Extraordinary economic gains in many African countries and an increasingly vocal civil society have been jeopardized by conflict and the increasing severity and frequency of disasters. Many of the vulnerabilities that exist in sub-Saharan Africa arise from prolonged exposure to extreme risk, including a lack of access to services and inadequate resources to sustain development when confronted with natural disasters, poverty, climate related hazards, conflict and political unrest. This has led to increased food insecurity, unplanned urbanization, population movement and migration, unprecedented epidemics, chronic illness, and the scarcity of basic needs, such as food, water and health services. In turn, social unrest, exclusion and intolerance, dysfunctional economies and low employment have further eroded the capacity of local systems and vulnerable populations to cope with shocks. Additionally, dramatic shifts in climate continue to exacerbate these challenges and compound risk for millions of people.

The vision of IFRC in Africa is a continent filled with effective, accountable and resilient African National Societies (ANS) who to support and complement each other, provide best-in-class humanitarian service to people at risk of recurrent hazards, protracted food crisis, epidemics and conflict, and provide longer-term solutions to recurrent risks that strengthen the resilience of communities. With the support of IFRC, a network of ANS with growing capacity to anticipate and prepare for disasters will save more lives, reduce the impact of the disasters and the cost of the emergency responses. By working in partnership with communities and ensuring their voices guide programs and operations, ANS will ensure they are trusted, influential and effective at building long-term community resilience.

Guided by the IFRC’s Strategy 2020, and the Africa Road Map 2017 – 2020, The IFRC is committed to assisting ANS to achieve results in seven Areas of Focus: disaster risk reduction, shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, water and sanitation, protection, gender and inclusion, and migration.
### Areas of Focus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Focus</th>
<th>Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</td>
<td>3.4 Million people to be made resilient against disasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1 Million people will directly benefit from health services including psycho-social support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>1.3 Million people will access clean water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>6.6 People on the move will access numerous services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)</td>
<td>8.9 Million people to benefit gender-sensitive and inclusive program and spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>56,000 People will gain livelihoods support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>40,000 People will receive shelter support and services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strategies for Implementation

- Strengthen National Society
- Ensure Effective International Disaster Management
- Influence as Leading Strategic Partner
- Ensure Effective IFRC

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In 2019, IFRC will conduct DRR mapping and analysis to identify needs, gaps and capacities (as part of the annual global movement DRR mapping), which can be done through Shared Leadership Groups such as ADMAG). Complementing this, IFRC regional office will support trend analysis to identify priorities for collective action on how to scale up RC/RC efforts in building safer and more resilient communities in Africa. This will support timely information for quick decision making, and support training and application of IFRC tools including E-VCA, Roadmap to Community Resilience, Urban DRR. The IFRC will facilitate joint planning exercises amongst the Movement partners to leverage resources to increase quality, accountability and learning of DRR programmes across Africa.

The Africa Region will accelerate the 1 Billion Coalition (1BC) initiative, the IFRC Framework for community resilience, and enable engagement to key platforms like the Africa DRR platform, the Interagency Working Group for Change and DRR, ECOWAS/IGAD/SADC resilience platforms and the respective national Climate Change/DRR and Resilience platforms.

The DRR program will promote the RC/RC Branches as centres for building community resilience: The resilience programs must focus on activities at the community level that help them organize, plan, and recover on their own as well as establish supportive partnerships to complement this process. At the National Society level, the programme must aim for strengthening our partners in two key areas: (i) improved internal management structures and systems that can facilitate integrated programming and, (ii) skills and knowledge of NS Branch staff and volunteers in resilience-focused, integrated programming so that the branches can play a central role in community resilience building.

Working with regional governmental institutions, and through the Cluster and country offices, IFRC Regional Team will support the establishment/strengthening of multi-hazard early warning, early-action systems to increase the preparedness capacities of ANSs and communities. The region will push to secure partnerships to expand long-term financing to support community risk-reduction. Specifically, IFRC will promote forecast- based financing and micro-insurance programs in selected countries, as a risk management tool.
The shelter is fundamental needs but millions of people in Africa are deprived of dignified shelter due to poverty, natural disasters, conflicts and displacement. The chronic food insecurity, protracted crisis and communicable tensions have caused people to flee one place to another consistently. African countries including DRC, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda are amongst the top 10 refugee hosting countries in the world. These IDP and Refugee situations creates immense needs for adequate shelter solutions and it means that a larger number of women, young girls and children being exposed from physical, mental and social hazards and risks.

Besides conflict, slow onset disaster and complex emergencies, Africa is equally affected by rapid onset disasters where situation has been worsening due to climate change. For instance, floods have affected Burundi, Botswana, Central African Republic, Côte D’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, Kenya, Liberia, Sudan and Tanzania leaving hundreds of thousands of families become homeless. These disasters affected people often reside in marginal land (flood plains or steep slopes for example), with the consequence that they are the first to suffer the effects of another cycle of disaster.

Furthermore, rapid and unplanned urbanization is another key shelter and settlement related challenges in Africa. The urban growth rate of Africa is almost 11 times higher than Europe’s. Among the drivers of this movement are the high birth rate, rural-urban migration and forced displacements. Africa faces a major housing crisis due to rapid urbanization and explanation of informal settlements and Africa cities become the new home to over 40,000 people every day, many of whom find themselves without a roof over their heads. Shelter and settlements solutions are thus crucial to ensuring resilient communities since they have a significant impact on the adaptive capacity of communities to embrace environmental changes. The Africa regional team will aim to increase the support to National Societies in shelter and settlements preparedness, response and long-term programming activities throughout 2019. This entails not only increasing human resource capacity, but also through preparedness for response activities. The priority of the newly-established shelter and settlements team in Africa, will focus on technical assistance to NS to build shelter expertise; strengthen broader initiatives such as urban and cash agendas protection (specifically housing, land and property rights and linking to the migration and displacement agendas), disability and social inclusion and innovation. Specifically, the team will provide technical assistance to shelter and settlements programming at country level; the development and delivery of trainings related to capacity building initiatives and creating, fostering and enabling internal and external networking opportunities in the sector.

There will also be an increased effort to addressing shelter risks and vulnerabilities as part of preparedness and risk reduction activities (PASSA and PASSA Youth); working on improving the "shelter-readiness" of cash and market-based interventions, advancing on protection-related aspects of shelter and settlements programming, such as inclusion and regulatory barriers (HLP), and supporting recovery programming. Another pillar of global level activity in 2019 will be knowledge management and dissemination of best operational practices.

**OUTCOME**

**COMMUNITIES IN DISASTER AND CRISIS AFFECTED AREAS:**

**RESTORE AND STRENGTHEN THEIR SAFETY, WELL-BEING AND LONGER-TERM RECOVERY THROUGH SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT SOLUTIONS**

**GLOBAL**

+ 23 Million people were made homeless by disasters between 2005 – 2015

+ By year 2050, 70% of the world’s population is projected to be living in urban areas, causing slums and unplanned settlements to swell
Africa has the highest mortality-related vulnerability indicators for droughts and food insecurity. In the last thirty years, seven out of the 10 worst drought disasters in the world have taken place in sub-Saharan Africa. Drought is a natural and cyclical event that develops slowly, worsens gradually, and results in destitution, starvation and death if not addressed properly. In year 2016 alone more than 41 million people were affected. Millions of people in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, as well as Southern Africa and the Sahel have been facing food crisis.

In 2019, IFRC focus will be to promote and strengthen the capacities of African National Societies to build safer and more resilient communities, which will be able to anticipate, reduce, absorb, adapt and transform when facing recurrent disasters and shocks. In line with IFRC’s key strategic documents – Strategy 2020, the Africa Road Map (2017-2020) and the IFRC Framework for Community Resilience – the food crisis team is already supporting the IFRC Africa Region office to develop guidance documents and tools on how the RC/RC Movement in Africa can mainstream resilience into their interventions.

The IFRC Africa Regional office will continue to provide the necessary technical support to review food security and livelihood sections of DREF, appeals and proposals. It will provide technical guidance and training when necessary for NS livelihoods preparedness, needs assessment, design, implementation and monitoring steps of food security and livelihood operations.

There will be four wider programmatic approaches as below:
- Strengthening Livelihood programming capacities of NS
- Capacity building of FSL staff in assessment (in close collaboration with the Livelihood Resource Center)
- Innovation and uptake of learning
- Networking and coordination

1.3 million people to be reached

870,000 Swiss francs

2019 funding requirement

IN 2016:

- More than 31.7 million people directly reached by long term services and development programmes in Asia Pacific
- More than 9.0 million people directly reached by disaster response and early recovery in Asia Pacific
In 2019 the Region Health Unit will support Clusters and Country offices in implementation of Health intervention in both long term and emergency settings.

A keen focus will be in expanding HIV services, cascading of Community based Surveillance in CP3 targeted countries. Lessons learned/case study on the effectiveness of Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) will be documented and published.

The Unit will enhance Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) to support weak health systems and roll out in additional ten countries through the training of National Society staff on Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) and community engagement and development of guidelines for Community Based Surveillance. Successful Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approaches and interventions will be replicated in 10 HNS (2 per Cluster).

A Regional psychosocial support training will be conducted to equip staff with skills to address psychosocial needs and offer a platform for peer to peer learning and experiences sharing.

**AFRICA HEALTH FACTS:**

- Preventable communicable diseases account for over 60% of childhood deaths
- Anaemia is prevalent due to a combination of several micronutrient deficiencies in young children and women of reproductive age
- Out-of-pocket health-care expenditures by households are extremely high

**IN 2016:**

- More than 5.7 million people were trained in First Aid
- 11.6 million people have donated blood to National Society blood services in Asia Pacific
The regional WASH team aims to support National Societies to maintain, improve and expand their emergency, recovery and developmental WASH programming. In line with the global IFRC WASH strategic direction there will also be increased focus on urban WASH solutions and public health WASH to support disease control and prevention.

Key regional priorities for 2019 are as follows:

1. **Emergency WASH**: support Clusters in terms of technical review of emergency appeals and WASH surge deployments. Regional specialized cholera training and WASH RDRT trainings will be conducted to enhance emergency response capacities in the region.

2. **Public Health WASH**: the expansion and operationalization of One WASH initiative to contribute to cholera control and reduction of cholera mortality as part of the movement contribution to the Global Task Force on Cholera Control 2030 road map will be our primary WASH in Public health platforms.

3. **Urban WASH**: support in resource mobilisation and scaling Urban WASH in at least 5 National Societies (1 per cluster, including current ongoing project in Ethiopia)

4. **Developmental WASH**: the focus will be to mobilize resources and support the implementation of WASH programmes primarily geared towards contributing to SDG goals 6; which seeks to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

The Region WASH unit will coordinate with clusters to undertake WASH capacities data collection and integration review to the Africa Region Operations room. The clusters will also be supported in MHM guidelines dissemination and mainstreaming as well as in dissemination of the HP emergency guidelines.

**OUTCOME**: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.

**AFRICA WASH FACTS:**

- 1 in 10 rural residents is still without access to safe drinking water, and around 30 per cent of the population living in landlocked developing countries in 2015 did not have access to safe drinking water.

- Persistent organic pollutants and other hazardous chemicals are making their way into water sources, like rivers, lakes and groundwater

- Rapid urbanization is challenging the ability of municipalities to keep up with the rapidly growing demands on their freshwater supply.
“Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)” Area of Focus is based on a thorough and ongoing analysis of how people’s gender, disability, age and other diversity factors affect their vulnerability to harm before, during and after a disaster. In emergency operations, activities focus on PGI mainstreaming in all sectors and more specialised activities that protect people at risk of harm due to who they are.

In long-terms plans, the focus of PGI programmes may be more expansive, addressing issues of social exclusion in a more systemic and sustainable manner, allowing people to have equal access to resources, opportunities and rights without restrictions based on any aspect of their person. Therefore, PGI as an area of focus means not only looking at the immediate risks and consequences of abuse but looking at the causes and potential causes of those risks, before, during and after a crisis event.

PGI as a theme then integrates the following strategic approaches and aims; and forges a closer link between these related areas of work:

- Strategic Framework on Gender and Diversity Issues 2013-2020
- Sexual and gender-based violence: Joint action on prevention and response resolution
- The Violence Prevention, Mitigation and Response Framework
- Strategic Framework on Disability Inclusion
- The Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches
- Education as a humanitarian need
- Social inclusion in long-term programmes

A critical component to ensuring that IFRC and National Societies are effectively responding to distinct and diverse needs and risks during disasters and emergencies no matter where they take place, is that protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) issues are effectively covered in all service delivery.

**COMMUNITIES BECOME MORE PEACEFUL, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE THROUGH MEETING THE NEEDS AND RIGHTS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE**

- 37.7% of women in the south-east Asia region will experience physical and or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner in their lifetime
- After the 2004 tsunami, early marriage increased in Indonesia as families in refugee camps saw it as the only protection for their daughters from rape
In 2018, the IFRC targeted 636,414 migrants (IDP and Refugee) and has reached 397,484 (62%). This plan builds on the experiences and success of those operations and aims at increasing the depths and breaths of IFRC’s migration program (AOF 7) in 2019-2020. It is aligned with the IFRC’s Africa Road Map (2017-2020), Strategy 2020 and guided by the IFRC’s Migration Policy and recalled by States in Resolution-3 adopted at the 31st International Conference of RC/RC movement. In addition, this plan considers African Union’s Strategic guidelines related with Migration with collaborative efforts with Africa sub-regional intergovernmental bodies’ (IGAD and ECOWAS). This plan will also contribute in meeting the SDGs #5, 10, 11 and 16.

In 2019, The IFRC African Regional Migration (AOF7) programme will mainly focus on three key programmatic approaches:

• Firstly, the IFRC Africa Regional office will provide robust technical support and operational oversights to CCSTs, country Offices and African NSs to increase coverage and quality of the RC/RC humanitarian response (DREF and EA) to IDPS and refugees in order to save lives, reduce sufferings and vulnerabilities;

• Secondly, increase the confidence and leadership of African National Societies at strategic and operational levels to work with governmental agencies and other concerned parties to assist and protect IDPs and migrants in the region, promoting a national, regional and cross-regional dialogue with authorities as well taking actions to set up an effective African regional network to support more coordinated and coherent regional interventions;

• Lastly, increase IFRC Africa Regional Office expertise and resource base to deal with migration and displacement issues through shared-leadership model where the African NS, Partner NSs and IFRC bring collective expertise, knowledge base experiences and leverage intellectual capital and other resources to bring up evidence-based advocacy for addressing the wider-issues around migration and displacement. The regional office will proactively engage with Regional Governmental bodies and other key stakeholders.

**AREA OF FOCUS MIGRATION**

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**700,000 Swiss francs**

2019 Funding requirement

**40,000** people to be reached

**COMMUNITIES SUPPORT THE NEEDS OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR FAMILIES AND THOSE ASSISTING MIGRANTS AT ALL STAGES OF MIGRATION (ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION).**

**REGIONAL STATISTICS:**

- 3.5 million refugees
- 1.9 million internally displaced persons
- 1.4 million stateless people
- 95 million low skilled labour migrants

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IFRC Africa Road Map recognizes the vital aspect of organizational development and capacity building. The PSK department of the Africa region spearheads this key function through a systematic approach to NSD, by developing capacities of NS leadership, systems and legal base whilst strengthening Youth and Volunteering capacities across Africa.

Over the recent past, several National Societies in Africa (ANS) have faced an array of integrity, transparency, governance and accountability issues. This integrity and governance dilemma have had a detrimental impact on the image of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (RCRC) movement in the continent. It has also undermined the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian response within the affected National Societies. Therefore, IFRC Regional office is committed in assisting National Societies to reform and develop systems that can strengthen governance structures ensuring transparency and accountability. Hence Leadership development vital to building strong and credible NS’s was the over-arching focus in 2018 and will continue in the same vein in 2019.

Key initiatives in 2019:

1. Supporting NS development initiatives
2. Strengthening Youth and Volunteering activities
3. Effective information Management Systems and enhancing policy and knowledge sharing
4. Mainstreaming of Protection and Gender and Inclusion
5. Strengthening of Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (PMER)

NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY BUILDING AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES ARE FACILITATED TO ENSURE THAT NS HAVE THE NECESSARY LEGAL, ETHICAL AND FINANCIAL FOUNDATIONS, SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES, SKILLS AND CAPACITIES TO DELIVER QUALITY AND RELEVANT SERVICES TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN AFRICA

BUILD CREDIBLE NATIONAL SOCIETIES THROUGH EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCING INTEGRITY AND INSTITUTIONALIZING RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS WITHIN THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES

NATIONAL SOCIETIES ARE BETTER EQUIPPED TO MANAGE AND RETAIN VOLUNTEERS WITH EFFECTIVE VOLUNTEER DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS WHILST THE NS HAVE UPDATED YOUTH POLICIES IN LINE WITH THE ADOPTED 2017 IFRC YOUTH POLICY.
National Societies will be supported to organize pre-disaster meetings, in close coordination with Movement and external partners, to be better prepared and to have a state of readiness in place for responding to heightened risk of extreme events. This will position them to respond to future disaster events through timely and efficient coordinated humanitarian assistance to affected populations. The ADMAG and Sub-regional DM Network will be instrumental for increasing such capabilities.

IFRC Regional office will increase its readiness to response capabilities in 2019 with by revising response SOPs, defining response role and responsibilities of different staff and units of Africa Regional Office. It will also develop a clear outline of who does what and the nature of support that can be provided by the respective CCST, COS – to National Societies – when the thresholds or trigger mechanisms set in contingency plans are reached. National Societies will be supported to organize pre-disaster meetings, in close coordination with Movement and external partners, to be better prepared and to have a state of readiness in place for responding to heightened risk of extreme events. This will position them to respond to future disaster events through timely and efficient coordinated humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

The Africa Surge system (RDR, NDRT and other operational HR) will be strengthened with updated rotter, SOPs, deployment protocol, basic equipment and other support system. The quality and speed of surge will be improved with established standards, procedures, training curricula and rosters. In addition, Africa DCPRR Unit will increase African NS participation in appropriate regional and global surge capacity enhancement activities and training i.e. Team Leaders, FACT, Operation Managers. In addition, measures are being put in place to maintain an appropriately-resourced capacity that ensures effective information management in disaster response. We recognize the responsibility of the Federation to ensure that all components and subsystems that make up the regional/international transformation/response management process work in a unified manner as an integrated and interdependent set of systems that form a whole and whose operations enable achieving quality response.
To influence others as a leading strategic partner, we will develop deeper, more diverse and innovative strategic partnerships, greater financial support through multi-year, thematic funding and effect the decisions of policy makers and opinion leaders through evidence, effective advocacy and compelling communications. IFRC in Africa will position itself as a partner of choice by providing unique insight and analysis of humanitarian and development needs of vulnerable communities, facilitating access and services to hard-to-reach populations, and ensuring reliable implementation and reporting of programs. In an increasingly crowded humanitarian space, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement’s ability to position itself as a critical strategic partner, to shape and influence global humanitarian debates and to mobilize greater and more diverse resources, is crucial. To this end, IFRC will strive to foster a conducive communication culture and infrastructure across the region with a view to strengthening capacities in order to improve the quality and speed of communications.

Community engagement and accountability will be mainstreamed within IFRC Africa Region’s ways of working through adopting an evidence-based approach to the roll out of CEA in Africa. This includes using the CEA roadmap research to guide the roll out of CEA in Africa, gathering evidence on the impact of CEA on programming, integrating CEA across IFRC programmes, policies and procedures and sharing learning through brownbag sessions as well as webinars.

IFRC and Africa NS’s knowledge of local context which is based by being the first responders with a wide network of experts is unmatched. This is strengthened by our presence of volunteers who are part of the community and are regularly implementing programmes to support their communities. We therefore want to strengthen the systematic collection and use of data for decision making. We will also make use of our network of volunteers and NS PMER staff to establish systems to enable the RCRC movement to position ourselves as the lead in providing real time data on emergencies across Africa. This will be by leveraging new technologies including mobile based data collection methods. This has already started for various countries in the region including Uganda, Tanzania, DRC, Zambia, Nigeria and Somalia. This will be done primarily through capacity building of NS and peer to peer learning among ANS. The objective will be to consolidate the data and present it to inform lessons learning on our operations. In addition to strengthened monitoring, support will also be provided to strengthen Operational Excellence (OPEX) and performance tracking. This will strengthen the efficiency of our operations ensuring that we deliver all key stages of our operations in a timely manner and we are able to address challenges real time in line with emergency response standards and expectations.

**225,000 Swiss francs**

**2019 Funding requirement**

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**OUTCOME**

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

**OUTCOME**

THE PROGRAMMATIC REACH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES AND THE IFRC IS EXPANDED
Swiss francs
2019 Funding requirement

THE IFRC ENHANCES ITS EFFECTIVENESS, CREDIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Finance
Regional Finance Unit (RFU): Financial management and accountability, ensure accounting services, financial control (including country visit by Finance Analyst), budgeting & analysis, financial systems & business processes, risk management - internal and external audits, treasury management and training are provided to countries in the region.

PMER
The Africa Region Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) team aims to focus on strengthening the surge roster for PMER in emergency through peer-to-peer field training. To support the delivery of quality plans and reports, investment will be placed on improving the M&E practices and tools used by IFRC staff, and to wider extend with national society staff through.

Legal
In 2019, the Legal Adviser for Africa Region shall conduct Legal Workshops in various country and CCST teams to equip staff with a better understanding of the IFRC legal personality, legal risk management and contracting processes.

Audit
With the guidance and support from the Global Risk Management & Audit Department, improvement of the IFRC’s risk management, control and governance processes will be crucial to ensure compliance, accountability and transparency across all levels. In addition, audit of the IFRC’s risk management framework, internal controls and governance processes will be carried out through annual audit plan.

Logistics
Africa Region LPSCM unit will re-enforce compliance to ensure full accountability and transparency for all supply chain management procedures, established frameworks and standards. One of the key priorities for the LPSCM will be promotion and the implementation of supply chain policies and frameworks across the secretariat and national societies.

Human Resources (HR)
Africa Region Human Resources will focus on ensuring that key policies and procedures are aligned and strengthened throughout the region. In-order to be equipped to attract, retain, develop and renew diverse talent in line with the changing organizational needs and priorities, HR will continue to work on the implementation of the HRM mapping outcome which represents initiatives from different sections of the HR cycle.

OUTCOME
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