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## Revised Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Regional Coordination Food Crisis in Africa



**Emergency Appeal n° MDR60003**

**Date of launch:** 19 April 2017

**Expected timeframe:** 18 months

**Expected end date:** 19 October 2018

**Category allocated to the disaster or crisis:** Red

**Appeal budget:** CHF 2,010,476 (decrease from initial budget of CHF 3,877,335)

**Total number of people affected:** 76 million

**Number of people to be assisted:** 2,020,936<sup>1</sup> (increased from 1,600,691 people in initial appeal)

**Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):** This regional appeal focuses mainly on immediate support to countries with existing emergency operations

**Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:** American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Iran Red Crescent Society, Luxemburg Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and ICRC

**Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:** In many of the countries under the umbrella of the regional appeal, the IFRC have ongoing programmes with the following:

- **World Food Program (WFP)** operates in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Puntland, and Zimbabwe in the areas of Livelihoods and Food Security and in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.
- **Care International** is partnering in Mozambique, Somalia (Somaliland), and Zimbabwe in the areas of Livelihoods and Food Security and in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.
- **UNICEF** is present in Kenya, Malawi and Somalia (Puntland) supporting Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programmes.
- **Other partners** such as the Norwegian Refugee Council, FAO, Save the Children, Oxfam, IRC, Caritas are also partnering with National Societies in the region.

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of CHF 2,010,476 to enable the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to complement and support the country-level emergency operations related to food crises in Africa, mainly those Emergency Appeals focusing on drought and food insecurity. This regional appeal will ensure that the response to the food crises in Africa is effectively managed and coordinated beyond the country level, focusing on five key objectives:

1. Provide strategic oversight, enhanced leadership at the regional level and ensure support to operations.
2. Promote approaches which increase households and community resilience and build sustainable solutions to food insecurity.
3. Facilitate and encourage regional learning and peer-to-peer support.
4. Support the collection, consolidation and effective use of monitoring and data and information.
5. Strengthen and scale up community engagement and accountability approaches and activities.

This Emergency Appeal has been revised considering the adjusted geographic scope and evolving humanitarian needs in the Africa continent, as well as the human resource requirements of the regional coordination team. A funding gap of CHF 857,045 remains in this revised Emergency Appeal. The strategy has been informed by a continuous analysis of the emergency and operational conditions in the countries with food crises in Africa, and may be further adjusted based on the developments in 2018. Special recognition goes to the donors who have supported this appeal with cash pledges or have funded key positions to support the response efforts across the region, including Netherlands Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco and the Ramboll Foundation.

<sup>1</sup>This Regional Food Crisis Appeal is dedicated to supporting Appeals and DREF funded' operations in Africa, related to food crisis. There are currently ten ongoing Food crisis operations supported, for a cumulative of 13 operations since the launch of the regional appeal, altogether aiming at reaching up to 2,020,936 people through this endeavour.

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Over the past 15 years, nearly fifty per cent of the total aid that all 49 Sub-Saharan Red Cross and Red Crescent's National Societies have requested was targeted at off-setting famine and food insecurity (nearly 500 million Swiss francs out of 1 billion Swiss francs).<sup>2</sup> Since the end of 2016, the African continent is facing an unprecedented rise of people classified as food insecure<sup>3</sup>. Millions of people in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and the Sahel are facing a severe food crisis and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. In many parts of the region, drought has further exacerbated vulnerabilities to disease outbreaks, large scale loss of livelihoods and displacement. Currently, there are 2.5 million people displaced by drought and conflict in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya<sup>4</sup>. At no other time in recent history has severe hunger and starvation loomed so large.

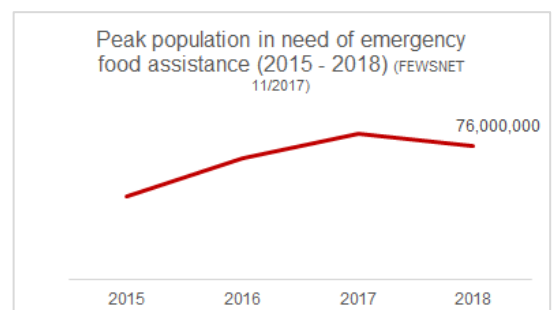


### Food Crisis in Africa<sup>56</sup>- General overview

#### *Increasing food insecurity across Africa*

In the recent years, there has been a rise in the frequency and severity of food crises in Africa. The causes to food insecurity are multiple and tend to overlap and lead to the development of complex and multi-sectoral crises. Conflicts, climatic stresses and shocks, economic shocks, spread of pests and disease, among others affect the different pillars of food security<sup>7</sup>.

Globally, an estimated 76 million people across 45 countries, mainly in Africa, are likely to require emergency food assistance in 2018. This figure is 60 percent higher than it was in 2015 and only slightly lower than the 83 million people in need during 2017. While the food security situation has improved in parts of Southern Africa due to increased agricultural outputs in 2017, this situation overshadows the impact of fall army worm on crop production. If it is considered that worst case scenario was avoided in the countries that were potentially on the brink of famine in 2017, great uncertainty remains surrounding the trends for 2018 and the Global Report on Food Crises 2017 indicates that the number of food insecure people having reached IPC level 3 and above has never been that high.



<sup>2</sup> IFRC in Africa: Road Map 2017-2020.

<sup>3</sup> IPC Phase 3 Crisis and above

<sup>4</sup> OCHA, November 2017

<sup>5</sup> This analysis is based upon a seasonal risk calendar developed for the three regions in Africa (see Eastern Africa example in [annex 1](#)) and a secondary data review of various reports, articles and publications on food insecurity in the region.

<sup>6</sup> [ACAPS 22/05/17](#); [ACAPS 8/2017](#); [FEWSNET 28/11/2017](#); [IDMC 12/2017](#); [IRI 11/2017](#); [NOAA 9/11/2017](#); [WHO 9/12/2017](#)

<sup>7</sup> namely food availability, food access, utilisation and stabilisation

Conflicts remain an important driver related to increased emergency food needs during 2018 including in the Central African Republic, Nigeria and the Lake Chad region, and South Sudan. The impact will be manifested by the disruption of food systems, malnutrition and adverse effect to the livelihoods of millions of people; limitation to trade and market functioning, displacement of households, and hinderance to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In Africa limited humanitarian access is, more than in any other part of the world, a major barrier in reaching populations in need ([see map](#)). In 2017, these conditions have led several countries to be on the brink of famine.

#### *La Niña conditions are currently ongoing*

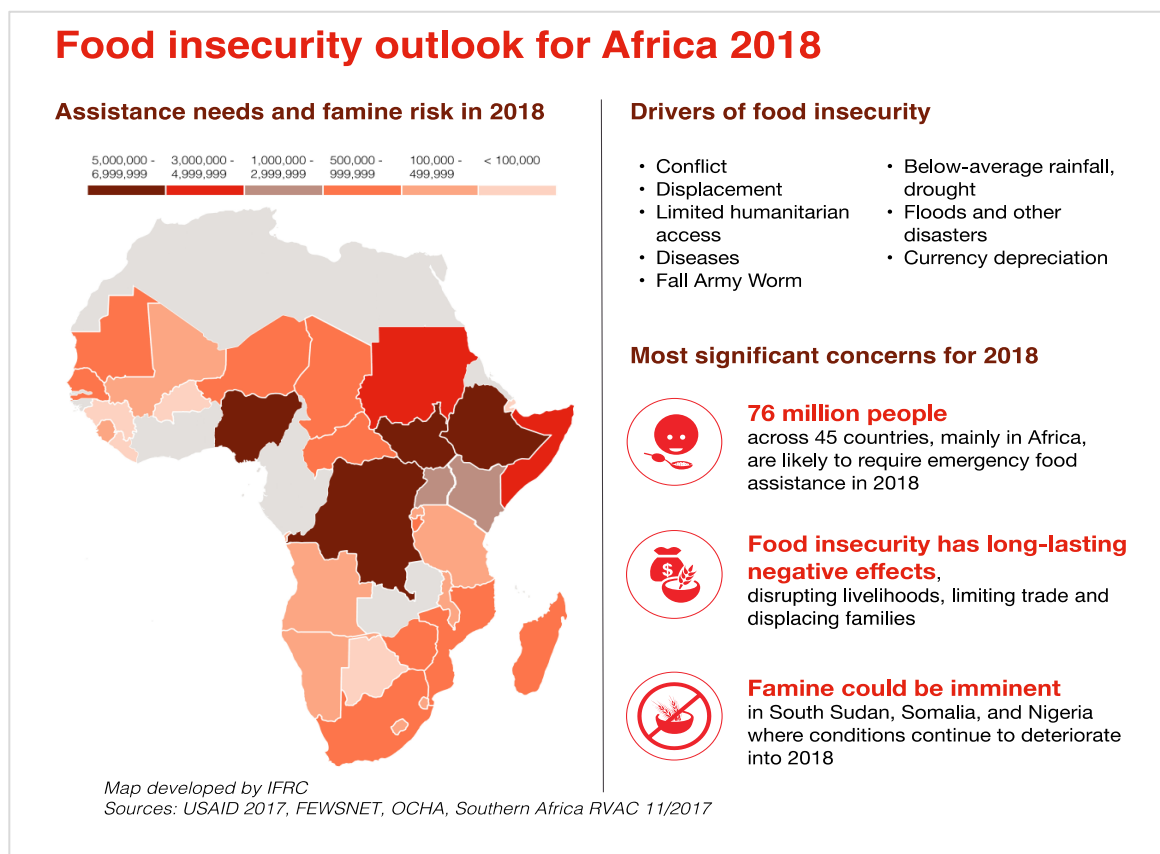
In mid-2015 an El Niño event was declared; this El Niño lasted until May 2016. In November 2016, a La Niña event started and lasted until the end of January 2017. During those periods below-average rainfall sharply reduced crop harvests and severely limited the availability of water and pasture for livestock in the Horn region. These effects have been amplified by a chronic situation of below average rainfall and poor harvest seasons for the last few years. In November 2017, the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the United States issued a La Niña Advisory indicating that La Niña conditions were currently ongoing. There is a high chance (>60%) that this La Niña event will persist, at least up to March 2018. For Africa, this means that some areas will be unusually dry (for example Central African Republic, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, South Sudan, and Swaziland) while parts of Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia will be unusually wet.

#### *Conflict and other drivers leading to complex emergencies*

Analysis by ACAPS from earlier this year (2017) already highlighted that in Northeast Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan conflict was resulting in high levels of displacement and limited humanitarian access. Insecurity prevents food production and drives prices up, including economic problems like falling revenue, currency depreciation, and inflation. Somalia was also particularly hard hit by drought. Longstanding vulnerabilities, such as poverty and chronic malnutrition, were also contributing to the crisis, as many households had exhausted their coping mechanisms. Over 143,000 people were facing famine in Nigeria and South Sudan. As of December 2017, WHO reported on 42 disease outbreaks across Africa, including Cholera, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and Marburg throughout 2017.

#### *Increased displacement in 2017*

Across Africa, there were at least 12.6 million internally-displaced people as of the end of 2016. The situation continued to deteriorate in the first half of 2017. There were over 2.7 million new displacements in 29 countries between January and June, of which 75 percent (2.2 million cases) were conflict-induced. The five countries worst affected by conflict displacement between Jan – June 2017 were Democratic Republic of Congo (997,000), Ethiopia (213,000), Central African Republic (206,000), South Sudan (163,000) and Gambia (162,000).



## The Food Crisis per sub-regions

### Western Africa<sup>8</sup>

#### *Local food production deficits amidst high cereal harvests*

In Western Africa, following beneficial and well-distributed rains across the main producing areas in 2017, record cereal outputs are forecasted to be above average or near average in coastal countries by the end of 2017. In the Sahel, despite significant localized flooding and the impact of the Fall Armyworm infestations in localized areas, rains have been generally favourable since the beginning of the growing season. However, production deficits are expected locally in several Sahelian countries due to poor rainfall and pests. Also, the lower-than-average level of pasture production in Mauritania and northern Senegal could lead to overcrowding of pastoralists in the neighbouring areas of Mali and in parts of Senegal and lead to an early deterioration of pastoral conditions (increased competition for pasture and water, which could lead to conflict and exposure to human and animal health risks).

#### *Severe localised food insecurity because of conflict*

Conflict and insecurity exacerbated the poor disruption of food flows particularly in the Lake Chad region and north-eastern Nigeria and to some extent in northern Mali. Violent activity in Nigeria is ongoing on two major fronts. Military forces have opened a substantial air campaign against Boko Haram in the north-east and Fulani militia violence remains frequent in the country's middle belt. In the north-east of Nigeria 1.8 million IDPs remain displaced, and in 72 percent of the sites, surveyed IDPs are citing food as an unmet need. Restricted humanitarian access is expected to exacerbate the needs of those affected in 2018. Displacement within the Lake Chad region is estimated at over 2.3 million IDPs, and considered to have an adverse impact on the agricultural sector and marketing activities in northern Cameroon, western Chad and Southern Niger, further deteriorating the food security situation. The Central African Republic paints a similar picture as many other countries in the region, where despite favourable weather conditions, agricultural operations continued to be severely affected by the widespread conflict, which has resulted in input shortages, depletion of households' productive assets and large-scale population displacements (602,000 IDPs as of October 2017, with 206,000 new conflict-displaced between January and June).

#### *Food insecurity outlook 2018 Western Africa – Nigeria and Lake Chad region will remain a major concern*

In general, the food security situation is expected to remain in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in most of the region. However, food security will remain a concern in the Lake Chad region. In north-east Nigeria, despite food assistance, Borno and surrounding states are likely to be at Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4), while a high risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) remains in areas inaccessible by humanitarian agencies. The Lake Chad region in Niger and Chad will also face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity outcomes because of insecurity, while other areas in Niger and Chad, Mali and Mauritania will also face food insecurity at the Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis level (IPC Phase 3) until May 2018 because of an early lean season, decline in purchasing power, early depletion of stocks and/ or increase in grain prices. In the Central African Republic<sup>9</sup>, approximately 700,000 people including displaced, poor households and households affected by the conflict are facing Crisis food security outcomes (IPC phase 3) until at least May 2018. Recent attacks on humanitarian workers and UN staff have hindered humanitarian assistance delivery.

IPC food insecurity outlook 2018 Western Africa - highest phase by country (FEWSNET 11/2017)

Burkina Faso	Minimal (IPC 1)	Stressed (IPC 2) in parts North Sahel			
CAR	Crisis (IPC 3)				
Chad	Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3) in Western parts			
Guinea	Minimal (IPC 1)				
Liberia	Minimal (IPC 1)				
Mali	Minimal (IPC 1)	Stressed (IPC 2) outcomes in Western and Eastern parts			
Mauritania	Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3) outcomes in Southern parts			
Niger	Crisis (IPC 3) in Southern Diffa				
Nigeria	Emergency (IPC 4) in parts Borno, Yobe				
Senegal	Minimal (IPC 1)				
Sierra Leone	Minimal (IPC 1)				
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May

<sup>8</sup> [ACAPS 11/2017](#); [ACLED 11/2017](#); [FAO 12/2017](#); [FEWSNET 11/2017](#); [FEWSNET 1/11/2017](#); [IDMC 12/2017](#); [IOM 8/2017](#)

<sup>9</sup> CAR is regarded as a country in the Western Africa region as part of the regional grouping of countries by [FEWSNET](#)

## Eastern Africa<sup>10</sup>

### *Reduced harvests in Kenya and Ethiopia*

In many areas of Eastern Africa, by the end of 2017, cereal production is forecasted to be above average, except for Kenya and Somalia. Weather conditions for example have been favourable in central and northern parts of the sub region and harvesting of the 2017 main season cereal crops is well underway. However, the severe drought during the past 18 months has decimated livestock herds and sharply reduced crop production in some parts. For some countries the precipitation in the October-December rainy season has been erratic both spatially and temporally in several cropping areas of the sub region, with a negative impact on crop establishment and development, including areas in Southern Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. Lower cereal outputs are already expected for Kenya and Somalia.

Fall Armyworm infestations in parts of western and south-eastern Kenya, southern and western Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania have constrained yields especially where appropriate control measures have not been implemented, notably in South Sudan, where the ongoing conflict has often prevented early remedial measures aimed at the termination of the Fall Armyworm infestation.

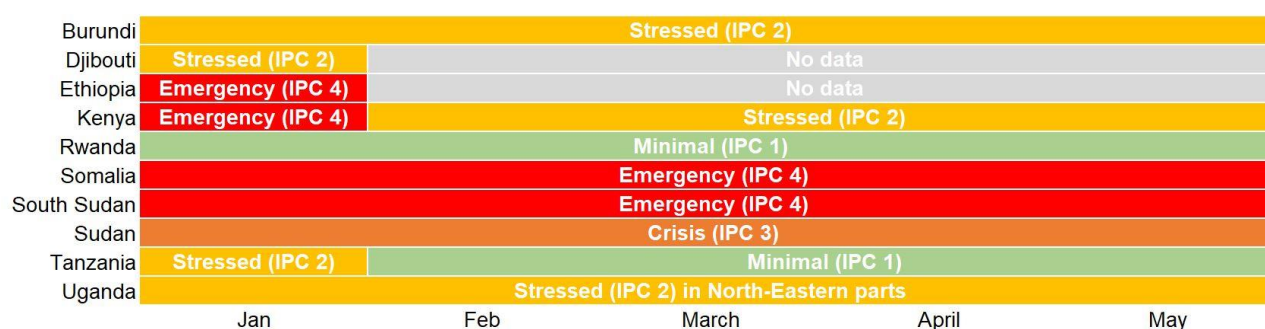
### *Conflict and displacement causing dire food insecurity situation in South Sudan and Somalia*

In South Sudan and Somalia, conflict and displacement are substantial factors related to food insecurity security. For example, in South Sudan weather conditions have been generally favourable, but agricultural activities continue to be disrupted by protracted and widespread insecurity. Conflict has persisted in South Sudan since 2013 and led to the first declaration of famine in the country in 2017. Insecurity is likely to continue, and will lead to more displacement and further deterioration of food security. Exhaustion of coping mechanisms, reduced harvests, and continued insecurity is likely and will continue to limit food access and availability. As of December 2017, there were an estimated 1.9 million IDPs in the country. Conflict levels in Somalia also remain extremely high, and armed groups continue to be the driving force of violence. There are currently 2.1 million IDPs in Somalia, of which 1 million have been displaced between January and October 2017. It is expected that in 2018 insecurity and access restrictions will continue as armed conflict intensifies.

### *Food insecurity outlook 2018 Eastern Africa - South Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia face increased risk of famine*

In 2018, South Sudan (particularly households who do not have access to harvests or assistance and are unable to migrate in search of alternative food sources) and Somalia (particularly households who still face large food consumption gaps while relying on humanitarian assistance as a key food source) face an increased risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in a worst-case scenario. Also, in parts of south-eastern Ethiopia, livelihoods have become severely weakened due to the multi-season drought and some households are likely already facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes. In addition, some areas of Kenya and Sudan are likely to still face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity. In Uganda, food security for refugees would likely deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) after December in the absence of assistance.

IPC food insecurity outlook 2018 Eastern Africa - highest phase by country (FEWSNET 11/2017)



## Southern Africa<sup>11</sup>

### *Favourable rainfall conditions for the 2018 cereal crops*

In Southern Africa, weather forecasts point to generally favourable rainfall conditions for the 2018 cereal crops. Land preparation for and planting of the 2018 cereal crops is underway across the sub region. For the remainder of the cropping season, with the 2018 harvest expected to begin in April, forecasts point to an increased likelihood of above-average rains in northern countries, while in southern parts there is a higher probability of average to below-average rains. However, below-average rains may still be satisfactory to meet crop requirements.

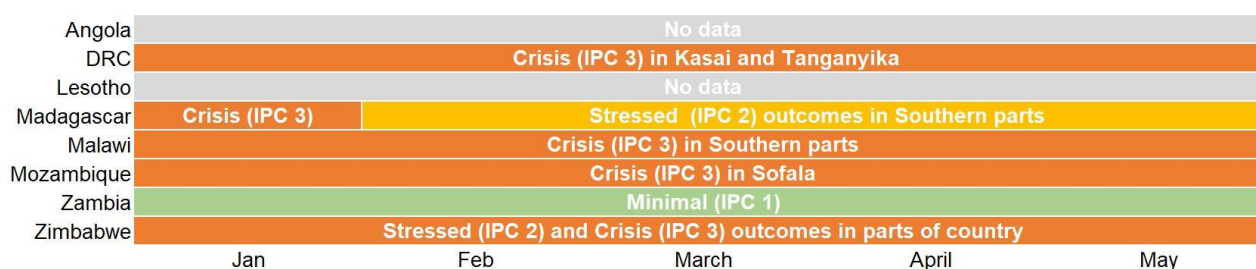
<sup>10</sup> [ACAPS 11/2017](#); [ACLED 11/2017](#); [FAO 12/2017](#); [FEWSNET 11/2017](#); [FEWSNET 28/11/2017](#); [OCHA 12/2017](#)

<sup>11</sup> [ACAPS 30/11/2017](#); [FAO 12/2017](#); [FEWSNET 11/2017](#); [OCHA 31/10/2017](#)

### Food insecurity outlook 2018 Southern Africa - slight deterioration of food insecurity in localised areas

During the upcoming lean season period, it is expected that area outcomes will transition to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between February and May 2018 in parts of southern Malawi (impacts of localized dry spells and pests on crops last season), Zimbabwe (in some pockets, reduced or depleted own-produced food stocks, limited livelihood activities, and reduced household incomes due to prevailing economic and liquidity challenges), and Mozambique.

IPC food insecurity outlook 2018 Southern Africa - highest phase by country (FEWSNET 11/2017)



## Summary of the current response

In 2011, a severe drought across the entire East Africa region caused a massive food crisis in countries such as Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya, threatening the livelihoods of almost 10 million people<sup>12</sup>. It was the first time in a generation that the United Nations declared a famine in the region. To prevent a situation like the one of 2011, where humanitarian interventions arrived too late and lacked longer-term vision, the IFRC has launched this regional appeal in April 2017 to support and scale up actions in the countries that are most affected by the recent food crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa. The appeal also aims at promoting community-driven sustainable solutions to increase the resilience of crisis-affected people to cope with cyclical food insecurity.

### Regional Food Crisis Appeal (MDR60003)

The regional coordination team members, dedicated to the food crisis and based in IFRC regional office in Africa (Nairobi), are providing ongoing support to operations across the continent. This regional coordination team for the food crisis in Africa currently comprises capacities in Operations Coordination, Planning Monitoring Evaluation & Reporting (PMER), Food Security & Resilience (including climate change), Cash Transfer Programming (CTP), Communications, Information Management (IM), and Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA).

The team has supported 13 country-specific emergency operations related to food crisis in 2017, with 10 operations still active, altogether aiming to reach almost two million people via support provided:

Country / Operation number	Appeal (CHF)	Targeted beneficiaries	Start date	End date
Burkina-Faso (DREF) ( <a href="#">MDRBF014</a> )	189,679	8,452	18 Aug 17	18 Nov 17
Chad (DREF) ( <a href="#">MDRTD015</a> )	233,017	12,350	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
Ethiopia ( <a href="#">MDRET016</a> )	13,686,550	318,325	4 Jan 16	4 Jan 18
Kenya ( <a href="#">MDRKE039</a> )	25,062,572	1,033,300	23 Nov 16	28 Feb 17
Malawi ( <a href="#">MDRMW012</a> )	3,590,677	22,474	17 Sept 15	31 July 17
Mauritania (DREF) ( <a href="#">MDRMR008</a> )	206,067	9,750	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
Mozambique ( <a href="#">MDRMZ012</a> )	1,702,895	21,762	22 Apr 16	31 May 17
Namibia ( <a href="#">MDRNA009</a> )	1,303,196	16,500	30 Sept 15	30 Sept 17
Niger (DREF) ( <a href="#">MDRNE019</a> )	261,041	13,130	25 Aug 17	01 Oct 17
Nigeria ( <a href="#">MDRNG022</a> )	10,415,433	300,000	24 Apr 17	30 Sep 18

<sup>12</sup> [FEWSNET 07/2011](#) – East Africa Food Security Alert

<b>Senegal (DREF) (MDRSN015)</b>	207,880	9,893	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
<b>Somalia (MDRSO005)</b>	10,491,893	150,000	25 Mar 16	30 Jun 18
<b>South Sudan (MDRSS006)</b>	4,163,171	105,000	8 July 17	31 Dec 18
<b>Regional Food Crisis Africa (MDR60003)</b>	2,010,476	–	19 Apr 17	19 Oct 18

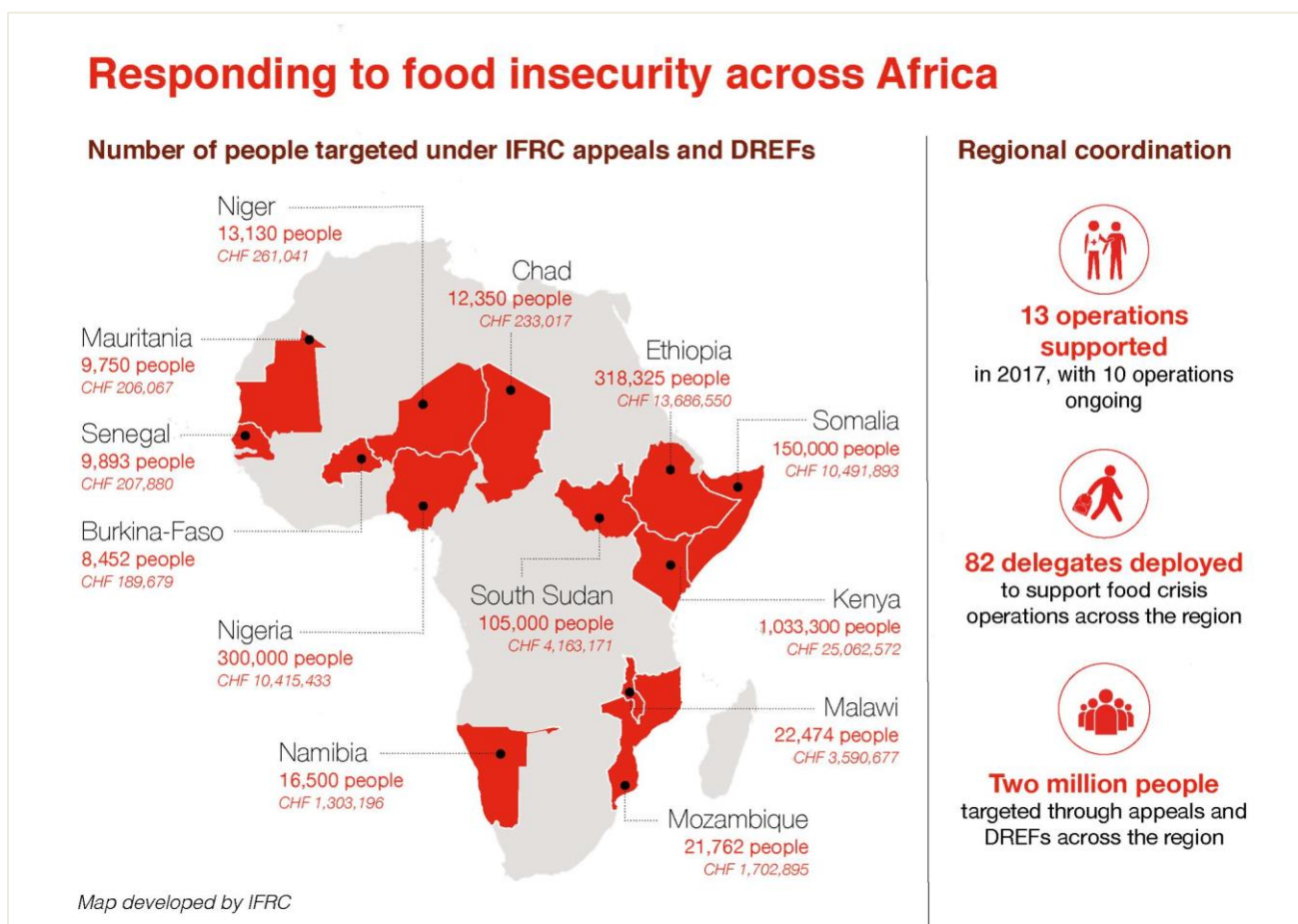
### Setting up and maintaining regular coordination and information sharing mechanisms

Among the coordination mechanisms available are the biweekly IFRC secretariat Joint Task Force and regular partners meetings that provide collaboration and decision-making space for the field operations, countries, clusters, regional and global stakeholders. These provide an opportunity not only to ensure cohesive updates on food crisis responses, establish priorities and ways forward, but also to share lessons learned and best practices.

### Surge deployment and coordination to support operations

During 2017, three Emergency Response Units (ERU) deployments were coordinated through the Regional Food Crisis Coordination team. These included the joint deployment of a Health-ERU in Somalia by the Norwegian Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross Society, configured as an AWD/cholera treatment center; the Finish Red Cross Information Technology & Telecommunication ERU (IT&T) to Somalia, as well as the BeNeLux Red Cross<sup>13</sup> Relief-ERU to Nigeria. In total, more than 40 delegates were deployed to support these ERU's.

A large number of other surge deployments were facilitated by the Regional Food Crisis Coordination team, to support the operations in various countries. As such, some other 42 delegates were deployed under various modalities, such as Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT), Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT), Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps) and other surge. These delegates supported operations in Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and the Sahel.



<sup>13</sup> Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg Red Cross Societies

### *Direct operational support and increase technical capacity of country teams*

As a direct consequence of the increased capacity in the region, brought by the regional coordination food crisis team members joining the regional office, more direct operational support has been made possible. As such, the combined expertise of the regional coordination food crisis team allowed provision of the following through its deployments:

- **Stronger operation responses:** The regional team members support, with their specific expertise, operations remotely and through field missions when required. The operations coordinator, for example was deployed to Nigeria, South Sudan, Sahel and Somalia to support, assess and enhance the implementation of the emergency appeals and DREF operations in country. This included guiding the operations team in revising the appeal for Nigeria and Somalia, providing technical guidance to kick-start the five DREF operations in Sahel, and helping build foundations for the South Sudan response plan. The regional team was directly involved in supporting stronger responses of improved quality.
- **Promotion of high quality cash transfer programming:** As per IFRC's global commitment to scale up the use of cash-based assistance to deliver timely and effective humanitarian aid,<sup>14</sup> a CTP delegate contributed to enhance the operational capacities of National Societies in integrating cash transfer programming in their emergency response. The CTP delegate was deployed to Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia (restocking programme) to support and monitor the implementation of cash transfer programme activities. The CTP delegate also supported Southern Africa in preparedness activities.
- **Improvements to reporting:** Through two deployments to the Sahel, the PMER delegate supported the teams improve their systems for documenting activities, monitoring and reporting.
- **Increased visibility:** The communications delegates coordinated and supported several missions to collect content to highlight food crisis operations, including in Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, South Sudan and Nigeria. Coordination of PNSs, such as Canadian Red Cross, was also led through the regional food crisis team. Content has since been repackaged for a variety of audiences. Communication material can be found in [annex 2](#).
- **Better integration of community engagement and accountability in operations:** The CEA delegate deployed to Ethiopia and South Sudan to support National Society staff and volunteers with the implementation of basic CEA approaches and activities.
- **Improved information flow and documentation that informed response efforts:** The regional coordination food crisis team in a joint effort with PMER, Information Management (IM) and technical sectors have helped collect and monitor updates from the field level. This is done through several modalities including regular Regional food crisis' sitreps, the [Food Security Dashboard](#), the 4Ws of country operations, among others that have been shared regularly across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's networks.

### *Trainings and workshops*

Regional food crisis delegates have also hosted trainings and workshops to enhance the capacity of National Societies and IFRC staff to engage in food security operations. These include:

- Supporting a workshop that helped share lessons learned in operations across southern African countries.
- A regional disaster response team (RDRT) training was held in Burkina Faso to build the capacity for future food crisis responses.
- The communications delegate supported a training in South Sudan and Nigeria on social media, storytelling and cell phone photography with national society volunteers and staff.
- Data collection workshop organized by the CTP delegate in Nairobi.
- The CEA delegate co-facilitated a nine-day RDRT training in Nairobi with participants from 17 Sub-Saharan National Societies who can be deployed as regional CEA specialists in future food crisis responses.
- A CEA training has been provided to National Society staff and volunteers involved in the food crisis operations in South Sudan and Ethiopia.

### *Challenges met*

Given the high level of insecurity and violence particularly in parts of Nigeria, Sahel, Somalia and South Sudan, the IFRC is operating in very complex environments. This sometimes poses challenges to operational timelines and implementation and requires robust coordination and support to ensure attainment of results, coherence and consistency across the region. Given the level of complexity across countries responding to food insecurity, short-term deployments of some of the regional food crisis delegates is a continuous challenge to producing meaningful and complete inputs. The regional food crisis team has been challenged because of the varying size of its team

<sup>14</sup> World Humanitarian Summit (2016): [Joint International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Paper on the Grand Bargain](#).

during the last months but is now operating with a significant amount of expertise allowing for the establishment of adequate mechanisms for longer-term impact.

### Country-specific Operations

The devastating impacts of food insecurity is felt across Africa, and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has been supporting accordingly. In 2017, under this IFRC Regional Appeal, the main countries of focus prioritized have been Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan where activities were ramped up to respond to acute and complex crises. Here are some of the highlights for these countries:

#### Ethiopia (MDRET016)



Through IFRC's Emergency Appeal, the Ethiopia Red Cross is providing needs to vulnerable people impacted by the current crisis through food security and livelihood opportunities; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and nutrition and health interventions. IFRC is also ensuring that community resilience is strengthened against future droughts and disasters. Goat re-stocking has been a successful best practice in the country, having completed restocking in Bidu Woreda reaching the targeted 1,000 families with 5,000 goats (one male and four female goats per family) in 15 Kebeles<sup>15</sup>. Part of Eastern Ethiopia is expected to continue facing a major food security Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through at least the first quarter of 2018, after below-normal rainfall in October and December 2017.

#### Progress towards outcomes:



**5,000 goats**

*have been given to 1,000 families (one male and four female goats per family)*



**82,800**

*children, pregnant and breast-feeding mothers have been provided with supplementary food*



**24,500**

*people received portable clean drinking water*

#### Kenya (MDRKE039)



The food security and nutrition situation in Kenya has deteriorated significantly since March 2017, due to late onset and below-average March-May long rains, high staple food prices and the Fall Army Worm infestation. IFRC is supporting the Kenya Red Cross Society in reaching more than one million people most affected by food crisis, encouraging animal destocking; water, sanitation and hygiene; food distributions; nutrition; and food security support, mainly through cash transfers modality. Given the success of the cash transfer programme, Kenya Red Cross has provided regional learning opportunities, including hosting the cash, peer working group meeting in Nairobi.

#### Progress towards outcomes:



**42,000 families**

*have received emergency cash transfers*



**70,000 people**

*reached with basic nutrition services*



**143,000 people**

*have received access to safe water sources for drinking*

<sup>15</sup> A kebele is the smallest administrative unit of Ethiopia, similar to a ward, a neighbourhood or a localized ad delimited group of people. It is part of a woreda (district), itself usually part of a Zone, which in turn are grouped into one of the Regions based on ethno-linguistic communities (or Killoch) that comprise the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Each kebele consists of at least five hundred families, or the equivalent of 2,500 to 4,000 persons. ([Wikipedia](#))

## Nigeria (MDRNG022)



The Nigeria Red Cross Society, with the support of the ICRC and IFRC<sup>16</sup>, is responding to the ongoing urgent needs of vulnerable communities in Adamawa and Yobe States. The IFRC has supported the Nigerian Red Cross in targeting three areas in Adamawa state: Gombi, Hong and Song with expansion of supports into Yobe State late-2017 and into 2018. Cash transfer programming has been a major modality of intervention this year with additional complementary activities ramping up in community-based health; shelter reconstruction; water, sanitation and hygiene; and disaster risk reduction activities. A needs assessment was completed in Damaturu, Tarmuwa, Bursari, Bade and Fune with operations planned to focus on two local government areas in 2018.

### Progress towards outcomes:



**4,300 people**

*received emergency cash, allowing them to respond to their own unique needs as they recover*



**34,600 people**

*given access to safe water through rehabilitation of water points, water treatment and hygiene promotion*



**9,750 people**

*benefitting from health care services and health education interventions*

## South Sudan (MDRSS006)



Through the Movement response plan, IFRC and ICRC have come together to support the South Sudan Red Cross Society in responding to the critical needs of the most vulnerable. Reaching some of the most remote and hard-to-reach communities, the South Sudan Red Cross is supporting 105,000 people who are severely food insecure in three areas of the country: Aweil East and Central, Kapoeta East and Yirol East. By 10 December, the South Sudan Red Cross, with support from IFRC successfully distributed its first 5,000 emergency household kits to 30,000 people in Aweil East. In 2018, the Response Plan will continue to target its response on household items as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)—with support interventions from Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS)

### Progress towards outcomes:



**30,000 people**

*received essential household items, such as sleeping mats, mosquito nets, buckets, soap, tarpaulins and kitchen sets in Aweil East*



**400 volunteers**

*have been trained in community-based health, first aid, water and sanitation and psychosocial support*



**70 staff and volunteers**

*trained in mobile phone rapid needs assessments – a new approach to response for the national society*

<sup>16</sup> Support from the One International Appeal, launched by ICRC and embedding IFRC plan

## Somalia (MDRSO005)



Severe drought and food insecurity continues in most parts of Somalia and according to the [Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin](#) of October 2017, around 6.2 million people remain in need of support. Responding to the deteriorating conditions, the IFRC, in the second revision of the Appeal, has prioritized health interventions, expanding the Somali Red Crescent's health response to address nutritional deficits, particularly among pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and children under five. With the upsurge of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea cases in late 2016 and 2017, the Somalia Red Crescent took a leading role in the response efforts with the deployment of an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) treatment center specialized in AWD/Cholera response. The ERU which ended its main activities at the end of August has treated a cumulative of 4,412 patients among which, 1,364 were diagnosed with AWD/Cholera. Somalia has since seen a sharp decline in the

number of cases and the Somali health system capacitated to cover for the remaining and new cases. The outbreak response continues to be showcased as a best practice for future AWD/cholera responses across Africa. Covering Somaliland and Puntland, the operations also cover water, sanitation and hygiene; emergency shelter items (tarps, mats, blankets, kitchen sets and hygiene items); conditional and unconditional cash.

### Progress towards outcomes:



**133,000 people**

*received regular medical treatment through Somali Red Crescent clinics, supported by IFRC*



**39,000 people**

*people given nutritional treatment and supplements through Somali Red Crescent clinics*



**2,800 people**

*families received emergency shelter items, such as tarps, mats, blankets and kitchen sets*

## Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal)

The Regional Food Crisis also supports DREF's operations. In August five DREFs for Senegal, Chad, Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger were launched together to respond to pockets of food crises in their respective countries. The responses comprise the following components: cash transfer programming, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, as well as capacity-building of the National Societies and communities. Five RDRTs as well as a team leader, specialized in food security were deployed to support the National Societies during the rolling out of the DREF responses in each country. Concomitantly, a joint longer-term program for these areas is being prepared to address the recurrent food insecurity problem through a preparedness and resilience perspective. The program would promote a coordinated, multi-annual approach to recurring food security crises, on which the Movement's partners would align themselves for the next four years. The DREF operations produced the opportunity to conduct in-depth needs assessments and a lessons-learned workshop was organised in mid-December 2017 to feed into the longer-term response plan for these recurrent pockets of food insecurity in the Sahel. Senegal and Mauritania concluded their operations in November while Chad, Burkina Faso and Niger extended for two months.

## Southern Africa

The regional Appeal was launched in April 2017 when food crises in Southern Africa were, for most of them, slowly bouncing back following favourable rains and harvesting conditions. As such operations led in the region were heading towards conclusion of their current Appeals. The main operations have now ended. More vulnerable countries are closely monitored. The [joint final evaluation](#) of Southern Africa's food security appeals implemented in Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia was completed and a lessons-learned workshop was held in Pretoria from 25 to 27 October 2017. The main objective of the workshop was to review the recommendations raised by the evaluation of the food security Appeal and share lessons-learned. The encounter also aimed at launching the IFRC Framework for Community Resilience and the Southern Africa Resilience Plan.

## The operational strategy

The overall objective of the Regional Food Crisis Coordination Emergency Appeal is to provide support and resources to effectively manage the response to the food crisis in Africa, beyond the country level. The regional plan aims at supporting National Societies and the IFRC's responses across several sectors and across different implementation levels. As such, the support can be direct capacity-building efforts at the country level, as it can be the provision of

additional support at the regional level to fill human resources gaps, created by the unprecedented scale and severity of the food crises in the region. In line with the guiding principles of IFRC's Africa Road Map for 2017-2020, the **five key objectives** of this revised regional appeal are:

1. **Provide strategic oversight, enhanced leadership at the regional level and ensure support to operations**  
While IFRC has operational management, teams based in the areas most affected, there is also a strong need for robust regional coordination, support and guidance to ensure coherence and consistency across the region. There are also recurrent and sometimes urgent need to rapidly enhance the capacity at field level or even gap-fill for crucial positions in the country offices. This regional appeal therefore enables a more effective and sometimes direct contribution to the country-specific emergency operations, through these mechanisms. It ensures that IFRC can respond to the shifting humanitarian needs in the region and a potential deterioration of the food crisis in a timely and efficient manner, for example by closely monitoring of food insecurity indicators and through scenario-based planning to enable early action. IFRC's regional coordination team provides technical support to the food crisis operations at country level, both through continuous remote support and through frequent missions to the countries affected, depending on the most urgent needs and capacity gaps from the response teams at country level. In addition, a dedicated Operation's Coordinator has been deployed to support the Africa Region Office (AFRO) with overall response leadership and management for the food crisis in Africa. Ultimately, this helps IFRC in Africa to follow its Road Map principle to get closer to the 49 Sub-Saharan National Societies by providing quality, consistent, reliable and relevant support and leadership.<sup>17</sup>
  
2. **Promote approaches which increase households and community resilience, and build sustainable solutions to food insecurity**  
As prioritised in the Africa Road Map for 2017-2020, and the [Framework for Community Resilience](#), IFRC aims to strengthen communities' capacity to prepare for and respond to and recover from environmental, social and economic disasters and shocks.<sup>18</sup> Given the multiple causes of food insecurity, responses need to be more strategically framed, based on context-specific data that will inform the choice of activities to address the right pillar of food insecurity. At household level, this means promoting the adoption of more integrated and multi-sectoral approaches that both respond to immediate food and nutrition needs while anticipating the recovery phase. The regional team will provide technical guidance to IFRC Country Offices, Country Cluster Support Teams and National Societies on innovative practices that could be piloted to deliver more integrated responses that protect livelihoods to mitigate the impact of shocks or support livelihoods recovery after the peak of a crisis. At community level, it means guiding communities to adopt risk-informed, holistic strategies to address the underlying vulnerabilities that challenge them, especially in high risk areas, such as countries facing cyclical droughts. IFRC's regional coordination team advocates with and supports National Societies to integrate a longer-term community resilience perspective into their food crisis operations, for instance through climate-smart agriculture and the standard inclusion of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities in their operational plans. To ensure sustainability, the regional team also encourages National Societies to link their emergency operations to national/or regional long-term strategies and assists them in mobilizing the necessary funds for these long-term programmes.
  
3. **Facilitate and encourage regional learning and peer-to-peer support**  
The IFRC aims to reinforce the overall technical expertise and capacity related to food crisis preparedness and response in the Africa region, in line with the Africa Road Map principle to strengthen the role of National Societies as essential local actors.<sup>19</sup> This objective will be met through regular cross-context learning exercises at the regional level, for instance thematic workshops in technical areas such as cash transfer programming. The regional coordination team will also ensure that best practices are captured and disseminated to enhance learning on effective operational and technical approaches and to increase efficiency by avoiding duplicate efforts. Finally, it is important to leverage existing skills and competencies within African National Societies that can support sister National Societies, for example by facilitating the timely deployment of Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRTs) where necessary.

<sup>17</sup> IFRC in Africa: Road Map 2017 – 2020. Guiding principle 1: "A profound commitment to be closer to National Societies through the provision of practical services for, shared leadership with and tangible benefits to all 49 members of the IFRC in sub-Saharan Africa."

<sup>18</sup> IFRC in Africa: Road Map 2017 – 2020. Guiding principle 4: "A recognition that saving lives remains an essential responsibility of IFRC and its members, but also insufficient. We must reduce the need. The IFRC will work to build a more resilient world, where dignity is cherished and fewer lives are disrupted or ended from disaster, conflict and disease."

<sup>19</sup> IFRC in Africa: Road Map 2017 – 2020. Guiding principle 2: "All activities and milestones are designed to reinforce the centrality of National Society development and ensure greater investment in strengthening the role of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Africa as essential local actors."

#### 4. Support the collection, consolidation and effective use of monitoring and data information.

A clear information management and PMER structure should support good practices of data collection, analysis and reporting of data and information from food security situation analysis, needs assessments, operations' monitoring, evaluations and sharing of lessons learned. The regional coordination team will support the planning and implementation of those activities on-site and remotely, and through training and capacity sharing initiatives. Coordination and collaboration with other technical partners in the region and the field will be key. The team will facilitate the collection of experiences, examples and good practices by making data collection tools, guidance and templates for food security data collection and analysis available within the region, ensuring that colleagues in the field do not need to start from nothing every time. Where feasible and relevant, the team will encourage National Societies to make use of a more standardised set of monitoring and information management tools, in order to increasingly harmonise PMER and information management systems across Africa. In addition, the team plans to collect and analyse all different types of information to provide a comprehensive overview of the crisis, and will make this available through the [Food Crisis Dashboard](#) (embedded in the [Africa Regional Office Operations Room](#)) for Partner National Societies and IFRC operation teams in order to support better-informed decisions and a more predictable approach to preparedness and response. The regular consolidation of country-level monitoring data from all active food crisis operations in Africa will also provide a thorough, up-to-date overview of the regional food crisis response. This supports the IFRC Road Map principle to demonstrate measurable results in Africa by 2020.<sup>20</sup>

#### 5. Strengthen and scale up Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches

Effectively engaging with communities affected by food insecurity leads to increased relevance, quality, speed and sustainability of our operations. While participatory approaches are common in most programmes and operations within the Movement, there is a need for a more systematic and coordinated approach to CEA. This is especially critical in emergencies such as the food crisis, for example because open two-way communication with communities about our mandate and programs increases our acceptance and trust, which supports the effective delivery of emergency assistance. The regional coordination team will encourage and support relevant National Societies and IFRC food crisis operations teams to effectively implement a set of minimum CEA actions in emergency responses. This includes technical support on CEA activities such as setting up and managing feedback systems, ensuring transparent registration procedures for cash transfer programs and designing effective behaviour change communication approaches for health teams. Ultimately, strong community engagement and accountability will provide the right foundation for reducing long-term vulnerability and building safer, more resilient communities.

## Coordination and partnerships

One of the key trends driving the humanitarian sector is the high expectations for improved coordination among partners. To facilitate this, it is vital for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to ensure excellent internal coordination as well. As an inherent role of the IFRC Regional Office, it is dedicated in facilitating the coordination of actions for all RCRC partners. It remains one of the core reason for launching the Africa Food Crisis Coordination Appeal.

Under this appeal, efforts have been exerted to ensure adequate coordination at field, regional and headquarter levels, as well as between them, both from a strategic and operational perspective. Innovative approaches are being used within this current overall food crisis response, such as in the case of the operations in Nigeria and South Sudan, where the One International Appeal modality is in effect, where ICRC and IFRC joined efforts in a deliberate way and are working together in promoting a One Movement approach to the crisis.

In South Sudan, the Response Plan (RP) is the product of continued Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) initiatives and is representative of the new cooperative operating model of the Movement. Partners from across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement have been integral to the design of this Response Plan since its inception and, as such, are jointly committed to ensuring its success. The IFRC Africa Regional Office has been instrumental in leading this venture early in the response and is now continuing to support the process. At country level, the IFRC has taken the role to facilitate and enhance coordination among Movement partners (SSRC, ICRC, IFRC and PNS). This is being coordinated through the mechanisms of the Movement Platform and other coordination meetings, to discuss and take decision on the response strategy and approaches, security and access, and communications.

<sup>20</sup> IFRC in Africa: Road Map 2017 – 2020. Guiding principle 5: "A commitment to measurable results. The IFRC in Africa will hold itself accountable to demonstrate a change in capacity within at least 35 National Societies by 2020."

For the case of Nigeria, the improved coordination between the Nigeria Red Cross Society, ICRC, Partner National Societies and IFRC can be illustrated by many examples. As such, specific geographical areas of implementation have been designated early in the initial phase of the response, where IFRC and ICRC operate, to promote a complementarity approach. During this period, IFRC supported the coordination of surge deployment to scale-up the response, and facilitated the deployment of a multitude of staff and delegates, including some of its Global Tools (FACT, RDRT, ERU, HEOPs). Regarding security management, ICRC is responsible to maintain a security umbrella for all Red Cross Red Crescent teams operating in the north east of the country, where the context is highly volatile. To sustain a good level of coordination, regular coordination meetings between ICRC and IFRC are being held to ensure strategies remain aligned and knowledge and resources are being utilised efficiently.

As the coordination team focusing on the food crisis constitute an integral part of the IFRC Africa Regional Office, the individual members report to their own departments. They act more like focal points, or technical representative, rather than constitute an actual unit detached from the structure. This facilitate the integration of the work of the team and ensures sustainability within the regional office. One of the role of the team is supporting and enhancing coordination and partnership between the different stakeholders from the Movement.

Regional situational reports and communications material have been developed to showcase situation evolvement's analysis, progress in operations, best practices, successes, challenges and lessons learned across operations in the region, in close collaboration with PMER at country and regional level. Focusing on priority countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Sudan and Somalia), several tools have been packaged and shared with partners, current and prospective donors, national societies, media and other external audiences, including factsheets, key messages, one-page operation updates, among others. Communications tools links in [annex 2](#).

Global and regional IFRC social media and the IFRC's [audio-visual resources database](#) (AV) platform have been crucial to sharing and disseminating information with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement on the food crisis appeals taking place across the region. This includes several PNSs using and repackaging content from communications missions (Canadian, Swedish and Australian). Communications has also helped develop resource mobilization tools that have been shared at the Africa donor advisory group (A-DAG) and other partnership meetings. This has helped garner more funding where resource gaps exist.

## Human resources

To achieve the objectives outlined in this emergency appeal, emphasis has been placed on ensuring that competent staff and delegates are available to provide the required level of leadership, coordination and technical support. This tactic is clearly reflected in the appeal budget, which includes provision for human resources equivalent to more than 85 percent of the total sum requested. Therefore, based on the analysis of competencies required to deliver in this operation, along with gaps within the current structure, specific functions have been or will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination.

### Short-term and/or surge deployments:

- Head of Emergency Operation (HEOPs) / Operations Manager
- Health in emergencies/Nutrition
- Logistics

### Longer-term functions:

- Operations Coordinator
- Food Security and Resilience
- Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)
- Cash Transfer Programming (CTP)
- Information Management (IM)
- Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)
- Communications
- Programmes Support

As a principle, it is imperative that we ensure adequate sustainability of our actions, and that any improvement to our coordination mechanisms and systems are sustained and serves future operations. As mentioned, all staff and delegates recruited or deployed for the food crisis are fully integrated within the regular structure of the Africa Regional Office. The below functions will be dedicated to the support to the food crisis operations:

Short-term and/or surge deployments:

**HEOps / Operations Manager** (6 months, multiple missions): The need to provide high quality surge support to initiate specific operations, or perform certain high-level tasks will remain throughout the current appeal timeframe. As such, a HEOps was deployed to start the Regional Coordination Food Crisis Emergency Appeal and remained in position for two months. In addition to this, a second HEOps was deployed to facilitate the Movement coordination during the initial stages of the operation in South Sudan. It is foreseen that additional deployments will be needed in the coming months, particularly with the forecast relating to the food crisis in East Africa.

**Health in Emergency/Nutrition** (4 months): This position allowed for the alignment of the approaches in acute malnutrition screening, registration and treatment at the onset of the operation. This position focused on analysing health situations and diseases trends to feed into a consistent monitoring and scenario based planning. A delegate was deployed from the Australian Red Cross to fill this position from May to August 2017. The longer term needs for this position will be covered by the Food Security & Resilience delegate (currently being recruited).

**Logistics** (2 months): Logistics is an important part of the response due to difficult to reach areas as well as for procurement in technical areas like food procurement. The position brought direct support to the country operations by supporting regional procurement as completing a series of short term missions in countries facing direct logistics challenges. This surge position was filled by a Danish Red Cross delegate who deployed for two months during the initial phase of the operation.

Longer-term functions:

**Operations Coordinator** (18 months): This role will coordinate the overall regional crisis operation and provide support to operations in affected countries. The Operations Coordinator is responsible to support Country Offices (CO) or Cluster Country Support Teams (CCST) managing opened EA related to the food crisis. This Operations Coordinator took over the responsibility of managing the overall Regional Coordination Food Crisis Emergency Appeal, which was initiated by the HEOps. The position is therefore responsible for timely implementation, financial management, compliance and reporting and will provide strategic and operational leadership as the food crisis evolves in the region; develop IFRC scenarios for the Red Cross Red Crescent response activities at national and regional level, map and prioritise the risks/vulnerabilities, and internal/external capacities. This position also supports Movement coordination, resource mobilisation, communication, reporting as well as representation. A delegate has been deployed by the Canadian Red Cross to fill this position since May 2017.

**Food Security and Resilience** (12 months): This function will enable additional technical support to the CO/CCST and National Societies in their efforts to scale up operations in the field of food security, agriculture and livelihoods. In this respect, the position will also be critical in proposing the piloting of new operational approaches to ensure operations contribute to increase the resilience to food insecurity in the short, medium and long term. IFRC will support capacity development at all levels to improve technical expertise in food security and disseminate knowledge about new approaches fostering resilience. Using the lessons learned from the drought operation in 2011, the position will develop a long-term plan based on the existing documents and strategy of the IFRC in the region. With the support from Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods Senior Officer based in Geneva, this position will contribute to raise IFRC profile and advocate at donor level with the Resource Mobilization Delegate to find the resources to implement such programs.

**PMER** (18 months): This role focuses on providing an overview of progress and of statistics / facts and figures for the regional response; bringing together cohesive regional reporting and information sharing, as well as an improvement in monitoring capacity for the specific EA operations. This position helps to ensure financial and other reports are integrated, aligned, timely and clear for all operations. This position is setting-up, in close coordination with IM and the technical sectors, a monitoring system for the whole range of activities. The position has been filled by a Canadian Red Cross delegate since the onset of the appeal. Additional funding is still required to maintain the position for the duration of the appeal timeframe.

**Cash Transfer Programming (CTP)** (12 months): Cash programming is a key component of the IFRC and National Societies' response in the region. This position provides support in all the CTP interventions planned and implemented by the National Societies within the food crisis country-level EAs with specific focus on monitoring but also in setting-up the most appropriate systems in each affected country. A surge CTP delegate was deployed from the Luxembourg Red Cross during the initial two months of the operation, and focused mainly on country specific EA operations. With the support of the British Red Cross, a longer-term delegate is now filling the position since early December 2017 and will continue the work initiated earlier in the year. Additional funding is still required to maintain the position for the duration of the appeal timeframe.

**Information Management (IM)** (12 months): The importance of IM cannot be underestimated, and it is key that a strong capacity is dedicated to this role. This position gathers and analyses data to provide the right level of information to decision makers. IM provides tools to support movement coordination as well as maps to promote the Red Cross Red Crescent's response in the whole region. A surge IM delegate was deployed by the Netherlands Red Cross for the initial two months of the appeal. A longer-term delegate has now been recruited and is in position since November 2017. Additional funding is still required to maintain the position for the duration of the appeal timeframe.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)** (12 months): A systematic and coordinated approach to engaging with communities is essential in meeting the immediate needs of affected communities and for actions aimed at building long-term resilience in the region. The CEA function supports the IFRC and National Societies to put in place the practical mechanisms needed to ensure local communities are equal partners in the operation and can fully engage in decisions that affect them. This position supports National Societies to set up and manage approaches to behaviour and social change and mechanisms for community communication and participation, including systems for feedback and complaints. A CEA delegate has been recruited in October 2017. Additional funding is still required to maintain the position for the duration of the appeal timeframe.

**Communications** (12 months): Communications are key to give visibility to the activities being done by the National Societies on the ground and to contribute to resource mobilization. This position aims at generating marketing material, fact-sheets and other products, to raise awareness of program success and resource mobilization needs. It will also ensure that the situation regarding the food crisis and the work of the National Societies is well documented and shared with media channels to profile the Red Cross Red Crescent appropriately. The Communications delegate is responsible to coordinate, collect and curate content from national societies' missions and affected host national societies. A surge Communications delegate was deployed by the Netherlands Red Cross during the initial two months of the appeal. A second Communications delegate has now been recruited as of September 2017. Additional funding is still required to maintain the position for the duration of the appeal timeframe.

**Programme Support** (9 months): This position will also be needed to strengthen the support to the Regional Coordination Food Crisis Emergency Appeal, especially in administration, finance and human resources.

## Proposed areas for intervention

### Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 2,010,476

<b>Outcome SFI2.1 Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>
Output S2.1.3 NS compliance with principles and rules for humanitarian assistance is improved
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that all food crisis operations in Africa adhere to sector-wide quality standards, such as the Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) and the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS).</li> <li>- Promote and support the implementation of a set of minimum actions on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across all contexts with food crisis operations (behaviour change communication, information as aid and participation and feedback).</li> </ul>
Output S2.1.6 Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deploy a Head of Emergency Operation (HEOps) and/or Operations Manager to initiate the coordination of resources and launch the Regional Coordination Food Crisis Emergency Appeal, as well as to support any subsequent operational surge needs</li> <li>- Recruit and deploy delegates to focus on providing support to the food crisis endeavour, and integrate the Africa Regional Office (AFRO) structure and ensure sustainability (Operations Coordinator, PMER, CTP, IM, CEA, Communications, Food Security and Resilience, Programmes Support, Health in emergencies/Nutrition, Logistics)</li> <li>- Allocate sufficient resources for international travel to enable in-country support from AFRO for specific operation</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome SFI2.2 The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced</b>
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
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support regional lessons learned workshops on the food crisis</li> <li>- Promote and support cross-context experience sharing amongst affected National Societies and partners</li> <li>- Ensure contribution to regional enterprise on food crisis in Africa (trainings, conferences, consultations, meetings)</li> <li>- Maintain coordination mechanisms via systematic and regular joint meetings (Joint Task Force)</li> <li>- Create, maintain and promote systems for better internal and external coordination (dashboards, fact-sheets, communications content missions with IFRC, Host National Societies, Partner National Societies, Movement 4W)</li> <li>- Contribute to strengthen sustainability of food security operations by capacity development, knowledge dissemination, and piloting new approaches</li> <li>- Support high level of monitoring and reporting through improved monitoring and evaluation systems, and production of reports integrated, aligned, timely and clear for all operations</li> </ul>
Output S2.2.5 Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided
<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide resources to the regional coordination team to facilitate effective and efficient working environment (communications capabilities, office consumables, etc.)</li> <li>- Facilitate the updates to country and regional food crisis key messaging for stronger capacity to speak on related topics at national, regional and global levels.</li> <li>- Communications, with support from PMER, to develop easily consumable operational updates that can be repackaged with PNSs, donors and IFRC staff.</li> <li>- Facilitate and coordinate data collection, management and analysis and the flow of information</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome SFI3.1 The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</b>
Output S3.1.3 IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming
<b>Activities:</b>

- Conduct a real-time evaluation (RTE) to ensure quality programming and integration of lessons learned for ongoing operation(s) as well as future programming
- Support operation-specific evaluations
- Work with National Societies to build awareness and advocate for the evolving needs of communities impacted by food crisis and what more needs to be done through creative storytelling.
- Amplify the voices of the most vulnerable to influence policy, budgets and fundraising by involving them in all stages of the programme cycle, including evaluations.

**Outcome SFI4.1 The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability**

Output S4.1.3 Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders

**Activities:**

- Conduct a financial audit of the Regional Appeal
- Support country specific internal and external audits to adequate financial management and ensure high level of accountability

## D. Budget

### EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATION

APPEAL # MDR60003

Budget CHF

Budget Group		
500	Shelter - Relief	0
501	Shelter - Transitional	0
502	Construction - Housing	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0
505	Construction - Materials	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	0
520	Food	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
540	Medical & First Aid	0
550	Teaching Materials	0
560	Utensils & Tools	0
570	Other Supplies & Services	0
571	Emergency Response Units	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0
	<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>0</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0
581	Vehicles Purchase	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	12,000
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
587	Medical Equipment	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0
	<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>12,000</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	0
592	Distribution & Monitoring	0
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	0
594	Logistics Services	0
	<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>0</b>
600	International Staff	1,335,000
661	National Staff	0
662	National Society Staff	0
667	Volunteers	0
	<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>1,335,000</b>
670	Consultants	50,000
750	Professional Fees	8,000
	<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>58,000</b>
680	Workshops & Training	115,000
	<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>115,000</b>
700	Travel	100,000
710	Information & Public Relations	0
730	Office Costs	2,000

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740	Communications	4,925
760	Financial Charges	18,000
790	Other General Expenses	0
799	Shared Office Support Costs	242,846
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>367,771</b>
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599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	122,705
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>		<b>122,705</b>
<hr/>		
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>2,010,476</b>
<hr/>		
<b>Available Resources</b>		
	Multilateral Contributions	0
	Bilateral Contributions	0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>		<b>0</b>
<hr/>		
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>		<b>2,010,476</b>
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## Contact information

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

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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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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:

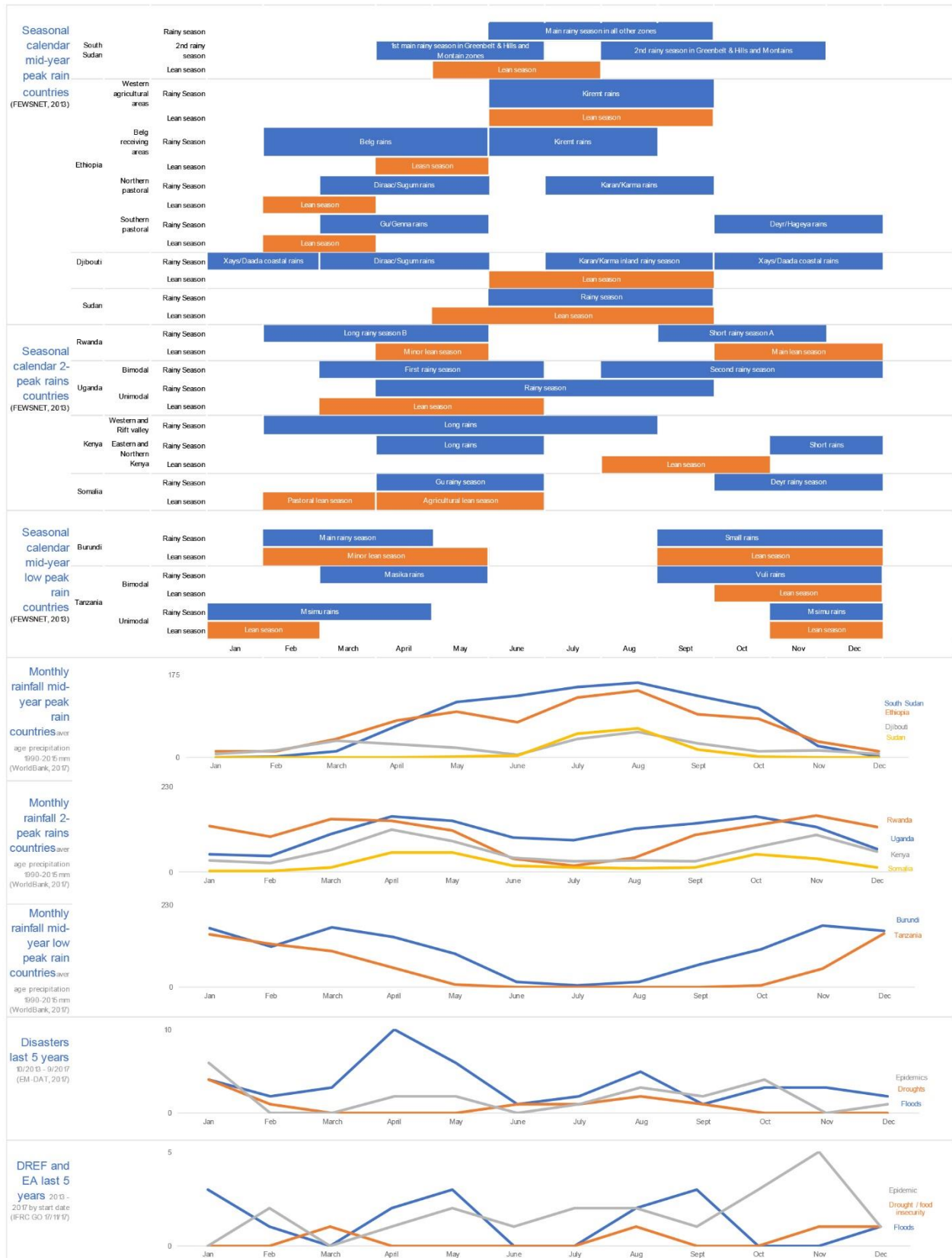
1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

# Annex 1

## Eastern Africa Region\* - Food Crisis

Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda

### Seasonal and critical events calendar (as of 30/11/2017)



## Annex 2

### List of communications materials produced by IFRC about the Food Crisis in Africa:

#### **Press releases and statements:**

[As humanitarian situation worsens in South Sudan, Red Cross uses mobile technology to respond to urgent needs](#) (14 Dec)

[Mobile cash reduces hunger, boosts local economies in Kenya](#) (10 Jul)

["In preparedness and response, reaching communities should be 'first mile', not the last"](#) (23 Jun)

["The most vicious of vicious spirals" – Cholera compounding famine risk in East Africa and Yemen](#) (21 Jun)

[Lifting of famine in South Sudan a "precarious victory"](#) (30 Jun)

[Tens of thousands of women and children are fleeing from South Sudan to Sudan](#) (30 May)

#### **Web stories:**

[On the road with a mobile health clinic \(Global Campaign Interactive Story\)](#) (05 Dec)

[In pictures: on the road with a health clinic in Somaliland](#) (21 Nov)

[Africa drought and hunger](#) (central webpage)

[Cash transfer programme puts Kenyans in charge of their recovery](#) (11 Jun)

[Ethiopia: helping pastoral communities cope with drought](#) (28 Jun)

[Kenya: Red Cross volunteers overcome natural barriers to response to drought](#) (22 May)

[Red Cross volunteer puts others first during Ethiopian drought](#) (12 May)

[Ethiopian drought pushes families into deeper cycle of vulnerability](#) (9 May)

[Ethiopia: Red Cross volunteer walks hours to feed her drought-stricken family](#) (5 May)

[Delivering emergency water to the drought-stricken in southern Ethiopia](#) (2 May)

#### **Videos and social media assets:**

[IFRC Twitter feed with all drought-related assets produced](#)

[South Sudan: the journey of relief items](#) (13 Dec)

[Ethiopia: helping pastoral communities cope with drought](#) (28 Jun)

**Facebook posts:** [1 May](#), [16 May](#), [23 May](#), [25 May](#), [6 Jun](#), [16 Jun](#), [21 Jun](#), [28 Jun](#), [30 Jun](#), [4 Jul](#), [17 Jul](#), [28 Jul](#), [3 Aug](#), [Aug 29](#), [28 Sept](#), [30 Sept](#), [3 Oct](#), [21 Nov](#), [22 Nov](#), [6 Dec](#), [11 Dec](#), [12 Dec](#), [14 Dec](#).

**Instagram posts:** [23 May](#), [25 May](#), [26 May](#), [30 May](#), [5 Jul](#), [9 Jul](#), [11 Aug](#), [12 Aug](#), [13 Aug](#), [14 Aug](#), [15 Aug](#), [19 Aug](#), [19 Sept](#), [27 Sept](#), [1 Oct](#), [3 Oct](#), [4 Oct](#), [5 Oct](#), [6 Oct](#), [7 Oct](#), [25 Oct](#), [23 Nov](#), [24 Nov](#), [6 Dec](#), [7 Dec](#), [8 Dec](#), [9 Dec](#), [10 Dec](#), [11 Dec](#), [12 Dec](#)

*Note: Instagram also hosted "stories" for the days of each takeover (Nigeria and South Sudan) that garnered, on average more than 1,000 views each.*

Those interested are also invited to visit a dedicated [Food Security Dashboard](#) and a [webpage on the Food Crisis](#) on the IFRC website

#### **Direct media coverage from media releases/proactive engagement (October – December):**

**Radio Mariya:** Interview with Jamie LeSueur on the uses mobile technology to respond to urgent needs (interviewed aired three times over two days)

**Devex:** [How to update an emergency appeal](#)

**Devex:** [Mobile clinics bring stable care to moving populations](#)

**Devex:** [Volunteers and loudspeakers: how a local response curbed cholera in Somaliland](#)

#### **Latest IFRC Video produced for the food crisis (September-December):**

##### **Nigeria:**

- [Broll and stories](#) have been submitted to Geneva for publishing
- On Instagram: [Nigeria October 2017](#)
- [Livelihoods story from a beneficiary](#)
- [WASH story from a beneficiary](#)
- [Health story](#) and [video](#)

##### **Somaliland:**

[Broll and stories](#) have been submitted to Geneva for publishing:

- The complex emergency appeal: How Red Cross is targeting the unique needs of nomadic communities
- Somali Red Crescent responds to cholera outbreak
- A day in the life of a mobile clinic in central Somaliland
- A testimony from a nomad grandmother at the mobile clinic

##### **South Sudan:**

- [Video showcasing SMCC in South Sudan through the Movement Response Plan](#)
- Story of the journey taken to distribute household items to communities in South Sudan:
  - [Teaser](#)
  - [3-minute version](#)

- [4-minute version](#)

*The video covering the NFI distribution's journey is ranked the 7<sup>th</sup> best post for the year on the global site.*

**Photo assets:**

Photos with text captions can be found on [Cumulus](#) (av.ifrc.org):

- [Photos from Nigeria](#)
- [Photos from Somalia](#)
- [Photos from South Sudan](#)

**Food Crisis on Social Media**

*Based on the IFRC Africa and Global IFRC accounts, 1 September – 15 December:*

- 252,127 people reached
- 375,001 impressions
- 14,649 engagements
- 55,472 video views