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## Emergency Appeal Operations Update

### Regional Coordination: Food Crisis

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDR60003</b>	<b>GLIDE n° xyz</b>
<b>EA operation update n° 3; 18/09/2018</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: 17 April to 19 October 2018</b>
<b>Operation start date: 19/04/2017</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 20 months and end date: 19/10/2018</b>
<b>Overall operation budget: CHF 2,010,476</b>	<b>Emergency Appeal amount initially allocated: CHF 1,426,751</b>
<b>N° of people being assisted: 2,020,936</b>	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> <b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> 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.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> In many of the countries under the umbrella of the regional appeal, the IFRC has ongoing programmes with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>World Food Program (WFP)</b> operates in Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Puntland, and Zimbabwe in the areas of Livelihoods and Food Security and in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.</li> <li>• <b>Care International</b> is partnering in Mozambique, Somalia (Somaliland), and Zimbabwe in the areas of Livelihoods and Food Security and in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.</li> <li>• <b>UNICEF</b> is present in Kenya, Malawi and Somalia (Puntland) supporting Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programmes.</li> <li>• <b>Other partners</b> such as the Norwegian Refugee Council, FAO, Save the Children, Oxfam, IRC, Caritas are also partnering with National Societies in the region.</li> </ul>	

#### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Under the current Emergency Appeal, we still have 7 active operations ongoing in the field (Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Sudan and Mauritania). Six of these ends in December 2018 and one in February 2019 (Mauritania). All these projects will need coordination and PMER support and quality controls. Over the past 15 years, nearly fifty per cent of the 1 billion CHF total aid that all 49 Sub-Saharan National Societies have requested from the IFRC was targeted at off-setting famine and food insecurity. Therefore, it is essential to reflect on the main lessons learned from the IFRC response to the food crisis in Africa in 2017-2018, with key stakeholders involved in NSs and within the IFRC, including at the country, cluster, regional and HQ levels. *A lessons learned review will be conducted by an external consultant with expected final report by early November. The overall purpose of this review is to analyze how IFRC can improve its interventions and regional coordination to respond more effectively to food crises in Africa in the future. The review will focus on both (1) the accomplishments, challenges and lessons learned of IFRC's food crisis operations at country level, and (2) the value added of regional coordination and how it could be improved if used again in 2019 and beyond or what alternative tools or mechanisms could be more appropriate. Ultimately, the results from this review, which builds on findings from previous lessons learned reviews for specific food crisis operations, will inform a revised IFRC Africa strategy for responding to food insecurity in Africa. The regional food crisis coordination appeal is expected to end in late 2018, and it is therefore important to identify how the Africa regional office can ensure efficient strategic oversight, coordination and technical support to ongoing or forthcoming food crisis operations in Africa in 2019 and beyond, while effectively mainstreaming a resilience approach.*

*The present modification seeks to request for an extension of appeal end date to December 2018 to permit regional office proper coordination, review of plans, conduct consultancy for lessons learned review, adequate PMER Support (as most reports are due late December or early 2019). The extension will also help conduct need assessments for Sahel and Southern Africa cluster.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an Emergency Appeal for Regional Coordination of the Food Crisis in Africa in April 2017 to complement and support the country-level emergency operations related to food crises in Africa.

The regional appeal, throughout its first year, has supported 15 emergency operations, including ten Appeals and five DREFs. The latter were/are aiming at meeting the needs of approximately two million people in 14 countries, including five countries of focus: Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia and South-Sudan. As of June 2018, the respective main achievements were as follows:

### Country wise and regional key Main achievements

#### SUMMARY OF MAIN IFRC APPEALS<sup>1</sup>, Response Plans and DREFs

Country	Appeal Budget (CHF)	Coverage (%)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Targeted beneficiaries	Implementation on funding received	Start date	End date
<b>Ethiopia (MDRET016)</b>	6,108,307 - revised-	54%	2,786,072	250,591 - revised-	87%	28 Dec 15	31 Dec 18 -revised-
<b>Kenya (MDRKE039)</b>	29,686,126, - revised-	26%	21,739,066	1,373,294 -revised-	99.78%	23 Nov 16	31 Oct 18 -revised-
<b>Nigeria (MDRNG022)</b>	<b>9,870,473</b> (2017: 4,552,955; 2018: 5,317,518)	74%	2,252,283	300,000	94%	28 Apr 17	1 Dec 18
<b>Somalia (MDRSO005)</b>	15,645,200	58%	6,558,274	352,800	82.39%	25 Mar 16	30 Dec18
<b>South Sudan (MDRSS006)</b>	<b>4,700,037</b>	66%	2,574,890	105,000	118%	8 July 17	31 Dec 18
<b>Mauritania (MDRMR009)</b>	<b>1,329,991</b>	17%	1,105,112	7,644	98%	May 2018	Feb 2019
<b>Regional Food Crisis Africa<sup>2</sup> (MDR6003)</b>	2,010,476	71%	583,725	2,020,936	83.86%	19 Apr 17	31 Dec 18

#### In Countries:

**Ethiopia:** 5,000 goats distributed to 1,000 vulnerable families, 6,229 pregnant and lactating women and children under five received a six-month supply of food in two regions, 8,447 people reached through hygiene promotion and community latrines construction. **Kenya:** In-kind food distribution to 342,000 people, 401,000 people supported through the livestock destocking programme, 252,000 benefitted from emergency cash transfers. **Nigeria:** 5,540 received emergency cash; 107,000 reached through water and sanitation activities; 1.5 million people informed on life-saving techniques through a Red cross dedicated radio program. **Somalia:** 3,400 have access to water through aqua tabs distribution, rehabilitation of berkedes and wells. **South Sudan:** 30,000 people received emergency shelter and households kit, 400 volunteers trained on community-based health and first aid, water and sanitation and psychosocial support, 70 staff and volunteers trained on rapid assessment through mobile phone

#### At regional level:

The regional food crisis coordination team **Established relevant coordination mechanisms**

<sup>1</sup> [Appeal funding figures, updated to publication, do not capture bilateral contributions supporting implementation of the plans – available details in this regard are provided in the country-by-country section.](#)

By chairing weekly Joint Task Force (JTF) meetings until February. These meetings were an opportunity for the IFRC operations teams at country level to share situational analyses and operational updates with the Regional office and teams in Geneva. **Timely and context-specific (surge) support to country operations was also provided** through the diversity of technical profiles represented within the regional coordination team that has ensured highly relevant and timely support to country operation teams, in line with their most urgent context-specific needs and gaps. Targeted capacity-building efforts involving material investments as well as adapted trainings was provided to **Build National Society capacity to respond to (recurring) food crises. A strong focus on resilience and community ownership was maintained** by providing technical guidance to IFRC Country Offices, Country Cluster Support Teams and National Societies on integrating a longer-term community resilience perspective into food crisis operations

The regional office also ensured the **consolidating of reports and using operational data and monitoring information**

In order to reinforce the overall technical expertise and capacity related to food crisis preparedness and response in the Africa region, the regional food crisis coordination team has co-organized regular cross-context learning exercises.

## B. OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE COUNTRIES OF FOCUS

### ETHIOPIA ([MDRET016](#))

**Start Date:** December 2015

**End Date:** December 2018

**Targeted beneficiaries:** 250,591 people

**Total amount:** CHF 6,108,307 - revision 22 March and 16<sup>th</sup> August 2018

#### Implementation rate:

**Number of people reached:** 195,299 (78%)

**Number of people reached per sector:**

- Shelter: 17,710 people reached (not planned but implemented)
- Livelihoods: 110,907 people reached (133.6 %)
- Water, sanitation and Hygiene: 53, 560 people reached (129.8 %)
- Health: 13,122 people reached (96.26 %)

**Funding:** CHF 3,322,235 (54 percent coverage)

**Funding gap:** CHF 2,786,072

**Spending on funding:** 87 percent

#### Implementation progress

Indicator	Target	Progress
<b>Livelihoods, nutrition, food security</b>		
n° of children U5, pregnant and breast-feeding mothers provided with supplementary food- CSB and Oil;	133,975	104,907 <sup>3</sup>
n° households affected provided with livestock through Afar restocking program	1,000	1,000
# of inception workshop conducted	1	1
# of drought learning workshop conducted	2	1
# of mid-term review conducted	1	1
# of final evaluation of the operation conducted	1	0
# CEA training participated	25	30
# of children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers' supplementary rations that receive nutritious food rations	3270	3185
# of post distribution follow ups done	5	3
# of households registered and supported through fodder voucher distribution	2,000	1,000
# of Households assisted with pasture and fodder seeds in 4 woredas	3000	1000
# of livestock supported with animal drugs	8000	5,000
# of households supported with agricultural seeds	2000	0

<sup>3</sup> 3,013 people have been supported by IFRC, the rest have been supported by ERCS' funding and PNS

# of household supported with goats through restocking program	1000	1000
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion</b>		
# of household/ assessments carried out by volunteers and shared for decision-making processes	5	4
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	40,000	8,447
# households benefiting from potable water and safe water	3,700	896
# of water and hygiene assessments conducted in 40 selected kebele	4	3
# of water sources rehabilitated	12	0
# of volunteers trained in PHAST	80	80
# of water storage tanks procured and distributed	24	20
# CBHFA volunteers conduct safe water storage and water treatment promotion through weekly H2H visits	80	80
# CBHFA volunteers on water treatment, safe water storage and other WASH related issues	80	80
# of new water points constructed in 3 woredas	8	0
<b>Health</b>		
n° of children U5 registered with SAM and MAM case	9,500	2,415
n° households that go home with a food parcel;	100	262 <sup>4</sup>
n° of Pregnant Lactating Women registered for supplementary feeding;	8000	6229
Total number of people reached via other assistance - NFIs, Shelter and first aid support		17,710
# of CBHFA TOT conducted	1	0
# of PHAST toolkits procured	40	0
# of identified households sending their SAM U5 children for treatment	28,000	2,145
# of meetings held and health centers rehabilitated	60	24
# target households demonstrating satisfactory knowledge in identifying signs for malnutrition	40,000	7270
# of households reached with health promotion activities	40,000	7270
# of children U5 and PLW screened and registered for supplementary feeding	40,000	7270
# of volunteers trained in mobile data collection	80	18
# of mobile phones for reporting procured	80	80
# of volunteers trained in CBHFA	475	273
# of community follow-ups in 40 kebeles conducted	36	12
# of monthly review meetings held	36	12
# of Post distribution follow up visit conducted	12	4

### **The Operations' highlights during period and upcoming:**

#### The operation

The drought emergency Appeal was launched in January 2016. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society has been carrying out the following integrated interventions: food security, nutrition and livelihoods (malnutrition screening and referrals, distribution of supplementary food, livelihoods protection and reinforcement of coping mechanisms); health and care (reinforcement of existing health facilities, household level health screening, health promotion and disease prevention); and water sanitation and hygiene promotion (improved hygiene promotion, rehabilitation and construction of water points). The current Appeal is aiming at reaching 250,291 people with a budget of CHF 6,108,307. The operation's management team (IFRC and ERCS) and Red Cross Movement partners ensures that discussions and advocacy for linking the emergency response to a long-term resilience engagement in programming with affected communities, is done through the existing movement coordination mechanisms and technical working groups with ERCS in Ethiopia. The operation's team will further focus on community engagement for ownership and to enhance resilience. Considering changing operational context due to ongoing conflict, the capacity of national society is stretched, there might be an extension of the operation to implement all planned activities.

ERCS plans to intensify its support to south Omo, Southern National and Nationalities People (SNNP) due to the current ethnic conflicts in Oromia and Somali regions.

<sup>4</sup> food parcel for 242 households distributed by Swiss Red Cross in Moyale

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

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

The IFRC want to mobilize resources enabling the ERCS to reach more beneficiaries. The needs are only partially met with an appeal coverage of 54

Out of the total budget of CHF 3,304,731 the ERCS received from the Federation, CHF 2,852,082 (86,3%) has been utilized in support of the most drought affected people in the targeted areas.

**Main Challenges:**

The high turnover of staff due to harsh conditions in the implementation area (Bidu woreda, Afar region) has caused disruption at the field level.

Internal conflict in the country poses access constraints in operational areas and has slowed implementation

**Main lessons learned**

Importance of maintaining stronger information sharing and coordination mechanisms within the operational team and between partners and the National Society.

Importance of always involving communities and local leaders throughout projects implementation processes to benefit from their experience and knowledge.

Timeliness of decision-making is key in response. This also requires timely communication with relevant information to all stakeholders.

**KENYA (MDRKE039)**

**Start Date:** 23 November 2016

**End date:** 31 September 2018

**Targeted beneficiaries:** 1,373,294 people

**Total amount:** CHF 29,686,126 (increased from 25,062,572 - revision 23 February and 30<sup>th</sup> August)

**Implementation rate:**

**Number of people reached:** 1,279,917 (93 %)

**Number of people reached per sector:**

- Livelihoods: 861,234
- Water, sanitation and Hygiene: 343,887 people
- Health: 74,796 people

**Funding:** The Kenya drought EPoA is funded multilaterally through the IFRC, bilaterally through PNS and UN agencies, and thirdly, through corporate and individuals' contributions. Although funding through the IFRC emergency appeal stands at 26 percent, total amount of funds raised through the three venues is approximately 65 percent. Below is a break down on amount raised.

- Movement Support - Multilateral CHF 7,861,509
- Bilateral Support CHF 9,990,582
- Corporates and Individuals CHF 1,418,602

**Funding gap:** CHF 21,739,066 (74 %)

**Spending vs funding:** 99,78 %

**Implementation progress**

Indicator	Target	Progress
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<b>Livelihoods, nutrition, food security</b>		
Number of households received cash transfer	60,000	42,042
Number of complaints and feedback documented	N/A	624
Number of feedback and complaint addressed in a timely manner	100%	75%
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion</b>		
Number of people reached through Hygiene promotion activities	225,000	343,887
Number of target communities accessing safe water sources for drinking	225,000	343,887
Number of water supply schemes rehabilitated/equipped.	90	78
Number of hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meet SPHERE standards provided to the target population	N/A	1,624
<b>Health</b>		
Number of people reached with basic nutrition services	263,500	74,796
Number of CHWs sensitized on epidemic preparedness and community level surveillance	N/A	924
Number of nutrition outreaches conducted	N/A	469
Number of people reached through nutrition outreaches	263,500	74, 796 people

### **The Operations' highlights during period and upcoming:**

#### **The operation**

Leveraging the permanent community presence of its more than 100,000 active volunteers, the Kenya Red Cross is providing animal destocking; water, sanitation and hygiene; food distributions; nutrition; and food security support, mainly through cash transfers. The drought emergency Appeal launched in November 2016 is supporting the Kenya Red Cross with its endeavours aiming to reach 1,373,294 people with a current Appeal budget of CHF 29,686,126. With the operations extended to July 2018, the IFRC has been supporting the Kenya Red Cross to work within affected communities and deliver life-saving relief and recovery activities to hard-to-reach populations.

The operation was extended to December end to enable the completion of WASH activities.

#### **Main Challenges:**

Insecurity posed a significant challenge to KRCS operational activities. Incidents of cattle rustling were common in many of the arid and semi-arid counties targeted by the KRCS. Effective engagement of community and the county leadership coupled with information dissemination to communities about Red Cross' mandate was crucial in mitigating many of these risks.

2. Lack of mobile network coverage in some target communities made it difficult to disburse cash. Discussions continue with the mobile phone companies to expand their network coverage.

3. Alternate beneficiaries: Not every community member had their own cell phone (around 40 percent). This means utilizing their personal networks such as relatives, friends and neighbours to receive the mobile cash transfer (alternate beneficiaries) which sometimes caused issues in terms of confidentiality, errors in the process and monitoring, and trust issues with some alternate beneficiaries not transmitting part of the amount. The number of alternates reduced significantly after efforts to ensure every beneficiary had their unique telephone line registered in their name.

#### **Main lessons learned**

1. During the destocking, staggering meat distribution to communities over time helped improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups, including children under five years, the elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as people living with disabilities.

2. The use of mobile phones to collect data continues to ensure real time data and is making it easier to store and retrieve information quickly and effectively. Key factors to success

1. Steering groups, field visits, and preparation of case studies, workshops and reviews ensured actors on the ground learned from one another, sharing innovative ideas.

2. Investing in mainstreaming Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) showed tremendous impact in the operation as it increased trust, enhanced project sustainability and user driven projects as well as improved access, security and early warning systems. More details here.

## NIGERIA ([MDRNG022](#))

**Start Date:** 24 April 2017

**End date:** 1 October 2018

**Targeted beneficiaries:** 300,000 people (50,000 families)

**Budget:** CHF 9,870,473 (2017-2018 budget) *through One International Appeal launched by ICRC*

### Implementation rate:

#### **Number of people reached:**

95,370 in Adamawa state

6,320 in Damaturu state (as at 1<sup>st</sup> week of January (33.9 % of total target beneficiaries)

**Funding:** CHF 7,308,190 (74 %)

**Funding gap:** CHF 2,252,283

**Spending:** 94%

### Implementation progress

Indicator	Target	Progress (cumulative)
<b>Operational Assessments and CEA</b>		
Number of feedbacks from hotlines documented	n.a	381
Number of Radio shows aired	n.a.	8
Number of targeted communities accessing RC services through CEA	84 (Yobe inclusive)	64 (Adamawa only)
<b>Food security and Livelihoods</b>		
Number of Community Resilience Committees formed	50 (Adamawa only)	70 (Adamawa and Yobe)
Number of beneficiaries registered using ODK and Bencards	5,000	4,301
Number of beneficiaries assisted with distribution of HLA 1st instalment (NGN 50,000)	4,500	4,301
No of beneficiaries assisted with cash distribution (Yobe)		1,264
Number of households who received cash transfer	4,500	4,298
Number of beneficiaries selected and registered for pilot phase of vocational technical training	300	150 (Adamawa)
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion</b>		
Number of WASH committees established	63	14
Number of trained NRCS water point rehabilitation mobile teams set up	5	2
Number of existing boreholes rehabilitated with hand pumps	100	15
Number of sites identified for construction of new boreholes	15	10
Number of latrine rehabilitation mobile teams	5	2
Number of volunteers trained on emergency social mobilization and hygiene promotion tools	21	30
<b>Health</b>		
Number of Health facilities, schools and communities mapped for support	11 Health facilities 11 schools	7 Health facilities
Number of volunteers and staff trained on CBHFA	150	120
Number of translated manuals produced	150	160
Number of mobile outreach (PHC) clinics supported	7	7
Number of IEC materials produced and distributed	3,000	500
Number of Health facilities rehabilitated	3	1
Number of volunteers trained in Nutrition activities	150	52

Number of mother groups established	60	30
Number of mosquito nets procured	9,000	9,000
<b>Shelter</b>		
Number of communities with most shelter related vulnerabilities selected	10	15
Number of communities targeted for skills training	15	15
Number of persons trained	120	121
Number of technical trainings conducted for masonry, carpentry, block making	4	4
Number of Press blocking machines procured	6	6
Number of volunteers trained on basic construction	30	30
Number of model houses constructed	30	11
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</b>		
Number of communities with DRR plans developed	n.a	5
Number of National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members trained	n.a	30
Number of relief items procured and prepositioned	n.a	300
<b>National Society Capacity Building</b>		
Number of vehicles purchased to support the operation	3	3

*n.a: non available*

### **The Operations' highlights during period and upcoming:**

#### ***Food security and livelihoods***

- A total number of **1500 vulnerable household** benefited through the agricultural seed support as well s farming implements. The IFRC also managed to register 1500 households who were targeted for unconditional cash transfer in Yobe. However due to lack of funding the planned disbursements did not occur. The operation also sought to support 200 women and youths with vocational skills training however this was not also achieved due to lack of adequate funding.

#### ***Health and Care***

- The operation managed to rehabilitate a total number of 8 health facilities in both Yobe and Yola. About 40 volunteers were trained on CBHFA and epidemic control. The operation also established 20 mother groups and provided them with education on nutrition and livelihood skills. Visibility material for 500 volunteers was also procured.

#### ***Water, Sanitation and Hygiene***

- A total number of 15 WASH committees were set up and trained on preventive maintenance of the water points. The committees were also supported with tools. 10 Mobile rehabilitation committees were also set up and trained. About 36 water points were rehabilitated and 9000 people were reached through social mobilization exercises.

#### ***Disaster Risk Reduction***

- Community based Disaster Risk Reduction training was conducted in Adamawa and 120 participants were trained. Four 40 fit containers each having a capacity of 65 cubic meters were procured and deployed to the states (2 in Yobe and 2 in Yola). A total number of 100 emergency response kits were procured.

#### ***National Society Capacity building***

- Contingency planning workshop was conducted, and all branches participated in the process and a plan was developed which will be cascaded to other branches in 2019.

#### ***Logistics***

- Cleared of two 20FT and two 40FT containers from Lagos
- Delivered 10,000 nets + 4,000 buckets to Damaturu and refunded of 6,000 buckets to ICRC.
- Delivery of DM non-food items (NFIs) for 300 families to Damaturu and Yola operations office

- Provision of adequate fleet VRP and maintenance of the fleet for operational use; two 40FT containers to be purchased for Yobe operations for storage in the coming weeks so as to increase capacity by 120cbm
- 03 vehicles purchased for the NS
- 4 x 40 feet containers for the NS for storage

#### **Information Technology/ Management**

- Installation of LAN, Acquisition of computers for NRCS HQ and branches.
- Procurement of Two heavy duty printers were procured for the NS and set up.
- Network optimization for the NS and provision of internet for HQ
- Training of IT staff on basic IT skills

The Operation update covering achievements from 24 April 2017 to 31 December 2018 has been submitted for review at the Africa Regional office (ARO).

#### **Main Challenges:**

- Limited funding has hindered the full implementation of planned activities in all the sectors of the operation
- Security risks remain high and operations also had to be halted early October for security reasons.

#### **The operation**

This Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) have been revised based on operational realities and needs, as advised by the assessments carried out in the target States of Yola and Yobe. It is important at this point to take stock of implementation thus far and align it to the results of the assessments, considering appropriate human, financial and material capacity and needs. The 2018 EPoA is a continuation of the 2017 EPoA, given the needs and the context are almost the same. As such this EPoA proposes the following changes to the operation:

- The reduction of operational areas from 3 states, (Borno, Yobe and Yola) to focus only on 2 states which are Yobe and Yola.
- Reduction of the targeted population from 360,000 Individuals to 300,000 individuals i.e. (140,000 in Yobe and 160,000 in Yola)
- Some Activities have been cancelled based on the time frame of the operation as well as actual priorities on the ground
- An extension of the operational timeframe by additional 2 months from the planned end date of October 2018 to December 2018 so as to give time for finalization of activities.

### **SOMALIA ([MDRSO005](#))**

**Start Date:** March 2016

**End date:** December 2018

**Targeted beneficiaries:** 352,800

**Total amount:** CHF 15,645,200

#### ***Number of people reached***

##### ***Number of people reached per sector:***

- *Shelter:* 36,000 beneficiaries reached (100 % on target)
- *Livelihoods:* A total of 2,370 households have been reached so far This translates to approximately 14,220 beneficiaries.
- *Water, sanitation and Hygiene:* 95,922 beneficiaries reached so far (77 % on target)
- *Health and nutrition:* 299,262 people (over 100 % on target)

**Funding:** CHF 9,086,926.32 (hard pledges)

**Funding gap:** CHF 6.558,274

**Spending vs funding:** 82.39%

## Implementation progress

Indicator	Target	Progress
<b>Food security and livelihoods</b>		
Number of households received cash transfer	2,370	2,370
Number of complaints and feedback documented	N/A	96
Number of households to receive cash for ploughing assistance	3,800	Beneficiaries have been identified. Tendering in process.
Number of feedback and complaint addressed in a timely manner	100%	100%
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion</b>		
Number of people reached through Hygiene promotion activities	40,000	21,000
Number of water supply schemes rehabilitated/equipped.	95	37
Number of hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meet SPHERE standards provided to the target population	N/A	30,600
Number of latrines constructed in IDP sites	400	257
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>		
Number of people treated with minor illnesses at community level	146,000	188,760
Number of children U5 screened for malnutrition	N/A	77,261
Number of malnourished children who received therapeutic feeding via OTP services	N/A	2,204
Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving supplementary feeding	N/A	31,037
<b>Shelter and settlements</b>		
Number of households reached with shelter NFIs	6,000	6,000

## The Operations' highlights:

- **Appeal revision:** The Appeal revision is ongoing. The appeal is being extended for an additional six months (from July to December 2018) since large parts of the country remain affected by the threat of disease outbreaks and ongoing internal displacement driven by drought and conflict. The operations team will continue to monitor the situation, particularly during April 2018 when the rain is next expected, in order to adjust the operation if necessary. This revised emergency appeal includes the possibility of recovery programmes during 2018 should rainfall be sufficient to allow for livelihoods to recover. However, the overall planning assumption is that there will be a need for large-scale emergency assistance throughout 2018 following four seasons of consecutive drought which has eroded coping capacity, as well as the likelihood of large scale population movement.

## Main Challenges:

- The changeover in Government administration in Somaliland has impacted on the speed at which SRCS is able to obtain customs clearance and tax exemption for cargo clearing and transport of relief items into Puntland. As noted previously, the change-over in administration means the SRCS has to develop new relationships with the incoming Government. IFRC Hargeisa is currently in negotiation with WFP regarding the re-shipment of cargo in Berbera to Bosasso in Puntland
- A key development in January was the military confrontation between Somaliland and Puntland in the disputed territories in Sool and Sanaag which both Governments claim. This confrontation was prompted by the stated intention of the President of FRG in Mogadishu to visit territory in Sool accompanied by representatives of the Puntland administration. Military forces of Somaliland attacked and took control of territory previously controlled by Puntland. The Somaliland administration immediately began to reinforce its control of the area and at other points along the line of control (Sool and Sannag.) On the 13<sup>th</sup> of January the Government of Puntland declared war on Somaliland. In response the Government of Somaliland stated that it has no intention of attacking Puntland, but will defend its territory which it defines as up the point of the colonially established border. The initial military operation has caused displacement of civilians within Sool. To date there have been ongoing

low-level exchanges of artillery and gun fire between the opposing armies. As a result of this, the planned distribution of WASH/NFIs has been put on hold pending an assessment of the situation.

- Generally, security in Somaliland is not a significant concern at the moment, despite the tension in the east with Puntland. There has been an upsurge in gang related violence, robberies etc in some urban areas, particularly Hargeisa, Borama and Berbera and a resulting police crackdown and some high-profile jail sentences handed out by the courts. IFRC delegates have been reminded to remain vigilant and also restrict their movements in town to a minimum.

### **Movement Coordination update:**

- SRCS and German Red Cross carried out a joint assessment of the situation in Lughaya district (19-26 January), Awdal in response to mounting concerns expressed by the local administration about the severity of the drought. At the time of writing the assessment data and recommendations are being compiled. IFRC is discussing the possibility of supporting SRCS action in response to this, under the current appeal

### **The operation**

The IFRC is supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in assisting up to 502,800 people with a current budget of CHF15,645,200. SRCS has reached approximately 280,000 people through various interventions including health and nutrition, water and sanitation, food security and livelihoods as well as shelter and settlements, to date. The operation is planned to end in December 2018.

SRCS is a key institution in the country and one of the most important provider of health care in Somaliland and Puntland, through its extensive network of static and mobile clinics. These clinics have been instrumental in this complex crisis response, providing Immunization, Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme, Maternal Child Health Nutrition, Reproductive Health Services and Health Education. All Movement partners in country are working closely to ensure the coordinated and coherent implementation of the overall operation. Key factors to success

1. Live, local monitoring of the evolution of the cholera/acute watery diarrhoea outbreak through trained volunteers. The data, collected through mobile devices, was fed into dashboards that could be shared globally for strategic decision making.
2. The establishment of a hotline to collect feedback and complaints from communities.

### **Main lessons learned**

1. The cash transfer modality has proved to be a cost effective and efficient approach to help tackle food insecurity. Most importantly, it gives communities the choice and autonomy to respond to their own needs. Community members who have benefitted from the cash transfer activities receive the money instantly on their mobile phones.
2. The success of the cash for ploughing modality was dependent on the availability of rain. Ploughing had been planned to take place during the rainy season from October to December 2017. However, the rains failed, and this had to be pushed to the next rainy season from March to May 2018. Activities that rely on rain, such as ploughing, need to be regularly monitored as well as flexible and responsive to local weather forecasts.
3. Water, sanitation and hygiene activities require extensive community engagement, sensitization and ownership to ensure the successful implementation. There is also a need for longer-term strategies to sustain good hygiene practices, maintenance of water points and latrines once the project ends. Although the distribution of water purification tablets has contributed to a significant drop in water-borne illnesses in the target communities this is not a long-term solution. (this is as per the monthly morbidity data submitted by the various clinics supported by the SRCS). It is important to note that the success of engaging communities in hygiene promotion has been contingent on sourcing volunteers who belong to the community and appropriate clan.
4. Setting up oral rehydration points manned by trained volunteers was a critical component to curbing the cholera outbreak. As part of eliminating the burden in health facilities, volunteers in hot spot areas became the first point of contact for potential cases. Acute cases were referred to the treatment centres and ERUs for health professionals to provide antibiotics and IVs. For mild and moderate cases, volunteers ran rehydration points where they provided oral rehydration salts, zinc and soap so they could recover.

### **Main challenges**

1. The changeover in Government administration in Somaliland late last year impacted the speed at which the Red Crescent was able to obtain customs clearance and tax exemption for cargo clearing and

transport of relief items into Puntland. This required time to establish and nurture new relationships with the incoming Government officials.

2. Conflict between Somaliland and Puntland in areas such as Sool and Sanaag impacted operations. Staff movement in the affected regions remains minimal.

3. Due to SRCS financial management capacity constraints, delays in the transfer of funds to the operation office have impacted on the rate of implementation.

## SOUTH SUDAN ([MDRSS006](#))

**Start Date:** 08 July 2017

**End date:** 31 December 2018

**Targeted beneficiaries:** 47,085 Households (282,510 people)

**Budget:** CHF 4,700,037

(CHF 1,115,991 in 2017 & CHF 3,584,046 in 2018). Funds for the operation are contributed per the IFRC/ICRC "Funding Modality Agreement in situations of 'One International Appeal' and other situations where one Party provides funding to the other Party"

### Implementation:

**Number of people reached:** 30,000 people (5,000 households)

**Number of people reached per sector:**

- Shelter: 70,000 people out of 105,000 target [66% reached]
- Livelihoods: 10,000 people out of 30,000 target (33% reached)
- Water, sanitation and Hygiene: 70,000 people of 114,510 (61 %reached)
- Health: 9,000 people out of 19,200 target (47 % reached)
- PSS: 700 people out of 4,000 target (17% percent reached)

**Funding:** CHF 2,125,146,66

**Funding gap:** CHF 2,574,889

**Spending vs funding:** 118%

### Implementation progress

Indicator	Target	Progress (cumulative)
<b>Sector 1: Shelter</b>		
<i>Support 105,000 beneficiaries with access to essential household supplies to offset the immediate effects of displacement due to natural hazard</i>	105,000	70,000
<b>Sector 2: WASH</b>		
<i>Conduct hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions for 59,670 people using hygiene promotion/PHAST methodologies</i>	59,670	19740
<i>Rehabilitate 60 boreholes in target communities to support 30,000 beneficiaries with access to safe water</i>	30,000	8000
<i>Construct 15 boreholes within target communities to support 7,470 beneficiaries with access to safe water</i>	7,470	3875
<i>Support communal latrine construction using locally sourced materials to give 17,280 beneficiaries access to safe sanitation</i>	17,280	9780
<b>Sector 3: Livelihoods</b>		
<i>Support 5,000 vulnerable mothers with access to basic agricultural inputs and vegetable seeds to support better nutrition for children &lt;5</i>	5,000	2459
<b>Sector 4: Health</b>		
<i>Provide basic health promotion to 19,200 beneficiaries within target communities using the BHI methodology</i>	19,200	3,000
<b>Sector 5: Psychosocial Support</b>		
<i>Provide basic psychosocial support to 4,000 persons affected by natural disaster</i>	4,000	700

## **The Operations' highlights during period and upcoming:**

A detailed operations update for Mauritania is to be submitted by October end 2018

### **Movement Coordination update:**

- There are ongoing discussions with the ICRC and we acknowledge a good support from all the movement partners

The operation

Since the onset of the conflict in 2013 and subsequent development into a complex emergency in the years since, an unprecedented number of people are in need of food; health care; water and sanitation; and protection. Recurrent and cyclical floods and droughts has put a major strain on communities and caused an extreme disruption to livelihoods and income opportunities.

In coordination, IFRC and ICRC have come together to support the South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) in responding to the critical needs of communities impacted by conflict and disaster. The Response Plan launched in July 2017 with a current budget of CHF 4,163,171 prioritizes the provision of essential household items, livelihood and agricultural opportunities, water and sanitation, health and psychosocial support for 282,000 people. Key factors to success

1. Strong willingness by the national society to implement the Response plan
2. Strong coordination with Movement partners through the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC)
3. Tapping into the surge capacity of the regional office and PNSs

Main lessons learned

1. Operationalize a multi-year exit strategy that builds the emergency response capacities of SSRC through implementation of the Response Plan while ensuring immediate humanitarian needs are addressed. In line with the National Society Development (NSD) Framework, the Response Plan should adopt a 'learning-by-doing' approach. Once agreed upon milestones for institutional development are reached, the IFRC will scale back to hand-over the full management of the response to the National Society. The Response Plan will function as a capacity-building project that also ensures immediate humanitarian needs are met.
2. Enhance operational coordination between SSRC, IFRC, and ICRC through the establishment of a high-level coordination body. Such a platform should harness the power of the Movement to provide the necessary direct operations support to SSRC, as requested by the National Society, to ensure the achievement of the goals of the RP in 2018. At the same time, the platform will ensure strong and consistent coordination between SSRC, IFRC, and ICRC to guarantee the operation is responsive to needs and delivered complementarily to ongoing Movement activities. Finally, it should support the articulation of strategic concerns regarding the oversight and/or management of the response to ensure a coordinated and inclusive rectification of any issues.
3. Engrain more flexibility into the Response Plan through the adoption of crisis modifiers. To better position the National Society as a lead-agency in disaster management, the Response Plan should be used as a platform for rapid response to sudden onset natural hazards and critical health emergencies - ensuring complementarity with ongoing responses by other Movement actors and strictly avoiding duplication or encroachment into conflict areas. By including a crisis modifier component within the Plan of Action, SSRC will be better positioned to rapidly respond and guarantee the efficacy and impact of the Response Plan's interventions in 2018.

### **Challenges**

1. Logistics – rain from July to November made overland transportation routes impossible to bypass. Flying supplies to hard-to-reach areas was the only possibility.
2. For the second year in a row in 2017, South Sudan was ranked as the most dangerous context for humanitarian workers in the world, having reported the highest frequency of attacks on aid staffers. The operations had to be adaptable to the changing security environment in the areas of implementation. This posed challenges to planning.
3. The SSRC is a young national society that is still working on enhancing its capacity, systems and infrastructure.

## Mauritania ([MDRMR009](#))

**Start Date:** 24 May 2018

**End date:** 24 Feb 2019

**Targeted beneficiaries:** 7,644 people

**Total amount:** CHF 1,332,866

### Operations' Highlights:

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total 1,329,991 million Swiss francs, representing a reduction by 361,215 CHF over the initial budget of 1,693,785 million Swiss francs. This reduction reflects the new operational strategy of the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) following the geographic repositioning and implementation constraints. The revised Emergency Appeal focuses on Livelihoods and Health activities, with no significant change in the response sectors in relation to the initial plan of action. However, this revision results in a reduction of the total number of beneficiaries from 17,400 people or 2,900 households to 7,644 people or 1,274 households due to the focus of the operation on a single geographical intervention area (instead of two areas initially planned). In addition, the revised Emergency Appeal puts more emphasis on capacity building for the National Society, by incorporating activities that will enable the MRC to be better prepared for future lean seasons. Lastly, this revision makes it possible to increase the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) support, by strengthening the field team. This revision is not requesting time extension; the operation is still expected to end on 24 February 2019.

### Timelines:

**February 2018:** Following the very poor agro-pastoral season 2017-2018, arising from a severe drought, a joint MRC and IFRC assessment is undertaken in three departments in the south-central part of the country which shows an alarming impact on households' food and economic security.

**12 March 2018:** According to the 2018 Harmonized Framework, 350,600 people are in severe food insecurity (Phase 3,4) and the figures could reach up to 538,446 people for the projected period of June to August 2018 (14 percent of the population).

**24 May 2018:** IFRC issues Emergency Appeal for 1.7m Swiss francs (including a DREF allocation of 224,879 Swiss francs) for 17,400 people for a period of 9 months.

**June 2018:** In coordination with IFRC, MRC is preparing the emergency relief activities in the commune of Magta Lahjar.

**21 June 2018:** Publication of Ops Update n°1, detailing the operation's successes and challenges.

**July 2018:** First cash distribution.

**August 2018:** Second cash distribution and preparation of Livelihoods activities.

### Progress to date:

1) Last distribution of cash started on Oct 9th. This distribution was delayed due to financial issues with the CCST, Yet the cash activities is one of the successes of the operation.

2) The complementary flour is being currently distributed. This distribution has been delayed for many operational and procedural reasons. It is still relevant considering the chronic malnutrition of Mauritania but it has been distributed very late and lessons will be learnt from this experience

3) Preparation of livelihoods activities. Clear SoPs are available pending ongoing targeting finalization. In parallel, work is ongoing on the procurement process, which is quite heavy. We anticipate to be a bit late with these activities but we are confident we will implement it within the timeframe of the appeal

4) Participation of the MRC Field Coordinator to CEA training in Dakar. This is very valuable as the NS is not using CEA.

5) The SG of Mauritania RC participated to ADMAG and CEDEAO meetings.

It is important to note that CEA trainings, ADMAG and CEDEAO are paid by the appeal

## 5. Coordination and partnerships

In light of its vulnerability to food insecurity, Mauritania is amongst the priority countries for assistance on food, livelihoods and basic needs (Area of Focus 3) within IFRC Sahel Cluster annual programming. The rapid assessment conducted in February 2018 aimed at assessing the situation but also falling within the framework of the Food Security and Livelihoods Capacity Building Programme promoted and facilitated by the British Red Cross and the Livelihoods Resource Centre. In April 2018, IFRC undertook a mission to Mauritania to support MRC in the finalisation of this plan of action. During the mission and in collaboration with MRC, several meetings were held with the humanitarian actors involved in the response to harmonise and coordinate the MRC-IFRC response. In addition, the French Red Cross (FRC) is implementing a nutrition (care) programme in the Region of Gorgol, including the Department of Monguel since 2011, through which capacity building actions have been developed. The ICRC does not have a presence in the aforementioned areas of the evaluation but has participated in the strengthening of the National Society in the area of food security (EcoSec).

Given the alarming situation in the country, humanitarian actors maintain regular coordination bodies. Humanitarian actors, through the Food Security Working Group (led by the WFP) have proposed an "Integrated Response Plan to Food Security & Nutrition Partners following the consequences of the drought during the agro-pastoral campaign 2017-2018" (PRISAN). MRC has regularly participated in the Food Security Working Group and this plan of action is part of the PRISAN strategy and approach to the Mauritanian crisis.

In the intervention area of this Appeal, MRC will coordinate with the following actors involved in the response: Save the Children, FAO, CFS, ACF, WFP, Oxfam, Terre des Hommes.

## 6. Summary of the current response

Since the beginning of the operation, MRC has made progress on the planned livelihoods and health activities.

AoF Activities completed    Activities ongoing    Activities planned

### Livelihoods

- Training of 35 volunteers on the full cycle of the cash approach (targeting, distribution, PDM).
- Establishment of the accountability mechanism.
- Targeting of cash beneficiaries in 31 villages following the HEA methodology. The data were collected and analysed using the Kobo tool.
- Baseline survey.
- Selection and preparation of the cash transfer mechanism.
- First distribution of cash to 674 beneficiaries.
- PDM survey.
- Second distribution of cash.
- Preparation of livelihood support activities (support to cooperatives and distribution of small ruminant).
- Targeting of cooperatives.
- Training of 19 volunteers on the Livelihood component implementation.
- Third distribution of cash.
- Agricultural input procurement process.
- Small ruminants and livestock feed procurement process.
- Targeting of the beneficiaries of the distribution of small ruminants.
- Technical training on animal husbandry.
- Distribution of small ruminants and livestock feed to 400 households.
- Support to 40 cooperatives (distribution of agricultural inputs and training sessions).
- Training of 35 volunteers on nutrition and screening activities.
- Finalisation of the contract with the complementary flour supplier for the first distribution.
- First distribution of complementary flour.

### Health

- Screening of all children aged 6-23 months and PLW among the cash beneficiary households.
- Nutrition survey.
- Establishment of a database of complementary flour beneficiaries (220 children aged 6-23 months and 355 PLW).
- Preparation of the warehouse to store the complementary flour for the first distribution.
- Awareness-raising on good health and nutrition practices.

Logistical and operational challenges have delayed the implementation of activities in relation to the initial action plan:

- Nouakchott is in the yellow zone and Magta Lahjar in the orange zone. Therefore, significant work has been devoted from the start to setting up stringent safety and security rules.
- At the beginning of the operation, MRC teams worked on the ground using a single vehicle, which has delayed implementation. Since then, two IFRC vehicles have been deployed to back them up.
- Targeting was done using the HEA methodology and the Kobo tool. Both approaches are new to MRC. Furthermore, a number of recruited volunteers had not been previously deployed. In these circumstances, several mistakes were made, and targeting had to be

consolidated in order to ensure a strong and reliable database. These mistakes are being compiled in a lessons learned document. • In light of the operation's mode of implementation (direct implementation), a consistent workload inevitably falls on IFRC members (Operations Manager and RDRT) deployed to the operation. This disrupts the management and support activities IFRC should normally implement in the context of an emergency appeal. To address this problem, this revised appeal plans to strengthen the team.

## 7. Resource mobilization

The appeal presently has coverage of 1,029,178 CHF. Apart from the internal funding mechanisms, the contributions are as follows:

Partner	Amount (CHF)
Japan RC	55,900
Swedish RC	338,929.00
British RC	197,270.00
Danish RC	77,365.75
Canadian RC	53,051.95
Monaco RC	17,456.00
Hong Kong Red Cross	25,384.74

The main gaps are to be found in the support to livelihoods, MRC's capacity-building and the development of a long-term resilience plan. These activities are essential to prepare the communities and MRC for the coming lean season and in order to go beyond pure emergency activities. This is even more important in light of the bad rainy season, raising fears of an even more difficult lean season in 2019.

### Regional Coordination Food Crisis Appeal Support

#### Regional coordination Food Crisis in Africa ([MDR60003](#))

**Start Date:** 19 April 2017

**End date:** 31 December 2018

**Total amount:** CHF 2,010,476



**Funding:** CHF 1,426,750.95

**Funding gap:** CHF 583,725

**Implementation:** 83,86%

### Operations update for the regional coordination appeal

In late 2016 and early 2017, the African continent faced an unprecedented food crisis with severe food insecurity reported in countries such as South Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia. Learning from its past experiences, mainly the food crisis of 2011, IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal for Regional Coordination of the Food Crisis in Africa in April 2017. This Regional Appeal enables IFRC to complement and support the country-level emergency operations related to food crises in Sub-Saharan Africa, mainly those Emergency Appeals and DREF-funded operations focusing on drought and food insecurity. The Regional Appeal was revised in December considering adjusted geographic scope and evolving humanitarian needs in Africa, as well as the human resource requirements of the regional coordination team. The Regional Appeal has been generously supported financially by the Australian Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross, the Red Cross of Monaco, the Swedish Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Government of Canada, the Netherlands Government and the Ramboll Group A/S. To this date a funding gap of CHF 583,725 remains.

#### Main Highlights:

- The regional appeal aims at ensuring that the response to the food crises in Africa is effectively managed and coordinated beyond the country level, focusing on five key objectives:
  - Provide strategic oversight, enhanced leadership at the regional level and ensure support to operations

- Promote approaches which increase households and community resilience and build sustainable solutions to food insecurity.
- Facilitate and encourage regional learning and peer-to-peer support.
- Support the collection, consolidation and effective use of monitoring and data and information.
- Strengthen and scale up community engagement and accountability approaches and activities.

**Among Supporting activities this reporting period:**

- Secondary **data analysis products** were developed for [South Sudan](#) and [Somalia](#)
- [Food security dashboard](#) has been updated with latest sitreps and communication materials
- An Information Management **mission to Nigeria** was conducted in February 2018 in order **to support IFRC and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) to integrate Information Management in the Nigeria Complex Crisis in the North-East operation 2018**. The mission focused on delivering an information management workshop for staff, taking participants through the basics of information management, its process, and role and responsibilities. The workshop also helped in identifying key elements of an information management strategy for the operation. In addition, a filing system was set up for the operation to strengthen information sharing and collaboration.
- An Information Management **mission to Hargeisa**, Somaliland was conducted in March 2018 **to support mapping of Movement partner activities, and to strengthen dashboard and data analysis approaches**.
- Together with IM colleagues from Geneva, various Information Management capacity building activities were organized in the IFRC Regional Office, including **data literacy and data visualization trainings**. In addition, **a two-day data skills workshop** was organized on 7-8 March with colleagues from OCHA's Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) platform in Nairobi. The workshop is aimed at data leads and champions from humanitarian organizations working on humanitarian action in East and Southern Africa, and had as main objective to strengthen knowledge on data and sharing. Participants from 20 (international) organizations participated, including IFRC colleagues from the Regional Office and Burundi Red Cross. More information can be found on [Twitter](#) as well as this blog post "[Know your data, be a champion](#)".
- A **Sahel Food Security DREF Review**, commissioned by the Geneva DREF team and the Africa Region Office, was conducted in Sahel from 16 February to 8 March, 2018. The review mission ran from 16 to 24 February in Senegal, 25 February to 3 March in Chad and 4 to 8 March in Nairobi. The report were submitted on 22 March. The DREF review team was mandated to evaluate mainly two of the five DREF operations carried out following the following objectives: Assess the effectiveness, impact and achievements of operations in Senegal and Chad, in relation to the objectives and results set by the action plan; Determine the main challenges and successes in launching and implementing DREF operations, including operational and support aspects (finance, HR, logistics; Establish lessons learned based on the challenges and successes of the operations, in order to formulate recommendations for future DREF operations, Emergency Appeals (EA) or other relevant programmes of African National Societies in general, and those of the National Societies concerned in particular; Evaluate the relevance of the "DREF" tool for prolonged crises and propose improvements and adjustments to this tool. The analysis and recommendations of the report submitted took into account the findings of the lessons' learned workshop that was held in Dakar last December.
- A **guidance note with practical tips on Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)** was developed for African National Societies that are interested in designing and implementing PDMs with a strong focus on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). It is based on the lessons learned from the PDM that took place in Aweil East, South Sudan, in February 2018 where a PDM process was undertaken. In Aweil East, 21 branch volunteers in Aweil were first trained on communication skills and on mobile data collection (Kobo Toolbox). These volunteers then conducted surveys with 334 households to assess the communities' satisfaction, for example with the selection process and the quality of the items. The results from this PDM will be used to adjust and improve the South Sudan emergency operation in 2018. A guidance note, including the complete PDM questionnaire was produced.
- Together with the Kenya Red Cross (KRCS), an IFRC delegation visited KRCS projects in Kilifi county and Tana River county to create a **video about the impact of mainstreaming CEA** on Kenyan communities and on KRCS field staff/volunteers. The IFRC team interviewed drought-affected communities who have participated in KRCS' interventions, for example the cash transfer program

and the livestock destocking activities. The video will support the launch of the new research report on Accountability to Communities by CDA Collaborative Learning Projects, which can be found [here](#).

- Following a three-day CEA training in Burao, Somaliland, in January 2018, a **systematic checklist with minimum CEA actions** was developed with the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) You can find the [checklist](#) in annex. Although it was developed as guidance for the SRCS branches in Somaliland, it could be useful for other National Societies to adapt this checklist to their specific context and to use it to strengthen CEA.
- In close cooperation with the Canadian Red Cross, the Ethiopian Red Cross (ERCS) was supported with their efforts to strengthen CEA in their drought operations. A **two-day CEA workshop** with ERCS and CRC was organized in March 2018 to design and prepare their after Action Review in Wolayta. A similar two-day workshop is planned for April 2018 to discuss the results from this review and to develop a joint action plan with ERCS, IFRC and CRC on how to scale up CEA activities and approaches within ERCS' emergency operations.
- A **Brown Bag session on Common Mistakes in CEA** was held in the Nairobi Regional office on the 19 March. Around 35 people attended the session to discuss five key CEA mistakes many humanitarian organizations make, informed by community consultations in countries such as Somalia and South Sudan.
- The IFRC Africa CEA team is co-organizing an **inter-agency Communication and Community Engagement conference** with UN OCHA and UNICEF. The event will take place in Nairobi, Kenya, from May 29<sup>th</sup> to May 31<sup>st</sup> 2018. The conference will focus on key learning in relation to mainstreaming CEA and examples of where agencies have worked successfully together. IFRC will be supporting National Societies to attend the conference.
- Between 26 January and 24 February, a mission was conducted in Nigeria to review the **Cash Transfer Programme** implemented in Adamawa and Yobe to improve effectiveness of future CTP activities.
- Several **videos, photos and stories covering the South Sudan activities** of the Government of Japan project and the health programme with Canadian Red Cross were developed. These were capitalized on internationally recognized days such as World Water Day, World Women's Day and World Health Day. During the mission in South Sudan, the SSRC communications unit was supported in **enhancing their skills** in photography and videography in the field.
- An **Instagram takeover** with the Kenya Red Cross through the IFRC's global account, showcasing the drought response was coordinated. Several stories were since drafted that are being used on the global IFRC website, social channels and reporting.
- ICRC and the Nigerian Red Cross were coordinated to **develop a "[one Red Cross](#)" response animation**. It is hoped that similar animations can be used for country operations and the regional food crisis appeal.
- A regional **content plan and infrastructure** was set up to improve coordination and strategic digital communication with National Societies and across the Red Cross movement. This is updated weekly and shared across Africa Red Cross networks.
- More than **83 tools** have been developed for the food crisis since September 2017.
- 41,000 **mentions** linked to Red Cross and Food Crisis from January 2017 to December 2018. 1.6 million people reached through **social media platforms** on food crisis related content from September 2017 to March 2018.

#### **Special highlights for country operations supported:**

- A [revision of the Appeal](#) for the Ethiopia Drought (MDRET016) was published on 22 March 2018 to reconsider the drought operation areas of intervention, downward the operational budget (CHF 6,108,307 reduced from previous CHH 13,686,55) and adjust the number of people to be reached (from 318,325 people to 250,591 people) as well as rationalize the regions' targeted by the operation. As such, the Appeal has been simplified to focus on the smaller geographic area of Kuri woreda of zone 1 Afar, Babile woreda of Fafan zone Somali, Babile woreda of East Harerghe zone, Oromia and Hamer Woreda of South Omo zone, South Nation, Nationality and People region (SNNPR) where few agencies are operating; to focus on a more specific set of integrated food security and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, hygiene, and livelihoods interventions based on ERCS capacity, and on a budget that better reflects the funding environment.

- A [revision of the Appeal](#) for the Kenya Drought was published on 23 February to support 1,373,294 people (an increase from 1,033,300 people), affected by drought with an increased budget of CHF 29,686,126: The key areas of focus will be: *Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security*. The revised appeal also extends the implementation timeframe to 31 July, 2018.
- The [final report for the first phase](#) of the South Sudan response Plan for the South Sudan Complex Emergency, covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017, was published on 6 April.

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

- **IFRC Africa Region** : Knut Kaspersen, Food Crisis Coordinator; phone: +254 731 067 394; email: [knut.kaspersen@ifrc.org](mailto:knut.kaspersen@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Africa Region**: Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR Unit; phone: +254 202 835 000; email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva**: Ruben Romero, Acting Lead Response & Recovery, DCPRR; phone: +41 79 703 8807; email: [ruben.romero@ifrc.org](mailto:ruben.romero@ifrc.org)

**For In-Kind Resource Donations and Mobilization Table Support:**

- **IFRC Africa Region Logistics Unit**: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Regional Logistics Unit; phone: +254 733 888 022; fax: +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

- **IFRC Africa Region**: Kentaro Nagazumi, Partnerships and Resource Development Coordinator, Nairobi; phone: +254 714 026 299; email: [kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org](mailto:kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org)

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

- **IFRC Africa Region**: Francis Salako, PMER Delegate Food Crisis; phone: +254 780 771 136; email: [francis.salako@ifrc.org](mailto:francis.salako@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

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

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



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



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



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

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