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Saving lives,
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Emergency Appeal (EA) Regional Coordination Food Crisis in Africa

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDR60003

Over two million people to be assisted¹

Appeal launched 19 April 2017

CHF 2,010,476 current Appeal budget
(reduced from 3,877,335)

Revision n° 1 issued 22 December 2017

CHF 857,045 funding gap

Appeal ends 19 October 2018

This **revised** Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **two million** Swiss francs 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 and DREF funded operations 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 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.

Details are available in the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) (EPoA)

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

2016/2017: The African continent faces an unprecedented food crisis. Below-average rainfall due to El Nino and La Nina leads to poor crop harvests and limited availability of water. Conflict and violence further reduces the coping capacities of affected populations.

February 2017: The United Nations formally declares famine in parts of South Sudan, and reports severe food insecurity in Nigeria and Somalia.

April 2017: IFRC launches the Emergency Appeal for Regional Coordination of the Food Crisis in Africa to scale up and support actions in the most affected countries.

December 2017: IFRC issues this revised regional Emergency Appeal with an updated strategy, based on a continuous analysis of the evolving emergency and humanitarian needs in the African continent.



In Somaliland, where drought has driven food insecurity to crisis levels, the Somali Red Crescent and IFRC support vulnerable families through health clinics, rehabilitation of water points and unconditional cash grants.

Source: IFRC/Corrie Butler

¹This Regional Food Crisis Appeal is dedicated to supporting Appeals and DREF operations in Africa, related to food crisis. There are currently ten ongoing food related 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.

Summary:

This Emergency Appeal has been revised from **CHF 3,877,335** to **CHF 2,010,476** considering the adjusted geographic scope and evolving humanitarian needs in Africa, 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.

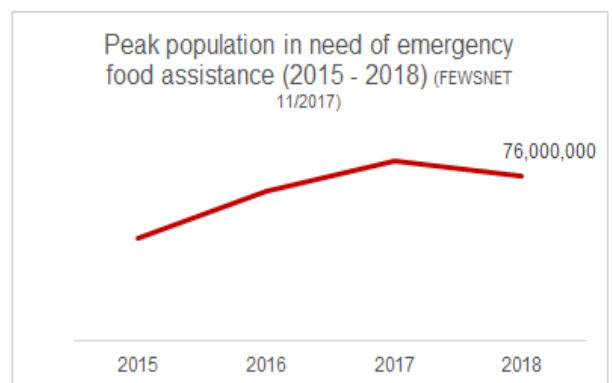
Current situation:

Increasing food insecurity across Africa²³

Over the past 15 years, nearly fifty per cent of the 1 billion Swiss francs total aid that all 49 Sub-Saharan Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies have requested was targeted at off-setting famine and food insecurity.⁴ The causes to food insecurity are multiple, 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 security⁵.

Since the end of 2016, Africa is facing an unprecedented rise of people classified as food insecure⁶. 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. Through the continent, 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 Kenya⁷.

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. 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. While a 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. The Global Report on Food Crises 2017 indicates that the number of food insecure people having reached Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) level 3 and above.



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 will have an adverse effect in the livelihoods of millions of people, causing limitations to trade and market functioning, displacement of households, and hindrance to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In Africa, obstacles to humanitarian access is 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.

² 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.

³ [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](#)

⁴ IFRC in Africa: Road Map 2017-2020.

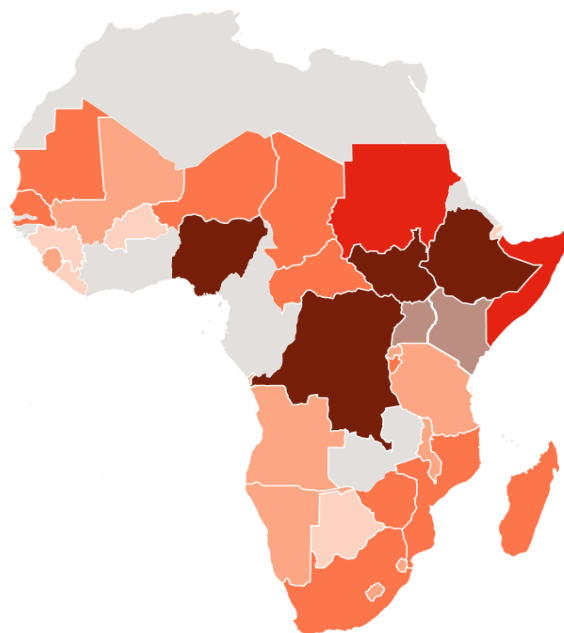
⁵ Namely: food availability, food access, utilisation and stabilisation

⁶ IPC Phase 3 Crisis and above

⁷ [OCHA](#), November 2017

Food insecurity outlook for Africa 2018

Assistance needs and famine risk in 2018



Map developed by IFRC

Sources: USAID 2017, FEWSNET, OCHA, Southern Africa RVAC 11/2017

Drivers of food insecurity

- Conflict
- Displacement
- Limited humanitarian access
- Diseases
- Fall Army Worm
- Below-average rainfall, drought
- Floods and other disasters
- Currency depreciation

Most significant concerns for 2018



76 million people across 45 countries, mainly in Africa, are likely to require emergency food assistance in 2018



Food insecurity has long-lasting negative effects, disrupting livelihoods, limiting trade and displacing families



Famine could be imminent in South Sudan, Somalia, and Nigeria where conditions continue to deteriorate into 2018

The response across the region:

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 people⁸. It was the first time in a generation that the United Nations declared a famine in the region. To prevent a situation, where humanitarian interventions arrive too late and lack longer-term vision, the IFRC 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 Emergency Appeal (MDR60003)

The regional coordination team members, dedicated to the food crisis and based in the IFRC Africa regional office, 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 devastating impacts of food insecurity is felt across Africa, and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has been supporting accordingly. 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. In 2017, 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.

⁸ [FEWSNET 07/2011](#) – East Africa Food Security Alert

Country / Operation number	Appeal (CHF)	Targeted beneficiaries	Start date	End date
Burkina-Faso (DREF) (MDRBF014)	189,679	8,452	18 Aug 17	18 Nov 17
Chad (DREF) (MDRTD015)	233,017	12,350	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
Ethiopia (MDRET016)	13,686,550	318,325	4 Jan 16	4 Jan 18
Kenya (MDRKE039)	25,062,572	1,033,300	23 Nov 16	28 Feb 17
Malawi (MDRMW012)	3,590,677	22,474	17 Sept 15	31 July 17
Mauritania (DREF) (MDRMR008)	206,067	9,750	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
Mozambique (MDRMZ012)	1,702,895	21,762	22 Apr 16	31 May 17
Namibia (MDRNA009)	1,303,196	16,500	30 Sept 15	30 Sept 17
Niger (DREF) (MDRNE019)	261,041	13,130	25 Aug 17	25 Nov 17
Nigeria (MDRNG022)	10,415,433	300,000	24 Apr 17	01 Oct 18
Senegal (DREF) (MDRSN015)	207,880	9,893	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
Somalia (MDRSO005)	10,491,893	150,000	25 Mar 16	30 Jun 18
South Sudan (MDRSS006)	4,163,171	105,000	8 July 17	31 Dec 18
Regional Food Crisis Africa (MDR60003)	2,010,476	–	19 Apr 17	19 Oct 18

To date, the regional coordination team has focused on the following activities:

- Setting up and maintaining regular coordination and information sharing mechanisms** with bi-weekly IFRC Secretariat Joint Task Force and regular partners meetings with field operations, countries, clusters, regional and global stakeholders. These provide an opportunity to update on food crisis responses, set priorities, and promote lessons learned and best practices.
- Surge deployments and coordination to support operations**
 During 2017, three Emergency Response Units (ERU) deployments were coordinated through the Regional Food Crisis Coordination team, including a Health-ERU to Somalia and a Relief-ERU to Nigeria. More than 40 delegates were deployed to support these ERUs. A large number of other surge deployments were facilitated by the Regional Food Crisis Coordination team to support operations in Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and the Sahel: 42 delegates were deployed under various modalities, such as Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT), Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT), Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps).
- Direct operational support and increase technical capacity of country teams**
 The regional team members support operations remotely and through field missions when required. The combined expertise of the Regional Food Crisis Coordination team has led to strengthened operational responses, improved monitoring and reporting, promotion of high quality cash transfer programming in line with IFRC's global commitment to scale up the use of CTP⁹, increased visibility for food crisis operations¹⁰, better integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in operations and an improved information flow and documentation which has informed response efforts¹¹.
- Trainings and workshops**
 Regional food crisis delegates have hosted trainings and workshops to enhance the capacity of National Societies and IFRC staff to engage in food security operations. These include RDRT trainings, lessons learned workshops and technical trainings in areas such as CTP and CEA.

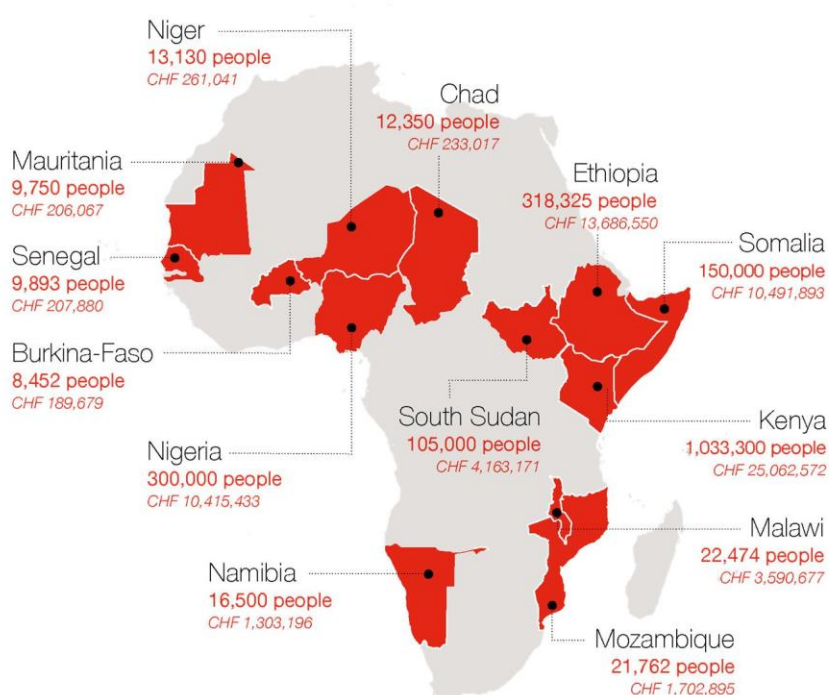
⁹ World Humanitarian Summit (2016): [Joint International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Paper on the Grand Bargain](#).

¹⁰ Communication material can be found in [Annex 2](#).

¹¹ This has been done through several modalities, including regular Regional Food Crisis SitReps, the Food Security Dashboard and the 4Ws of country operations, which have been shared regularly across the RCRC Movement's networks.

Responding to food insecurity across Africa

Number of people targeted under IFRC appeals and DREFs



Map developed by IFRC

Regional coordination



13 operations supported
in 2017, with 10 operations ongoing



82 delegates deployed
to support food crisis operations across the region



Two million people
targeted through appeals and DREFs across the region

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 technical 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 and 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 needs 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. In addition, a dedicated Operations' Coordinator has been deployed to support the Africa Region Office (AFRO) with overall response leadership and management for the food crisis in Africa.
- 2. Promote approaches which increase 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.¹² Given the multiple causes of food insecurity, responses need to be more strategically framed, based on context-specific data that informs 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 provides 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. 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.¹³ This objective is 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 ensures 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.

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

A clear information management and PMER structure supports 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 supports 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 is key. The team facilitates 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 encourages National Societies to make use of standardised set of monitoring and information management tools, in order to increasingly harmonise PMER and information management systems across Africa. In addition, the team collects and analyses all different types of information to provide a comprehensive overview of the crisis, and makes 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 provides a thorough, up-to-date overview of the regional food crisis response.

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

¹² 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."

¹³ 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."

effective delivery of emergency assistance. The regional coordination team encourages and supports 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 provides 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 to facilitating the coordination of actions for all Red Cross and Red Crescent partners. It remains one of the core reasons 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.

As the regional coordination team focusing on the food crisis constitutes an integral part of the IFRC Africa Regional Office, the individual members report to their own departments. They act as focal points, or technical representatives, rather than constituting a unit detached from the structure. This facilitates the integration of the work of the team and ensures sustainability within the regional office. One of the roles of the team is supporting and enhancing coordination and partnership between the different stakeholders from the Movement.

Human resources

This appeal gives emphasis on ensuring dedicated staff to provide leadership, coordination and technical support. Hence, the provisions for human resources in the appeal are over 85 percent of the total sum requested.

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 are dedicated to the support to the food crisis operations:

Short-term and surge deployments: Head of Emergency Operations (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), Communications, Information Management (IM), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Programmes Support.

Detailed operational plan

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 2,010,476

Outcome SFI2.1 Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured
Output S2.1.3 NS compliance with principles and rules for humanitarian assistance is improved
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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).
Output S2.1.6 Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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) - Allocate sufficient resources for international travel to enable in-country support from AFRO for specific operations
Outcome SFI2.2 The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced
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
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support regional lessons learned workshops on the food crisis - Promote and support cross-context experience sharing amongst affected National Societies and partners - Ensure contribution to regional enterprise on food crisis in Africa (trainings, conferences, consultations, meetings) - Maintain coordination mechanisms via systematic and regular joint meetings (Joint Task Force) - Create, maintain and promote systems for better internal and external coordination (dashboards, fact-sheets, communications content missions with IFRC, Host National Society and, Partner National Societies Movement 4W) - Contribute to strengthen sustainability of food security operations by capacity development, knowledge dissemination, and piloting new approaches - 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
Output S2.2.5 Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide resources to the regional coordination team to facilitate effective and efficient working environment (communications capabilities, office consumables, etc.) - 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. - Communications, with support from PMER, to develop easily consumable operational updates that can be repackaged with PNSs, donors and IFRC staff. - Facilitate and coordinate data collection, management and analysis and the flow of information
Outcome SFI3.1 The IFRC secretariat and National Societies, use their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable
Output S3.1.3 IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming
Activities:

- 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

Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget in annex for details. With CHF 1,153,431 of contributions received, including all in-kind contribution in the form of staff deployments, the net multi-lateral needs amount to CHF 857,045.

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Contact information

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

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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 (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
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	0
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
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	12,000
590 Storage, Warehousing	0
592 Distribution & Monitoring	0
593 Transport & Vehicle Costs	0
594 Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	0
600 International Staff	1,335,000
661 National Staff	0
662 National Society Staff	0
667 Volunteers	0
Total PERSONNEL	1,335,000
670 Consultants	50,000
750 Professional Fees	8,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	58,000
680 Workshops & Training	115,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	115,000
700 Travel	100,000
710 Information & Public Relations	0
730 Office Costs	2,000
740 Communications	4,925
760 Financial Charges	18,000

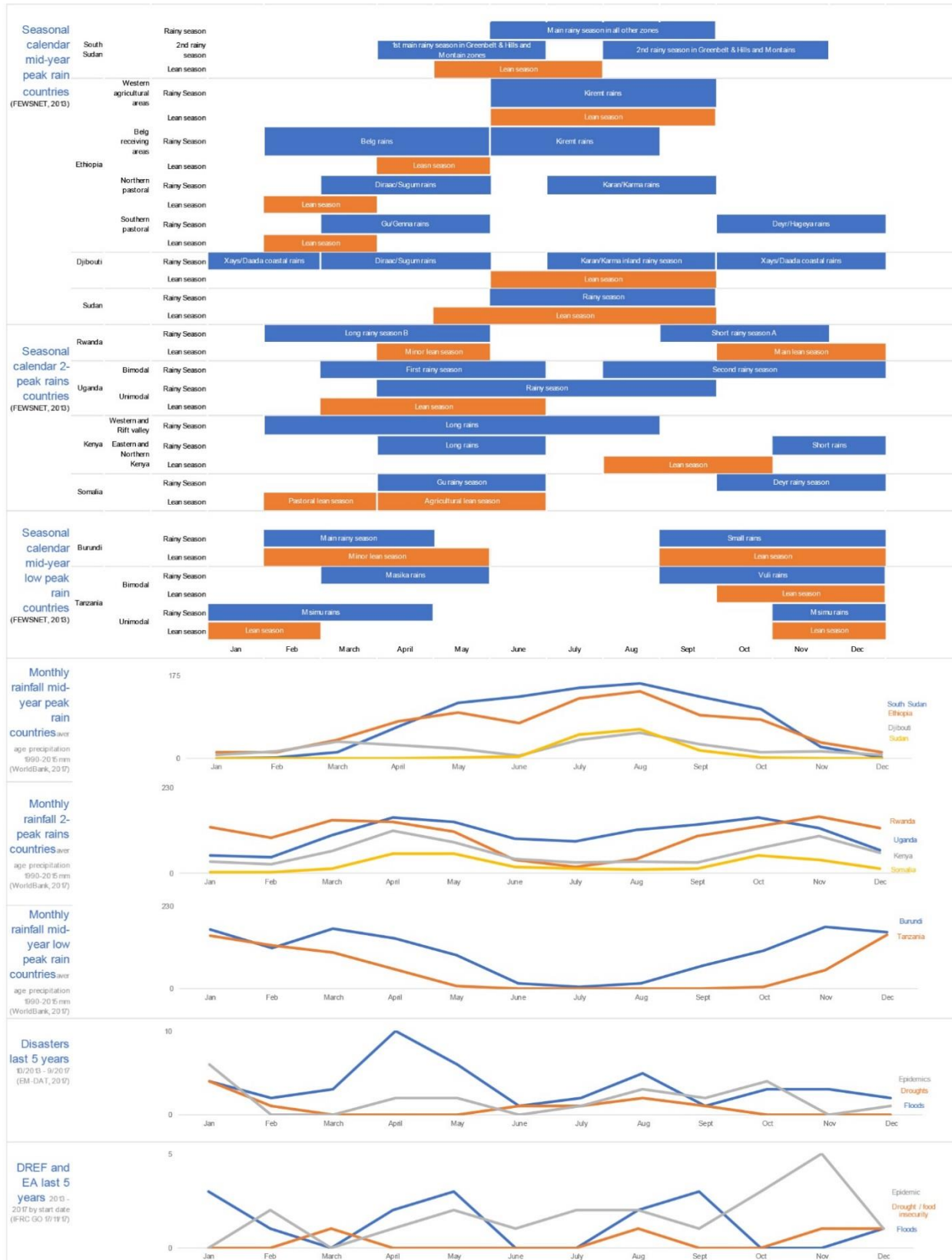
790	Other General Expenses	0
799	Shared Office Support Costs	242,846
	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	367,771
	Programme and Supplementary Services	
599	Recovery	122,705
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	122,705
	TOTAL BUDGET	2,010,476
	Available Resources	
	Multilateral Contributions	0
	Bilateral Contributions	0
	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0
	NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	2,010,476

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 7th 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