X	X	X	X	X	X											
AP021	Installation of temporary handwashing facilities – this will be based on need, and context.				X	X	X											
AP084	Promote COVID 19 awareness at polling stations – including ensuring social distancing of 2 m (6 feet) frequent hand washing and wearing masks and advocate for vaccines available				X	X	X											
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	% of identified people with specific PSS needs who are assisted (target: 80%)																
	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of volunteers trained on PSS (target: 500) # of staff and volunteers reached with PSS support (target:400) 																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
AP023	Psychological support training for 500 volunteers in psychosocial support	X	X	X	X													
AP023	Identification of affected population in need of PSS services				X	X	X											
AP023	Mobilize volunteers to provide PSS support to people in distress – assumption that 80% of those identified will be supported by ERCS.	X	X	X	X	X	X											
AP023	Provide PSS support to staff and volunteers deployed to support the response – assumption that 80% of those deployed will require this assistance.	X	X	X	X	X	X											
AP023	Monitoring of PSS needs, and support being provided	X	X	X	X	X	X											



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People targeted: 9,600

Male: 5,280

Female: 4,320

Requirements (CHF): Integrated with Health 17,306

Needs analysis	Risk analysis	Population to be assisted
Election related violence results in increased protection risks including child protection concerns and sexual and gender-based violence including sexual exploitation and abuse. The existing SGBV referral pathway could be	Addressing protection gender and inclusion in an already complex situation with ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and inter-ethnic violence where SGBV and other protection concerns are on the rise. At the same	Total of 150,000 people are expected to be at risk of election-related violence across the 10 branch areas (in seven regions and three cities). This operation will prepare the ERCS to provide

affected resulting inaccessible SGBV services. Any Population displacement will disproportionately affect women, girls, elderly, children, persons with disabilities.	time norms and cultural aspects are deeply rooted in society requires sensitivity in approach and skilled staff are essential.	emergency health care services to 15,000 people at risk in: Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, Sedama, Somali, SNNP regions, and Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Hareri cities. It is assumed for planning purposes that ERCS will support 80% of those identified as requiring targeted PGI services or approx. 9,600 people.
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Program standards/benchmarks: Minimum standards on protection, gender, and Inclusion in emergencies

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	% of identified people with specific needs who are assisted (target: 80%)															
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of identified people with specific needs who are assisted (target: 80%) # of staff briefed on the PGI minimum standards (target: 50) # of volunteers briefed on PGI minimum standards (target: 500) Disaggregated data on age, sex and disability 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning	X	X	X	X												
AP031	Hold briefings with IFRC and 50 NS staff and 500 volunteers on the Minimum Standards (or integrate a session on Minimum Standards in standard/sectorial trainings).	X	X	X	X												
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards)	X	X	X	X	X	X										
P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of volunteers briefed on PSEA, code of conduct and signed code of conduct (target: 500) # of volunteers screened and briefed on child protection policy/guidelines (target: 500) # of volunteers briefed on SGBV and child protection (target: 500) 															
		Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
AP033	Use Minimum Standards as a guide to support sectoral teams to include child protection and measures to mitigate the risk of SGBV	X	X	X	X												

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AP033	Include messages on prevention and response to SGBV in all community outreach activities	X	X	X	X	X	X												
AP033	Integrate a session on prevention and response to SGBV in sectorial trainings)	X	X	X	X														
AP033	Integrate a session on addressing child protection in sectorial trainings)	X	X	X	X														
AP033	Mobilize volunteers to provide PGI services to affected populations					X	X												
AP033	Participate in GBV sub cluster meetings hosted by GBV AoR in Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	X	X												
AP033	Establish a system to ensure IFRC and NS staff and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct and have received a briefing in this regard including on briefing on PSEA	X	X	X	X	X	X												
AP033	Map and make accessible information on local referral systems/pathways for any SGBV cases and child protection concerns	X	X	X	X	X	X												
AP033	Volunteers, staff, and contractors sign, are screened for, and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines	X	X	X	X	X	X												

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 28,436

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	<i>Minimum standards are met for the NS legal, ethical and financial foundation, system and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.</i>																		
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of deployed volunteers with insurance cover (Target 500) • # of volunteers briefed on roles and risks associated to the operation (target: 500) • # of active mechanism in place to share update with volunteers (target: 10) 																		
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured	X	X	X	X	X	X													
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face; and are aware of their rights and responsibilities	X	X	X	X	X	X													
AP040	Provide briefings on Safer Access Framework for volunteers involved in the operation (in collaboration with ICRC)	X	X	X	X	X	X													

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AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing, including the provision of appropriate personal protective equipment, and visibility items	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained in areas appropriate for the implementation of operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP040	Ensure volunteers receive briefing; and updated with appropriate information throughout the implementation of the operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of management and coordination committees activated (target: 3) • # of staff and volunteers orientated on election contingency plan (target: 35) 									
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
AP002	Establish and activate management and coordination committees at NHQ level (Ad Hoc, Emergency Response, Communications)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP002	Establish and activate Command Post (Addis Ababa)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP022	Establish and activate management and coordination committees at regional/zonal levels	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP002	Activate Emergency Operations at NHQ level for up-to-date information sharing and decision making	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP002	Conduct election contingency workshops for regional branch and zonal branch secretaries and youth council members	X	X	X	X														
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Movement coordination structures under which IFRC-ERCS are participating (target: 5)¹ • Effective participation in coordination structures (target: Movement coordination framework is operational) 									
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.									Rapid response personnel are deployed to support the operation (target: 1)									
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
AP046	Initial operational start up support implemented by IFRC for ERCS (Election Contingency Planning Taskforce)	X	X	X	X														
AP046	Deployment of rapid response personnel (PGI)	X	X	X	X	X	X												
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DREF Financial/Narrative reporting is published as per DREF Guidelines to deadline (target: 3 months after end of the operation) • # of community feedback systems established (target: 10) • % of community feedback responded to (target: 80%) 									

¹ 1) Movement Platform; 2) Movement Coordination Meeting; 3) Technical Committee (Emergency Response; Election Preparedness; and Security)

	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
AP049	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and DREF procedures are well understood and applied	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP049	Conduct briefings with volunteers and staff to raise awareness on the Code of Conduct RCRC principles and ERCS mandate to ensure Safer Access	X	X	X	X												
AP084	Conduct dissemination of International Humanitarian Law to key stakeholders to promote an understanding of IHL and increasing awareness of ERCS and its independent/neutral role (in collaboration with ICRC)	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP084	Conduct briefings with volunteers on CEA to harmonize the community engagement approach in 10 branches and ensure adequate skills to document and respond to community feedback.	X	X	X	X	X	X										
AP084	Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation – assumption that there will be a system establish in all 10 branches.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced							% of Cluster system and interagency working group meetings attended (target: 100% meetings attended)									
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
AP049	Work in coordination with cluster system and participation in inter-agency working group meetings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced							% of operational Movement coordination meetings and committees are attended by ERCS-IFRC (target: 100%)									
	Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.							# of FW reporting tools that are utilized in the operation (target: 3)									
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
AP051	SMCC and Movement coordination structures are implemented throughout the operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
AP051	Federation-wide reporting systems (Movement picture, Indicator Tracking Tool and Financial overview) are utilized for the operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.							# of communications products are produced (target: 3)									

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues																		
Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
AP053	Communications work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of Lessons learnt report produced (target: 1) # of monitoring missions visited (target: 2) 																
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
AP055	ERCS monitoring of the operation	X	X	X	X	X	X											
AP055	IFRC monitoring of the operation	X	X	X	X	X	X											
AP055	Conduct lessons learnt workshop, generate a document / report & disseminate							X	X									

Funding Requirements

The overall funding for this operation is 200,433 Swiss francs as detailed in below budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRET025 - ETHIOPIA - ELECTION PREPAREDNESS

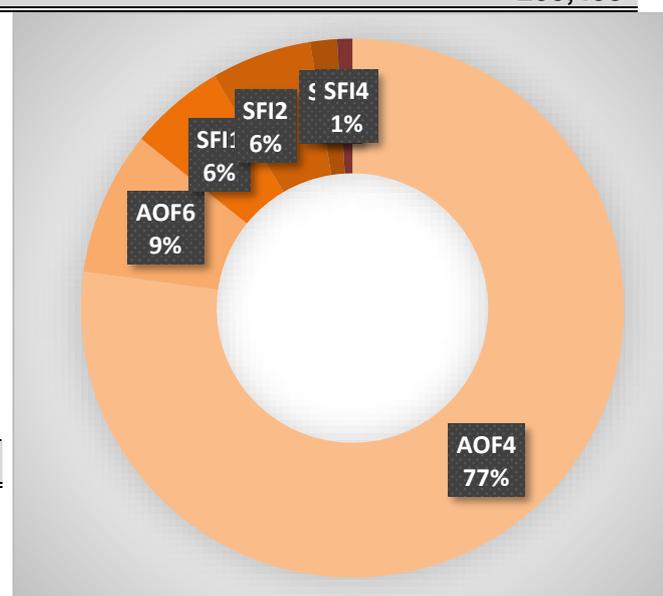
06/05/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,500
Medical & First Aid	31,000
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	38,500
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage	19,000
International Staff	6,000
National Society Staff	3,750
Volunteers	45,750
Personnel	55,500
Workshops & Training	57,250
Workshops & Training	57,250
Travel	1,000
Information & Public Relations	11,250
Office Costs	3,000
Communications	2,000
Financial Charges	700
General Expenditure	17,950
DIRECT COSTS	188,200
INDIRECT COSTS	12,233
TOTAL BUDGET	200,433

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF4	Health	154,691
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	17,306
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	11,449
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	11,981
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,195
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	1,811
TOTAL		200,433



MDRET025 – Ethiopia Elections Preparedness – DREF EPoA

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

In the Ethiopia Red Cross Society

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, Email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org ;

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, Email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org ; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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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.**