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## IFRC Situation Report: Regional Food Crisis in Africa – 18 January 2018

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



*A woman walks home from the South Sudan Red Cross distribution site with an essential household kit perched on her head. All items contained in the box will help her and her family recover from the impacts of food insecurity, including blankets, mats, soap, aquatabs, mosquito nets, oral rehydration salts, kitchen sets, buckets and jerry cans. In November and December 2017, South Sudan Red Cross, with the support of IFRC, distributed these essential household items to 30,000 people in Aweil East, South Sudan. Source: IFRC/Corrie Butler*

## Africa Food Crisis situation analysis

In its global report on Food Security published on 12 December, [Fewsnet](#) predicts that very large assistance needs and famine risk will continue in 2018 and this trend is also confirmed in ACAPS' [Humanitarian overview](#). An estimated **76 million** people, across 45 countries mainly in Africa, are expected to require emergency food assistance during 2018, among which four countries with credible risk of Famine IPC Phase 5 (**Yemen, South Sudan, Somalia and Nigeria**). This figure is 60 percent higher than in 2015 and slightly lower than the 83 million people in need during 2017. The decline between 2017 and 2018 is due, almost entirely, to improvements in Southern Africa. Thirteen countries are expected to have more than one million people (local populations, IDPs, and refugees) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse and in need of emergency assistance during 2018. These include: Yemen (>15 million); Syria, **South Sudan, DRC, Ethiopia, and Nigeria** (5 to 7 million); Afghanistan, **Somalia, and Sudan** (3 to 5 million); and **Kenya, Iraq, Uganda, and Pakistan** (1 to 3 million).

The latest UNOCHA [Horn of Africa drought update snapshot](#), dated 8 December, relates that more than 15.2 million people are now severely Food Insecure in the **Horn of Africa** with some 3.3 million in **Somalia**, 8.5 million in **Ethiopia** and 3.4 million in **Kenya**. An estimated 5.2 million children and women are expected to have been acutely malnourished in 2017, including 3.6 million in **Ethiopia**, 1.2 million in **Somalia** and 370,000 in **Kenya**. **Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and Cholera** cases have decreased in **Ethiopia** and **Somalia**, while new counties have been affected as in **Kenya**. The **measles** outbreak in **Ethiopia** is ongoing with 3,490 cases reported as of 3 November 2017, while the number of measles cases in **Somalia** has declined though remaining at epidemic levels. There are currently 1.4 million people internally displaced (**IDPs**) by drought and conflict in **Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya**; (**IDPs**) and 552,000 refugees. In **Somalia**, drought-related internal displacement increased up to 874,000 in November, and nearly two-thirds of displaced people so far were under age 18. A spike in conflict driven displacements in multiple regions was observed during November.

In its November [Food Security outlook](#), Fewsnet reports that in 2018, two countries in East Africa, **South Sudan** and **Somalia** will face an increased risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5). In parts of south-eastern Ethiopia, some households are likely already facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes. In **Sudan**, assistance is needed in some northern pastoral and agropastoral areas, in SPLM-N-controlled South Kordofan, and in Jebel Marra. Displacement continues to drive assistance needs among IDPs in Burundi and refugees in **Uganda, Tanzania, and Rwanda**.

In [Southern Africa](#), across the majority of the region food security outcomes are stable and Minimal (IPC Phase 1) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with the exception of areas in the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** that are projected in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through March 2018 as a result of conflict, as well as areas in **Zimbabwe, Madagascar, and Mozambique** that are projected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) because of localized below-average production last season due to dryness, localized crop damage from fall armyworm, or consecutive years of dryness.

In [West Africa](#), in general, the food security situation is expected to remain in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in most of the region. However, in **Mauritania**, failure of rainfed crops, poor recession crop prospects and largely below-average pastoral production in the southwest will result in food insecurity at the Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis level (IPC Phase 3), among poor households until May 2018. In **Chad**, stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity will affect poor households from April to May 2018 in the Lake Chad zone (impacts of insecurity), Wadi Fira, Batha, Bahr- El-Gazel (BEG), Kanem and Lake because of the early 2017 lean season, the early and severe lean season in 2018 and the decline in purchasing power. The same level of food insecurity will be observed in **Mali**, in the Goundam Lake areas, in parts of the Western Sahel, Gao Gourma and Timbuktu where poor households will be affected by early depletion of stocks and increase grain prices. In **Nigeria**, where there is a gradual

improvement in security conditions and increased returns to LGA areas, the livelihoods of many poor and / or displaced households remain severely affected by years of conflict. Despite their dependence on food assistance, they are experiencing acute food insecurity at the Crisis (IPC Phase 3!) Level in northern Yobe and much of Borno and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the south of these two states and in the extreme north of Adamawa. The high risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) remains in areas inaccessible by humanitarian agencies

The **Fall Armyworm** outbreaks could compound already complex situation putting additional pressure on food security in 2018. See in [annex](#) the FAO map of affected areas in Africa as of December 2017

**For further regional insight:**

Acaps: [Humanitarian overview - an analysis of key crises into 2018](#) (December 2017)

UNOCHA: [Horn of Africa: Humanitarian impacts of Drought -Issue 12](#) (8 December 2017)

Fewsnet: [Food Assistance outlook brief](#) (January 2018)

Fewsnet: [Very large assistance needs and famine risk will continue in 2018](#) (December 2017)

Fewsnet: [Extreme food insecurity to persist in East Africa through at least mid-2018](#) (December 2017)

Fewsnet: [Southern Africa: mixed start of season experienced during rainfall season](#) (December 2017)

Fewsnet: [West Africa: Food insecurity will remain a concern in the Lake Chad basin.](#) (November 2017)

**To be found Annexed:**

[Communications](#) (IFRC)

[Maps](#)

[Risk Watch](#) (IFRC)

**To access directly Country's updates:**

[Ethiopia](#)

[Kenya](#)

[Nigeria](#)

[West Africa/ Sahel](#)

[Somalia](#)

[South Sudan](#)

[Regional Food Crisis Africa](#)

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

Country	Appeal Budget (CHF)	Coverage <sup>2</sup> (%)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Targeted beneficiaries	Implementation on funding received	Start date	End date
Burkina-Faso (DREF) (MDRBF014)	189,679	100%	-	8,452	94%	18 Aug 17	18 Nov 17
Chad (DREF) (MDRTD015)	233,017	100%	-	12,350	99%	11 Aug 17	11 Jan 18
Ethiopia (MDRET016)	13,686,550	24%	10,408,171	318,325	76%	4 Jan 16	4 April 18

<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.

<sup>2</sup> The response plans for Nigeria and South Sudan are 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](#).

<b>Kenya (MDRKE039)</b>	25,062,572	27%	17,196,480	1,033,300	100%	23 Nov 16	28 Feb 18
<b>Mauritania (DREF) (MDRMR008)</b>	206,067	100%	-	9,750	83%	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
<b>Niger (DREF) (MDRNE019)</b>	261,041	100%	-	13,130	100%	25 Aug 17	28 Jan 18
<b>Nigeria (MDRNG022)</b>	<b>9,870,473</b> (2017: 4,552,955; 2018: 5,317,518)	2017:100% 2018:75%	1,317,518	300,000	41% (for 2017 & 2018)	24 Apr 17	1 Oct 18
<b>Senegal (DREF) (MDRSN015)</b>	207,880	100%	-	9,893	71%	11 Aug 17	11 Nov 17
<b>Somalia (revised MDRSO005)</b>	10,491,893	74%	2,700,175	150,000	52%	25 Mar 16	30 Jun 18
<b>South Sudan (MDRSS006)</b>	<b>4,700,037</b> (2017: 1,115,991 & 2018: 3,584,046))	2017: 100% 2018: 56%	1,584,046	105,000	37% (for 2017 & 2018)	8 July 17	31 Dec 18
<b>Regional Food Crisis Africa<sup>3</sup> (MDR6003)</b>	2,010,476	57%	856,886	-	38%	19 Apr 17	19 Oct 18

## COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY PROGRESS – Main focus countries

<b>ETHIOPIA (MDRET016)</b>
<b>Start Date:</b> 4 January 2016
<b>End Date:</b> 4 January 2018 (extended until 4 April 2018)
<b>Targeted beneficiaries:</b> 318,325 people
<b>Total amount:</b> 13,686,550
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**Funding:** CHF 3,278,379 CHF (24 percent of total target in hard pledges)

**Implementation:** 76 percent (expenditures vs Funding)

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;	93,975	91,416 <sup>4</sup>
n° hhds affected provided with livestock through Afar restocking program	1,000	1,000
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion</b>		
n° of households assessed by volunteers	4,447	4,447
n° of volunteers trained	75	281
n° of households benefiting from potable water.	36,000	25,789 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Health</b>		

<sup>4</sup> 3,013 people have been supported by IFRC, the rest have been supported by ERCS' funding and PNS

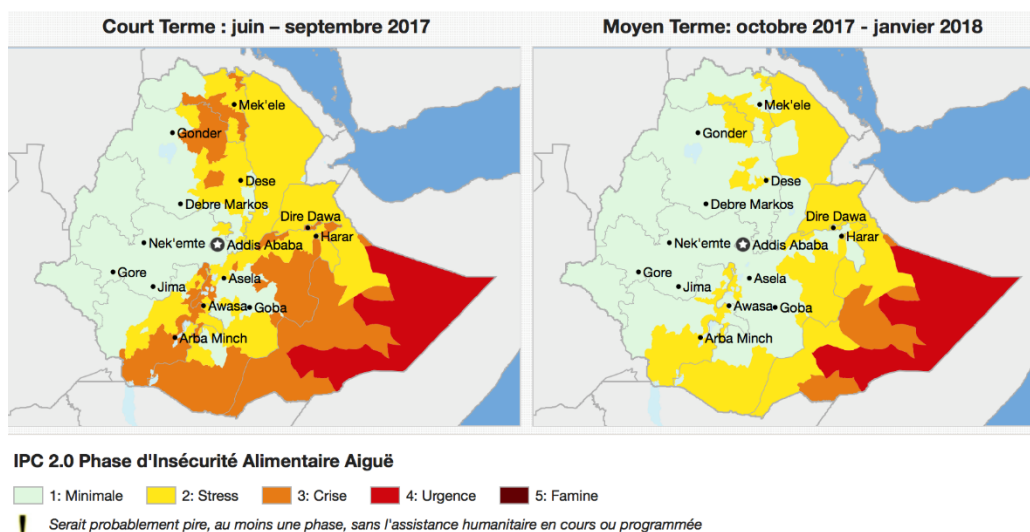
<sup>5</sup> 10,400 households were supported by Canadian Red Cross in Kindo Koysha while 14,109 households were supported by Swiss Red Cross in Moyale and 1280 HHs supported by Spanish Red Cross in South Omo zone, Hamer woreda. In Ethiopia one household accounts for five people.

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>6</sup>
n° of Pregnant Lactating Women registered for supplementary feeding;	3,700	770
Total number of people reached via other assistance - NFIs, Shelter and first aid support		17,710

### **Operating Context:**

Ethiopia has been hit by three consecutive years' drought because of the El Niño phenomenon in 2015 and 2016 and the Indian Ocean Dipole in 2017. The UNOCHA's [Horn of Africa updates snapshot](#), and the [ACAPS humanitarian overview 2018](#), report that there are 8.5 million people food insecure in Ethiopia and throughout 2017 there have been around 375,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition in children under five and 3.6 million cases of moderate acute malnutrition, the Somali region being most affected. The measles outbreak in Ethiopia is also ongoing, with 3,490 cases reported as at 3 November. Affected regions are: Oromia (46 per cent of reported cases); Amhara (21 per cent); Addis Ababa (16 per cent); and Somali (20 per cent).

The drought has also affected pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods due to mass animal deaths, lack of adequate pastures, water shortages and wide spread animal diseases. The most affected areas are: Southern Somali region, South Omo zone, SNNPR, the lowlands of Borena, Guji and Bale zones of Oromia. FAO estimates that more than 1.5 million livestock died in the southern and south-eastern areas between November 2016 and April 2017.



Rainfall attributed to the kiremt rains, which began on 8 September 2017 has led to extensive flooding. The Ambeira zone in Afar region, and special zones surrounding Addis Ababa (the capital), Jima, South-east Shewa, and South-west Shewa in the Oromia region have been worst affected by the rains and flooding. It is estimated that a total of 93,140 people has been affected, of which 36,350 have been displaced. Ethiopian Red Cross Society was able to reach 11,605 people affected by floods in Oromia region and launched a DREF to respond to the additional needs and replenish NFIs distributed to the flood affected people.

In addition, the situation has been complicated further by an escalation in civil unrest along the Oromo and Somali border, which stretches more than 1,000km. Ethnic clashes have led to the displacement of more than 45,000 HHs (225,000 people) from Oromia and Somali regions, including into the neighbouring Hareri region. ERCS in collaboration with ICRC and other non-movement partners distributed ES/NFIs to 8,456 households displaced due to the Oromia-Somali border conflict.

<sup>6</sup> food parcel for 242 households distributed by Swiss Red Cross in Moyale



**Outlook for 2018:** According to [ACAPS overview 2018](#) and [Fewsnet Outlook brief 2018](#), in 2018, the situation in Ethiopia should remain acute with the reduced output of 2017 harvests, decreased food access as a result of poor purchasing power, and the exhaustion of coping mechanisms. In November 2017, Fewsnet was informing that in parts of southeastern Ethiopia, households were likely already facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and that a major food security Emergency is expected to continue in southeastern Ethiopia into mid-2018. Worst-affected areas include Dollo, Korahe, and Jarar zones, along with parts of Afder and Liben, which have been predicted to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through May 2018, while some households will be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Large-scale, sustained assistance will be needed to mitigate food consumption gaps and limit increases in acute malnutrition and mortality.

The Deyr/Hagaya (October to December) season in southeastern Ethiopia has performed better in many areas compared to recent seasons. However, substantial improvement in food security among southeastern pastoral and agropastoral households is unlikely in the near term. Vegetation remain significantly below average across southeastern Ethiopia and pastures are likely to be exhausted earlier than in normal years. Substantial time and favorable performance in upcoming seasons is needed for households to reconstitute livestock herds and recover their key livelihood activities, following very high excess livestock deaths and sales.

Food security among poor households in Belg-dependent areas of SNNPR (Segen, Wolayita, Gamo Gofa, Gedeo) was predicted to deteriorate from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during the February to June 2018 lean season, because of poor Belg harvests in 2017 and high staple food prices. Elsewhere, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance will begin to increase in some Meher-dependent areas of eastern Amhara, southern Tigray, and eastern Oromia with an early onset to the June to September 2018 lean season. Overall, humanitarian assistance needs are expected to peak at approximately 5.5 million people between February and May 2018. A continued spread of fall armyworm is likely, which will impact the 2018 harvests.

The government led multi agency assessment team has deployed in all regions of the country from 18 November to 13 December 2017 to assess the performance of the Meher / summer rain over crop growing areas as well as the performance of short rain Dyre/Haggeya rain over the pastoral people in the south and south-eastern lowlands of Ethiopia. This report, due in January, will help to determine the humanitarian requirements of the country in 2018. According to the situation update produced by the early department of NDRMC chronic shortage of water and fodder is already observed in most parts of south eastern and southern lowlands of Ethiopia. ERCS participated in field level assessments and will also be involved in the analysis of the data and report writing

**ERCS Operational highlights:**

***Animal re-stocking:*** The goat re-stocking activity was successfully completed in the Bidu Woreda reaching the targeted 1,000 families with 5,000 goats (one male and four female goats per family) in 15 Kebeles.

- **Joint Assessment by Movement Partners:** A joint assessment is planned by Movement Partners (*ERCS, IFRC, ICRC, Austrian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross Societies*) to be conducted end of January and beginning of February. An emergency assessment team will be deployed in two geographic locations (Southern and Eastern and North-Eastern parts of Ethiopia) to conduct a comprehensive assessment following the various emergencies (drought, flooding and ethnic conflict). The assessment will highlight the emergencies and their negative impacts, critical needs, gaps as well as potential future risks and is planned. This is planned for the end of January to ensure that the findings of the

joint government assessment conducted country wide in November 2017, due beginning of January, can inform the ERCS assessment for selected areas and sectors.

**Coordination:** Six Partner National Societies (PNSs) continue to operate in-country, including the Austrian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross Societies implementing both on 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 IDPs due to conflicts in Oromia and Somali regions. Efforts have been made to strengthen Movement coordination through monthly partnership meetings.

#### **Extension of the Appeal:**

An Ops update was prepared and published in December comprising a three months' timeframe extension requested by the Ethiopia Red Cross to allow the National Society to revise the operation i.e. areas of intervention, downward revision of the operational budget as well as rationalize the regions targeted by the operation. This revision will be informed by the results of the *Meher* assessment by government (results expected in January); a joint movement secondary data review and assessment; and the IFRC Donor Advisory Group (DAG) recommendations done following the field visit as well as lessons learnt workshop recommendations.

#### **Documents of reference or key events to come:**

ACAPS: [Humanitarian Overview: an analysis of key crises into 2018](#); (Dec 2017)

Fewsnet: [Food Assistance Outlook brief- projected food assistance needs for July 2018](#) (Jan 2018)

Fewsnet: [Global alert-very large assistance needs, and famine risk will continue in 2018](#) (Dec 2017)

Fewsnet: [assistance needed to mitigate large food consumption gaps in Somali Region](#) (Sept key messages)

UNOCHA: [Horn of Africa: humanitarian Impacts of Drought -Issue 12](#) (Dec 2017)

The Guardian: ['Hundreds' Dead In Ethiopia Ethnic Clashes](#) (25 September)

BBC: [What Is Behind Clashes In Ethiopia's Oromia And Somali Regions?](#) (18 September)

IFRC: [Ethiopia Drought \(MDRET016\) Operations Update no 6](#) (27 Dec 2017)

### **KENYA ([MDRKE039](#))**

**Start Date:** 23 November 2016

**End date:** 23 November 2017 (extended for 3 months until 28 February 2018)

**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 stands at 31 percent, total amount of funds raised through the three venues is approximately 68 percent. Below is a break down on amount raised.

- Movement Support - Multilateral CHF 7,866,092
- Bilateral Support CHF 9,990,582
- Corporates and Individuals CHF 1,418,602

**Implementation rate:** 100 percent (expenditures vs Funding)

**Programs:** Livelihoods and food security, Watsan and Health

Indicator	Target	Progress
<b>Livelihoods, nutrition, food security</b>		
Number of households received cash transfer	60,000	41,947 <sup>7</sup>
Number of complaints and feedback documented	N/A	588
Number of feedback and complaint addressed in a timely manner	100%	37% <sup>8</sup>
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion</b>		
Number of people reached through Hygiene promotion activities	225,000	78,554
Number of target communities accessing safe water sources for drinking	225,000	282,287
Number of water supply schemes rehabilitated/equipped.	90	46
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	70,360
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	70,360

**Context:**

According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Early warning bulletins ([December 2017](#)), four counties are currently still classified in the alarm phase: Isiolo, Garissa, Kajiado and Tana River, while the other counties are in normal or alert, with the trend generally being either stable or improving.

The short rains (October to December) were characterized by a late onset, significant rainfall deficits in the east, and early cessation. This has shortened the growing season for the majority of southeastern marginal cropping areas and led to below-average forage regeneration in affected pastoral zones. While the rains have led to some improvements, moving more pastoral areas to Stressed (IPC Phase 2), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist in Isiolo and parts of Tana River, where acute malnutrition is likely to continue until May. This comes about despite the short rains recorded from October to December. In a recently released nutrition update, it appears that households in the two counties are unable to meet their minimum dietary requirements and are at a crisis stage. The counties recorded significant rainfall deficits and received only 30 to 50 per cent of average rainfall, compared to the counties in Western Kenya such as Kisii, which had above 90 per cent of average rainfall.

As reported by [UNOCHA](#)'s Drought update, a total of 370,000 children require treatment for acute malnutrition in the drought-affected Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) areas. On 3 November, a nurses' strike ended after nearly five months of service delivery interruption. The strike significantly affected nutrition outreach activities, with up to 40 to 50 per cent of planned outreaches not completed in West Pokot, Baringo, Garissa and Isiolo counties. As a result, there was a drop-in admission to acute malnutrition treatment programs across affected counties. The cholera outbreak is active in seven

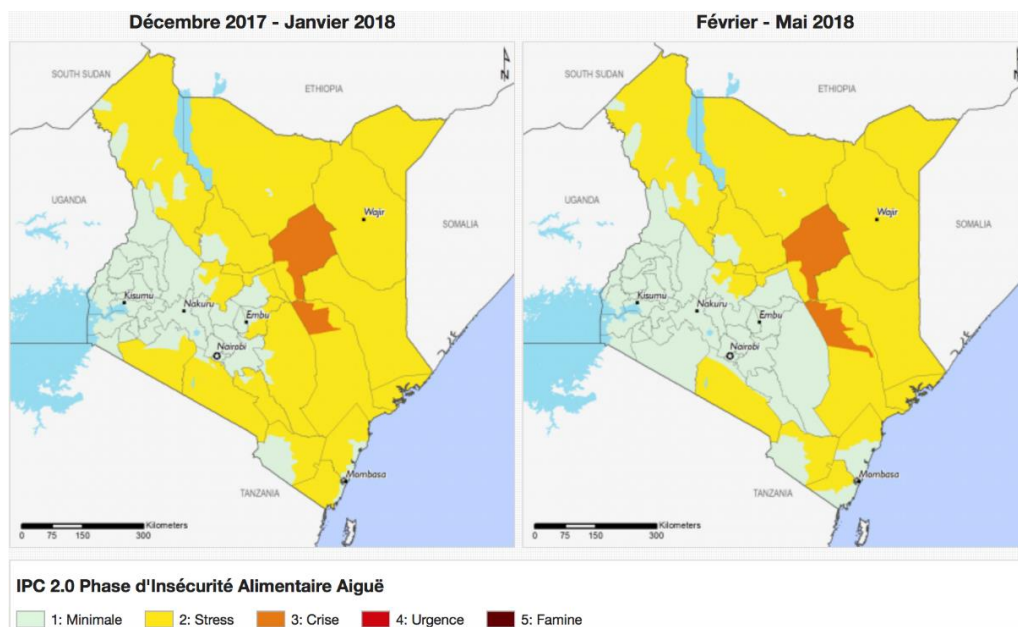
<sup>7</sup> While further disbursements have been carried out, the number of people remained constant since those targeted under ECHO are the same beneficiaries previously covered with IFRC funding.

<sup>8</sup> The complaints received are mainly from beneficiary households who are not covered by the ongoing ECHO program and are mainly enquiries on whether they can be covered under a different program. A management decision is to be taken on this as there is currently no prospect of additional funding for drought activities. The decision will then be communicated to the beneficiary households.



counties (Nairobi, Garissa, Mombasa, Turkana, Wajir, Embu and Kirinyaga), with 3,967 cases, including 76 deaths (CFR 1.9 per cent), reported from 1 January to 29 November.

### Projected food security outcomes – Fewsnet, December 2017



There has been relative calm in much of the country following protracted disputes over the presidential election results. The risk of protests remains moderate and are likely to be largely confined to Nairobi and West Kenya region which have seen protests over the last few days.

### **Operational Highlights:**

The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) continued with cash disbursement through the ECHO project for communities affected by drought in Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, West Pokot, Garissa and Wajir counties. The third disbursement was done on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2017 reaching a total of 24,541 households. In addition, KRCS has reached a total of 105,936 households in Makueni, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi and Kwale counties through the Chakula Kwa Jamii CTP supported by the government. The number of people reached so far through KRCS interventions remains at 1,017,069 people as the current disbursement targets the same beneficiaries covered through previous disbursement.

- **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:** 282,287 people have so far been reached with various activities such as hygiene promotion and water supply through rehabilitation of water facilities. A total of 46 water points has been rehabilitated out of the targeted total of 90.
- **Health:** 70,360 people were reached health services specifically through community sensitization activities, psychosocial support, reproductive health services and epidemic prevention.

### **Extension of the Appeal:**








An [Operations Update](#) was prepared and published on 20 November comprising a three-month's timeframe extension until 28 February 2018, requested by KRCS. This will allow implementation of

cash transfer, livelihood, WASH and health activities in the counties that continue to experience severe drought and shift to early recovery activities in counties that have received substantial rainfall.

**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](#), (December 2017)
- NDMA: [National Drought Early Warning Bulletin](#), (December 2017)
- The Star: [Food shortage likely to continue in Isiolo and Tana River counties](#) (January 2018)
- Thomson Reuters: [Somali refugees in Kenya caught between ration cuts and war at home](#) (December 2017)
- The Star: [what the future holds for Dadaab, the world’s largest refugee camp](#) (December 2017)

## SOMALIA ([MDRSO005](#))

**Start Date:** 30 June 2017

**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:** CHF 7,791,718 (74 percent of total target in hard pledges)

**Implementation rate:**

52 percent (*Expenditures vs Total Funding*)

### **1. Operational Context:**

#### **Food security outlook**

Generally, the food security situation has improved marginally post Deyr and in the short term both agro-pastoral and pastoralist families are experiencing some improvement. However, due to the decapitalisation of family assets, the longer-term outlook for the period until the next Gu rains (April to June 2018) remains precarious and continued assistance remains crucial in preventing a deterioration in the humanitarian situation.

#### *Agro-Pastoralist*

The [December post Deyr assessment](#) found some short-term improvements in food security in the Northern Inland Pastoral Livelihoods Zone (Sool, Northern Mudug, Nugal and parts of Bari.) Although Deyr rainfall in 2017 was erratic and, on average, around 30 percent of the norm, some short-term improvements were identified due the higher availability of milk amongst agro-pastoralist families. In these areas, livestock body conditions have seasonally improved and are normal (although the size of livestock herds is significantly smaller than previous years.) Access to milk is higher than previously expected in Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone of Sool, Nugaal, and Mudug due to better than expected livestock body conditions and higher than expected goat kidding. Poor households are consuming milk currently and are expected to sell a few livestock through May to support cereal purchases. Pasture and water availability have improved relative to October, although conditions are still poorer than normal. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is now expected through May 2018 in these areas.

However, in the Northern Inland Pastoral Zone water availability is very low due to significantly below-average rainfall. During post-Deyr assessment in December, large-scale, atypical livestock movements were observed from Coastal Deeh and Addun Pastoral livelihood zones of northern Mudug and Nugaal towards Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone of the same regions. Food security is expected to deteriorate after January, when milk is no longer available and livestock holdings remain too low to purchase sufficient food to meet basic needs. In the absence of assistance, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in most pastoral areas, though Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely in Northern Inland Pastoral, Guban Pastoral, Addun Pastoral, and Coastal Deeh Pastoral livelihood zones. Also in the absence of assistance, risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) exists in pastoral areas of greatest concern including Northern Inland Pastoral. Concern is now growing for household-level Phase 5 in Guban Pastoral, Addun Pastoral, and Coastal Deeh Pastoral livelihood zones, in the absence of assistance. In these areas, most households have few livestock to sell and are heavily dependent on assistance.

#### *Staple Crop Production*

Food security is not expected to improve significantly for agricultural and agro-pastoral households in January with the Deyr harvest. The growing season for Deyr crops was shorter than usual and insufficient for normal crop development in some areas including Togdheer. The prognosis for Deyr crop production is very poor. As with the pastoralist zone though, any improvements will be short-lived, and many households will face food consumption gaps through mid-2018. In a worst-case

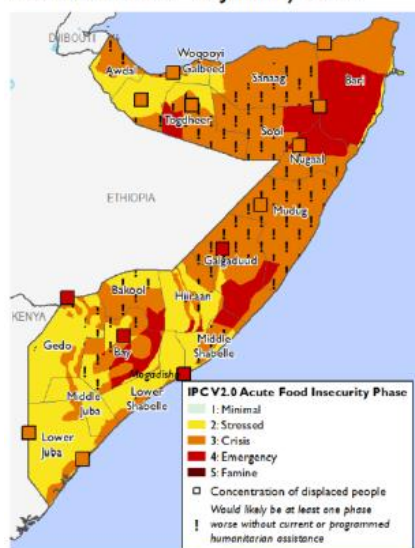
scenario of an extended absence of assistance, Famine (IPC Phase 5) remains possible, and continued large-scale assistance is needed throughout 2018 to protect lives and livelihoods.

Food security is expected to be worse than previously projected for some poor households in agropastoral areas in Burao, Sheikh, and Odweyne (Togdheer) where many households will not harvest crops in January. Some of these households have already sold or lost most of their livestock during past poor seasons and have moved to IDP camps to access humanitarian assistance. In the absence of assistance, it is expected some of these households could exhaust their capacity to cope and be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). In agricultural/agro-pastoral areas, labour opportunities during the *Deyr* season have increased household income. Increased income and seasonally declining staple food prices are allowing households to increase staple food purchases marginally.

### Market Price trends

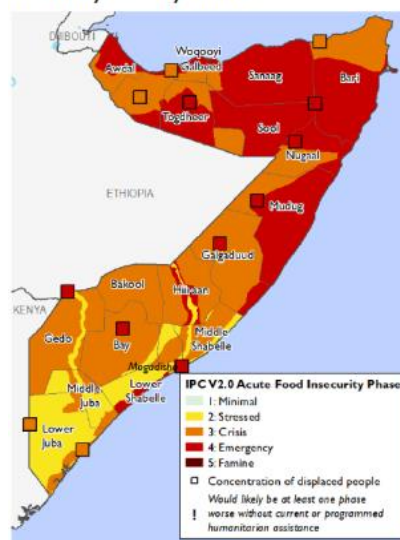
Between October and November, local staple cereal prices have declined because of increased supply from *Gu* off-season harvests in September and the release of stocks by wealthier farmers and traders. Ongoing humanitarian assistance also continues to put downward pressure on prices. The retail prices of goats and camels milk in local markets in Bosasso, Hargeisa and Erigavo were all above the average 5-year trends and seasonal prices in 2016. The following maps present the projected outlook for food security based on the post *Deyr* assessment.

Projected food security outcomes, December 2017 to January 2018



Source: FEWS NET/FSNAU

Projected food security outcomes, February to May 2018



Source: FEWS NET/FSNAU

### Nutritional status

The 2017 *Deyr* season nutrition assessment conducted by FNSAU during November amongst IDPs and selected urban centres found that, despite the persistence of high prevalence of acute malnutrition, there has been a statistically significant improvement in nutrition situation among IDPs in Baidoa, Dhusmareeb, Hargeisa and Berbera since June 2017 (*Gu* season). However, the survey also found the following results in Somaliland and Puntland:

#### Global Acute Malnutrition

- Critical GAM prevalence (21.9%) in Galkacyo (21.8%) and Garowe (17.6%)
- Serious GAM levels (10-14.9%) in Bossaso and Berbera
- Alert levels of GAM ( $\geq 5\%$  to  $< 10\%$ ) were seen in among IDPs in Burao and Hargeisa.

### Severe Acute Malnutrition

- Critical levels of SAM prevalence ( $\geq 4-5.6$ ) in Galkacyo
- Serious levels of SAM prevalence were recorded among IDPs in Dhusamareeb, Qardho and Garowe
- Alert SAM levels were noted among IDPs in Bosaaso, Hargeisa, Burao, and Berbera.

Population Groups	GAM (%)	SAM (%)	CDR (per 10 000 per day)	U5DR (per 10 000 per day)	Morbidity (%)
NORTHWEST					
Hargeisa IDPs	8.6	1.7	0.62	0.6	27.6
Burao IDPs	8.5	1.7	0.94	0.0	6.8
Berbera IDP	10.9	2.3	0.79	0.4	31.1
NORTHEAST AND CENTRAL					
Bosaso IDPs	14.7	2.3	0.06	0.11	20.0
Qardho IDPs	21.9	2.7	0.34	1.06	43.7
Garowe IDPs	17.6	2.9	0.27	0.29	18.8
Galkacyo IDPs	21.8	4.8	0.21	0.4	48.9
Dhusamareeb IDPs	14.8	3.6	0.73	1.04	45.0

In summary, the highest levels of malnutrition amongst displaced people can be found in Puntland, with Galkayo particularly worrying in terms of GAM and SAM. However, alert levels of GAM are found in Berbera and Bosasso.

### Cholera

UNOCHA reports in its [Drought updates snapshot](#) of 8 December that AWD/cholera cases are decreasing. Since the start of the year, some 78,426 cases (567 in October), including 1,159 deaths (CFR 1.48 per cent), were reported, with no deaths reported in October and November. Children under age 5 constitute more than 58 per cent of the reported cases.

### Measles cases continue to rise

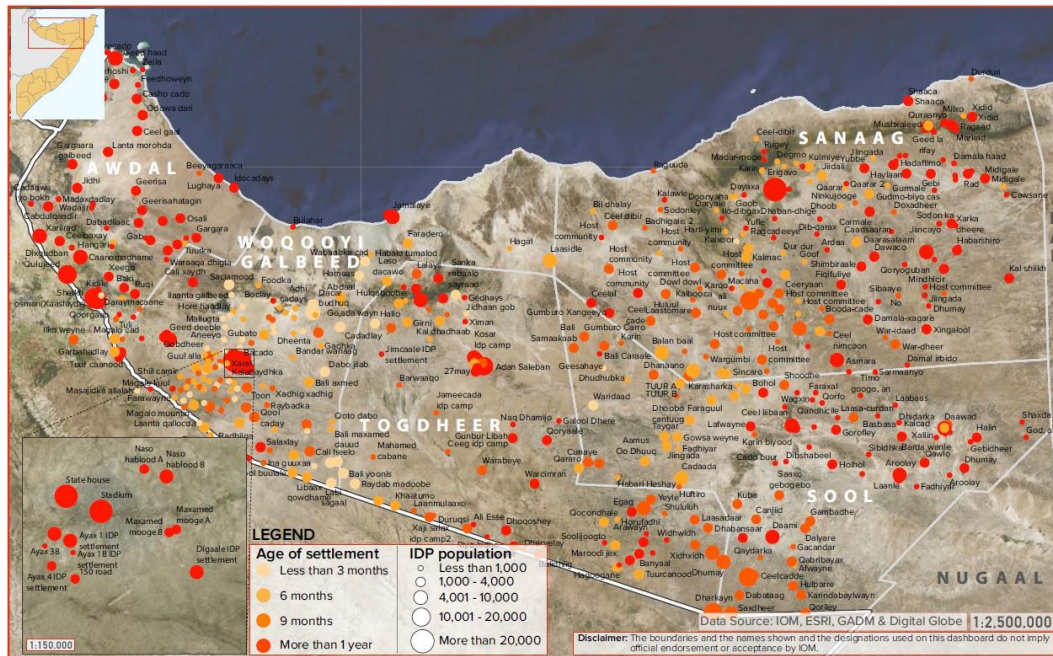
Measles cases reported continue to be very high although the number of cases has declined in recent months, it remains at epidemic levels ([UNOCHA](#)). A nationwide five-day measles vaccination campaign was held ending on 8 January 2018. One million children aged six months to 10 years in Puntland and 4.2 million across Somalia were reached. In 2017, amidst a drought emergency, a total of 23,002 suspected measles cases were reported – alarmingly high compared to previous years ([UNA](#)). This was four times higher than in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Among those cases, 83 per cent were children under age 10. In response to the outbreak, two rounds of vaccination campaigns were also conducted in March and April of 2017, reaching 516,934 children aged nine months to five years. SRCS medical staff working in both fixed and mobile clinics will be involved in the administration of the vaccines.

### Displacement

The IOM [Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\) for November](#) estimated there are 1.004 million IDPs in Somaliland with Hargeisa, Las Caanood and Borama having the highest concentration of displaced people. The survey identified 595 different concentrations of IDPs and 77 percent of IDPs are living with host communities. The largest site is around Hargeisa Stadium with an estimated 34,000 people. The State House site in Hargeisa has 25,000 and Erigavo 25,000. Just over half of these sites have been



in existence for over a year. The survey estimates that 18 percent of the displaced are children under the age of 5, 26 percent between 6 and 18 years, 34 percent between 18 and 59 years and 10 percent over 60 years of age. No gender disaggregation is available. Priority needs as expressed through key informant interviews in order of importance were Food, Medical Services, Shelter/NFI, Drinking water and WASH. The DTM mapping of identified sites is as follows:



### Political developments

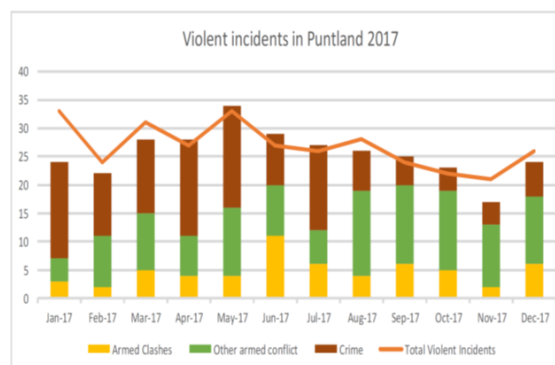
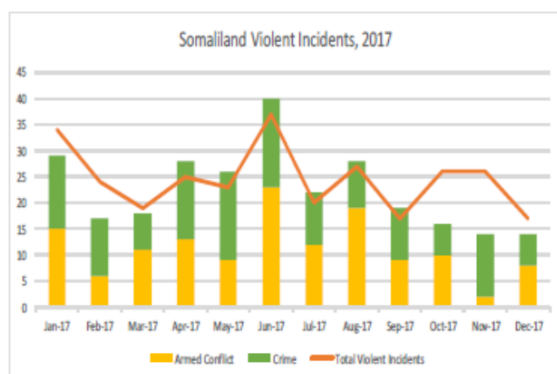
The inauguration of the new President, Mr. Musa Bihi Abdi, took place on 13 December. During his inauguration speech the President emphasised the need to govern openly and eliminate corruption as well as to make Somaliland more self-sufficient. The president then held meetings with representatives of the opposition Wadani party aimed at resolving the hostilities and grievances they had during the electioneering period. Both parties committed to transcend their party differences in the spirit of nation building. The President also met with representatives of the Somaliland Upper house to discuss security and agreed to fast track pending bills related to the upcoming parliamentary and municipal elections, slated for March 2019.

The new cabinet presented 23 ministers and 9 deputies - a significant decrease from the outgoing cabinet which consisted of 68 posts. A balance between the incorporation of representatives of clans who supported the new President and those members that had opposed him in the campaign. Importantly, he appointed mostly new faces ('technocrats') with a majority of local politicians as opposed to diaspora politicians, and keeping only four ministers from the previous government (most significantly, Foreign Affairs Minister Sacad Ali Shire). It remains to be seen how the new government will evolve, but the President's first move was to block the seizure of government vehicles by outgoing ministers, and he pledged that 'no minister will leave my cabinet with full pockets'.

The Federal Government of Somalia announced that it will officially take over the control of Somalia airspace during an event held at Mogadishu International Airport on 28/12. Until then, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was controlling the Somali airspace from their office in Nairobi. Somaliland protested the move, and stated that it will not accept the Federal Government of Somalia to control Somaliland's airspace. The standoff, if not resolved, might adversely impact on international flights flying over Somaliland territory, as well as domestic flights operating between Somalia and Somaliland.

## Security

Generally, Somaliland remains calm and there have been no significant politically related disturbances following the announcement of the election results or the inauguration of the new President. It is possible that the electoral competition absorbed some of the conflictual tendencies in Somaliland, while extra efforts by politicians and security forces to suppress open conflict were also successful. In Puntland the number of violent incidents, whilst lower in historical perspective have shown a slight increase over the month. The following summaries for violent incidents during 2017 are compiled by INSO:



### *Somaliland: Upsurge in poverty driven gang related violence*

However, Indicative of the general socio-economic constraints facing young people in Somaliland, the rising phenomenon of youth gangs has dominated public discussions in major towns. A major crackdown by police on suspected youth gang members was carried out by police in Hargeisa and Borama, leading to the arrest of over 70 persons. Crimes that are on the rise due to the activities of the youth gangs include; phone snatching, stabbing, inter and intra-gang fighting, burglary etc. NGO workers are advised to be take precautionary measures when walking the streets of the major towns of Somaliland, especially in Hargeisa. IFRC delegates have been restricted from walking around Hargeisa and to be extra vigilant.

### *Somaliland: Clan related violence in Sool*

Two armed clashes, occurred in Qoriley and Gumburka Cagaaran villages (Las Anod) – along the border between Nugaal, Sool and Ethiopia border- on 19/12 and 23/12 and led to the killing of at least 18 combatants and a dozen injuries. This fighting was ignited by an unsettled cycle of revenge killings that have destabilized the relations between two sub-clans (Majerteen/Omar- Mohamud and Dhulbahante/Baharsame) for decades. The conflict led to trading of blames between the three administrations claiming territorial control and legitimacy in the affected area (Government of Somaliland, Government of Puntland and the self-declared Khatumo state.) Mediation efforts have been initiated and clan elders have begun negotiations. The key points of a preliminary agreement reached by the elders of the two warring sides included an immediate ceasefire, withdrawal of militias from the frontline and to arrange for a reconciliation meeting in Burtinle. Ethiopia has also deployed many Liyuu Police troops to put pressure on the warring sides to accept an immediate ceasefire and withdrew their clan militias to allow for proper negotiations. These clashes effected humanitarian operations from a few NGOs working in the villages along the border between Ethiopia and Somaliland by restricting their movements during the armed clashes; however, no disruptions to programs were experienced.

### *Somaliland: Yemeni Rebels threaten ballistic missile attack*

Houthi rebels in Yemen raised security concerns in Somaliland after they threatened to hit Somaliland with ballistic missiles, if it provides a military base to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The threat came in a video uploaded to YouTube and reportedly threatens both Berbera and Hargeisa. The statement from the Houthi followed rumoured reports that the newly elected Somaliland government halted the military base agreement. However, Somaliland Foreign Minister clarified the newly elected Government's position on the establishment of the base by stating that several conditions regarding the construction of infrastructure need to be implemented before the base can be built. This seems to indicate that the Government is still committed to its agreement with the UAE. From the point of view of security management for IFRC it needs to be established if this presents a potential threat to the safety of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement personnel based in Hargeisa (IFRC, SRCS and PNS.)

### *Puntland: Continued AS/IS attacks*

AS and IS attacks in Bari region continued to punctuate the period, with an AS-perpetrated improvised explosive device (IED) attack reportedly targeting joint Puntland and US forces on the Galgala-Bosaso road on 20/12. Two soldiers were reportedly killed in the explosion, but US AFRICOM, in charge of United States forces' operations in Africa, did not comment on the matter. On the same day, reports emerged that about 20 AS fighters were killed in an armed clash with Puntland forces in Madarshoon area near Galgala village. Puntland forces have in the recent past stepped up anti-AS security operations in the area, although the terrain deep within Galgala mountains, allows the AS fighters to take cover from both small arms fire, mortar shelling and airstrikes. IS fighters attacked Puntland Darawish forces in Unuun village (102km NE of Iskushuban) on 26/12, although no casualties were reported as the attackers quickly withdrew.

## **Operational highlights:**

### **2.1 Health and nutrition:**

- A total of 180,093 patient's consultations were recorded in the Outpatient department with 105,422 being female and 74,671 being male in the period since January 2017 to date.
- A further 36,334 mothers were provided with antenatal services (June 2017 to December 2017).
- A total of 61 children were diagnosed with Oedema with 2,616 having Moderate Acute Malnutrition and 10,023 having severe Acute Malnutrition. Further 7,168 children with malnutrition, were enrolled in the Outpatient Therapeutic program. (June to December 2017)
- The staff in the static and mobiles clinics under the Emergency appeal managed 10,273 cases of Acute watery diarrhoea, with 6,342 being children under 5 years of age and 3,931 were over 5 years. (June to December 2017)
- The clinics reported 1,234 cases of measles with 705 being children under 5 years and 529 being over years. (June to December 2017)
- SRCS Somaliland currently operates the following clinics supported under the Emergency Appeal: in Puntland, 11 Static and 7 Mobiles while in Somaliland, 3 static, 13 mobiles.
- This data is for the period between June to December 2017.

### **2.2 Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:**

- Thirty-seven berkedes had been rehabilitated as at the end of December 2017 (out of a total target of 95 for the appeal) in Maroodijeh (16/16) and Sool (19/19) and Awdal (2/12). The focus is now on training of committees in maintenance and water management.
- Preparations for rehabilitations and contracting is in progress for Sahil, Sanaag and Toghdeer, with work expected to start in January 2018.
- To date 257 latrines are now complete and in use in Toghdeer (157/200) and Sool (100/100).
- Desludging of a clinic latrine is expected to start in January 2018 in Maroodijeh.

- Distribution of WASH Hygiene kits (Buckets, Jerrycans, aquatabs and PUR, bath and laundry soaps) reaching 2,505 households in Awdal (1,080) and Maroodijeh (1,425) in December 2017. Aquatabs have also been distributed through mobile and fixed clinics.

### **2.3 Cash Transfer programme**

- The first cash out was done in December in both Sool and Sahil regions to 1,470 households.
- A total of \$60 000 was transferred to 800 households in Sahil region. Each household received a total of \$75.
- In Sool region a total of \$67 000 was transferred to 670 households. Each family received a total of \$100.
- Post distribution monitoring was done in Sahil region and Sool region is yet to do before the second cash out.
- About 34 contacts were made in Sahil region to the hotline as part of feedback and complaints mechanism through the hotline. Eight of the consultancies were from the non-beneficiaries and 26 from beneficiaries.
- Reason for consultation varied from technical problems with the Sim card, loss of sim, cards, blocked PIN Numbers and appeal to increase the transfer value.

#### **a. Shelter and NFIs**

Nothing special to report

#### **b. Resilience/DRR**

- A ToT training on Road Map to Community resilience was conducted between 10 to 13 December. The training was attended by SRCS staff and volunteers from 5 branches from Somaliland (Hargeisa and Berbera) and Puntland (Bosaso, Garowe and Galkayo), Hargeisa coordination office mainly staff attached to GRC resilience programmes and DRM team. The training was one of the capacity building initiatives by IFRC in area of community resilience and based on the Road Map which is currently being rolled out in various countries in collaboration with National Societies. The training was funded under Swedish DRR project and co-financed by GRC under resilience programme.
- An integrated resilience plan for Galoley landscape under jurisdiction of the Berbera branch was developed. The plan development was led by community members with the support of the SRCS and IFRC DRM team. The plan covered various thematic areas including Health, Water, Education, Infrastructure, Vegetation and Forests, Social Cohesion. The sectors were ranked in order of the priority to community. SRCS staff who attended ToT on community resilience participated in the development of the plan. At the end of the integrated resilience plan development community members set date for the formulation of the integrated resilience committee. They formulate the roles and responsibilities of the umbrella committee and the thematic committees. The umbrella committee will be based on the existing village committee and will be expanded to take into consideration gender balance and inclusion of members from the surrounding areas. Community members integrated plan development
- A Discussion was held with the IFRC operations manager on appeal revision and in particular disaster risk management and resilience component. Key elements to be included under resilience and disaster risk management will be formulated by SRCS DM team with support of IFRC Senior DRM officer and will be shared with Ops manager in readiness for inclusion into the proposed revised appeal.

### **2. National Society Capacity building**

- Resilience ToT training in Hargeisa 10-13/12
- Planning for the WASH HP ToT January.

### 3. **Coordination**

- Discussions were held on 3 December with German Red Cross Head of Region, Operations Manager and project staff of future cooperation on CTP. Agreed to share Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) data-capture and analysis tools.
- Planning workshops were held with the Puntland between 5-10 December branches to resolve financial issues and begin planning the EA revision.
- Discussions and briefings with ICRC, UNDSS, UNOCHA and Puntland MoH during the same mission
- Briefing provided to Swedish Red Cross on 11 December
- Swiss Red Cross advisor visited the operation between 15-22 December
- Update call/presentation were made with partners on 15 December, organised by Somalia Country Office and Partnerships and Resource Development Unit.
- Planning meeting with Somaliland branches was held on 18 December in order to begin the process of revising the Emergency Appeal

### 4. **Human resources**

IFRC operation team in Somaliland	End of mission and longer-term recruitment
Logistics delegate	Position closed, interviews 2 <sup>nd</sup> week of January
Relief delegate	Position on hold pending EA revision
Operations manager	Current Ops manager contract extended until 5/03

### 5. **January workplan**

- WASH:
  - A refresher course on Hygiene promotion is planned for January 2018, targeting health officers and disaster risk reduction staff from all branches. This training will be facilitated by the WASH Delegate and will be cascaded to volunteers who will conduct community campaigns for three months.
  - The tendering process for the remaining berked rehabilitation is being finalised. Work is expected to commence in February
  - A knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAPS) survey is planned during January—data collection has been done.
  - Distribution of the final WASH/NFI in Sahil, Sool, Toghdeer and Sanaag (6,379 HH) will take place. This will complete the programme except for PDM surveys.
- CTP
  - Second cash outs in Sahil and Sool (1,470 HH)
  - Post distribution monitoring (PDMs) for for Sool region
- FINANCE
  - Year-end closing
  - Pledge reporting
- CEA
  - Regional CEA delegate visit and workshop with NS HQ and branches in Burao 12-25/01

#### **Documents of reference or key events to come:**

- IFRC FACT/ERU Situation Reports and [Somalia Dashboard](#)
- IFRC Revised [Appeal](#) MDRSO005
- IFRC MDRSO005, [Drought and Food Security Ops Update no. 7](#)
- UN-OCHA—[humanitarian bulletin, 29 November 2017](#)
- FEWSNET—[Food Security Outlook Update ,December 2017](#)
- IOM displacement tracking matrix-[displacement situation report, Somaliland](#)



## SOUTH SUDAN

**Start Date:** 08 July 2017

**End date:** 31 December 2018

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

**Total amount:** CHF 4,700,037

*(CHF 1,115,991 in 2017 & CHF 3,584,046 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:** 104% for Phase I in 2017

**Funding:** 100 percent for 2017, CHF 1,115,991; CHF 2,000,000 for 2018, funded through the ICRC South Sudan budget

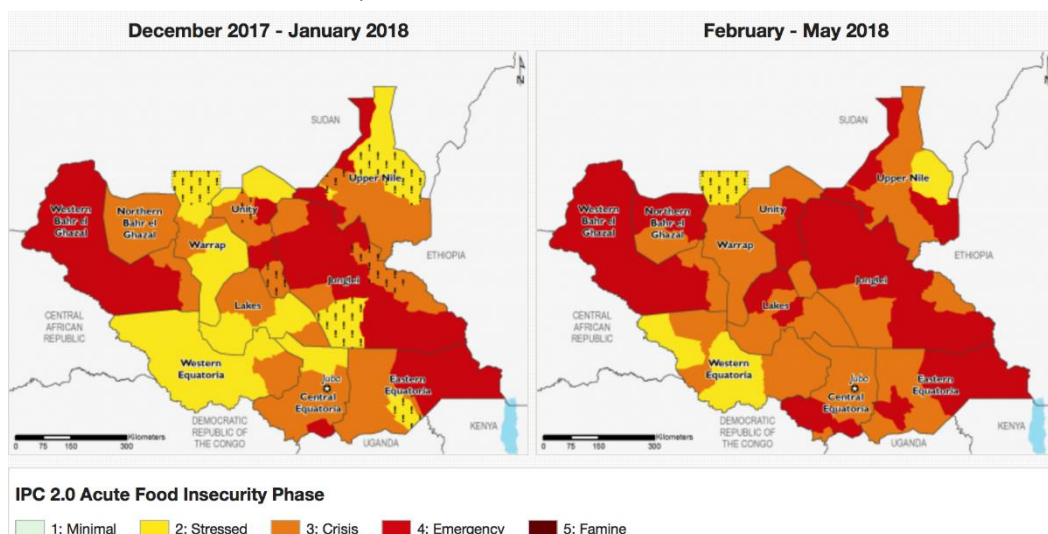
**Programs:** The Response Plan recognizes that the food security crisis cannot be taken in isolation and is intrinsically linked to the other challenges faced by the population of the country, including the risks relating to **health, water and sanitation and nutritional levels**. For this reason, the 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.

### **Operational Context:**

In recent years, the humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated considerably, leaving millions in need of food, health care, water and sanitation (WASH), and protection. Since the onset of the conflict in 2013 and subsequent devolution into a complex emergency in the years since, millions have been affected and many have exhausted their already stretched coping capacities.

A stalled peace process and the fragmentation of major political parties has fueled further fighting between the government and opposition forces and led to increasing localization of non-state armed groups (NSAG) and a deepening of the conflict. In 2017, the number of internally displaced rose to 1.9 million and, as of August 2017, more than 2 million were reported to be seeking refuge in neighboring countries--the majority of those displaced being women and children (UNOCHA 2017). 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 by humanitarian partners, which further risks the lives and livelihoods of the affected population.

According to [Acaps humanitarian overview 2018](#), The number of food insecure has decreased from 6 million to 4.8 million as of October as a result of harvest season, but the number in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) has doubled in comparison to 2016. Particularly affected are Greater Bahr el Ghazal and the Greater Equatorias, which are breadbasket regions, as well as Jonglei. These areas will be of concern for 2018. The lean season is expected to start early, with a January onset and continuing until July. According to [Fewsnets](#) previsions in December, the prevalence of acute malnutrition remains 'very Critical' in several areas of the country even during the post-harvest period. Many households are expected to deplete their minimal harvests by early 2018, and food security and nutrition outcomes are expected to further deteriorate through mid-2018. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) are expected, and there remains a credible risk that Famine (IPC Phase 5) could occur in a worst-case scenario of an extended absence of assistance and continued conflict that limits household movement.



### **Overview of the Movement Response Plan**

In July 2017, the IFRC and SSRC, in partnership with ICRC, and with the support of several in-country PNS', launched the Movement Response Plan to address the critical needs of those populations impacted by the complex emergency in South Sudan. In such a complex, protracted crisis, punctuated by serious levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, the humanitarian response requires a multi-sectoral, long-term strategy to address. As such, Phase I of the plan recognizes that the food security crisis cannot be taken in isolation and is intrinsically linked to the other challenges faced by the population, including the risks relating to WASH, non-food items (NFI), protection, and health. For this reason, the Response Plan (RP), in its current form, focuses on the wider needs of the protracted crisis and seeks to address these needs through these key sectors. The plan is complementary to other actors providing food security and livelihoods (FSL) support in the target areas and incorporates a strong national society development (NSD) component to contribute to the ongoing preparedness and response capacity of the SSRC. In this way, the RP supports sustainability and resilience efforts within the communities to maintain a cycle of support for the vulnerable populations in the immediate and longer-term. The Plan will extend support until December 2018 to not only address the protracted crisis but also strengthen the already good coordination and cooperation among Movement partners. As such, it forms an integral part of the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) process, for which South Sudan is a pilot country. Overall, the Response Plan seeks to assist the following beneficiary targets within each sector:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Beneficiary Target</b>
<b>Emergency Shelter &amp; NFI</b>	17,500 HH (105,000 beneficiaries)
<b>FSL</b>	5,000 HH (30,000 beneficiaries)
<b>WASH</b>	Access to water (Hardware): 6,245 HH (37,470 beneficiaries) Sanitation (Hardware): 2,880 HH (17,280 beneficiaries) Sanitation (Software): 9,960 HH (59,760 beneficiaries)
<b>Health</b>	3,200 HH (19,200 beneficiaries)
<b>PSS</b>	13,800 direct beneficiaries

**Implementation in 2017**  
**Implementation in 2018**

Disaggregated by target location, the following beneficiaries will be reached in each area:

Movement Response Plan Phase I and Phase II Activities Strategy					
Sector	Activities	Aweil Centre	Aweil East	Kapoeta East	Yirol East
ES & NFI	Provision of Household Kits to vulnerable households who are unable to satisfy the emergency-needs criteria for essential NFI's per the SPHERE Guidance	6,250 HH (37,500 beneficiaries)--4,170 Host Families and 2,080 IDPs	5,000 HH (30,000 beneficiaries)--3,330 Host Families; 1,670 IDPs	2,500 HH (15,000 beneficiaries)--1,670 Host Families; 830 IDPs	
FSL	Provision of basic agricultural input kits for HH subsistence agriculture (seeds and essential tools)	2,500 HH (15,000 beneficiaries)	2,500 HH (15,000 beneficiaries)		
WASH	Rehabilitation of existing boreholes, targeted primarily at areas with a high influx of newly arrived IDPs	2,083 HH (12,500 beneficiaries)	2,083 HH (12,500 beneficiaries)	833 HH (5,000 beneficiaries)	
	Construction of new boreholes, targeted primarily at areas with a high influx of newly arrived IDPs	415 HH (2,490 beneficiaries)	415 HH (2,490 beneficiaries)	415 HH (2,490 beneficiaries)	
	Provision of basic latrines training to support HH latrines construction using local material inputs--30% behavioural change expectation	720 HH (4,320 beneficiaries)	720 HH (4,320 beneficiaries)	720 HH (4,320 beneficiaries)	720 HH (4,320 beneficiaries)
	Provision of hygiene promotion awareness sessions within the target communities		120 HH (720 beneficiaries)	120 HH (720 beneficiaries)	120 HH (720 beneficiaries)
Health and PSS	Provision of basic health promotion through the BHI methodology	800 HH (4,800 beneficiaries)	800 HH (4,800 beneficiaries)	800 HH (4,800 beneficiaries)	800 HH (4,800 beneficiaries)
	Provision of PSS and SGBV information through awareness sessions facilitated in the community to leaders and women's groups to target communities		600 direct beneficiaries	600 direct beneficiaries	600 direct beneficiaries
		3,000 direct beneficiaries	3,000 direct beneficiaries	3,000 direct beneficiaries	3,000 direct beneficiaries

### Operational Highlights:

- As of 11 December 2017, the implementation rate on Phase I of the Movement Response Plan had reached 103 percent. Given the timing of release of the Revised Response Plan in September 2017, this implementation rate signifies an important success for the operations team in country.
- On 9 December 2017, the South Sudan Red Cross, with concerted support from the International Federation, concluded the distribution of 5,000 emergency household kits to 30,000 direct beneficiaries in Aweil East. This activity represented the flagship intervention of the Movement Response Plan in 2017.
- Representatives from all Movement components were present at the first distribution of 500 household kits to 3,000 beneficiaries in Makuac payam, Aweil East between 28 and 30 November 2017 to witness the flagship interventions of 2017. The mission follow-up with representatives revealed that all involved considered the experience very positive and an example of the power of SMCC in South Sudan.
- The Regional Food Security Crisis Communications Delegate was deployed to South Sudan for a period of one month to support the communications strategy of the response and produce several visibility products focusing on the NFI distribution in Aweil East. During her mission, the following was accomplished:
  - From 5 to 11 December 2017, the South Sudan Red Cross and Movement Response Plan took over the IFRC's global Instagram account, which brought considerable visibility to the response. During the same period, the South Sudan response was showcased on the IFRC and IFRC Africa Region Twitter account and profiled on the IFRC Facebook page. In total, the IFRC reached some 268,000 individuals through Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook (results as of 15 January 2017) and 436,000 impressions on the global and regional IFRC account.

- Two videos were produced to highlight the household kit distribution and Movement Response Plan in South Sudan. The first video showcased the Movement Cooperation and Coordination efforts in South Sudan and was profiled at the Donor Advisory Group meeting in Geneva on 7 December 2017. The second video, titled “South Sudan, The Journey of Relief Items” profiled the operation and the journey the NFI’s took to reach the Response Plan’s beneficiaries in Aweil East. It can be found [Here](#). Thus far in total, South Sudan’s response videos have been watched over 25,000 times (results as of 12 December 2017).



- Several stories were also produced to showcase volunteers, beneficiaries, and the innovative techniques used to support the response. These will be released to various media outlets over the coming weeks to further generate interest and focus on the Movement Response Plan.

- On 7 December 2017, the Movement Response Plan in South Sudan was showcased at the Donor Advisory Group meeting in Geneva. The focus on the operation generated considerable attention amongst PNSs, which has the potential to provide additional financial support to the operation in 2018.
- As of early December 2017, 290 volunteers were trained through the Movement Response Plan in Aweil, Kapoeta, Yirol, and Juba. These volunteers will be key to implementation of the RP’s activities in 2018 and are distributed as follows:
  - 120 volunteers trained in WASH – 40 per target area (Aweil, Kapoeta, and Yirol)
  - 90 volunteers trained in Psychosocial support and psychological first aid – 30 per target area
  - 120 volunteers trained in Health – 40 per target area
  - 60 volunteers trained in emergency needs assessment in Aweil East.
  - 6 SSRC branch and HQ staff trained as trainers in emergency needs assessment – one branch staff from each target area and three HQ staff
- The Logistics Surge Delegate and the Surge Finance Delegate, both concluded their missions the week of 11 December. The IFRC Country Team would like to extend its most sincere thanks for their concerted support to the operation in 2017 and steadfast dedication to ensuring its success.
- The Country Office is in the process of recruiting two personnel in the first quarter of 2018 to support implementation of Phase II of the Response Plan. The Operations Team is seeking a Relief Delegate and Logistics Delegate for a period of 11-months each and is striving to have both positions staffed by February 2018. Job descriptions have been shared with the Regional Office and some PNSs.

**Movement Coordination update:**

Across the country, the National Society and its partners are 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 support 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:*

- A VIP mission was held in Aweil East to highlight SMCC in-country and the successful implementation of Phase I of the Movement Response Plan. The mission included members from all Movement components (IFRC, ICRC, SSRC, and PNS)
- The South Sudan operation was showcased at the Donor Advisory Group meeting in Geneva on 7 December.

**Key Reference Documents and publications**

[MDRSS006-Response Plan](#) (found on FedNet through the Operational Plans database)

Acaps: [Humanitarian Overview: an analysis of key crises into 2018](#); (Dec 2017)

Fewsnet: [Food security outlook](#) (December 2017)

UNOCHA [Horn of Africa updates snapshot](#), December 2017

<b>NIGERIA</b>	
<b>Start Date:</b> 24 April 2017	
<b>End date:</b> 1 October 2018	
<b>Targeted beneficiaries:</b> 300,000 people (50,000 families)	
<b>Total amount:</b> CHF 9,870,473 (2017-2018 budget) <i>through One International Appeal launched by ICRC</i>	<a href="#">Home</a>

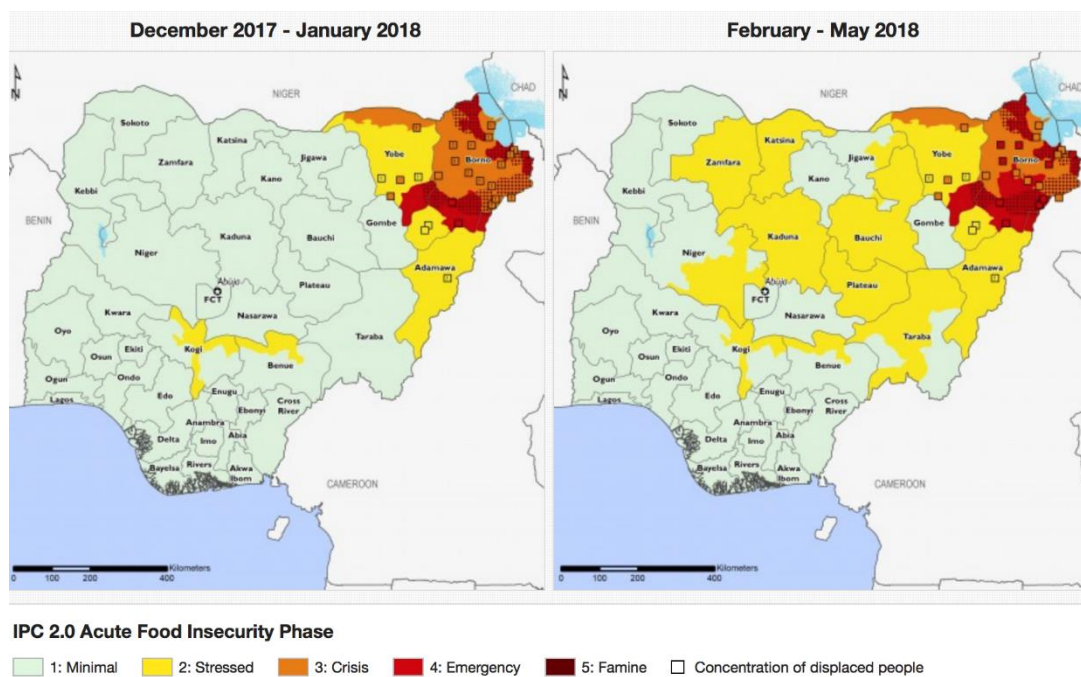
**Targeted Beneficiary:** 300,000 People (50,000 families).

**Funding:** CHF 4,552,955 (2017) and CHF 4,000,000 (2018) funded through One International Appeal launched by the ICRC **Programmes:** The operation supports most vulnerable population in the North East with focus on the following sectors: food security and livelihoods, health, water and sanitation, shelter, DRR and NSD. Cash transfers is one of the main modalities.



### Operational Context:

Northeast Nigeria faces one of the most severe humanitarian emergency in the world today. The armed conflict has left an estimated 8.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in the worst-affected states: Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Populations are suffering the cumulative impact of years of conflict and violence and now food and water shortages, following two consecutive seasons of poor rain fall. It has disrupted basic health services, production of food and trade as well as household livelihoods. UNOCHA estimates 5.2 million people are now food insecure in northeast Nigeria alone.



For 2018, Fewsnet [food assistance outlook brief for 2018](#) expects that currently elevated food prices in the northeast will increase further during the 2018 lean season due to seasonal market dynamics and increased demand from Sahelian countries. Armed groups conflicts continue to disrupt livelihoods in much of Borno state and parts of Adamawa and Yobe States and has led to poor staple harvests in these areas. There remains an elevated risk of famine (IPC Phase 5) outcomes onto 2018.

This is in accordance with [Acaps](#), outlook for 2018 considering that with the access situation looking unlikely to improve due to the conflict dynamics, food security across the northeast, and especially in Borno state, is likely in 2018 to remain similar to what has been reported in 2017, with those facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes unlikely to see any improvement, while for those in areas with no humanitarian access the risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) remains.

Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States are the most directly affected by conflict and mass-forced displacements with Bauchi, while Gombe and Taraba remains host to some of the IDPs and returnees. Of the estimated 1.9 million IDPs, nearly 80 per cent of them live with host communities, placing a huge strain on infrastructure and resources in an already economically deprived region.

Yobe and Borno States border the Nigerian states of Bauchi, Adamawa, Gombe, and Jigawa as well as the Diffa Region and the Zinder Region to the north of the Republic of Niger. These States lie in the Lake Chad Basin with predominantly 2.3 million people across the region remaining displaced. Drought and massive displacement due to violence and armed conflict converge to create a severe

humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad basin, which includes portions of Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad.

This Operation therefore aims at assisting 300,000 people displaced in the North-East (NE) parts of the country covering unmet emergency and early recovery needs of both the returnees and IDPs in host communities, including vulnerable host communities in Yobe and Adamawa States.

**Operational Highlights:**

- The FACT Team leader for Yobe operations completed his mission on 24th of November. A multi-sectoral Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was conducted, between 23 October and 13 November, to ensure that the Movement's response to the crisis remains coherent and effective in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria. The PDNA report was completed and the results of this assessment are informing the plan of action for the intervention in Yobe State. More specifically, this assessment aimed at: the evaluation of physical damages and economic losses in five Yobe State's LGAs; the identification of human recovery needs based on information obtained from the affected population, primary and secondary data and consultation with other stakeholders; and, at supporting the initial operational setup of the Yobe sub-office to enable implementation of relief activities to start.
- The revision of the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) (MDRNG022) has been completed and published on fednet on December 9, 2017. This revision is based on operational realities and needs, as advised by the assessments carried out in the target States of Adamawa and Yobe. It takes stock of implementation thus far and align it to the results of the assessments, considering appropriate human, financial and material capacity and needs. Whilst the original EPoA aimed at a response in three states, this revision downsizes to two targeted states, namely Adamawa and Yobe, where the gaps in humanitarian assistance is greater, and the increasing demand for emergency services for returnees is increasing. With regards to Borno state, considering the prevailing security situation, high presence of humanitarian actors and the ICRC-NRCS capacity to manage the demands in Borno state, this operation will not venture into this area to ensure good coordination. The human resources (HR) requirements were also underestimated in the initial plan, hence this revision is incorporating the appropriate HR needs to ensure adequate service delivery to the vulnerable communities. For this revised operational plan, the number of beneficiaries has been adjusted downwards to 300,000 from the initial 360,000. A total of 140,000 affected people will be reached in Yobe and 160,000 in Adamawa, where five local government areas (LGA) are targeted in each state.
- An [Interim Report](#) updating on operations had previously been approved and published on 30 November 2017.
- The biggest challenge during this reporting period was the lack of humanitarian access. There has been security concern in areas of operation. Security in Adamawa is unpredictable as three LGAs were attacked during the reporting period. Mubi which is about 120 km to Gombi (one of the target LGAs for the project) was attacked by armed opposition group; the teams were unable to move to the field. Gombi was also attacked within the month of November; this worsened the security situation in the LGA although there were other support activities carried out in Yola during the reporting period. Also, there was a clash between pastoralists and farmers in Numan LGA which left many residents dead. All filed movements in Adamawa were suspended since 20 November producing passive impact on Operation's implementation.
- NRCS PMER Officer is working towards the finalization of the Operation's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan in collaboration with sectors' managers and with the support from the regional PMER delegate deployed in Nigeria. A workshop with the operations' team, to strengthen the PMER system, is planned on January, 18 and 19, 2018 in Abuja.
- The Adamawa Team Leader has developed terms of reference and a step-by-step process of forming the Community Resilience Committees (CRCs). These have been developed taking into

consideration lessons learnt from Adamawa and this is being used as a basis for CRC formation in Yobe State.

- Cash flow to Yobe operations office has proven challenging.
- Some issues relating to logistics such as contractual agreements, expression of interest, tendering have slowed down critical field activities such as livelihoods, shelter and national society development.

### **Implementation:**

#### **Food Security and Livelihoods:**

- Second round of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) in Adamawa is being prepared.
- 150 beneficiaries were selected and registered for pilot phase of vocational technical training;
- Terms of Reference and Expression of Interest for contract qualified skills acquisition service provider was developed, five prospective Service providers have been invited to submit their proposals.
- Market analysis was carried out among local vendors in 20 communities in Yobe in preparation for Cash Transfer Program
- 32 volunteers (10 from branch, 10 from Fune and 12 from Tarmuwa) were trained on use of Kobo Collect mobile tool for beneficiary selection process and support of Community Resilience Committees for volunteers from Yobe Branch, Fune and Tarmuwa LGAs.

#### **Shelter:**

- Out of 11 model houses being built, four have been completed (including doors and window fittings) and ready for habitation in Balhona (1), Sabon Gari (2) and Guyaku (1)
- Process of purchase of 24 blocks machine for 2018 implementation has been initiated
- Construction materials has been supplied to three communities (Dabna, Larh and Banga) in Hong LGA

#### **WASH:**

- A Training of Trainers (ToT) on combined hygiene promotion, real time monitoring and component of CEA was conducted for 30 volunteers (23 males and 7 females)
- Procurement of the following WASH equipment is near completion.
  - 500 School waste management kits for schools
  - 300 WASH Committee kits
  - 2,000 Hygiene kitsOrder for supply would be placed as soon as sample verification is completed
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) on construction of VIP latrines is being finalized.

#### **Health:**

- Renovation of two primary healthcare staff quarters in one of the health facilities has been finalized. Repairs and renovation of two health facilities in Kwarhi and Kuva Gaya in Hong LGA are in progress.
- Nutrition training was organised for mother group leaders from the seven Health facilities (two in Gombi and three in Hong Local Government Areas) that the operation is working in from 6 to 8 December 2017. Total number of participants were 52 (47 females and 5 males). Participants were equipped with knowledge and skills of Nutrition activities at community level teaching
- Procurement of 500 T-shirts for health volunteers has been finalized to ensure branding and visibility.
- Five volunteer supervisors engaged (four men and one female) in Hong and three (two females and one male) in Gombi to monitor the other volunteers in settlements around Health facilities and the renovation work.

- Procurement of seven Direct Solar refrigerators, 700 dignity kits is in progress
- Mobilisation of drama groups for Health promotion activities has been postponed because of restriction of movement due to the insecurity situation in the affected area but is still planned to occur within the first quarter of 2018.
- Detailed assessment of seven Health facilities was done in Yobe in two Local Government Areas. The assessment showed that the Health facilities lack basic supplies and equipment and require some renovation works. Volunteer identification and mobilisation is underway in Tarmuwa and Fune LGAs for Community Based Health and First Aid training(CBHFA)
- At Yobe state, 1303 beneficiaries were identified and registered in two LGAs of Tarmuwa and Fune in 20 communities for cash transfer distribution.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):**

- Two feedbacks were received from beneficiaries of the Cash Transfer Program appreciating the Red Cross for the CTP support. Most of the complaints received from the communities were requesting updates on the mosquito nets distribution that is still pending
- Three Radio shows were aired on the 14th, 21st and 28th of November respectively as follows:

Date	Topic discussed	No of volunteers engaged	No of calls received
14 <sup>th</sup> November	World Toilet Day	6 volunteers (3 males and 3 females)	None
21 <sup>st</sup> November	Signs and causes of Malaria	6 volunteers (3 males and 3 females)	None
28 <sup>th</sup> November	Malaria prevention and DRR	8 volunteers (5 males and 3 females)	5 (2 females and 3 males)

the radio talk and programme of 29 November was about Malaria prevention and reducing risk of disasters at community and household levels. Radio GOTEL broadcasts the programme live and, the recorded program, each Saturday during the primetime.

**Coordination:**

- The Health Delegate participated in Community Resilience Committee formulation in Yobe state operation. Held meeting with World Health Organization Health Manager for Yobe and ICRC Health program manager and got in-depth understanding of the operations being carried out by these organizations in Yobe.

**Key Reference Documents and publications**

- Acaps: [Humanitarian Overview: an analysis of key crises into 2018](#); (Dec 2017)
- Fewsnets: [Food Security Outlook brief](#) (January 2018)
- Fewsnets: [Food security outlook update](#) (December 2017)
- UNOCHA: [North East Nigeria humanitarian situation update](#) (November 2017)

## 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

[Home](#)

#### **Operational Context:**

Vulnerable people in the Sahel region are still struggling to recover from the aftershocks of four consecutive food and nutrition crises (2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012). The food security situation is exacerbated by conflicts in Mali, Northeast Nigeria, Libya and the Central African Republic. Approximately 20 percent of the population - at least 25 million people - are considered extremely poor, requiring some form of social protection. Although most people in the Sahel live from agriculture, many poor households barely cover 20 percent of their food needs through farming. The [ECHO FACTSHEET](#) relates that the periodic food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel is compounded by the erosion of the populations' resilience due to the succession of crises, extreme vulnerability and poverty and lack of basic services.

Further, the authors underline that the emergency needs will persist in the sub-region unless the root causes of food insecurity and under-nutrition are properly addressed, and the resilience of the poorest people is strengthened. The European Commission championed the creation of [AGIR](#), a global alliance to strengthen resilience in West Africa/the Sahel which has set itself a '**Zero Hunger' goal by 2032**. To break the endless cycle of emergencies in the Sahel, the underlying causes of the chronic food insecurity and high acute malnutrition rates need to be addressed. These causes include extreme poverty and inequality, limited access to basic services, environmental degradation, climate change and population growth. Most of these structural causes require determined joint efforts by national governments, development and humanitarian donors to tackle these issues and reduce the impact of what could be called a "**resilience deficit crisis**".

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 framework<sup>9</sup> analyses, alarming data were highlighted pointing immediate needs to be addressed for some countries where pockets of food insecurity crisis were expected, although IPCs index were showing for overall country stable food security situation. 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 this current Food crisis, the countries of operations have been struggling with challenges among which **Caterpillar attacks, damaging crops**. However, in its October iteration of Key messages,

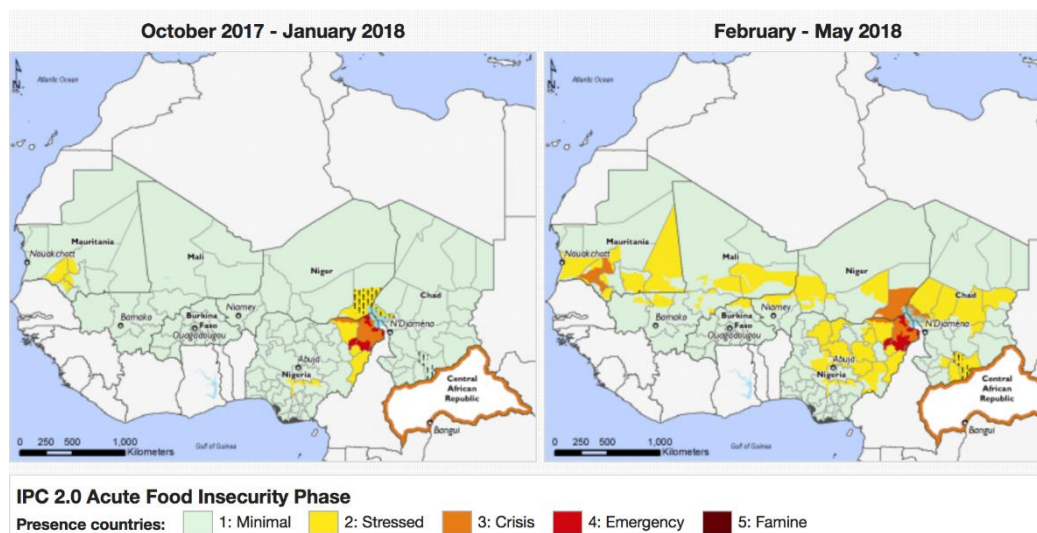
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<sup>9</sup> The cadre harmonise provides analysis and identification of areas at risk and vulnerable groups in the Sahel (*Cadre Harmonisé*). To know more about the Harmonized Framework, see [here](#).



[Fewsnet](#) reports that, caterpillar infestations such as *Spodoptera frugiperda* reported in Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Cote d' Ivoire and Gambia appear to be under control and damage limited. Thus, food production in 2017/18 could remain above average and contribute to an improvement in the food situation from October/November onwards.

According to [Fewsnet](#), in general, the food security situation is expected to remain in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in most of the region. However, in Mauritania, failure of rainfed crops, poor recession crop prospects and largely below-average pastoral production in the southwest will result in food insecurity at the Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis level (IPC Phase 3), among poor households until May 2018. In Chad, stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity will affect poor households from April to May 2018 in the Lake Chad zone (impacts of insecurity), because of the early 2017 lean season, the early and severe lean season in 2018 and the decline in purchasing power. The same level of food insecurity will be observed in Mali, where poor households will be affected by early depletion of stocks and increase grain prices.



### Operations' Highlights:

In August, DREFs for [Senegal](#) (MDRSN015), [Chad](#) (MDRTD015) 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. Five RDRTs (one per DREF), with a team leader, specialized in Food security were deployed and are supporting the National Societies during the rolling out of the DREF responses in each country.

Security incidents in the Sahelian region, procurement issues or late arrival of funds, caused delays in the implementation of activities and a two-month extension of the operational timeframe for Chad, Burkina Faso and Niger was requested to allow efficient conclusion of the planned activities, while Senegal and Mauritania ended within the initial timeframe. Operations updates were prepared and published for [Chad](#), [Burkina Faso](#) and [Niger](#) on for the request of the extension. Senegal and Mauritania are preparing their final report.

Before closing activities, all countries conducted, in coordination, a Food security's multisectoral in-depth assessment to instruct the joint longer-term programming being developed. The preliminary results are comforting analysis from the Cadre Harmonisé in May (Ouagadougou) and in November (Bamako), which emphasised the needs for the development of community resilience. The longer-term programming should aim at the reinforcement of livelihoods and adaptation to climate change,

with anticipation as a main component of the strategy, while continuing to provide support to population during lean period.

A Lessons' learnt workshop was conducted in Dakar on 13, 14 and 15 December analysing successes, challenges, best practices and recommendations to be captured and applied in future programs and emergency appeals. The workshop comprised analysis of the DREFs' operations and the DREF tool for these specific operations. It was an opportunity as well to discuss the results obtained during the Food security's multisectoral in-depth assessment and their future use in the formulation of the long-term program. Following these conclusions and the Ougadougou and Bamako meeting's recommendations, each National Society has pledge to roll out priority actions in the coming six months for example preparing an Appeal (regional or country); develop country specific resilience program. The results from the workshop will instruct the DREFs' Review mission to be conducted in February 2018.

The RDRT team leader, accompanied by a consultant specialist in Food security, took part to the Cadre Harmonisé's meeting in Bamako from 20 to 29 November. The meeting focused on the Food and nutritional situations presented by the different countries from Sahel and West Africa for validation of their analysis. With Sahel States and NGOs working in Food Security, the IFRC Cluster was invited to participate in the technical committee discussions from 20 to 27 November and present the current DREFs' operations – targets, budgets, activities, results. From November 27 to 29, presentations on the vulnerabilities identified in the different countries were made concluding that Cabo Verde is in a very worrying situation with almost no harvest. Senegal and Mauritania are facing very important deficit in biomass production posing a threat on pastoral activities and their livelihoods activities with increased conflicts on borders and between pastoralist and farmers. In terms of nutrition, the north of Burkina Faso is reaching emergency levels with rates of more than 10-15 percent. A [press release](#) was published after the Bamako meeting, on the provisions of the committee.

**Document:**

- Action Against Hunger: [Pastoral Surveillance for Sahel Countries](#) -platform
- Action Against Hinger: [Biomass Analysis-sahel early warning system](#), Octobre 2017
- ECHO: [Fact Sheet Sahel](#), March 2017

## Regional Coordination Food Crisis Appeal Support

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

**Start Date:** 19 April 2017

**End date:** 19 October 2018

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



**Funding:** 1,153,590 CHF

**Implementation:** 38 percent (*expenditures vs Funding*)

**Main Highlights:**

- The revision process for the Regional Coordination Food Crisis in Africa (MDR60003) Appeal was completed and the [revised Emergency Appeal](#) published on 23 December 2017. This Emergency Appeal has been revised from CHF 3,877,335 to CHF 2,010,476 considering the adjusted geographic scope and evolving humanitarian needs in Africa, as well as the human resource requirements of the regional coordination team. A funding gap of CHF 856,886 remains in this revised Emergency Appeal. The strategy has been informed by a continuous analysis of the emergency and operational conditions in the countries with food crises in Africa, and may be further adjusted based on the developments in 2018. This regional appeal will ensure that the response to the food crises in Africa is effectively managed and coordinated beyond the country level, focusing on five key objectives:

- 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.

As a reminder, the team has supported 13 country-specific emergency operations related to food crisis in 2017, with 10 operations currently active, altogether aiming to reach almost two million people.

- The **Information Management (IM)** and **Cash Transfer Programming (CTP)** delegates joined the team, respectively on 6 November and 1<sup>st</sup> December, for a period of 12 months. The **Information Management delegate** (IM) will mainly provide support to gather and analyse data to provide the right level of information to decision makers; provide tools to support movement coordination as well as maps to promote the Red Cross Red Crescent's response in the whole region. The **CTP delegate** will mainly provide support in all the CTP interventions planned and implemented by the National Societies within the food crisis country-level EAs with specific focus on monitoring but also in setting-up the most appropriate systems in each affected country. The recruitment process for a **Food Security and resilience delegate** is ongoing. The regional coordination team for the food crisis in Africa currently also comprises capacities in Operations Coordination, Planning Monitoring Evaluation & Reporting (PMER), Communications, Information Management (IM), and Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA).

#### **Among Supporting activities this reporting period:**

- In November 2017, the Community Engagement and Accountability CEA delegate co-facilitated a nine-day [Regional Disaster Response Team \(RDRT\) training](#) focused on CEA in Nairobi with participants from 17 Sub-Saharan National Societies who can be deployed as regional CEA specialists in future food crisis responses.
- A CEA training was provided to ERCS staff in Hargeisa, Ethiopia. The current drought situation in the South and South-East of Ethiopia was used as a scenario throughout the training. The overall goal was to strengthen ERCS' capacity to implement CEA activities and to ensure that CEA is integrated in ERCS' emergency response plans for 2018. The training was part of a one-week Response Planning Workshop organised by the Canadian Red Cross.
- In January 2018, the CEA delegate is on mission in Somaliland to provide CEA support to SRCS. There will be a three-day CEA training for 26 SRCS staff members from six different branches as well as a strategic planning workshop to establish a CEA strategy for SRCS in 2018. The CEA delegate will also support the IFRC food crisis operation team in Hargeisa and SRCS during the revision of the IFRC emergency appeal, for example to ensure that feedback from crisis-affected communities is used as a key source of information while revising the operational plan and budget.
- The PMER delegate was in Dakar from 22 to 29 November to support the Sahel Country Cluster and the Senegalese Red Cross regarding the ECHO's final report for the operation: "*Prévention de la malnutrition aigue pour les ménages les plus affectés par la crise alimentaire de 2016 dans les départements de Goudiry (Région de Tambacounda), de Louga, Kébémér, Linguère (Région de Louga)*".

- To get a comprehensive picture on the regional food crisis in Africa, the **Information Management delegate** developed an Information Management strategy, focusing on regional coordination, field support, programme monitoring and assessments, as well as technical support and the dissemination of IM products. On the regional level, the delegate developed a Secondary Data Analysis, including a Critical Events and Outlook calendars for Eastern, Western and Southern Africa, to better understand risks at the regional level, as well as a Regional Situational Analysis and Scenario to inform the Revised Appeal. In addition, the IM delegate developed a Risk Watch for Mauritania and the Region. In terms of field support, the delegate provided technical advice and review of data collection activities, review of tools, support of data analysis and creation of map for Nigeria and Somalia. 4W maps were created for Somalia, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Kenya, and the [Food Crisis dashboard](#) was updated with key data of the crisis. To learn more, follow the links to Critical Events and Outlook calendars for [Eastern Africa](#), for [Southern Africa](#) and for [Western Africa](#) and the links to [Risk Watch: Regional Food Crisis](#) and [Risk Watch Mauritania](#).
- The **communications delegate** deployed to South Sudan in November to support the South Sudan Communications unit in covering the non-food items distribution, providing social and traditional media coverage, stories, videos, and a photo gallery of the logistics pipeline, the VIP mission and ICRC/IFRC's unique coordination through the movement response plan. More than 268,000 people were reached through social media (data as of 15 January 2018) and 436,000 impressions on the global and regional IFRC accounts. One video was also shared at the Geneva Partners Meeting in December, which contributed to several PNS committing to partner/fund the operation to fill the gap in 2018.
- In January, the communications delegate supported the Africa regional office in covering a National Society development seed grant in Zimbabwe and Lesotho, which will provide support material (including a hand out and video) for the Partners meeting at the end of January 2018.
- Between September 2017 and January 2018, more than 742,000 impressions on food crisis were generated through IFRC's social media channels. In addition, 32,000 mentions by media related to the Red Cross response to the food crisis in Africa, were made in 2017, out of 800,000 mentions in total about the food crisis in Africa.

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

- The revision of the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) (MDRNG022) was completed and published on fednet on December 9, 2017. An [Interim Report](#) was also approved and published on fednet on 30 November 2017. -see Nigeria section for more details.
- In Nigeria, a **multi-sectoral Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)**, led by a FACT Team Leader, was conducted between 23 October and 13 November 2017 to ensure that the Movement's response to the crisis remains coherent and effective in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria. The PDNA report was completed and the results of this assessment are informing the plan of action for the intervention in Yobe State.
- Operations updates requesting two-months extension were approved and published for the DREFs of [Burkina Faso](#) (MDRBF014), [Niger](#) (MDRNE019) and [Chad](#) (MDRTD015) in mid-November 2017.
- A **Lessons' learnt workshop** was conducted in Dakar on 13, 14 and 15 December 2017 analysing successes, challenges, best practices and recommendations to be captured from the current Sahelian DREFs operations to be applied in future programs and emergency appeals.
- A DREFs' review mission in Sahel is planned for February 2018. The Dakar lessons learnt workshop's results will feed into the analysis and be considered among recommendations.



The Nigeria Red Cross has started its regular radio programme in Yola, Adawawa State of Nigeria. During the primetime of 3.30 to 4.30 PM, once a week, the Red Cross has an opportunity to deliver life-saving messages to more than 300 thousand radio listeners in the State of Adamawa and neighbouring states. Source: IFRC



## **Contact information:**

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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 Food Crisis in Africa:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Web stories:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Nigeria:**

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

**Somaliland:**

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

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

**South Sudan:**

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

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

**Photo assets:**

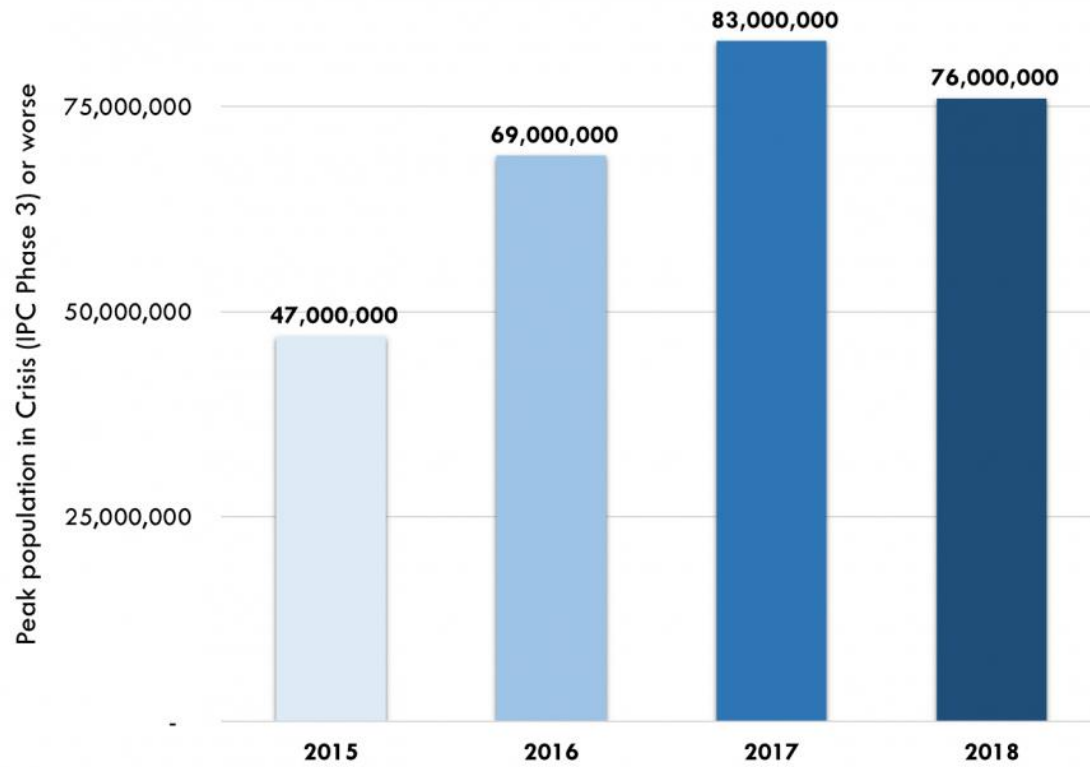
Photos with text captions can be found on [Cumulus](#) (av.ifrc.org):

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

Map of areas affected by Fall Armyworm (as of December 2017) Source: [FAO](#)



Peak population in need of emergency Food assistance (2015-2018). Source: [Fewsnets](#)





Estimated peak size of the population in need of emergency food assistance during 2018. source: [fewsnet](http://fewsnet.org)

