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IFRC Situation Report: Regional Food Crisis in Africa – 9 April 2018

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



*"The **drought** has affected us so badly. My husband lost over 100 cows and not even one remained. Today, I'm thankful for the support received in difficult time," Neuseri Ene Solonka, 53, from Emurua Oldulei, Loitoktok, Kajiado. (photo: Kenya Red Cross)*

Africa Food Crisis situation analysis

In March 2018, the **Food Security Information Network (FSIN)** published its [Global Report on Food Crises 2018](#). The analysis reports 124 million people in 51 countries around the world facing food insecurity or worse in 2017 (IPC phase 3 or above) with worst food crises being in Nigeria, Somalia, Yemen and South Sudan. The rising numbers from 2016 are mainly attributed to new or intensified and protracted conflict or insecurities in 18 countries. Climate disasters – mainly drought-were also major triggers of food crises in 23 countries with over 39 million food-insecure people in need of urgent assistance. Two thirds of these countries were in Africa, where almost 32 million people faced acute food insecurity. The main drivers of food insecurity -conflict, displacement and climate shocks-along with outbreaks of diseases and limited access to basic health, drinking water and sanitation services have created a malnutrition situation in many countries. Unfortunately, Conflict and insecurity will likely remain major drivers of food security crises in 2018. See [FSIN map](#) for projection on Food insecure people in need of urgent assistance in 2018, complemented with [Acaps Humanitarian access map](#) for March 2018.

According to [Fewsnet](#) and [UNOCHA](#), while food insecurity increased by nearly 24 per cent in 2017 in the **Horn of Africa**, it decreased in the first month of 2018. In **Somalia**, famine risk declined, but needs remain high, with some 2.7 million severely food insecure people in need of assistance, improved notably due to continued large-scale humanitarian assistance and seasonal improvements to food and income sources during the Deyr (October-December) season. Although the risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) has declined, humanitarian assistance must be sustained to prevent further deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation in Somalia. In **Kenya**, the number of severely food insecure decreased from 2.6 million in December 2017 to 2.35 million by January 2018, with however large span still facing crises IPC phase 3 outcomes. Following the meher assessment in **Ethiopia**, 7.9 million people are severely food insecure and in need of assistance. Food security in southeastern Ethiopia may begin to deteriorate to Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). [Fewsnet](#) reports that in **South Sudan**, despite the Cessation of Hostilities (COH) agreement signed in late December, clashes and tension remain high and South Sudan still face a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in 2018, in worst-case scenarios and in the absence of assistance.

In **West Africa**, as reported by [Fewsnet](#) in March, mediocre performance of the 2017 rainy season in the Sahel has led to pasture and water deficits in many areas that will persist until at least July 2018. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity is already present in southern areas of **Mauritania** and is expected in other affected areas in the Sahel during the 2018 lean season (pastoral: April – June, agropastoral: June – September). Mauritania and northern Senegal have been the most significantly impacted. The limited regeneration of pasture and water points led many transhumant pastoralists to begin their southward migration early. This was also noticed in Pastoral areas of Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Chad which saw early southward migration of transhumant pastoralists in late 2017. The stress of limited pastoral resources on herds and household incomes has led to an early start of the pastoral lean season in many areas. Livestock sale prices are already low in many areas as a result, and current pasture deficits will persist or grow larger until July, after the start of the rainy season in June. There is also concern that conflict for resources between pastoralists and farmers in typical and atypical grazing areas could increase between the two groups.

In **Nigeria**, the high number of conflict events and related population displacement in Borno State and smaller areas in Yobe and Adamawa States, coupled with trade restrictions, limited humanitarian and market access, and an influx of refugees, continue to drive severe acute food insecurity in the area. A large percentage of the population in the northeast is facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes. Analysis of contributing factors continues to suggest an elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in inaccessible areas.

In the [Great Lakes region](#), Since the beginning of 2018, conflict and internal violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has intensified and spread, deteriorating the humanitarian situation in the DRC and causing displacement to neighbouring countries in the Great Lakes region. There is a deepening food insecurity and nutrition crisis in the region, largely driven by conflict, with some 10.9 million people severely food insecure at the beginning of 2018 across the **DRC** (7.7 million), **Burundi** (2.6 million), **Uganda** (441,000) and **Tanzania** (120,000). Over 2.2 million children are estimated to be severely malnourished in the DRC and an estimated 70,000 children under age 5 require treatment for severe acute malnutrition in Burundi. In **Chad**, in the Lake area, the pressure of displaced people continues to weigh on the stocks of host households causing a consumption deficit (IPC Phase 3). The region is also battling simultaneous outbreaks of communicable diseases as cholera in DRC, Uganda and Tanzania and the humanitarian access continues to be impeded by direct attacks and widespread insecurity in the DRC.

In [Southern Africa](#), humanitarian partners are increasingly concerned about the humanitarian consequences of a late start to the rainy season (October to April), minimal to no rains during the critical planting season (December-January), high temperatures and the prevalence of fall armyworm. This has caused irreversible damage to crop production in some countries. **Mozambique** has issued an 'Orange Alert' and **South Africa** has declared a national emergency in response to the drought. Countries are undertaking assessments to ascertain the impact, which is expected to be significant. Across the region, severe rainfall deficits were recorded by the end of January. Rains returned in February in parts of the region. **Southern and central Mozambique, parts of southern Malawi and southern Zimbabwe** recorded rainfall in excess of 100mm. However, some crops had permanently wilted. **Malawi** declared a national disaster due to the pest of fall armyworm in December 2017. Reduced cereal production is projected in Southern Africa. **South Africa**, the largest producer of white maize in the region, is already projecting a 22 per cent decline in crop production this season. Most households in drought-affected parts of southern Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, and Madagascar are already experiencing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are projected for several areas between June and September. Cholera, which is endemic in several Southern Africa countries, is currently affecting Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

For further regional insight:

IFPRI: [Multibillion dollar question: How much will it cost to end hunger/undernutrition](#) ? (March 2018)

FAO-WFP-IFAD: [Achieving Zero Hunger: the critical role of investments](#) (2015)

IFPRI: [Cost and benefits of ending hunger and undernutrition, examining differences between alternative approaches](#) (March 2018)

FSIN: [Global report on food crises 2018](#) and [Key messages](#) (March 2018)

OCHA: [Horn of Africa](#) , [Great Lakes](#) and [Southern Africa](#) Humanitarian snapshots. (Feb-March 2018)

World Economic Forum: [the Global risks report 2018](#) (February 2018)

VOA: [Global Hunger is rising, artificial intelligence can help](#) (April 2018)

To access directly Country's updates:

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

[Regional Food Crisis Africa](#)

SUMMARY OF MAIN IFRC APPEALS¹, Response Plans and DREFs

Country	Appeal Budget (CHF)	Coverage ² (%)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Targeted beneficiaries	Implementation on funding received	Start date	End date
Ethiopia (MDRET016)	6,108,307 - revised-	54%	2,786,072	250,591 - revised-	70%	28 Dec 15	23 Oct 18 -revised-
Kenya (MDRKE039)	29,686,126, -revised-	26%	21,824,617	1,373,294 -revised-	100%	23 Nov 16	31 July 18 -revised-
Nigeria (MDRNG022)	9,870,473 (2017: 4,552,955; 2018: 5,317,518)	74%	2,570,473	300,000	64% (for 2017 & 2018)	28 Apr 17	1 Oct 18
Somalia (MDRSO005)	10,491,893	76%	2,488,460	352,800	55%	25 Mar 16	30 Jun 18
South Sudan (MDRSS006)	4,700,037 (2017: 1,115,991 & 2018: 3,584,046)	66%	1,584,046	105,000	38% (for 2017 & 2018)	8 July 17	31 Dec 18
Regional Food Crisis Africa³ (MDR6003)	2,010,476	67%	662,738	–	53%	19 Apr 17	19 Oct 18

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY PROGRESS – Main focus countries

ETHIOPIA ([MDRET016](#))

Start Date: December 2015

End Date: October 2018

Targeted beneficiaries: 250,591 people

Total amount: CHF 6,108,307 - *revision 22 March 2018*

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Implementation rate:

Number of people reached: 164,311

Number of people reached per sector:

- Shelter: 17,710 people reached (not planned but implemented)
- Livelihoods: 98,637 people reached (103.8 percent)
- Water, sanitation and Hygiene: 44, 517 people reached (109.8 percent)
- Health: 3447 people reached (25.9 percent)

¹ Appeal funding figures, updated to publication, do not capture bilateral contributions supporting implementation of the plans – available details in this regard are provided in the country-by-country section.

² The response plans for Nigeria and South Sudan 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](#).

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

Funding gap: CHF 2,786,072

Spending on funding: 70 percent

Implementation progress

Indicator	Target	Progress
Livelihoods, nutrition, food security		
n° of children U5, pregnant and breast-feeding mothers provided with supplementary food- CSB and Oil;	93,975	97,637 ⁴
n° households affected provided with livestock through Afar restocking program	1,000	1,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion		
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	39,789 ⁵
Health		
n° of children U5 registered with SAM and MAM case	9,500	2,415
n° households that go home with a food parcel;	100	262 ⁶
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

The Operations' highlights during period and upcoming:

- **Extension of the Appeal:** A [revision of the Appeal](#) was published in March 2018 to reconsider the drought operation areas of intervention, downward the operational budget (CHF 6,108,307 reduced from previous CHH 13,686,55) and adjust the number of people to be reached (from 318,325 people to 250,591 people) as well as rationalize the regions' targeted by the operation. As such, the Appeal has been simplified to focus on the smaller geographic area of Kuri woreda of zone 1 Afar, Babile woreda of Fafan zone Somali, Babile woreda of East Harerghe zone, Oromia and Hamer Woreda of South Omo zone, South Nation, Nationality and People region (SNNPR) where few agencies are operating; to focus on a more specific set of integrated food security and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, hygiene, and livelihoods interventions based on ERCS capacity, and on a budget that better reflects the funding environment.
- The [Ethiopia Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan for 2018](#) consecutive to the Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' needs assessment conducted at the end of 2017, was finalized and published at the end of March 2018. ERCS participated in the field level assessment and was involved in the analysis of data and report writing. Findings show that 7.8 million are in need of food assistance; 2.4 Million households are in need of livestock support; 3.5 million are moderately malnourished; 350,000 severely acute malnourished; 6 million without safe drinking water; 1.1 million displaced due to conflicts and 0.5 million displaced due to climate induced-shock.

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

⁵ 10,400 households were supported by Canadian Red Cross in Kindo Koysha while 14,109 households were supported by Swiss Red Cross in Moyale, 1280 HHs supported by Spanish Red Cross in South Omo zone, Hamer woreda and 14,000 HHs were supported by Netherlands Red Cross in Somali region Gashamo woreda. In Ethiopia one household accounts for five people.

⁶ food parcel for 242 households distributed by Swiss Red Cross in Moyale

Main Challenges:

- Although the extensive flooding in 2017 had worsened the drought effects, ERCS responded to the needs of the affected persons through a DREF operation. The DREF operation in response to flooding has been completed. Procured items have been prepositioned in ERCS strategic warehouses in different regions to ensure timely and effective response in case of emergencies.
- An escalation in civil unrest along the Oromo and Somali border, which stretches more than 1,000 km has 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 14,485 households that have been displaced.
- Conflicts in Ethiopia leading to displacement: In February 2018, the state of emergency was declared for security reasons. This resulted into displacement of population with some 10,000 Ethiopians crossing the border into neighboring Kenya to seek asylum. On 26 March 2018, the IFRC approved a [DREF](#) operation led by Kenya Red Cross to deliver an accountable operation that meets the immediate needs of 10,000 people displaced into Kenya in Moyale, Marsabit County by providing shelter interventions, nutrition and basic health services, access to water, hygiene and sanitation, food security as well as protection, gender and inclusion activities.

Movement Coordination update:

Six Partner National Societies⁷ continue to operate in-country, implementing both multilateral and bilateral projects with the ERCS. The Spanish Red Cross will close its operation in the country by end of April 2018. 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. Increasingly, there is more dialogue and concerted efforts to address the current ERCS priorities in response and capacity building.



NFI distribution for conflict displaced HHs in Bale zone, Meda Walabu woreda. Photo:IFRC

Documents of reference:

Gvt of Ethiopia / Humanitarian Partners: [Ethiopia Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan for 2018](#)

⁷ 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

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)
 BBC: [What Is Behind Clashes In Ethiopia's Oromia And Somali Regions?](#) (September 2017)
 IFRC: [Ethiopia Drought \(MDRET016\) Revised Emergency Appeal](#) , (22 March 2018)
 MSN: [Ethiopians cross into Kenya after deadly military attacks](#) (16 March 2018)

KENYA (MDRKE039)
Start Date: 23 November 2016
End date: 31 July 2018
Targeted beneficiaries: 1,373,294 people
Total amount: CHF 29,686,126 (increased from 25,062,572 - <i>revision 23 February</i>)
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Implementation rate:

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

Number of people reached per sector:

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

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

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

Funding gap: CHF 21,824,617 (74 percent) *or 10,415,433* (35 percent including other source of funding)

Spending vs funding: 100 percent

Implementation progress

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

Number of CHWs sensitized on epidemic preparedness and community level surveillance	N/A	924
Number of nutrition outreaches conducted	N/A	469
Number of people reached through nutrition outreaches	263,500	74, 796 people

The Operations’ highlights during period and upcoming:

The emergency appeal was revised in mid-February to support 1,373,294 people (an increase from 1,033,300 people), affected by drought with an increased budget of CHF 29,686,126: The key areas of focus will be: *Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security*. The revised appeal also extends the implementation timeframe to 31 July, 2018.

Drought persists in the Arid and Semi-arid counties in Kenya. The drought and food security situation in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas remains poor. The latest assessment by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) short rains assessment indicates that 2.55 million people still require immediate food assistance from March –August 2018. This includes 2.35 million people who are in crisis and emergency drought classification, and 200,000 people who are in stress drought classification and require immediate food assistance.

Four (4) counties (Isiolo, Garissa, Kajiado and Tana River) are classified in the alarm phase. Sixteen (16) counties are currently in the alert drought phase up from six in December, with most counties reporting a worsening trend. Only 1 county out of the 23 ASAL counties recorded a stable trend.

County	Normal	Alert	Alarm
Worsening	Nyeri and Kwale,	Taita Taveta, West Pokot, Wajir, Turkana, Tharaka Nithi, Samburu, Meru, Marsabit, Mandera, Makueni, Lamu, Laikipia, Kitui Kilifi, Embu and Baringo	Tana River, Kajiado, Isiolo and Garissa
Stable / Improving	Narok		

With support from ECHO, KRCS is currently implementing emergency cash transfer program in Garissa, Wajir, Isiolo, Turkana (East) and Tana River Counties. Through the support, KRCS aims to reach a total 19,640 households with three monthly disbursement starting from March 2018. The project started in March 2018 and is set to end in May 2018. Currently, targeting and registration of beneficiaries is ongoing with the first disbursement planned for the third week of March 2018.

Main Challenges:

- There has been an outbreak of diseases in some of the counties where drought response is ongoing. A Cholera outbreak has affected 12 counties since January 2018, with 1,704 cases reported and 41 deaths (CFR 2.4%) over the same period. The outbreak remains active in 8 counties: Tana River, Garissa, Meru, Siaya, Turkana, Murang’a, Trans-Nzoia, and West Pokot. Other outbreaks include a measles outbreak in Wajir and Mandera counties and Chikungunya outbreak in Mombasa and Lamu. KRCS has been supporting the Ministry of Health in management of the outbreaks in the affected counties.

- Security also poses a significant challenge for KRCS. Incidents of cattle rustling and ethnic conflicts are common in the operation areas. To reduce the risk of exposure of its staff and volunteers, KRCS’s operation team leaders continually review the security situation in the operation areas and update response teams accordingly. Increased engagement with communities coupled with deployment of community-based volunteers improves the working relationship between KRCS and communities.

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.



Identification and Registration of CTP beneficiaries in Tana River County. (Photo credit: KRCS)

Documents of reference or key events to come:

- Kenya Drought -MDRKE039- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#), (23 February 2018)

SOMALIA ([MDRSO005](#))

Start Date: March 2016

End date: June 2018

Targeted beneficiaries: 352,800

Total amount: CHF 12,204,893 (10,491,893 Swiss francs multilateral response and 1,713,000 Swiss francs bilateral contributions through ERU) [Home](#)

Number of people reached

Number of people reached per sector:

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

Funding: CHF 8,003,433 (hard pledges)

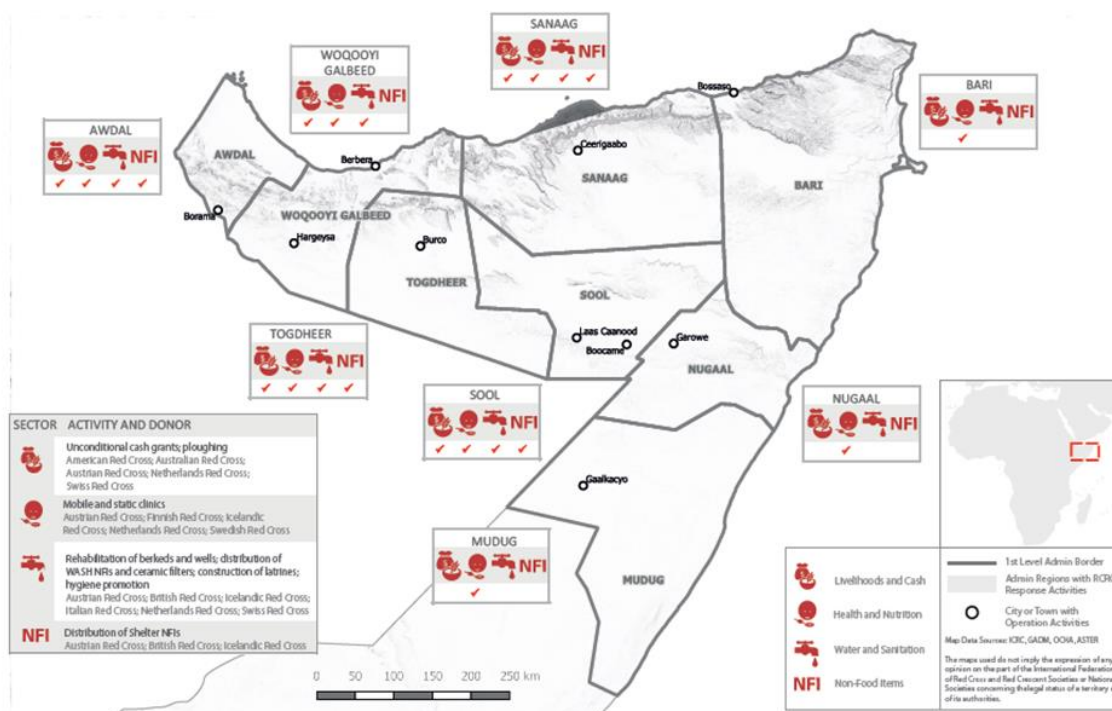
Funding gap: CHF 2,488,460 (24 percent)

Spending vs funding: 55 percent

Implementation progress

Indicator	Target	Progress
Food security and livelihoods		
Number of households received cash transfer	2,370	2,370 (includes 900 households reached in 2016)
Number of complaints and feedback documented	N/A	96
Number of households to receive cash for ploughing assistance	3,800	Beneficiaries have been identified. Tendering in process.
Number of feedback and complaint addressed in a timely manner	100%	100%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion		
Number of people reached through Hygiene promotion activities	40,000	21,000
Number of water supply schemes rehabilitated/equipped.	95	37
Number of hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meet SPHERE standards provided to the target population	N/A	30,600
Number of latrines constructed in IDP sites	400	257
Health and Nutrition		
Number of people treated with minor illnesses at community level	146,000	188,760
Number of children U5 screened for malnutrition	N/A	77,261
Number of malnourished children who received therapeutic feeding via OTP services	N/A	2,204
Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving supplementary feeding	N/A	31,037
Shelter and settlements		
Number of households reached with shelter NFIs	6,000	6,000

**Somalia Food Crisis -
Response Activities by Sector (as of March 2018)**



Map showing response activities by sector and donor as of March 2018

The Operations' highlights:

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

Main Challenges:

- The changeover in Government administration in Somaliland has impacted on the speed at which SRCS is able to obtain customs clearance and tax exemption for cargo clearing and transport of relief items into Puntland. As noted previously, the change-over in administration means the SRCS has to develop new relationships with the incoming Government. IFRC

Hargeisa is currently in negotiation with WFP regarding the re-shipment of cargo in Berbera to Bosasso in Puntland

- A key development in January was the military confrontation between Somaliland and Puntland in the disputed territories in Sool and Sanaag which both Governments claim. This confrontation was prompted by the stated intention of the President of FRG in Mogadishu to visit territory in Sool accompanied by representatives of the Puntland administration. Military forces of Somaliland attacked and took control of territory previously controlled by Puntland. The Somaliland administration immediately began to reinforce its control of the area and at other points along the line of control (Sool and Sannag.) On the 13th of January the Government of Puntland declared war on Somaliland. In response the Government of Somaliland stated that it has no intention of attacking Puntland, but will defend its territory which it defines as up to the point of the colonially established border. The initial military operation has caused displacement of civilians within Sool. To date there have been ongoing low-level exchanges of artillery and gun fire between the opposing armies. As a result of this, the planned distribution of WASH/NFIs has been put on hold pending an assessment of the situation.
- Generally, security in Somaliland is not a significant concern at the moment, despite the tension in the east with Puntland. There has been an upsurge in gang related violence, robberies etc in some urban areas, particularly Hargeisa, Borama and Berbera and a resulting police crackdown and some high-profile jail sentences handed out by the courts. IFRC delegates have been reminded to remain vigilant and also restrict their movements in town to a minimum.

Movement Coordination update:

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



Families in Awdal Somaliland receiving shelter NFIs. Photo by SRCS

Documents of reference or key events to come: key documents published during the period. Titled with hyperlink. Sharing as well of surveys, tools that can be of interest for sectors in other countries these will be attached with the report

- [OCHA Humanitarian bulletin for Somalia March 2018](#)
- [Somalia Food Security Outlook, February 2018](#)
- <https://www.acaps.org/country/somalia>

SOUTH SUDAN ([MDRSS006](#))

Start Date: 08 July 2017
End date: 31 December 2018
Targeted beneficiaries: 47,085 Households (282,510 people)
Budget: CHF 4,700,037
(CHF 1,115,991 in 2017 & CHF 3,584,046 in 2018). Funds for the operation are contributed per the IFRC/ICRC “Funding Modality Agreement in situations of ‘One International Appeal’ and other situations where one Party provides funding to the other Party” [Home](#)

Implementation:

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

Number of people reached per sector:

- Shelter: 30,000 people out of 105,000 target [27 percent reached]
- Livelihoods: 0 people out of 30,000 target (0 percent reached)
- Water, sanitation and Hygiene: 10,000 people of 114,510 (9 percent reached)
- Health: 3,000 people out of 19,200 target (16 percent reached)
- PSS: 600 people out of 4,000 target (15 percent reached)

Funding: 76 percent coverage (hard/soft pledges)

Funding gap: CHF 1,584,046

Spending vs funding: 38 percent

Implementation progress

Indicator	Target	Progress (cumulative)
Sector 1: Shelter		
<i>Support 105,000 beneficiaries with access to essential household supplies to offset the immediate effects of displacement due to natural hazard</i>	105,000	30,000
Sector 2: WASH		
<i>Conduct hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions for 59,670 people using hygiene promotion/PHAST methodologies</i>	59,670	10,000
<i>Rehabilitate 60 boreholes in target communities to support 30,000 beneficiaries with access to safe water</i>	30,000	0
<i>Construct 15 boreholes within target communities to support 7,470 beneficiaries with access to safe water</i>	7,470	0
<i>Support communal latrine construction using locally sourced materials to give 17,280 beneficiaries access to safe sanitation</i>	17,280	0
Sector 3: Livelihoods		

<i>Support 5,000 vulnerable mothers with access to basic agricultural inputs and vegetable seeds to support better nutrition for children <5</i>	5,000	0
Sector 4: Health		
<i>Provide basic health promotion to 19,200 beneficiaries within target communities using the BHI methodology</i>	19,200	3,000
Sector 5: Psychosocial Support		
<i>Provide basic psychosocial support to 4,000 persons affected by natural disaster</i>	4,000	600

The Operations' highlights during period and upcoming:

- Published the [Phase I narrative and financial reports for the Response Plan in 2017](#).
- To focus the Movement Response Plan over the longer-term, guaranteeing strong and consistent National Society Development (NSD) support to the South Sudan Red Cross while maintaining the regular delivery of emergency services to vulnerable populations, the SSRC and IFRC Operations Team has devised a “Joint Implementation Strategy”. This strategy operationalizes a multi-year exit strategy for IFRC that builds the emergency response capacities of SSRC through implementation of the Response Plan while ensuring immediate humanitarian needs are addressed through IFRC direct implementation support. Over time, and once agreed upon milestones for institutional development are reached, the IFRC will scale back to hand-over the full management of the response to the National Society. As such, the Response Plan functions as a capacity-building project that also ensures immediate humanitarian needs are met.
- Following sectoral assessments by SSRC, procurement has been launched by IFRC for all hardware WASH, Livelihoods, and Shelter activities. At the same time, warehouse assessments are ongoing within the target areas to guide the procurement and delivery planning. Once the goods have been received in country, the main distribution components of the Response Plan’s second phase will begin.
- With support from the Food crisis regional CEA Delegate from the IFRC Africa Regional Office, a post-distribution monitoring assessment was conducted with SSRC in Aweil East to gauge the impact of the non-food item distribution in 2017. The PDM’s key findings have been published in the [Phase I report](#) .
- The Response Plan welcomes Mr. Amon Mutyasira as the operation’s Logistics Delegate for a period of 10 months. Hiring for the incoming Finance and Relief delegates has been concluded and both individuals are expected to deploy to Juba mid-April 2018 for the remainder of the year.

Movement Coordination update:

- To enhance operational coordination between Movement Partners and capitalize on all Movement assets in country, the IFRC is in the final stages of negotiating for the establishment of a high-level coordination body between SSRC, IFRC, and ICRC--known as the “Response Plan Steering Committee”. This platform will harness the power of the Movement in SSUD to provide the necessary direct operations support to SSRC, as requested by the NS, to ensure the achievement of the goals of the RP in 2018. At the same time, the Steering Committee will ensure strong and consistent coordination between SSRC, IFRC, and ICRC to

guarantee the operation is responsive to needs and delivered complementarily to ongoing Movement activities.

- A Lessons Learnt workshop was conducted in late-February with IFRC, ICRC, SSRC, and in-country PNS to collate the lessons and experiences of 2017. The report is forthcoming and will be shared widely when released.



*The Operations Manager conducting a post-distribution monitoring interview with a female beneficiary of the non-food item distribution in Aweil East.
(Photo: Corrie Butler/IFRC)*

Documents of reference or key events to come:

- [Phase I Final Report – Finance and Narrative reports](#)

NIGERIA ([MDRNG022](#))

Start Date: 24 April 2017

End date: 1 October 2018

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

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

[Home](#)

Implementation rate:

Number of people reached: 95,370 in Adamawa state

6,320 in Damaturu state (as at 1st week of January)

Equivalent to 33.9 percent of total target beneficiaries

Funding: CHF 7,300,000 (74 percent of total target in hard pledges)

Funding gap: CHF 2,570,473

Spending: 64 percent

Implementation progress

Indicator	Target	Progress (cumulative)
Operational Assessments and CEA		
Number of feedbacks from hotlines documented	n.a	381
Number of Radio shows aired	n.a.	8
Number of targeted communities accessing RC services through CEA	84 (Yobe inclusive)	64 (Adamawa only)
Food security and Livelihoods		
Number of Community Resilience Committees formed	50 (Adamawa only)	70 (Adamawa and Yobe)
Number of beneficiaries registered using ODK and Bencards	5,000	4,301
Number of beneficiaries assisted with distribution of HLA 1st instalment (NGN 50,000)	4,500	4,301
No of beneficiaries assisted with cash distribution (Yobe)		1,264
Number of households who received cash transfer	4,500	4,298
Number of beneficiaries selected and registered for pilot phase of vocational technical training	300	150 (Adamawa)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion		
Number of WASH committees established	63	14
Number of trained NRCS water point rehabilitation mobile teams set up	5	2
Number of existing boreholes rehabilitated with hand pumps	100	15
Number of sites identified for construction of new boreholes	15	10
Number of latrine rehabilitation mobile teams	5	2
Number of volunteers trained on emergency social mobilisation and hygiene promotion tools	21	30
Health		
Number of Health facilities, schools and communities mapped for support	11 Health facilities 11 schools	7 Health facilities
Number of volunteers and staff trained on CBHFA	150	120
Number of translated manuals produced	150	160
Number of mobile outreach (PHC) clinics supported	7	7 (clinics still ongoing)
Number of IEC materials produced and distributed	3,000	500
Number of Health facilities rehabilitated	3	1
Number of volunteers trained in Nutrition activities	150	52
Number of mother groups established	60	30
Number of mosquito nets procured	9,000	9,000
Shelter		
Number of communities with most shelter related vulnerabilities selected	10	15
Number of communities targeted for skills training	15	15

Number of persons trained	120	121
Number of technical trainings conducted for masonry, carpentry, block making	4	4
Number of Press blocking machines procured	6	6
Number of volunteers trained on basic construction	30	30
Number of model houses constructed	30	11
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)		
Number of communities with DRR plans developed	n.a	5
Number of National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members trained	n.a	30
Number of relief items procured and prepositioned	n.a	300
National Society Capacity Building		
Number of vehicles purchased to support the operation	3	3

n.a: non available

The Operations' highlights during period and upcoming:

Food security and livelihoods

- Cash distributed to 1,264 people in need identified by beneficiary ID & registration. The total fund distributed in Yobe is approximately CHF 83,600. Unmet needs qualify more unconditional Cash. Plans for Post Distribution Monitoring are underway.

Health and Care

- Health facilities in Hong and Kwarhi Primary Health Care Centre (HCC) out of the seven supported with solar direct drive (SDD) vaccine refrigerator/freezer were inspected to check the efficiency of the refrigerator and ongoing structural renovations.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- One water point at Kwarwa community in Gombi LGA, Adamawa state rehabilitated. WASH items to be distributed in Yobe in the coming weeks

Disaster Risk Reduction

- Pre-positioned stock for 300 families received in Damaturu, Yobe state

National Society Capacity building

- Cleared three new Land cruiser vehicles to support the operation, they were delivered on 15th February

Logistics

- Cleared of two 20FT and two 40FT containers from Lagos
- Delivered 10,000 nets + 4,000 buckets to Damaturu and refunded of 6,000 buckets to ICRC.
- Delivery of DM non-food items (NFIs) for 300 families to Damaturu operations office
- Provision of adequate fleet VRP and maintenance of the fleet for operational use; two 40FT containers to be purchased for Yobe operations for storage in the coming weeks so as to increase capacity by 120cbm

Information Technology/ Management

- Installation of LAN, Acquisition of computers for NRCS HQ and branches.
- Setup of ISP contract with Spectranet in Abuja Cluster Office
- Training NRCS staff -Adamawa state on proper utilization of ISD equipment.

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

Main Challenges:

- Time constraints and change of plan by ICRC security team affected planned meetings with the mother support group leaders and other field activities
- In Adamawa, field trip plans reviewed by ICRC affected plans to conduct monitoring and evaluation on cash transfer programing (CTP) in eight targeted communities, it also limited rehabilitation and construction of water points to only one out of the five targeted water points
- Poor documentation has delayed outstanding payments for construction materials delivered by community based suppliers in Gombi
- Delay in disbursement of funds to support shelter activities
- The Disaster Management delegate resigned. A new incoming DM delegate is arriving in the second week of April. The newly recruited Head of operations is also arriving the second week of April.

Movement Coordination update:

NRCS health team participated in Integrated Diseases Surveillances Response training organized by WHO from 11 to 15 January 2018.



Renovated Staff quarters at Health facility in Gombi LGA, Adamawa. Photo:NRCS



NRCS volunteers rehabilitating waterpoint in Kwarwa community at Gombi LG. Photo NRCS.



CEA team member interviewing a health worker on importance of immunization , for radio show. Photo:NRCS



Beneficiary at Kwarwa community in Gombi LGA with machine acquired through CTP funds. Photo:NRCS

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

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Operations' Highlights:

The DREF's operations for [Senegal](#) (MDRSN015), [Chad](#) (MDRTD015) and [Mauritania](#) (MDRMR008), [Burkina Faso](#) (MDRBF014) and [Niger](#) (MDRNE019) are now completed. As a reminder, the five DREFs had been launched for a cumulative amount of CHF 1,097,684 and approximately 53,575 people. The responses comprised the following components: Cash Transfer Programming, Health, Water, sanitation and Hygiene promotion as well as Capacity-building of the National Societies and communities. Before closing activities, all countries conducted, in coordination, a Food security's multisectoral in-depth assessment to instruct a joint regional longer-term programming being developed within a resilience perspective to address the recurrent food security issues in a longer term manner.

A **Sahel Food Security DREF Review**, commissioned by the Geneva DREF team and the Africa Region Office, was conducted in Sahel from 16 February to 8 March, 2018. The review mission ran from 16 to 24 February in Senegal, 25 February to 3 March in Chad and 4 to 8 March in Nairobi. The report were submitted on 22 March. The DREF review team was mandated to evaluate mainly two of the five DREF operations carried out following the following objectives: Assess the effectiveness, impact and achievements of operations in Senegal and Chad, in relation to the objectives and results set by the action plan; Determine the main challenges and successes in launching and implementing DREF operations, including operational and support aspects (finance, HR, logistics; Establish lessons learned based on the challenges and successes of the operations, in order to formulate recommendations for future DREF operations, Emergency Appeals (EA) or other relevant programmes of African National Societies in general, and those of the National Societies concerned in particular; Evaluate the relevance of the "DREF" tool for prolonged crises and propose improvements and adjustments to this tool. The analysis and recommendations of the report submitted took into account the findings of the lessons' learned workshop that was held in Dakar last December.

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: CHF 2,010,476



Funding: CHF 1,347,738

Funding gap: CHF 662,738

Implementation: 53 percent (*expenditures vs Funding*)

Main Highlights:

- The regional appeal aims at ensuring that the response to the food crises in Africa is effectively managed and coordinated beyond the country level, focusing on five key objectives:

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

Among Supporting activities this reporting period:

- Secondary **data analysis products** were developed for [South Sudan](#) and [Somalia](#)
- [Food security dashboard](#) has been updated with latest sitreps and communication materials
- An Information Management **mission to Nigeria** was conducted in February 2018 in order to **support IFRC and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) to integrate Information Management in the Nigeria Complex Crisis in the North-East operation 2018**. The mission focused on delivering an information management workshop for staff, taking participants through the basics of information management, its process, and role and responsibilities. The workshop also helped in identifying key elements of an information management strategy for the operation. In addition, a filing system was set up for the operation to strengthen information sharing and collaboration.
- An Information Management **mission to Hargeisa, Somaliland** was conducted in March 2018 **to support mapping of Movement partner activities, and to strengthen dashboard and data analysis approaches**.
- Together with IM colleagues from Geneva, various Information Management capacity building activities were organized in the IFRC Regional Office, including **data literacy and data visualization trainings**. In addition, **a two-day data skills workshop** was organized on 7-8 March with colleagues from OCHA's Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) platform in Nairobi. The workshop is aimed at data leads and champions from humanitarian organizations working on humanitarian action in East and Southern Africa, and had as main objective to strengthen knowledge on data and sharing. Participants from 20 (international) organizations participated, including IFRC colleagues from the Regional Office and Burundi Red Cross. More information can be found on [Twitter](#) as well as this blog post "[Know your data, be a champion](#)".
- A **Sahel Food Security DREF Review**, commissioned by the Geneva DREF team and the Africa Region Office, was conducted in Sahel from 16 February to 8 March, 2018. The review mission ran from 16 to 24 February in Senegal, 25 February to 3 March in Chad and 4 to 8 March in Nairobi. The report were submitted on 22 March. The DREF review team was mandated to evaluate mainly two of the five DREF operations carried out following the following objectives: Assess the effectiveness, impact and achievements of operations in Senegal and Chad, in relation to the objectives and results set by the action plan; Determine the main challenges and successes in launching and implementing DREF operations, including operational and support aspects (finance, HR, logistics; Establish lessons learned based on the challenges and successes of the operations, in order to formulate recommendations for future DREF operations, Emergency Appeals (EA) or other relevant programmes of African National Societies in general, and those of the National Societies concerned in particular; Evaluate the relevance of the "DREF" tool for prolonged crises and propose improvements and adjustments to this tool. The analysis and recommendations of the report submitted took into account the findings of the lessons' learned workshop that was held in Dakar last December.

- A **guidance note with practical tips on Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)** was developed for African National Societies that are interested in designing and implementing PDMs with a strong focus on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). It is based on the lessons learned from the PDM that took place in Aweil East, South Sudan, in February 2018 where a PDM process was undertaken. In Aweil East, 21 branch volunteers in Aweil were first trained on communication skills and on mobile data collection (Kobo Toolbox). These volunteers then conducted surveys with 334 households to assess the communities' satisfaction, for example with the selection process and the quality of the items. The results from this PDM will be used to adjust and improve the South Sudan emergency operation in 2018. A guidance note, including the complete PDM questionnaire was produced.
- Together with the Kenya Red Cross (KRC), an IFRC delegation visited KRC projects in Kilifi county and Tana River county to create a **video about the impact of mainstreaming CEA** on Kenyan communities and on KRC field staff/volunteers. The IFRC team interviewed drought-affected communities who have participated in KRC's interventions, for example the cash transfer program and the livestock destocking activities. The video will support the launch of the new research report on Accountability to Communities by CDA Collaborative Learning Projects, which can be found [here](#).
- Following a three-day CEA training in Burao, Somaliland, in January 2018, a **systematic checklist with minimum CEA actions** was developed with the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) You can find the [checklist](#) in annex. Although it was developed as guidance for the SRCS branches in Somaliland, it could be useful for other National Societies to adapt this checklist to their specific context and to use it to strengthen CEA.
- In close cooperation with the Canadian Red Cross, the Ethiopian Red Cross (ERCS) was supported with their efforts to strengthen CEA in their drought operations. A **two-day CEA workshop** with ERCS and CRC was organized in March 2018 to design and prepare their after Action Review in Wolayta. A similar two-day workshop is planned for April 2018 to discuss the results from this review and to develop a joint action plan with ERCS, IFRC and CRC on how to scale up CEA activities and approaches within ERCS' emergency operations.
- A **Brown Bag session on Common Mistakes in CEA** was held in the Nairobi Regional office on the 19 March. Around 35 people attended the session to discuss five key CEA mistakes many humanitarian organizations make, informed by community consultations in countries such as Somalia and South Sudan.
- The IFRC Africa CEA team is co-organizing an **inter-agency Communication and Community Engagement conference** with UN OCHA and UNICEF. The event will take place in Nairobi, Kenya, from May 29th to May 31st 2018. The conference will focus on key learning in relation to mainstreaming CEA and examples of where agencies have worked successfully together. IFRC will be supporting National Societies to attend the conference.
- Between 26 January and 24 February, a mission was conducted in Nigeria to review the **Cash Transfer Programme** implemented in Adamawa and Yobe to improve effectiveness of future CTP activities.
- Several **videos, photos and stories covering the South Sudan activities** of the Government of Japan project and the health programme with Canadian Red Cross were developed. These were capitalized on internationally recognized days such as World Water Day, World Women's Day and World Health Day. During the mission in South Sudan, the SSRC communications unit was supported in **enhancing their skills** in photography and videography in the field.

- An **Instagram takeover** with the Kenya Red Cross through the IFRC's global account, showcasing the drought response was coordinated. Several stories were since drafted that are being used on the global IFRC website, social channels and reporting.
- ICRC and the Nigerian Red Cross were coordinated to **develop a "["one Red Cross" response animation](#)**. It is hoped that similar animations can be used for country operations and the regional food crisis appeal.
- A regional **content plan and infrastructure** was set up to improve coordination and strategic digital communication with National Societies and across the Red Cross movement. This is updated weekly and shared across Africa Red Cross networks.
- More than **83 tools** have been developed for the food crisis since September 2017.
- 41,000 **mentions** linked to Red Cross and Food Crisis from January 2017 to December 2018. 1.6 million people reached through **social media platforms** on food crisis related content from September 2017 to March 2018.

Special highlights for country operations supported:

- A [revision of the Appeal](#) for the Ethiopia Drought (MDRET016) was published on 22 March 2018 to reconsider the drought operation areas of intervention, downward the operational budget (CHF 6,108,307 reduced from previous CHH 13,686,55) and adjust the number of people to be reached (from 318,325 people to 250,591 people) as well as rationalize the regions' targeted by the operation. As such, the Appeal has been simplified to focus on the smaller geographic area of Kuri woreda of zone 1 Afar, Babile woreda of Fafan zone Somali, Babile woreda of East Harerghe zone, Oromia and Hamer Woreda of South Omo zone, South Nation, Nationality and People region (SNNPR) where few agencies are operating; to focus on a more specific set of integrated food security and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, hygiene, and livelihoods interventions based on ERCS capacity, and on a budget that better reflects the funding environment.
- A [revision of the Appeal](#) for the Kenya Drought was published on 23 February to support 1,373,294 people (an increase from 1,033,300 people), affected by drought with an increased budget of CHF 29,686,126: The key areas of focus will be: *Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security*. The revised appeal also extends the implementation timeframe to 31 July, 2018.
- The [final report for the first phase](#) of the South Sudan response Plan for the South Sudan Complex Emergency, covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017, was published on 6 April.

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.

www.ifrc.org
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.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY CHECKLIST FOR SRCS



Adapted from the global Red Cross Red Crescent guide to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) / January 2018

This document provides a systematic checklist of actions that each SRCS branch should consider to improve communication, participation and accountability in all programs and operations. It is intended as guidance for the SRCS branches in Somaliland and Puntland and can be adapted for each different context. It is based on the global Red Cross Red Crescent guide and toolkit, which can be referred to for more information: www.ifrc.org/CEA

Checklist *(please tick the boxes)*

- Did you train your staff and volunteers on how to communicate and handle complaints from communities?** You can translate and adapt the 1-day training package on www.ifrc.org/CEA to provide training to your staff/volunteers. Also ensure that all your staff and volunteers are prepared to answer questions, also about other SRCS programs that they are not personally involved in.
- Did you appoint a CEA focal point within your branch or team?** Community engagement and accountability is everyone's responsibility, but it helps to have one dedicated person who can ensure that CEA actions take place and keep track of progress.
- Do you understand the local community structures and preferred communication channels?** Always find out how the community functions, including who makes decisions. Focus on the social dynamics and power relations between different groups.
- Did you consult communities before the assessment?** Always hold an initial orientation meeting to discuss your plans, the expected duration and geographical coverage. Also explain who SRCS is, our fundamental principles and contact details.
- Did you verify whether you are truly targeting the most vulnerable people in the community?** SRCS is often reliant on local committees and elders in the selection process. Always include sufficient checks to verify whether you are targeting the right people. You can make use of methods such as door-to-door visits, post-distribution monitoring and public community meetings where beneficiary lists are published and openly discussed.
- Did you engage the community in the planning process?** Always verify your assessment findings and cross-check plans with the entire community. Provide equal opportunities to everyone (men and women) to participate. Identify the program objectives and measures of success together.
- Did you integrate CEA activities and indicators into your plans and budgets?** Always specify with whom, when and how you plan to engage and communicate with communities in your plans and allocate sufficient resources to these activities.
- Did you establish a system to listen, collect, analyse, respond to and act on feedback and complaints?** It is best to use multiple channels, such as community committees, a hotline and/or a radio show. Ensure that people are aware of their right to complain and that the system is widely advertised. Use the feedback to adjust and improve your program.
- Did you develop an exit strategy?** Well in advance of the program end, you need to openly discuss with all segments of the community what will happen after the program ends and give them enough time to prepare or to adjust.
- Did you involve the community in your evaluation and share your findings?** The community should be a key source of information in your evaluation, including their level of satisfaction with the program and how it was delivered. Always share lessons learned with them and with colleagues.

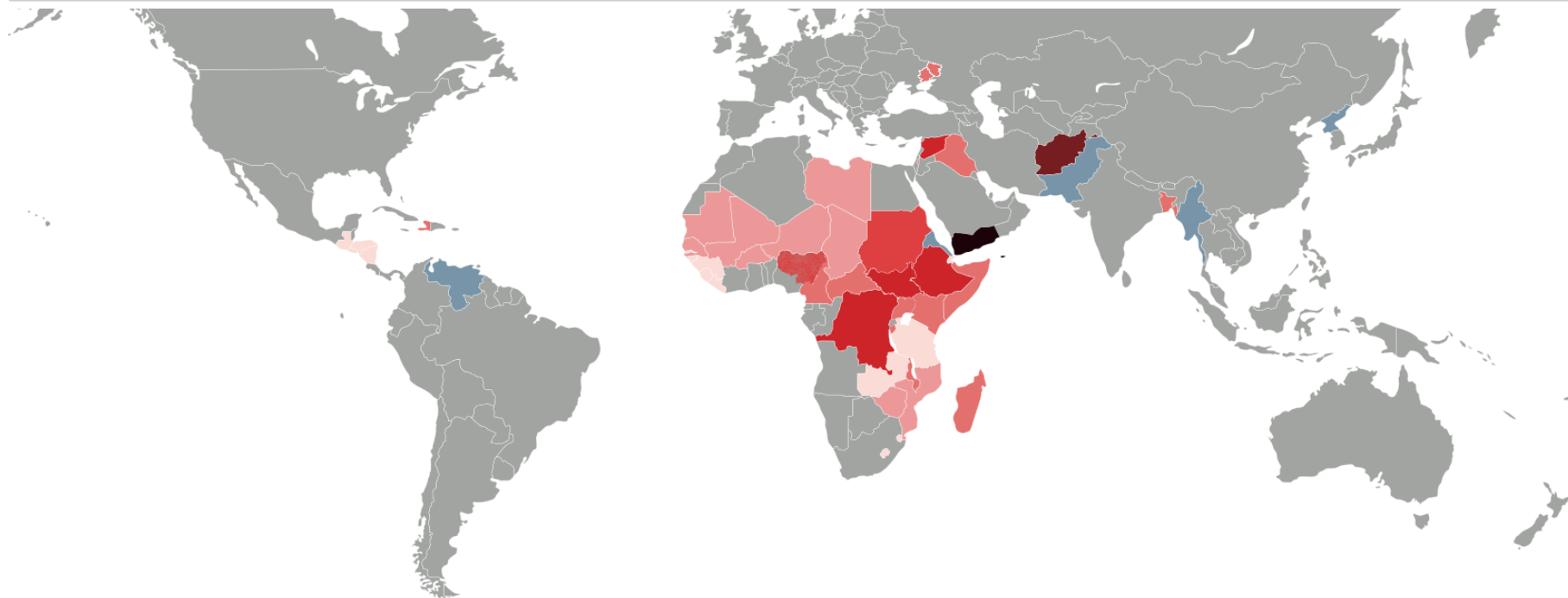


ICRC



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Number of food-insecure people in need of urgent assistance in 2018 (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above)



Colour code	Estimates of food insecure population in need of urgent assistance in 2018	Countries
Black	Above 10 million people	Yemen
Dark Red	Between 7 and 9.99 million people	Afghanistan
Red	Between 5 and 6.99 million people	Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Syria
Light Red	Between 3 and 4.99 million people	North Nigeria, Sudan
Lighter Red	Between 1 and 2.99 million people	Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Madagascar, Haiti, Central African Republic, Malawi, Iraq, Palestine, Cameroon, Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), Bangladesh
Pink	Between 0.5 and 0.99 million people	Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Chad, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Senegal, Libya
Light Pink	Below 0.5 million people	Lesotho, Swaziland, Guatemala, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Zambia, El Salvador
Blue	Countries of concern for which no forecast estimates were produced	Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Pakistan

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS OVERVIEW

March 2018



Our methodology uses 9 indicators, grouped under 3 categories:
 - Access of humanitarian actors to affected population
 - Access of people in need to humanitarian aid
 - Security and physical constraints
 Each category is measured through proxy indicators, such as violence against personnel, denials of needs, or active hostilities.
 Data is collected at the country level and may therefore not show disparities between sub-regions
Find more detailed information on www.acaps.org/methodology

