

IFRC Situation Report: Regional Food Crisis in Africa – 10 September 2017



Nigeria Red Cross Society's community volunteers building a model house with bricks and materials provided by the Operation in Gombi, Adamawa State. Fifteen communities will receive two model houses each with technical skills developed to construct such houses. Many more houses will be built in the next phase of the Operation in 2018. Source: IFRC

Africa Food Crisis situation analysis

Somalia, Nigeria, South-Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia, continue to be areas of focus. The [Food assistance outlook brief](#) (Fewsnet), published August 11, maintains these countries under general phases of *Crisis*, *Emergency* and even *risk of Famine* periods for South Sudan and Nigeria, likely to occur in 2017 and first months of 2018. According to UNOCHA's [Horn of Africa drought update snapshot](#), published on August 10, The number of severely food insecure people in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia has increased to 14.3 million; Across the horn of Africa region, over 100,000 people have been diagnosed with acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera; 5.4 million children are projected to be acutely malnourished this year. Drought and conflict have now displaced 3.7 million people in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya: 2.3 million of whom are internally displaced persons (IDPs), and 1.4 million refugees.

On September 7th, the United Nations with humanitarian partners, in a [Press release](#), announced that they are upscaling their response and funding Appeal **for Kenya** to meet increasing urgent and lifesaving needs and sensitize about deteriorating conditions. Since March 2017, the food insecurity and malnutrition crisis has escalated due to recurrent drought. Water shortages and disease outbreaks

have exacerbated the impact on those already facing hunger and malnutrition, and livelihoods have been further compromised by an infestation of Fall Army Worm. This complex emergency setting for Kenya is not unknown from other countries in the region. The [latest statement](#) from UNOCHA regarding threat of famine in **Somalia** is also alarming and advocating that while the latest [FAO-managed FSNAU assessments](#) show a decrease of the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance from 6.7 million to 6.2 million people, the threat of localized famine countered by scaled-up humanitarian response is as relevant today as it was in the first months of this crisis.

The African armyworm (reported infestations in Ethiopia and Uganda in June) and the Fall armyworm (FAW), which continued damaging maize and other crops in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in Sahel West Africa in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali, and Niger during July, are also contributing factors to the food crisis. The latest forecast found on the [Armyworm network](#), issued on September 5th, mentions that FAW will continue attacking late-planted and/or irrigated crops in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Cameroon, Central African Republic and may appear in Sudan and Eritrea. In the southern Africa outbreak region, FAW will likely attack irrigated crops. Any outbreaks are to be monitored closely.

The 47th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GAHCOF) was held from 21 to 2 August in Zanzibar and the experts have come up with a consensus on the climate outlook for the coming three months of October through December. According to the GAHCOF's Statement issued after the forum, Somalia, parts of Kenya (excluding the north), northern parts of Tanzania, most of South Sudan, and southern parts of Sudan are expected to receive near normal to below normal rainfall. If the prediction turns out to be normal/near normal, there should be improved water, pasture and crop growing opportunities for these areas. National meteorological departments in each country will update the forecast monthly to provide more guidance to communities. The south and south-eastern parts of Kenya, southern parts of South Sudan, and most of Tanzania are expected to receive above normal rainfall. This may be good news for farming activities but may also come with increased flooding, destruction of infrastructure, and disease outbreaks. Djibouti, most of Sudan, and northern parts of Kenya are normally dry from October to December.

In **Sahel countries**, five DREFS have been approved. The operations have been launched for [Senegal](#) (MDRSN015), [Chad](#) (MDRDT015) and [Mauritania](#) (MDRMR008), [Burkina Faso](#) (MDRBF014) and [Niger](#) (MDRNE019) for a cumulative amount of CHF 1,097,684 covering approximately 53,575 people. The responses comprise components of Cash Transfer Programming, Health, Water, sanitation and Hygiene promotion as well as Capacity-building of the National Societies and communities. A new section for [Sahel](#) covering these DREF has been added to this report for those who would be interested in knowing more.

Southern Africa countries remain closely monitored. Although in most countries, household food availability is currently improving with harvests, it is expected, according to the [Food assistance outlook brief](#), that the following countries will, in turns, experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes throughout the end of 2017 and beginning 2018: **Democratic Republic of Congo** (Oct-Dec 2017), **Mozambique** (oct 2017-March 2018), **Zimbabwe** (oct 2017-March 2018), **Madagascar** (Dec 2017-March 2018), and **Malawi** (Sept2017-Feb 2018). This should stem for some countries from harvest that should end up being below normal; conflicts and movement of population (refugees and IDPs); armyworm threat, among others.

To know more about specific operations per country, use following hyperlinks:

[Ethiopia](#) [Kenya](#) [Nigeria](#) [West Africa/Sahel](#) [Somalia](#) [South Sudan](#)

[Regional Food Crisis Africa](#)

SUMMARY OF MAIN IFRC APPEALS¹, Response Plans and DREFs

Country	Appeal (CHF)	Cover ² (%)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Targeted beneficiaries	Implementation on funding received	Start date	End date
Burkina-Faso (DREF) (MDRBF014)	189,679	100%	-	8,452	starting	18 Aug 17	18 Nov 17
Chad (DREF) (MDRTD015)	233,017	100%	-	12,350	starting	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
Ethiopia (MDRET016)	13,686,550	18%	11,238,426	318,325	90%	4 Jan 16	4 Jan 18
Kenya (MDRKE039)	25,062,572	22%	19,510,783	1,033,300	77%	23 Nov 16	23 Nov 17
Mauritania (DREF) (MDRMR008)	206,067	100%	-	9,750	starting	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
Namibia (MDRNA009)	1,303,196	45%	712,501	16,500	94%	30 Sept 15	30 Sept 17 (Extended)
Niger (DREF) (MDRNE019)	261,041	100%	-	13,130	starting	25 Aug 17	25 Nov 17
Nigeria	10,415,433	100% (2017)	-	300,000	13%	24 Apr 17	30 Sep 18
Senegal (DREF) (MDRSN015)	207,880	100%	-	9,893	starting	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
Somalia (revised MDRSO005)	10,491,893	41%	6,238,805	150,000	31%	25 Mar 16	30 Jun 18
South Sudan (MDRSS006)	4,163,171	100% (2017)	-	60,000	-	8 July 17	31 Dec 18
Regional Food Crisis Africa³ (MDR6003)	3,877,335	20%	3,112,763	-	32%	19 Apr 17	19 Oct 18

¹ This report covers activities up to 5 September. 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.

² The response plans for Nigeria and South Sudan will be rolled out in two phases, the first one until end of December 2017 and the second one from 2018 on. Nigeria's IFRC response plan for 2017 is funded under the One International Appeal launched by the ICRC, For South Sudan, the 2017 response plan is covered through the ICRC 2017 South Sudan Appeal. The Funding for the IFRC operations in 2017 is channelled through the ICRC. Both countries are therefore 100 percent secured for 2017.

For more detail on funding see [Donor's Response](#).

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY PROGRESS – Main focus countries

ETHIOPIA ([MDRET016](#))

Start Date: 4 January 2016
End Date: 4 January 2018
Targeted beneficiaries: 318,325 people
Total amount: 13,686,550

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Funding: 2,448,124 CHF (18 percent of total target in hard pledges)

Implementation: 90 percent (expenditures vs Funding)

Indicator	Target	Progress
Livelihoods, nutrition, food security		
n° of children U5, pregnant and breast-feeding mothers provided with supplementary food- CSB and Oil;	93,975	73,673 ⁴
n° hhds affected provided with livestock through Afar restocking program	1,000	562 ⁵
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion		
n° of households assessed by volunteers	4,447	4,447
n° of volunteers trained	75	75
n° of households benefiting from potable water.	36,000	24,509 ⁶
Health		
n° of children U5 registered with SAM and MAM case	9,500	2,415
n° households that go home with a food parcel;	100	20
n° of Pregnant Lactating Women registered for supplementary feeding;	3,700	770

Operating Context:

According to [FEWSnet August update](#):

- Delivery of humanitarian assistance remains delayed in parts of Somali Region currently classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). An immediate and sustained resumption of assistance is needed to prevent households from facing more extreme outcomes. As food consumption gaps widen, levels of acute malnutrition and mortality may rise further. Areas of greatest concern include Dollo, Koraha, Degahabour, and Jarar zones.
- FEWS NET expects large areas of Somali Region to remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between August 2017 and January 2018. In addition, parts of Amhara, Tigray, and northeastern SNNPR will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) until Meher harvests begin in October, which should improve acute food insecurity to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels between October 2017 and January 2018.
- On August 8, 2017, the National Disaster Response and Management Commission (NDRMC) released the mid-year review of the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) for 2017. The NDRMC now estimates that approximately 8.5 million people will require assistance between July and December 2017.
- Kiremt rainfall has been average or above average in most Meher-dependent areas since early June. Average to above-average rainfall forecast through September will likely be favorable for crop production. However, FAO reports that approximately 22 percent of area planted in maize is infested by Fall Armyworm (FAW), which could impact production. In addition, crops

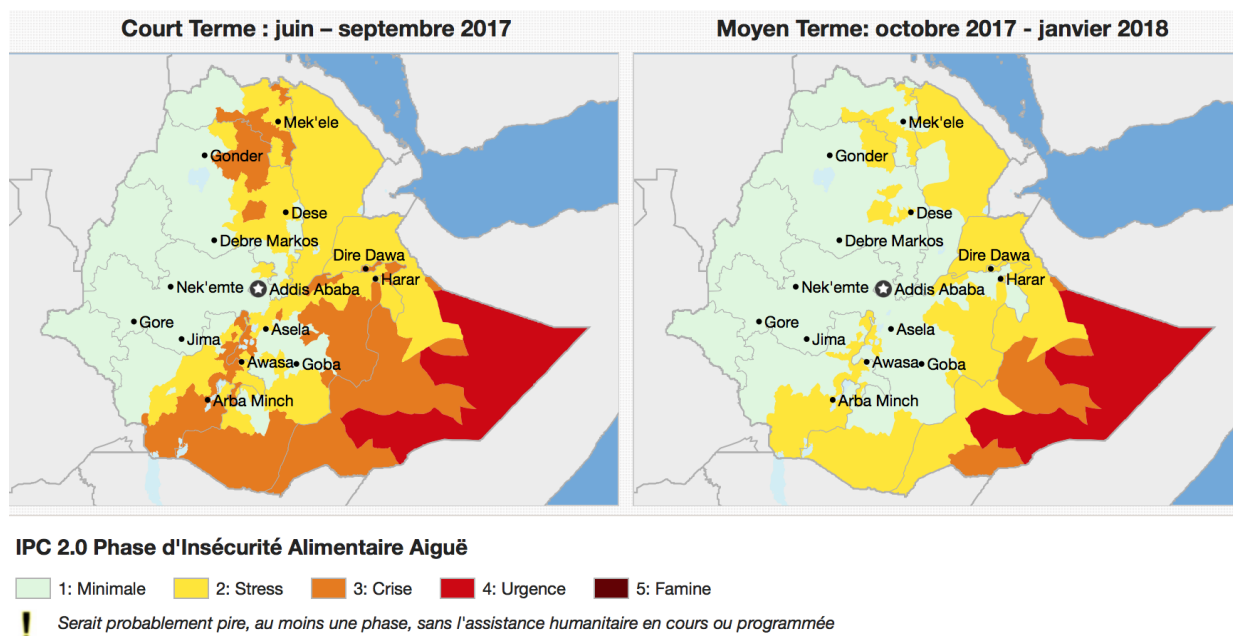
⁴ 3,135 people have been supported by IFRC, the rest have been supported by ERCS' funding and PNS

⁵ Restocking exercise (including vaccination, animal drugs, fodder, and ear tags) started on 28 July 2017 and it is envisaged that the activity will be carried out by mid to late August 2017, depending on the actual supply versus demand and challenges.

⁶ 10,400 households were supported by Canadian Red Cross in Kindo Koysha while 14,109 households were supported by ERCS through IFRC Appeal in Moyale. In Ethiopia one household accounts for five people.

that are planted in the Belg but harvested in the Meher were also affected by an erratic start of season.

- Maize prices increased significantly across most markets in July, maintaining an unseasonably sharp upward trend observed in recent months. These increases are likely due to a combination of lower than usual market supply into 2017, as well as reduced market supply during the lean season.



Other humanitarian issues of concerns:

Assistance for Ethiopian returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA): an estimated US \$30 million is required for post-arrival and reintegration assistance of the most vulnerable Ethiopian returnees from the KSA. Urgent needs include water and energy biscuits, wet feeds, mobile latrines, diapers, cloths, dignity kits and transportation support to final destinations for the most vulnerable, unaccompanied minors, single mothers and abused migrants. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, more than 130,000 undocumented Ethiopians had received exit visas from Saudi Arabia as at 18 July 2017, of whom more than 60,000 have returned. The 30-day extended amnesty period expired on 24 July 2017.

Somali and South Sudanese refugees: Approximately, 325 Somali refugees arrived in Ethiopia between 1 and 15 July 2017 (88 per cent women and children), increasing the total number of arrivals from Somalia in 2017 to 6,256 people. A WFP announcement about refugee food ration cuts after July triggered a violent protest in Sherkole camp hosting some 11,555 Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees. Some 379,376 South Sudanese refugees are hosted in Ethiopia, including 36,691 that arrived between 1 and 15 July.

Potential flooding risk: while the food insecurity threat continues because of the delayed planting season, the hard-packed soil and minimal vegetation cover in some areas does not allow the absorption of high rainfalls, and therefore run-off is at a maximum level with a resulting high flood risk. As reflected in the image at right, since late June to date Eastern Africa has received average to above-average rain, with positive thirty-day rainfall anomalies observed in western Ethiopia but with north-central Ethiopia experienced slightly below-average rain over the past thirty days. During the

next outlook period, heavy and above-average rain is likely over western Ethiopia, which could raise river levels over downstream areas and cause flooding in areas of Ethiopia and eastern Sudan.

Operational highlights⁷:

Animal re-stocking: this long-pending planned activity, delivered within the scope of the Emergency Appeal for Drought in the Afar Region, addresses the component of reinforcing livelihoods to vulnerable drought-affected families. With IFRC support, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) has successfully initiated the goat re-stocking activity in the Bidu woreda. This will result in some 1,000 families receiving some 5,000 goats (one male and four female goats per family). ERCS Afar team has managed to distribute 2,810 goats among 562 targeted households in 15 kebeles of Bidu woreda in nine actual distribution days. This is 56.2 percent of the planned 1,000 targets households to benefit from the provision of goats or restocking program. This was achieved with less effort made by the ERCS Afar regional branch staffs, board, Appeal staffs, HQ and branch drivers and regional and Bidu woreda pastoral offices particularly animal health professionals who screened the animals and provided vaccines, restocking committee and volunteers. In addition to the goat distribution the branch together with the HQ DPRD team managed to finalize the purchase of generator and planned to be sent and install at Bidu health clinic. Out of the transported 65,500 kg fodder to Bidu over 15,275 kg animal feed have been distributed among goats receiving kebeles.

The goat-restocking component is budgeted at some 250,000 Swiss francs, or some Ethiopian Birr 6,022,135, and includes essential drugs and vaccinations for the goats, animal fodder, and ear tags (for follow-up tracking and monitoring). The goat re-stocking is the last planned activity under this appeal in the Afar region, with complementary activities already completed in the form of the renovation of the Sedonta health centre (including a generator for medication cold storage) and communal latrines. It is envisioned that the ERCS's Semera branch will have completed the planned goat re-stocking activity by the end of August 2017. In terms of long-term programmes in the Afar region, the ERCS is committed to continuing to work with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners on appropriately sustainable activities and projects.

Due to the ongoing low appeal coverage, some of the planned interventions have not been implemented focusing more on the most immediate needs of the affected population, specifically supplementary food distribution, water and sanitation as well as livelihood assistance.

Movement Coordination: six Partner National Societies (PNS) continue to operate in-country, including the Austrian, Spanish, Finnish, Netherlands, Swiss and Canadian Red Cross Societies implementing both multilateral and bilateral projects with the ERCS. These PNS, in coordination with ERCS and IFRC, continue to support the drought operation through the distribution of supplementary food, WASH, and livelihoods activities (provision of animal fodder) in Oromia, SNNPR and Somali regions, while ICRC and non-movement partners including UNICEF and IOM have focused on addressing the needs of conflicts induced internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Oromia and Somali regions.

Documents of reference or key events to come:

ACAPS briefing note: [Ethiopia: Food insecurity and malnutrition in Somali region](#) (4 August)

FEWSNET [Food Security Outlook Update](#) For August 2017

⁷ For Ethiopia, the operations part could not be updated by the team on ground for this current period but will be for the next sitrep. The Ethiopia appeal response is currently at 18 percent. 90 percent of the funds raised so far has been utilized. The needs on the ground remain, the IFRC and the Ethiopia Red Cross continue to fundraise to support the rolling out of the Emergency Appeal Drought response to its fullest.

KENYA ([MDRKE039](#))

Start Date: 23 November 2016

End date: 23 November 2017

Targeted beneficiaries: 1,033,300 people

Total amount: 25,062,572

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Funding for the Appeal: 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 is stands at 22 percent, total amount of funds raised through the three venues is approximately 68%. Below is a break down on amount raised.

- Movement Support - Multilateral CHF 5,551,789
- Bilateral Support CHF 9,990,582
- Corporates and Individuals CHF 1,418,602

Implementation rate: 77 percent (expenditures vs Funding)

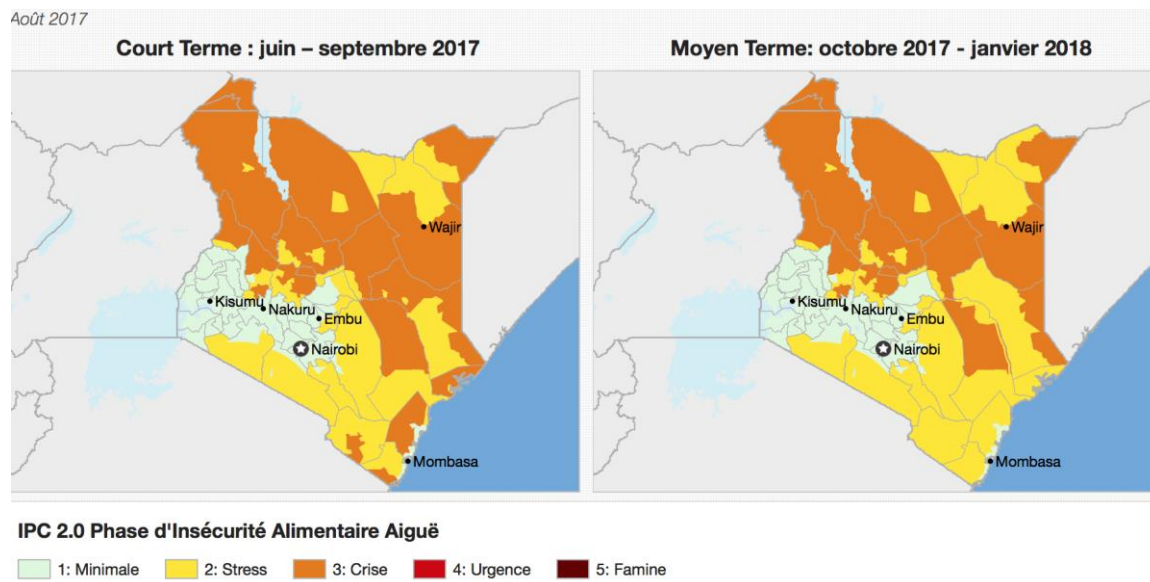
Programs: Livelihoods and food security, Watsan and Health

Indicator	Target	Progress
Livelihoods, nutrition, food security		
Number of households received cash transfer	60,000	50,336
Number of complaint and feedback documented	N/A	325
Number of feedback and complaint addressed in a timely manner	100%	76%
Total amount of Cash disbursed (In CHF.)	6,758,330	3,176,186
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion		
Number of people reached through Hygiene promotion activities	225,000	78,554
Number of target communities accessing safe water sources for drinking	225,000	138,134
Number of water supply schemes rehabilitated/equipped.	90	34
Number of hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meet SPHERE standards provided to the target population	N/A	1,624
Health		
Number of people reached with basic nutrition services	263,500	67,525
Number of CHWs sensitized on epidemic preparedness and community level surveillance	N/A	924
Number of nutrition outreaches conducted	N/A	462
Number of people reached through nutrition outreaches	263,500	67,525

IPC global⁸: In the pastoral areas, food security continues to deteriorate during the dry season. Below-average milk production and low livestock prices have resulted in low food availability at the household level. Many poor households are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), but some of the most vulnerable households in Turkana, Marsabit, and Isiolo are likely to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes between August and September. In the south eastern and coastal marginal agricultural areas, the long rains harvest has temporarily improved household food availability and income, though at below-average levels. As food stocks atypically decline at the end of August, most poor households are expected to remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), but additional households in Kilifi, Kwale, and Taita Taveta will likely move to Crisis (IPC

⁸ All IPC maps in this document come from Fewsnet website.

Phase 3). Despite availability of marginal harvests and international and cross-border imports, maize availability remains low at the household and market level across the country. Staple food prices remain 33 to 65 percent above average across urban markets and 18 to 47 percent higher in rural retail markets due to reduced supply against sustained demand. Elevated prices continue to constrain food access for most poor households([FewNet](#)).



On September 7th, the United Nations with humanitarian partners, in a [Press release](#), announced that they are upscaling their response and funding Appeal to meet increasing urgent and lifesaving needs. Since March 2017, the food insecurity and malnutrition crisis has escalated due to recurrent drought. Water shortages and disease outbreaks have exacerbated the impact the impact on those already facing hunger and malnutrition, and livelihoods have been further compromised by an infestation of Fall Army Worm. There are now an estimated 5.6 million people affected by the drought, including 3.4 million people food-insecure. Of concern are the 2.6 million people now facing severe food insecurity, including 500,000 experiencing 'emergency' levels of food insecurity according to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) system. A total of 369,277 children in the arid and semi-arid counties of Kenya now require urgent treatment for acute malnutrition and, in the worst-affected counties, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are more than twice the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. In Turkana South, for example, the GAM rate is an alarming 37 per cent.

Context:

Kenya general elections were held on August 8, 2017. The Supreme Court of Kenya nullified the Presidential elections on 1 September, 2017 with fresh presidential elections to be held on October 17, following the ruling. The country has so far remained relatively peaceful. Humanitarian partners have slowly resumed implementation of drought response activities. KRCS continues to monitor the situation and may review its operational plan for the subsequent electioneering period.

Operational Highlights:








Drought interventions resumed in the country following the recently concluded general elections. Cash transfers, food distribution, livestock off-take and integrated health and nutrition outreaches have been ongoing. The number of people reached so far through KRCS interventions is 871,726 people:

- **Livelihoods and food security:** 664,422 people have been reached with cash transfer (251,682), food distribution (198,546) and livestock destocking (214,194) activities.
- **Water, sanitation and Hygiene:** 138,134 people have so far been reached with various activities such as hygiene promotion and water supply through rehabilitation of water facilities. A total of 34 water points has been rehabilitated out of the targeted total of 90.
- **Health:** 69,170 persons were reached health services specifically through community sensitization activities, psychosocial support, reproductive health services and epidemic prevention.

Movement Coordination update:

- KRCS and IFRC have continued coordinating with both Movement and Non-Movement partners through coordination meetings and regular sharing of information.
- KRCS has received support for the drought appeal from British Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and ICRC through bilateral support. Other PNSs have supported KRCS through the appeal.
- Joint monitoring visits have also been conducted.
- Coordination at county level is done through the County Steering Group (CSG) and brings together agencies involved in disaster response at county level.

A summary of various partners is shown in the table below:

Sector		Movement Partners
	Livelihoods	Danish Red Cross, British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, ICRC, Netherlands RC and Canadian Red Cross
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Norwegian Red Cross, British Red Cross, ICRC
	Health	IFRC (appeal)
Sector		Non-Movement Partners
	Shelter	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
	Livelihoods and food security	National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), World Vision in partnership with World Food Programme (WFP), KRCS in partnership with WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), German Agro Action, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of devolution, and ECHO
	Health	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Ministry of Water, UNICEF, UNFPA, CBM
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Ministry of Health (MoH) at national and county level, UNICEF, WFP and civil society organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Documents of reference or key events to come:

- FewNet: [Kenya Food Security Outlook Update](#) August 2017

SOMALIA ([MDRSO005](#))

Start Date: 25 March 2016

End date: 21 December 2018

Targeted beneficiaries: 352,800

Total amount: CHF 12,204,893 (including ERUs)

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Appeal Budget: 10,491,893 (excluding ERUs)

Funding: 4,253,099

Implementation rate: 31 percent (expenditures vs funding)

Note a considerable amount of expenses: nutrition products, WASH and Shelter NFIs have been procured but not yet booked, therefore this implementation rate is not a true reflection of the actual expenditure.

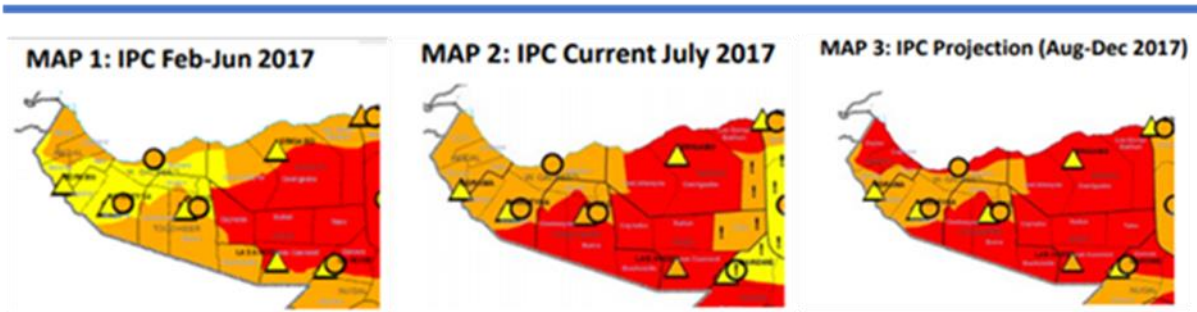
Context:

A FEWSNET [post Gu assessment report](#) dated 31 August 2017 reports that an expected 3.1 million people, 25 Percent of the population, are expected to be in a crisis (IPC phase 3)⁹ or emergency (IPC phase 4) through to December. The Gu cereal harvest was far below average, **prices of cereal remain well above average and substantial livestock losses have occurred**. This situation is expected to persist in most pastoral livelihoods through the end of the year. There has been a large-scale population movement due to the persistent drought. Scaled up humanitarian assistance must be sustained to prevent further deterioration of food security and nutrition situation of the affected population. **A risk of Famine continues through the end of the year** in the worst affected areas: in a worst-case scenario where there is a significant interruption to current food assistance programs and higher prices further decrease household food access. Areas of greatest concern include the northeast and some IDP populations.

The overall nutrition situation in Somalia has continued to deteriorate, especially in northern and central parts of Somalia. At national level, median prevalence of acute malnutrition has deteriorated from Serious in gu 2016 (14.5% GAM) to Critical (17.4% GAM) in gu 2017. Results from 31 separate nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU and partners between June and July 2017 indicate that an estimated 388,000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including 87,000 who are severely malnourished and face an increased risk of morbidity and death. In two thirds of the 31 nutrition surveys conducted, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence were considered critical (15 to 30 %) or Very Critical (>30%). In one-thirds of the surveys, Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was also considered Critical (≥4.0-5.6%) or Very Critical (>5.6%). **Morbidity rates are at least 20 percent or higher in more than half of the surveyed populations, contributing to the reported high levels of acute malnutrition in most of these populations**. Mortality rates have also increased. Crude Death Rates (CDR) and/or Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) have surpassed emergency thresholds in seven of the population groups surveyed (i.e. CDR > 1/10 000/day and U5DR > 2/10 000/day, respectively).

Note below that more areas were in IPC phase 4 (Emergency) in July than earlier this year, and that the preliminary projection is that additional areas will deteriorate to IPC 4 during the end of this year. Based on preliminary results of recent study done in July by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – Somalia (FSNAU) they predict the below projection for Somaliland.

⁹ [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification](#)



Color code: 1: Minimal (light blue), 2: Stressed (yellow), 3: Crisis (orange), 4: Emergency (red), 5: Famine (brown), source: Fewsnet

Continued decline in AWD/cholera cases

As per [MoH/ WHO statistics](#), over the past two weeks there has been a significant decrease in the number of AWD/Cholera cases in all regions. As of 29 August 2017, there were 60,356 cumulative cases of AWD/cholera and 820 related deaths with a case fatality rate of 1.4 percent recorded from 22 districts across nine regions since the beginning of 2017. AWD/cholera caseloads have decreased nation-wide, however new outbreaks are likely, especially during the upcoming rainy season in October. For all of Somalia, MoH/WHO reported a total of 97 new cases of AWD in week 33 compared to 163 cases in week 32.

Operational highlights:

- The worst measles outbreak in four years is currently affecting Somalia, with over 14, 823 suspected cases having been reported in 2017 so far and a country-wide campaign is planned by MoH to start in November. SRCS with the support of the IFRC has vaccinated over 5,000 children out of a targeted 11,000 in Goljano and surrounding villages in Lasanod Sool.
- Beneficiary registration has been completed. Final beneficiary lists for ploughing and berked rehabilitation interventions have been approved by both the SRCS and IFRC.
- The Project Agreement for the operation MDRSO005 (excluding coordination costs) is finally in place, which now allows for greater spending and should translate into an upward trend in implementation rate going forward.
- The Canadian Red Cross Project Coordinator is currently in-country and will, over the next three months, work with the SRCS on the reconfiguration of the existing CTC into several CTUs for future deployments, as well as provide oversight for the construction of a warehouse for the CTC/CTU's. Additionally, the CRCS will provide a series of trainings both in health and related support services.

Sector highlights:

- **Health and nutrition:**
 - A cumulative of 4,412 patients had been treated in the CTC/CTU as of 29 August, of whom 1,364 were diagnosed with AWD/Cholera. The CTU annexed to Burao Hospital is now under the responsibility of MoH with support of SRCS. It is still receiving from one to ten patients in a day.
 - 5,929 children of between six months to 15 years have been vaccinated against measles as of 31 August, courtesy of SRCS/IFRC measles vaccination campaign to respond to ongoing measles outbreak in Goljano and surrounding villages in Lasanod, Sool. The campaign aims to target approximately 11,250 children. A large part of the population in the area is nomadic and reportedly some have moved to three other areas further away in Lasanod and will be targeted for the vaccination during the coming week.

- Acute malnutrition levels remain high and continue to deteriorate, particularly among displaced populations, per the post-gu findings¹⁰. Results from more than 30 nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU and partners between June and July indicate that approximately 388,000 children younger than five years of age are acutely malnourished, including 87,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In two-thirds of the nutrition surveys conducted, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence exceeded the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. In addition, morbidity rates were at least 20 percent or higher in more than half of the surveyed populations, contributing to reported high levels of acute malnutrition. Elevated levels of acute malnutrition, particularly among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia, are primarily due to disease, poor food consumption, high food prices, frequent population movement, and limited access to livelihood activities, per the UN.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:**
 - 20 Hygiene promotion Volunteers in Burao received a refresher Hygiene Promotion training on the 2 September. The 20 volunteers are assigned 20 households each, in October IDP site in Burao, to follow for a month, distribute aqua tabs, ensure their proper usage, and deliver key hygiene promotion messages.
- **Cash and livelihoods:**
 - Registration of farmers in Hargeisa and Awdal branches were completed for the ploughing part of the cash and livelihoods component of the response. List have been checked, cleaned and confirmed by SRCS. Lists divided by communities, SRCS to start working on tractors need cluster and prepare local tender for ploughing activity. A total of 1,792 farmers will benefit.
- **Beneficiary Selection and Registration:**
 - Beneficiary registration began on the 7 August and 12,686 forms had been successfully completed and reviewed by the morning of the 30 August. This is summarised in the table below.
 - Final beneficiary registration lists for Livelihoods and *berkerd* rehabilitation interventions have been prepared. These interventions are expected to begin this week

Region	Maroodijeh	Awdal	Sahil	Togdheer	Sool	Sanaag	Total
Wash_Emergency_Registration	0	0	0	403	2,068	1,083	3,554
Wells Identification	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Wash NFI Registration	1,433	1,080	1,060	4	1,630	1,313	6,520
Berked Registration	16	12	10	0	19	12	69
Latrine Identification	0	1	0	0	101	31	133
Livelihood Registration	1,000	800	0	0	0	475	2,275
Baseline Assessment	0	27	0	0	69	36	132
Grand Total	2,449	1,920	1,071	407	3,887	2,952	12,686

- **Logistics**
 - Local procurement for non-food items (NFIs) has been finalized and all quantities available in stock with local suppliers.

¹⁰ Fewsnet [Food security outlook update](#) August 2017

- Air freight with Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) was delayed but now arrived in Hargeisa airport. Aqua Tabs and PUR sachets in stock awaiting clearance at Hargeisa Airport. All items to be delivered to SRCS Warehouse latest 7 September.
 - Custom clearance and warehousing preparation (Berbera) in progress. Contract for WFP warehouse rental finalised first week of September.
 - Tender for transport and distribution of NFI and Nutrition products ongoing.
- **Relief**
 - NFI preposition plan (at branch level) shared with SRCS for their review. NFIs include tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, buckets, body soap, laundry soap.
 - Following the WASH NFI distribution to 400 households in October IDP camp (Burao Branch), ongoing distribution of Aqua Tabs along with hygiene promotion campaigns. Post Distribution Monitoring (joint with MoWR) to start shortly. Distribution list in preparation (after being cleaned and revised by SRCS and IFRC IM)
 - Waiting all NFI (Wash and Shelter) to arrive and be available to start distribution.
 - Relief Distribution list, report and monitoring tools developed for SRCS were approved.
 - Preparation of Logistics/Relief training for all six branches. Agenda finalized and approved by SRCS. Training will take place in Burao for all 6 SRCS branches from 10 to 12 September.
 - PDM Form approved by SRCS, translation and upload into KoBo in progress.
 - **Capacity building**
 - CTP training organised jointly with GRC conducted in Hargeisa from August 26 to 29 for five branches staff and volunteers.

Documents of reference or key events to come:

- IFRC FACT/ERU Situation Reports and [Somalia Dashboard](#)
- IFRC Revised [Appeal](#)
- IFRC MDRSO005, [Drought and Food Security Ops Update no. 7](#)
- IFRC MDRSO006, [AWD DREF Ops Update no. 1](#)
- UN-OCHA [Drought Update 31 August 2017](#)
- Fewsnet [Food security outlook update](#) August 2017

SOUTH SUDAN

Start Date: 08 July 2017

End date: 31 December 2018

Targeted beneficiaries: 10,000 Households (60,000 people)

Total amount: CHF 4,163,171

(CHF 1,115,991 in 2017 & CHF 3,047,180 in 2018). The 2017 amount is integrated into the ICRC current 2017 South Sudan budget as per the IFRC and ICRC funding modality agreement [Home](#)

Implementation rate: Implementation just started.

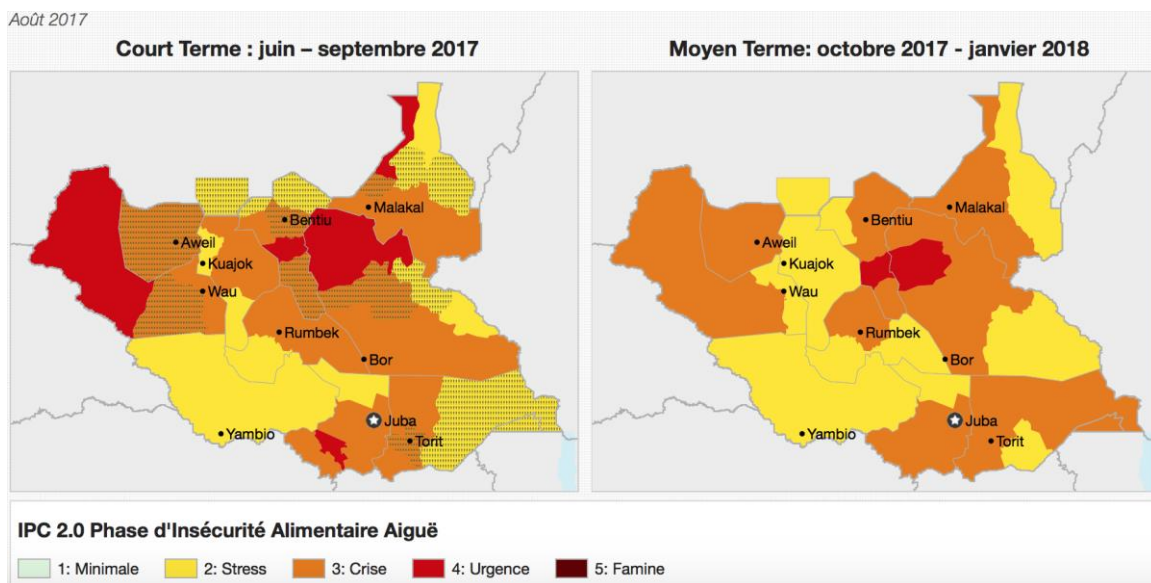
Funding: 100 percent for 2017, CHF 1,115,991 funded through the ICRC South Sudan budget

Programs: The Response Plan recognizes that the food security crisis cannot be taken in isolation and is intrinsically linked to the other challenges faced by the population of the country, including the risks relating to **health, water and sanitation and nutritional levels**. For this reason, the Response Plan focuses on the wider needs of the protracted crisis and is addressing the situation at community level, focusing on Health, WASH, Shelter, Nutrition, Livelihoods, and Psychosocial (PSS) needs. To guide implementation in 2017, the Response Plan has articulated three critical priorities:

- **Priority 1:** Address standing critical needs of the target population in Aweil East, Yirol East, and Kapoeta East.
- **Priority 2:** Build the capacity of the SSRC across sectors to support preparedness and response capacity
- **Priority 3:** Conduct a detailed, multi-sectoral emergency needs assessment to inform the Response Plan for 2018

IPC global summary:

According to Fewsnet [Food Security Outlook](#) published in August: “Extreme levels of food insecurity persist across South Sudan as conflict continues to limit access to typical food sources and, in some areas, the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes exist in all states, despite the start of the harvest. Some households on isolated islands along the White Nile in Leer of Unity and Ayod of Jonglei could be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in the event they are unable to move in search of assistance. Food security has improved marginally with the ongoing first season harvest in Greater Equatoria and green harvest in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Upper Nile. However, national production is expected to be below the five-year average, which will lead to low domestic supply in 2018 and a continuation of extremely high food prices. At the household level, food availability is now expected to be lower than previously projected in Torit, Magwi, Budi, Juba, and Aweil Center due to crop damage from Fall Armyworm. According to SMART surveys conducted at the end of the 2017 lean season, acute malnutrition prevalence remain at ‘Critical’ (GAM (WHZ) $\geq 15\%$) levels across the country. Given the expectation of below-average production, continued very poor macroeconomic conditions, and low access to nutrition services, the prevalence of acute malnutrition is expected to remain ‘Critical’ throughout the outlook period in all regions.”



Context:

In recent years, the humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated considerably, leaving millions in need of food, access to health care, water and sanitation, and protection. Since the onset of the conflict in 2013 and subsequent devolution to complex emergency in the years since, millions have been affected and many have exhausted their already stretched coping capacities. One in four people have been uprooted by civil conflict—more than three million people—including 1.9 million

who have been internally displaced. A stalled peace process and the fragmentation of major political parties has fueled further fighting between government and opposition forces and left some 7.5 million in need of humanitarian assistance. Endemic displacement has reduced access to land and crops while rising commodity prices and economic instability have deteriorated household purchasing power and disrupted markets. Depleted health and water and sanitation infrastructure has increased community risk and susceptibility to communicable and infectious diseases while fuel shortages and limited access to basic services have compounded the impacts of an already dire humanitarian situation. At the same time, many areas previously considered relatively stable have been impacted by war, which has led to significant access constraints, increased civilian risks, reduced coping opportunities, and the loss of lives and livelihoods. South Sudan is also experiencing a spike in endemic cholera with 5,081 cases reported across the country and 169 deaths. South Sudan is also experiencing a [spike in endemic cholera](#) with approximately 6,870 cases, the highest figure since 2014, reported from the beginning of the year until 11 June across the country, for a cumulative number of 10,832 and 248 deaths recorded between 18 June 2016 to 11 June 2017. The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) is responding to this crisis separately, under its Cholera Response Plan, however there are very clear links between the two interventions.

Operational Highlights:

- The Revised Response Plan (RP) for South Sudan – Complex Emergency has been signed off at Geneva level and published on FedNet. It can be found at this [link](#).
- South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) Operations Coordinator (Ops Co.), Mr. Alex Mbira, has begun his role and taken lead of coordination and implementation of the Response Plan on behalf of the SSRC. The IFRC Programmes Manager is working hand-in-hand with him, in both technical and coordination capacities, to support this initial phase of the response.
- The SSRC Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was activated on 18 August to provide a strong platform for internal coordination within SSRC. Technical focal points from each department have been allocated individual responsibility for success of their sectors and are required to attend weekly EOC meetings. An EOC half-day planning meeting was held on 25 August, chaired by the SSRC Ops Co., where all departments were asked to present on their workplans for 2017. Workplans were adopted and finalized as of 30 August and implementation of sectoral interventions will continue from this date through to 30 November, which is the deadline for National Society expenditure on Phase 1 of the Response Plan.
- Local procurement of x5,000 household kits, the Response Plan's flagship intervention of 2017, is strongly underway. The IFRC local committee on contracts (CoC) held a bid opening ceremony on 30 August to open some 32 proposals submitted for the local supply of context-specific kits. The CoC included members from IFRC, SSRC, and the Canadian Red Cross to ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement process. Federation standard procurement processes are being strictly adhered to and technical support is being consistently offered by the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Nairobi. The Operations Team wishes to thank the RLU for their timely and regular support in this process.
- A Logistics Delegate, Ms. Susanne Klitgaard, was deployed as staff on loan from the Danish Red Cross to South Sudan on 30 August. Ms. Klitgaard will support the IFRC with timely procurement and distribution of the intervention's household kits and build the logistics capacity of the IFRC local staff and SSRC. Susanne is deployed to support for a period of three months.
- The research design and emergency needs assessment (ENA) tools are in the final stages of review by IFRC, ICRC, SSRC, and PNS partners and will be pilot tested during an IFRC/ICRC

facilitated ENA Training of Trainers (ToT) between the 6th and 9th of September. The ToT will focus on the capacity-building of x6 SSRC HQ and branch staff in order to empower them to train 60 enumerators (x20 per target county) to carry out the ENA. Data collection will occur between the 18th and 22nd of September with data analysis and report writing scheduled for the 25th to the 30th. The ICRC has provided two senior Economic Security officers and the Netherlands Red Cross has offered an in-country delegate to collectively support the ENA.

- Ms. Sharon Reader, Senior Adviser—Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), came to South Sudan between 21 and 27 August to conduct a comprehensive CEA training for SSRC headquarters and branch staff. To support the Response Plan, she began her mission a day early to assist the SSRC CEA focal point with the development of a CEA plan and workplan for the RP.

Movement Coordination update:

Across the country, the National Society and its partners are already working hard to address the multi-faceted needs arising from this complex crisis. In country, seven Partner National Societies (PNSs)—Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross—are actively supporting programmes in community health, WASH, Psychosocial support (PSS), and disaster response and preparedness. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has one of its largest global operations in South Sudan, focusing on delivering its mandate in relation to the conflict and providing assistance in many areas.

The Response Plan comes out of a strong process of cooperation and coordination at the country level with these partners. Under the framework of Strengthening Movement Cooperation and Collaboration (SMCC), South Sudan is considered a pilot country or “country lab”. As such, the RP presents a good opportunity to show that a coordinated Movement response can be delivered in this complex environment. Adopting this approach, the Federation has taken a lead role in coordination and works closely with Movement partners to ensure the RP is supported and resourced and that capacity-building support is effectively delivered to the NS. This is coordinated through the mechanisms of the Movement Platform and other coordination meetings in Juba where decisions are taken on the response strategy, security and access, and communications. Throughout implementation of the RP, partners will adhere to the existing coordination agreements including The Movement Coordination Agreement, the Security Framework and the Public Communications Agreement. The plan will also be supported by operational and technical level coordination meetings.

Coordination Highlights:

- The Country Team is working with the Regional and Geneva Offices to host a global teleconference for interested PNS’ to address several questions that have surfaced in relation to the unique funding modality adopted for this Response Plan. The date for this telecon is still being determined but will be shared with partners as soon as possible.

Key Reference Documents

[MDRSS006-Response Plan](#) (found on FedNet through the Operational Plans database)
Fewsnet [Food Security Outlook](#) August 2017

NIGERIA

Start Date: 24 April 2017

End date: 30 September 2018

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

Total amount: CHF 5,096,838 (2017 budget) *through One International Appeal launched by ICRC*

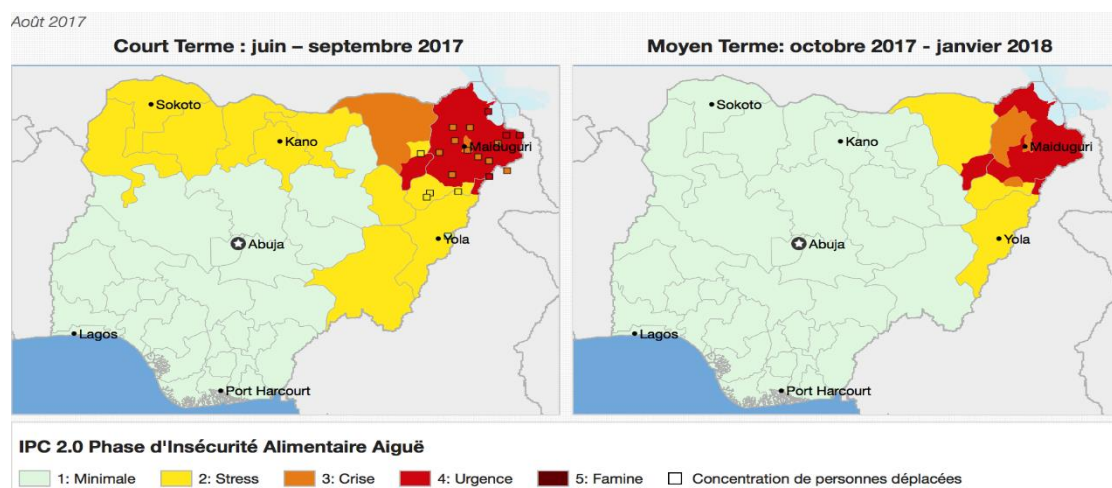
Targeted Beneficiary: 80,000 people in 2017 and 192,000 people in 2018.

Funding: 5,096,838 (for 2017) funded through One International Appeal launched by the ICRC

Programmes: The operation will provide assistance to most vulnerable population in the North East with the focus on the following sectors: food security and livelihoods, health, water and sanitation, shelter, DRR and NSD. Cash transfers will be one of the main modalities.

Context:

IPC Global summary: According to Fewsnet [Food Security Outlook](#) update of August: “An elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) continues in northeast Nigeria, where, in addition to directly leading to loss of life, ongoing Boko Haram conflict continues to significantly limit food availability and access. Large populations have lost their livelihoods, and many remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic food needs. Furthermore, areas of Borno State remain inaccessible to humanitarian actors, and in many instances populations are congregated in larger cities away from their homes. Large populations in Borno State and some surrounding areas of Yobe and Adamawa States remain heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance for food access. The worst-affected populations are facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4), with a high risk of acute malnutrition and elevated mortality related to food insecurity. Extreme levels of acute food insecurity are possible in a worst-case scenario where displaced population become cutoff due to a shift in conflict and emergency assistance provision is halted, a situation like what occurred in Bama LGA during the first half of 2016. Humanitarian actors have continued to scale-up assistance across the three northeastern states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, reaching more than 3,200,000 conflict-affected people with food and non-food assistance in July 2017. However, more populations are yet to be reached and remain vulnerable in several areas of the northeast during the peak of the lean season period. The main agricultural season is progressing favorably in most of the country, and harvests are expected to be average to above-average in most areas due to improved access to inputs, as well as funding and technical support from the government. Most poor households are consuming own food stocks and are facing Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. Exceptions are households affected by the Boko Haram conflict or in areas affected by flooding, where harvest prospects are limited.”



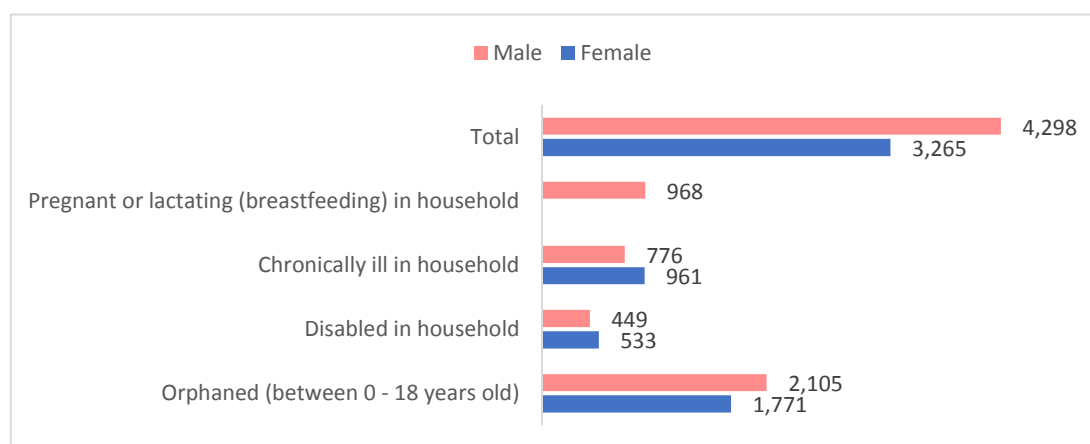
Context:

The situation in north-east of Nigeria remains unstable and vulnerable with regards to conflict related violence, which can escalate at any moment. This, coupled with chronic under-development and lack of access to basics such as education and health services, has thrown millions of people in dire poverty deepening the humanitarian crisis. Some three million people fled their homes in search for safe places, both internally and across the borders. In newly accessible areas vulnerable host populations are in critical need of humanitarian interventions including food, water, sanitation, protection, education, shelter and health services. For the fourth year in a row, subsistence farmers have been unable to return to the land for planting season, further aggravating the food insecurity situation. Physical insecurity, landmines, and a proliferation of improvised explosive devices continue to prevent farmers from returning to their lands. According to UNOCHA, some 5.2 million people are food insecure with the onset of the rainy and lean season (June-September 2017). An estimated 450,000 children under-five are suffering from severe acute malnutrition in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. A more detailed map of current food insecurity in Nigeria is available [here](#).

Operational Highlights:

- The **Cash transfer** component of the response continues providing emergency cash to thousands of people for their immediate needs in terms of food. The following statistics represent the number of peoples reached through CTP:

Disaggregation of CTP beneficiaries' registration and household composition.					
Beneficiaries (heads of household)	Female	Male	Count	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Age 5-18 years old (children)	12	6	18	66.7%	33.3%
Age 18-59 years old (adults)	1237	1022	2,259	54.8%	45.2%
Age 60+ years old (elderly)	1,256	768	2,024	62.1%	37.9%
Total	2,505	1,796	4,301	58.2%	41.8%
Total number of people reached: 30,086¹¹					
Source: NRCS, ODK data collection for registrations between June-July 2017					



¹¹ On the 4,301-household targeted, three families did not show up at the distribution points. Hence total number of families reached is 4,298 households, which corresponds to 30,086 people reached (in Nigeria, on average seven persons per household)

Some 30,086 Internally Displaced persons (IDP) and returnees (4,298 households) have been provided with cash assistance. Half of the beneficiaries, on the top of the emergency cash, have received an additional grant to (re)start their livelihoods. The Operation has continued the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in relation to those who received livelihoods grants. 39 volunteers have been trained in using the PDM questionnaires with use of the smart phone application. Application allows for instant collection of information, its sharing with an analyst and producing the summaries. PDM report will be available in days to come. Community Resilience Committees facilitate the process in the communities and render other support needed for a smooth implementation.

Helpline of the Operation continues providing helpful information to the beneficiaries in terms of the eligibility criteria, livelihoods advice and collects inquiries and complaints related to this component. So far, seven complaints have been received which were investigated. Toll-free telephone line for this purpose is being negotiated and would become operation very soon. The same contact phone number would become free-of-charge for the beneficiaries to call, complain or provide other feedbacks.

- **WASH.** The 4,298 households reached through CTP component have also been reached through WASH component, receiving two individual water containers per family and water purification tablets. Ten communities have been assessed in terms of their water facilities in health facilities, communities and institutions. The Operation will help communities to rehabilitate water facilities such as water towers, shallow water well and boreholes to improve their access to safe water. Targeted families have been also trained in basic hygiene promotion and use of the aqua tablets. Assessments have been done in eight communities with procurement of needed building materials and equipment launched.
- **Health** component is rolling out the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach in the targeted communities. Eight communities have been sensitized through visits. Operation will employ CBHFA tool to reach the communities through education, awareness raising and behaviour change education. A Training of Trainers workshop was organised from 14 to 19 August at the Adamawa Branch of NRCS, with participants from Gombi, Hong and Song. 26 volunteers have been trained as CBHFA resource persons in their communities to promote health messages and support other activities related to increase the knowledge with respect to health challenges at the community level. From the group of these trainers, 15 were identified as trainers for the community volunteers' training planned from 5 to 9 September and will subsequently become focal points or volunteers' supervisors for the community activities to be held. This Health component also aims at improving health facilities in communities through provision of basics such as refrigerators and solar panels to be used to operate those as well as basic refurbishment and other needs in terms of furniture. community volunteers and CRC members trained to convey and implement CBHFA in their communities. Health components also targets schools with nutritional support to school children. Health component closely coordinates this work with local health divisions to ensure synergies and coordination. Inclusion of the interventions into local health development plans will also allow for better support from the government and makes the efforts sustainable in the future.
- **Shelter component** continues providing trainings to local communities in Gombi and Hong areas. Two different trainings have been delivered by the Shelter component of the operation. Trainings increased the knowledge of community members with regards of constructing stable and resilient homes. 30 volunteers and community members were trained in stabilized bricks making. The most vulnerable families will also receive support in a form of brick blocks made by the volunteers with use of technology and brick-making machines provided by the operation as well as technical specialism knowledge on best localised building techniques and practises. 30 local volunteers and community members (masons and carpenter) have been trained in such technique and PASSA and became the local capacity at the service of the communities to be able to repair or built homes in more sustainable and consistent manner. First two model homes have been constructed in Gombi

area as demonstration sites, they will be handed over to the families without shelter, based on the consensus of the local communities. Procurement of brick-making machines both manual and electrical (generator powered) ones is under-way.

- **Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction** has conducted sensitization meetings and organised workshop for local stakeholder in 25 targeted communities in Song, Hong and Gombi areas. This has been followed by a rapid assessment in five communities with the aim to have mitigation projects defined, establishing early warning systems (EWS) and establishing community emergency response teams (CERT) and helping communities to develop their contingency plans. Adamawa State Branch of NRCSC will organize its contingency planning and disaster response planning workshop, most likely in October, with the aim to develop and endorse plan of action related to the development of the branch disaster response capacity and its integration into government contingency plans at both State and local levels.
- **Livelihoods** component has established links with local LGA staff concerned with provision of specialised technical assistance for animal husbandry and crops cultivation. With the Operation's support, targeted communities will receive specialized trainings which will allow them to increase agricultural outputs, thus making them more profitable and resilient. Component, through CRCs, started formation of community self-help groups, specifically targeting women and youth. Groups are being formed to provide their members with timely support and assistance in terms of sharing information, sharing productive assets and establishing reliable market connections and links.
- It is planned that operation will now rolled-over to Yobe state. The operation base will be established between 5 to 10 September and a Multisectoral assessment conducted from 15 to 20 September. Based on the results of the assessments, a Plan of Action for Yobe will be developed, discussed to be endorsed.

Movement Coordination update:

The implementation of this Operation is in accordance with the Movement Coordination Agreement for Nigeria signed on 11 December 2015, within the framework of the established mechanisms in Nigeria. To ensure an effective implementation and links between the different decision-making levels, a coordination mechanism has been agreed, established and respected by the partners at strategic, operational and technical level at Abuja HQ and NE States level. ICRC's Sub-office in Yola monitors and coordinates security and Safer Access aspects of field operations, including security clearances and field movements. External communication is closely coordinated with ICRC to ensure the Movement speaks with one voice. The sectors' leads are proactively participating in the humanitarian Cluster meetings such as cash and shelter to ensure coordination and inform approaches. The Cash Transfer Cluster has requested IFRC to lead next meeting and provide basic training to aid agencies on how CTP component is being implemented within the Operation.

A joint, interagency integrated assessment has been scheduled to take place at the end of August, IFRC and NRCS have requested to lead the assessments in Michika and Madagali LGAs, the most problematic areas in terms of security. Even though IFRC staff may not have a permission to go there, NRCS has access to the area with its divisional branches established there recently.

Documents of reference or key events to come:

Fewsnet: Nigeria [Food Security Outlook update](#) for August

West Africa/SAHEL

(Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, Chad, Senegal - DREFs)

Start Date: August 2017

End date: November 2017

Cumulative Targeted beneficiaries: 53,575 people

Cumulative Total amount: CHF 1,095,684

Context:

In May 2017, National Societies of Sahel Countries with Movement partners (IFRC, ICRC, PNSs of Belgium, British, French, Spanish, Netherlands and Swedish Red Cross) met for a three-day workshop on Resilience and Food Security in Sahel. The workshop held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, aimed at defining a concerted, coordinated, multi-annual approach to recurring food security crisis, on which the Movement's partners will align themselves for the next five years. During the workshop, based on the [Cadre Harmonise](#) or Harmonized framework¹² analyses, alarming data were highlighted pointing immediate needs to be addressed for some countries where pockets of food insecurity crisis were expected. To know more about the Sahel food security context, click [here](#).

Following the workshop, **Sahel countries**, National Societies and Movement partners prepared **Response plans (DREFs)** for **Senegal, Niger, Mauritania, Mali, Chad** and **Burkina Faso** to address current localized areas of Food Insecurity and crisis within each country. Concomitantly, a joint longer-term program for these areas is being prepared to address the recurrent food insecurity problem through a preparedness and resilience perspective. The program would promote a coordinated, multi-annual approach to recurring food security crisis, on which the Movement's partners would align themselves for the next four years.

In August, DREFs for [Senegal](#) (MDRSN015), [Chad](#) (MDRDT015) and [Mauritania](#) (MDRMR008), [Burkina Faso](#) (MDRBF014) and [Niger](#) (MDRNE019) were approved and operations launched for a cumulative amount of CHF 1,097,684 and approximately 53,575 people. The responses comprise the following components: Cash Transfer Programming, Health, Water, sanitation and Hygiene promotion as well as Capacity-building of the National Societies and communities.

In August as well, an **RDRT training** focussing on Food security was organized jointly by the Sahel cluster and Sahelian National Societies, supported by the Africa Regional Office to prepare the regional resources to be ready for Food insecurity crises. The refresher training for 30 RDRT delegates from West Africa/Sahel countries was held in Bamako (Mali). Five of the RDRTs (one per DREF) will support the National Societies during the rolling out of the DREF responses in each country. Prior to their deployment in countries, they met in Dakar during the last week of August for meetings, briefings and last preparation. Each RDRT has now deployed.

The countries of operations are facing numerous challenge among which recent **Caterpillar attacks**: According to the National Societies concerned, the caterpillars have been identified damaging crops in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali. This is a worsening factor for these countries classified among the Food insecurity areas in the Sahel. As of now, the most affected country is Burkina Faso with at least 250 hectares of land damaged in the East region and 135 hectares of land damaged in the Mouhoun region. The report also indicated that at least 100 to 200 caterpillars have been identified per meter square of land. The caterpillars though have not yet affected the areas targeted for the implementation of the DREF in the Sahel. Meanwhile, the situation should be monitored carefully. the Ministry of Agriculture in Burkina Faso is currently developing its response strategy.

¹² The cadre harmonise provides analysis and identification of areas at risk and vulnerable groups in the Sahel (*Cadre Harmonisé*). To know more about the Harmonized Framework, see [here](#).

Operations Highlights:

Actions undertaken for the implementation since launching of DREFs in the Sahel

- At least five RDRT and one RDRT Team leader have participated in a refresher Food Security RDRT training workshop that took place in Bamako last week. One RDRT will be deployed in each of the targeted countries and the RDRT Team leader will coordinate the operation from the Sahel CCST in Dakar. They all have been briefed on the operation and the security situation in their country of assignment;
- The country and regional operational Plan of Action and the activity chronograms have been developed;
- At the field level, the areas of implementation and the villages concerned have been identified in all the five countries;
- The host National Societies have mobilised the volunteers to be involved in the operation and they have all been briefed on the operation. Further, the Senegalese Red Cross Society has already put in place the beneficiaries' committees in all the targeted villages and meetings have also been held to explain the aim of the operation and the role and support expected from the communities for accountability;
- The Cash Transfer Programming tools have been developed; The CTP implementation areas are identified and validated both by the National Societies, the Sahel CCST cluster and Niger country Representation;
- The market analysis has been done in four of the countries including Senegal, Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger. Mauritania Red Cross is expected to finalise the market analysis in the first one of September.
- The vehicles for the Logistic support have been identified and they are all available.
- The training of 50 volunteers in each of the target countries on the CTP is completed. To date, at least 250 Red Cross volunteers have been trained and are ready to be deployed on the field for activities.
- The National Disaster Response Teams' (NDRTs) training syllabus are developed;
- The training of 30 Food Security and Nutrition NDRTs is planned to start on the 11 September 2017 in each of the five target countries.
- The Food items suppliers are also identified and the protocol agreement are already prepared for signature;
- The eContract process is ongoing with the IFRC system

Coordination within the Movement

At the country level, all the ICRC Delegation are informed of the respective National Societies' Plan of Action and their target area of implementation. Some have shared their DREF EPOA final document with the ICRC. In Burkina Faso and Mali, the National Societies and ICRC have harmonized their tools for the CTP activities. All five societies have also shared their activity plan with PNSs.

External Coordination

The Chadian Red Cross and the Senegalese Red Cross Societies have identified Humanitarian organisations that are operating in the same area of intervention and they are regularly holding meeting to coordinate their respective activities. The National Societies of the five countries are taking part to Food security and Nutrition Cluster meetings in their respective country.

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

Start Date: 19 April 2017

End date: 19 October 2018

Total amount: 3,877,335 CHF



Funding: 764,572 CHF (20 per cent in hard pledges, but approximately 27% funded if account for soft pledges and in-kind/staff donations not registered in system)

Implementation: 32 percent (expenditures vs Funding)

Main Highlights:

- During this reporting period, the regional team provided support to developing and ongoing operations, with a reduced team of two members: operations' Coordination and PMER. However, the new Communications delegate, Corrie Gwyn Butler, arrived on September 4th and a recruitment process for additional resources is ongoing. Some key National Partners Societies have shown interest in funding some key positions such as CEA, CTP and IM delegate. These should be filled in the coming weeks.
- This last weeks have been busy with the preparation of the West Africa/Sahelian response to Food Insecurity for the following countries: **Senegal, Niger, Mauritania, Mali, Chad and Burkina Faso**. After the DREFs for [Senegal](#) (MDRSN015), [Chad](#) (MDRDT015) and [Mauritania](#) (MDRMR008), it was the turn of the DREFs for [Burkina Faso](#) (MDRBF014) and [Niger](#) (MDRNE019) to be approved and launched for a cumulative amount of CHF 1,097,684 for approximately 53,575 people. The DREFs are addressing pockets of Food insecurity in each of these countries while a longer-term response is being drafted. The DREFs response comprises the following components: Cash Transfer Programming, Health, Water, sanitation and Hygiene promotion as well as Capacity-building of the National Societies and communities.
- The regional operations coordinator and focal point PMER for the Food Crisis participated in Dakar to the briefings and last preparations before the team of five RDRTs be deployed to support the National Societies in the rolling out of the West Africa/Sahelian DREFs operations. The RDRTs had participated the two previous weeks to the RDRT training held in Bamako focusing on Food security.
- The revision of the **Nigeria** response is ongoing. Meanwhile, a first interim report was prepared, approved by IFRC and shared with ICRC representatives in-country.
- The final evaluation of **Southern Africa's** Food Security Appeals implemented in **Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia** was completed and submitted for review in Geneva. Geneva's comments are now addressed, pending the Management Response to the evaluation. The document should be published in coming two weeks. The evaluation provides information on lessons learnt and will contribute in designing steps to prepare for next drought season. A lessons-learned workshop is planned for September.
- The final report closing the [Zimbabwe](#) Food insecurity operation was approved and published on September 5th. The final report for [Mozambique](#) operations concluded in May, should be published in coming weeks. [Malawi](#) operation ended at the end of July, while **Namibia** operation was extended until 30 September 2017. In regards to **Namibia**, an [ops update no 7](#) was published on 31 July, announcing the extension to complete remaining activities, the budget remaining the same.

Human Resources' current priority HR needs shared for the Food Crisis operations:

Priority	Country/Region	Operation	Position	Contract length (months)	Funding available	Position to be posted	Comment
A	Somalia	Complex Emergency	Operations Manager	7	TBD	yes - in September	Start date: Nov 15th
A	Ethiopia	Drought	Operations Manager	6	no	yes	
A	South Sudan	Complex Emergency	Finance delegate	2	yes	no - surge	From September
A	Sahel	Food Crisis	Cash (CTP) delegate	3+	no	no - surge	Based in Senegal, upcoming regional plan & multiple food crisis emergency ops
B	Regional	Food Crisis	Health in emergencies/nutrition delegate	8	no		
B	Regional	Food Crisis	Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods	9 months	no		



*Berkeds and Beneficiaries' (farmers) Registration – Monitoring Visit Hargeisa and Awdal Branches
Photo: IFRC*

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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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

List of communications materials produced by IFRC about the drought in Eastern and Central Africa:

Press releases and statements:

- [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:

- [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](#)
- [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](#),
- Instagram posts:** [23 May](#), [25 May](#), [26 May](#), [30 May](#), [5 Jul](#), [9 Jul](#)

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

The Press release for the Kenya CTP program generated reaction in the general media, as follow:

Kenya Red Cross (KRCS) Cash Transfer operation (CTP):

[Press Release: Kenya: Mobile cash reduces hunger, boosts local economies in Kenya, 10 July 2017](#)

Associated Press (AP): [KENYA DROUGHT - Red Cross providing a lifeline in Kenya drought. STORY NUMBER 4105916](#)
(Editor’s Pick)

SABC – Interview with KRCS

Business Daily Africa: [Mobile money effective in tackling hunger in Kenya: Red Cross](#)

Coast week: [Mobile cash efficient in curbing hunger in Kenya: charity](#)

The conversation: [East Africa: Droughts - Some Headway in Unpacking What's Causing Them](#)

Other stories

1. [Mobile cash efficient in curbing hunger in Kenya: charity](#) - (Xinhua)
2. [Mobile money effective in fighting hunger, Red Cross says](#) – (Kenya News)
3. [Mobile money helps stave off food insecurity for 250 000 Kenyans](#) – (IT News Africa)
4. [Mobile money effective in tackling hunger in Kenya: Red Cross](#) – (World News Report)
5. [Mobile cash reduces hunger, boosts local economies in Kenya](#) - (Relief Web)
6. [Kenya: Mobile cash reduces hunger, boosts local economies in Kenya](#) – (Humanitarian News)
7. [Mobile cash efficient in curbing hunger in Kenya: charity](#) - (Asia Pacific Daily)
8. [Iniciativa de telefonia móvel ajuda a combater fome no Quênia](#) - (UN)
9. [M-pesa yaokoa wahanga wa ukame, Kenya](#) – (UN)
10. [Mobile cash reduces hunger, boosts local economies in Kenya](#) - (IT Web Africa)
11. [Mobile cash reduces hunger, boosts local economies in Kenya](#) - (Africa Business Communities)
12. [Mobile cash efficient in curbing hunger in Kenya: charity](#) - (Coast week)

Twitter

Kenya Red Cross mobile cash program – 2.3 percent engagement rate on [Twitter](#) (vs. monthly average of 0.9 percent).

