



Community resilience committee (CRC) beneficiary consultation, Kuribu village, Admawa. Photo: Nigerian Red Cross

Africa Food Crisis situation analysis

The attention for the Regional Food Crisis team remains mainly on **Somalia, Nigeria, South-Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia**, where acute needs continue to be prevalent, with large areas currently reaching Emergency food security level, and likely, even famine in [Northeast Nigeria](#).

In July, [Fewsnet](#) released its latest projections of **Food assistance needs from Sept 2017 to January 2018**. The projected analysis indicates that Food assistance needs should in general decline by January 2018 as main harvests will have just occurred in large areas of East and West Africa. However, in parts of **Nigeria, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia**, conflict, and the impacts of drought on pastoralists, will continue to drive acute food insecurity, with peaks of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) Food security levels. Further details to be found under each country section in this report.

In the last weeks, the Region went through the exercise of reviewing and updating priorities of intervention for the regional food crisis response, enlarging the scope of intervention to **six Sahel countries**, and closer monitoring for the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** and **Burundi**. The review and the update was done in collaboration with Geneva Disaster & Crisis department and country clusters.

For **Sahel countries**, following the three-day workshop on Resilience and Food Security in Sahel, held in Ouagadougou in May, where National Societies and Movement partners had met, **six Response plans (DREFs)** are being prepared for **Senegal, Niger, Mauritania, Mali, Chad and Burkina Faso** to address current localized areas of Food Insecurity within each country. Concomitantly, a joint longer-term program for these areas is being prepared that would 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 five years.

In East Africa, **Burundi** is closely monitored through constant dialogue with Burundi Red Cross Society and RCRC Movement partners on site. An upcoming IPC classification assessment is anticipated shortly which should further instruct analyses that will help assess if an intervention is required from IFRC and if so, how to best complement the Movement's partners in country.

The **southern Africa** countries remain closely monitored as well although, in most countries, household food availability is now improving with harvests. An external final evaluation of **Southern Africa's** Food Security Appeals implemented in **Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique** and **Namibia** was completed and is currently reviewed. The evaluation provides information on lessons learnt and will contribute in designing steps to prepare for next drought season. A multisectorial needs assessment has been launched in **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** to evaluate how IFRC could complement Movement partners operations in the country.

Coumpounding factors to this food crisis remain the outbreaks of cholera, acute watery diarrhoea, and other communicable diseases, mainly measles, ongoing in Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Nigeria, contributing to elevated levels of acute malnutrition and mortality. A new threat, as well, adding to the burden of the food crisis: a very hungry variety of fall army worms, which is new to Africa, is threatening crops in more than 20 countries on the continent. To know more about armyworm, [watch this Video](#).

For further regional analysis, some relevant documents of reference were published during this reporting period. From Fewsnnet, a [Special story map](#) on the 2016-2017 Horn of Africa Drought; a detailed [Food Assistance Outlook video](#) on Food security projections until January 2018, including the severity, magnitude, and locations of acute food insecurity; the recently published [Food Assistance outlook](#); and an overview [Map](#), displaying estimated peak size of the population in need of emergency food assistance during 2017. A [Snapshot](#) on the Horn of Africa's Humanitarian impact of drought was also published by OCHA. Complementary publications for each country can be found in the [annex](#) section, including articles and media material [published by IFRC](#). To access directly to a specific country, use following hyperlinks:

[Ethiopia](#) [Kenya](#) [Nigeria](#) [Somalia](#) [South Sudan](#)

[Regional Food Crisis Africa](#)

SUMMARY OF MAIN IFRC APPEALS¹ and Response Plans

Country	Appeal (CHF)	Cover ² (%)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Targeted beneficiaries	Implementation on funding received	Start date	End date
Ethiopia (MDRET016)	13,686,550	18%	11,238,426	318,325	87%	4 Jan 16	4 Jan 18
Kenya (MDRKE039)	25,062,572	17%	20,893,630	1,033,300	100%	23 Nov 16	23 Nov 17
Malawi (MDRMW012)	3,590,677	26%	2,653,900	22,474	96%	18 Sept 15	31 July 17
Mozambique (MDRMZ012)	1,702,895	26%	1,255,806	21,762	91%	22 Apr 16	31 May 17 (ended)
Namibia (MDRNA009)	1,303,195	45%	712,501	16,500	94%	30 Sept 15	30 Sept 17 (Extended)
Nigeria	10,415,433	100% (2017)	–	300,000	–	24 Apr 17	30 Sep 18
Somalia (revised MDRSO005)	10,491,893	39%	6,425,257	150,000	24%	25 Mar 16	30 Jun 18
South Sudan (MDRSS006)	4,163,171	100% (2017)	–	60,000	–	8 July 17	31 dec 18
Zimbabwe (MDRZW011)	5,181,321	37%	3,282,302	38,330	98%	16 Sept 15	31 May 17 (ended)
Regional Food Crisis Africa³ (MDR6003)	3,877,335	21%	3,077,335	–	26%	19 Apr 17	19 Oct 18

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) current focus is on three main appeals in response to the food crisis in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, plus a Regional Food crisis coordination Appeal. IFRC also support, with Movement partners, ongoing operations in Nigeria and South Sudan and developing operations in Sahel.

¹ This report covers activities up to 28th of July. Appeal funding figures, updated to publication, do not capture bilateral contributions supporting implementation of the plans – available details in this regard are provided in the country-by-country section.

² The response plans for Nigeria and South Sudan will be rolled out in two phases, the first one until end of December 2017 and the second one from 2018 on. Nigeria's IFRC response plan for 2017 is funded under the One International Appeal mechanism, which is a joint ICRC-IFRC Appeal. For South Sudan, the 2017 response plan is fully funded by the ICRC operational country budget. Funding for the IFRC operations in 2017 for both countries are therefore 100 percent secured. For more detail on funding see [Donor's Response](#).

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY PROGRESS – Main focus countries

ETHIOPIA (MDRET016)
Start Date: 4 January 2016
End Date: 4 January 2018
Targeted beneficiaries: 318,325 people
Total amount: 13,686,550 Home

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

Implementation: 87 percent (expenditures vs Funding)

Indicator	Target	Progress
Livelihoods, nutrition, food security		
n° of children U5, pregnant and breast-feeding mothers provided with supplementary food- CSB and Oil;	93,975	73,673 ⁴
n° hhds affected provided with livestock through Afar restocking program	1,000	240 ⁵
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion		
n° of households assessed by volunteers	4,447	4,447
n° of volunteers trained	75	75
n° of households benefiting from potable water.	36,000	24,509 ⁶
Health		
n° of children U5 registered with SAM and MAM case	9,500	2,415
n° households that go home with a food parcel;	100	20
n° of Pregnant Lactating Women registered for supplementary feeding;	3,700	770

Operating Context:

Northwestern parts of Ethiopia received above normal rainfall, with conditions also improving in the north-eastern parts of Ethiopia including Afar, central Ethiopia, and eastern Ethiopia (however significantly less than normal). Despite the moderately positive but geographically selective nature of rainfall trends, the key messages from [FewsNet](#) are that:

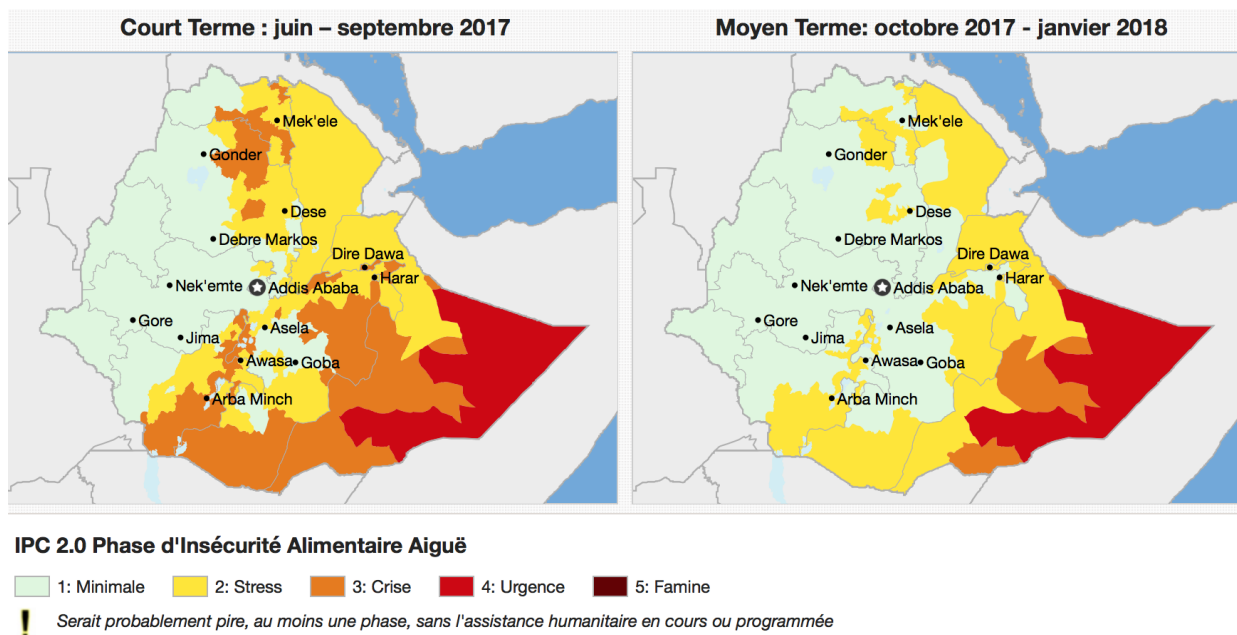
- The greatest areas of concern are in Dollo and Korahe zones in Somali Region, where poor households are expected to be in *Emergency* (IPC Phase 4) until January 2017. If Food assistance does not resume by the end of July, some of the worst affected households are expected to move to *Catastrophe* (IPC phase 5).
- Following the below-average performance of the Gu/Genna rainy season after the failed previous season, other southeastern pastoral areas are expected to face *Crisis* level outcomes (IPC phase 3) through at least November due to the poor regeneration of pasture and water resources that have negatively impacted livestock productivity and household income. The forecasted above-average 2017 Deyr rainy season is expected to lead to gradual improvements in livestock body conditions and productivity, improving household food and income access.

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

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

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

- The 2017 Belg harvests are estimated to be below average in most Belg-producing areas of the country, which will lead to a significant reduction in household food access. Poor households in portions of SNNPR, eastern Oromia, and northeastern Amhara are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through the lean period through the end of September.
- The availability of pledged and in-hand resources are currently unclear. In the operational areas of Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, and SNNPR, the needs for emergency food assistance are expected to decline in October with the Meher harvest.

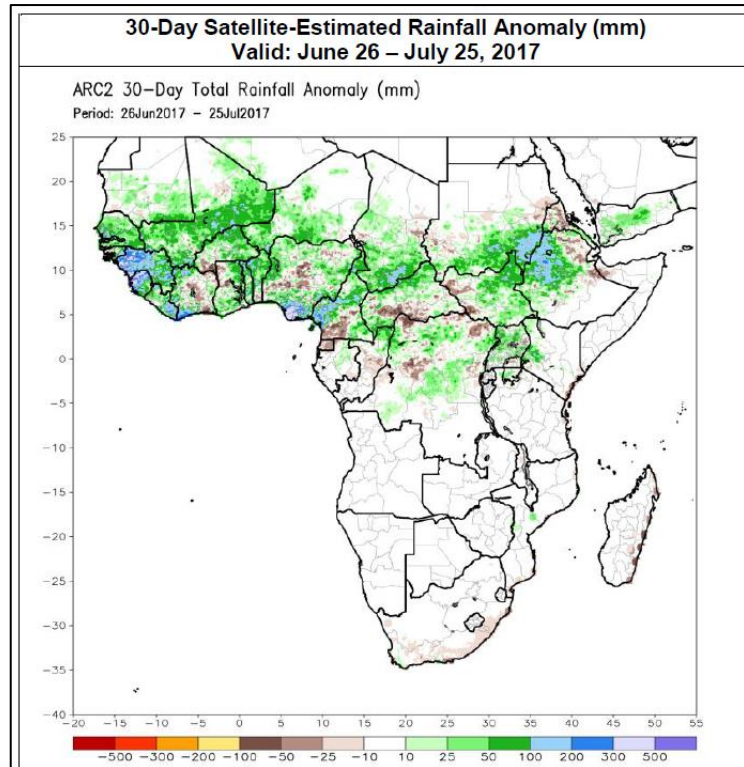


Other humanitarian issues of concerns:

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

Somali and South Sudanese refugees: Ethiopia continues to receive Somali and South Sudanese refugees, with UNHCR recording the total number of Somali refugees in Ethiopia as of 15 July reached 251,393 people. Similarly, conflict and food insecurity continue to force South Sudanese to seek refuge in Ethiopia. Between 1 January and 15 July 2017, 36,691 South Sudanese refugees arrived in western Ethiopia, at an average daily arrival rate of 160 persons. As of 15 July, the total number of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia had reached 379,376.

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



Operational highlights:

Animal re-stocking: this long-pending planned activity, delivered within the scope of the Emergency Appeal for Drought in the Afar Region, addresses the component of reinforcing livelihoods to vulnerable drought-affected families. With IFRC support, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) has successfully initiated the goat re-stocking activity in the Bidu woreda. This will result in some 1,000 families receiving some 5,000 goats (one male and four female goats per family). The ERCS’s Semera branch has successfully kicked-off and is managing the planned activity, starting in Sedonta town with some 128 goats resourced and distributed on Friday 28 July. A total of 240 households have so far been reached with 1200 goats.

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

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

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

Documents of reference or key events to come:

IFRC Video: [Ethiopia: helping pastoral communities to cope with Drought](#)

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

KENYA (MDRKE039)	
Start Date: 23 November 2016	
End date: 23 November 2017	
Targeted beneficiaries: 1,033,300 people	
Total amount: 25,062,572	Home

Funding: 4,168,942 (17 percent of total target in hard pledges)

Implementation rate: 100 percent (expenditures vs Funding)

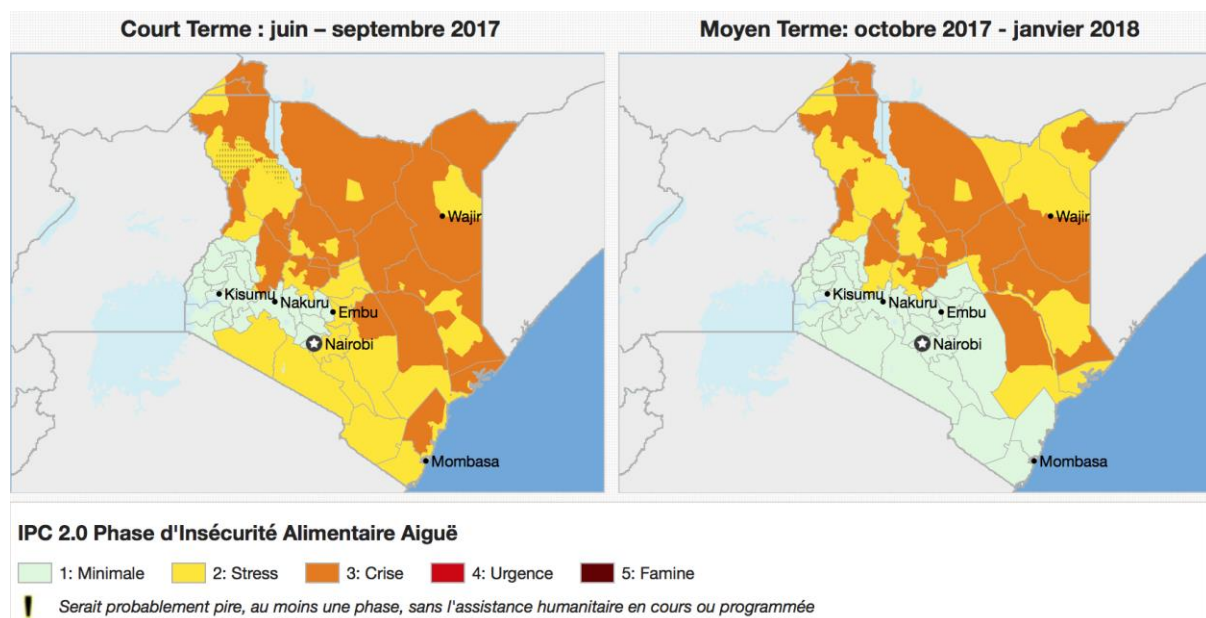
Programs: Livelihoods and food security, Watsan and Health

Indicator	Target	Progress
Livelihoods, nutrition, food security		
Number of households received cash transfer	60,000	41,947
Number of complaint and feedback documented	N/A	195
Number of feedback and complaint addressed in a timely manner	100%	61%
Total amount of Cash disbursed (In CHF.)	6,758,330	2,830,542
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion		
Number of people reached through Hygiene promotion activities	225,000	48,799
Number of target communities accessing safe water sources for drinking	225,000	107,554
Number of water supply schemes rehabilitated/equipped.	90	30
Number of hygiene related goods (NFIs) which meet SPHERE standards provided to the target population	N/A	1,624
Health		
Number of people reached with basic nutrition services	263,500	67,525
Number of CHWs sensitized on epidemic preparedness and community level surveillance	N/A	924
Number of nutrition outreaches conducted	N/A	462
Number of people reached through nutrition outreaches	263,500	67,525

IPC global⁷: In preparation for the August 8, 2017, general elections, households, when possible, have stockpiled food as there has been a general slowdown in market functioning since mid-June, which is expected to intensify. In addition, humanitarian partners have temporarily slowed down their drought

⁷ All IPC maps in this document come from Fewsnets website.

response activities, since they have scaled back their presence on the ground until after the elections. In the pastoral areas, food security continues to deteriorate during the dry season. Below-average milk production and low livestock prices have resulted in low food availability at the household level. “Extremely Critical” levels of acute malnutrition persist in portions of Turkana and Marsabit, and “Critical” levels in West Pokot, Baringo, Samburu, Wajir, Mandera, and Garissa counties, with most households experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. Drier-than-normal conditions have resulted in atypical livestock migration, leading to widespread resource-based conflict in Baringo, Wajir, Isiolo, West Pokot, and Turkana. In addition, crop performance in southeast and coastal areas is expected to be poor due to a combination of erratic long rains and the fall army worm (FAW) infestation which has since spread to about 25 counties. Most poor households are in stressed (IPC Phase 2), with additional households expected to move to crisis (IPC Phase 3) as households’ stocks deplete by August ([FewsNet](#)). About 3.5 million people are currently food insecure in the pastoral, agro-pastoral and marginal areas affected by drought, an increase from 2.7 million in May 2017. The new statistics stems from an assessment done by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group covering 14 of the 23 arid- and semi-arid counties. The nutrition situation has also deteriorated in most areas and is extremely critical or critical in most pastoral areas.



Context:

Kenya’s general elections will be held on 8 August 2017, with concerns of voting being marred by violence. This follows the release of several opinion polls indicating a close contest between the two main presidential candidates. Some parts of the country have seen increased tension with reports of hate instigating leaflets circulated in parts of Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia and Bungoma (Mt. Elgon) counties. Incidents of attacks and fighting have been experienced between supporters of the different political parties most notably in Mandera and Marsabit counties.

KRCS, supported by IFRC through the Election Preparedness DREF ([MDRKE040](#)), has been rolling out an election operation plan, placing teams in 18 counties categorized as relatively high risk to politically-related conflicts due to a combination of factors that include previous conflicts, resource disputes including land, political alignments among others. In addition, KRCS prepositioned stocks in the eight regional hubs to support speedy response, should there be need to.

Further to the above, suspected terrorist attacks have been on the increase especially in Lamu, Tana River and Garissa counties resulting in enforcement of curfews in these areas.

A surge in the number of cholera cases in the country resulted in deployment of KRCS surge teams to support with management of cholera especially in Nairobi which has seen the highest number of cases over the last month. Active outbreaks of Measles, Dengue Fever and Kala – Azar continue to affect a number of counties.

Operational Highlights:

Following, a monitoring visit in June to Turkana with IFRC and Finnish Red Cross, the KRCS, British Red Cross (BRC), ECHO, Concern World Wide and VSF Germany carried out a field visit in Marsabit County from 23 to 27 July 2017 to monitor implementation of CTP in the county as well as to launch a new Cash Transfer program supported by ECHO through BRC. Findings from the visit indicated that the drought situation continues to affect families in the country occasioned by the poor performance of the long rains.

The number of people reached through KRCS interventions increased to **821,865 people:**

- **Livelihoods and food security:** 646,786 have been reached with cash transfer (251,682), food distribution (198,546) and livestock destocking (196,558) activities.
- **Water, sanitation and Hygiene:** 107,554 people have so far been reached with various activities such as hygiene promotion and water supply through rehabilitation of water facilities. A total of 30 water points has been rehabilitated out of the targeted total of 90.
- **Health:** 67,525 persons were reached health services specifically through community sensitization activities, psychosocial support, reproductive health services and epidemic prevention.



The Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) component of the Kenya operation has been documented. The programme's staff in the field prepared a series of case studies on the CTP experience, all following the IFRC case study template for CTP comprising sections on: The humanitarian context; the programme overview; the programme description; the cash-based programming facts; the challenges, and solutions; as well as Lessons learned and recommendations. The documents are now being reviewed and best ways of sharing this field knowledge assessed. The CTP programme has also been the focus of media attention at its closure, with numerous press releases see [annex](#).





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, and Danish Red Cross 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
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Norwegian Red Cross, British Red Cross, ICRC
	Health	Canadian Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross

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

Documents of reference or key events to come:

- FewNet: [Kenya Food Security Outlook Update](#) July 2017
- Press release: [Kenya: Mobile cash reduces hunger, boosts local economies in Kenya](#)
- IFRC video: [Children are hungry and are falling sick](#)
- IFRC: [Cash transfer programme puts Kenyans in charge of their recovery](#)
- IFRC pictures: [Kenya Red Cross response to drought](#)
- IFRC video: [Red Cross providing a lifeline in Kenya drought](#)
- IFRC video: [Rokia of Turkana and the Cash Transfer Programme](#)

SOMALIA (MDRSO005)
Start Date: 25 March 2016 8
End date: 21 December 2018
Targeted beneficiaries: 352,800
Total amount: CHF 12,204,893
Home

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

Funding: 4,066,636 (39 percent of total target in hard pledges)

Implementation rate: 24 percent (expenditures vs Funding)

Sector	Type of service	Indicators	People targeted	People reached
Health and nutrition	General medicine	# of people received general medical treatment	90,000	81,989
	Nutrition support	# of people received supplementary and therapeutic feeding	30,000	25,096
	Treatment via ERU/CTC	# of people admitted in ERU/CTC	—	4,152
	AWD treatment via ERU CTC	# of people treated for AWD in ERU/CTC	5,000	1,353
	AWD via ORPs	# of people provided with ORS in ORPs	6,000	4,155
WASH	Safe water	# of people have access to safe water	123,400	4,600
	Safe water treatment & storage items	# of people provided with safe water treatment and storage items	102,000	10,752
	Hygiene items	# of people provided with hygiene items	96,000	Not started
	Improved sanitation	# of people have access to improved sanitation facilities	61,000	Not started
	Hygiene promotion and hygiene education in communities	# of people reached with hygiene promotion and hygiene education	120,000	78,990
	Hygiene promotion in schools	# of people reached with hygiene promotion messaging in schools	50,000	Not started
Shelter	NFIs	# of households received emergency shelter NFIs	6,000 households	Not started
Cash Transfer Programme (CTP)	UCG	# of households received UCG	900 households	900 households
	Cash for ploughing	# of households received agricultural inputs (cash for livelihoods + seeds)	5,000 households	Not started

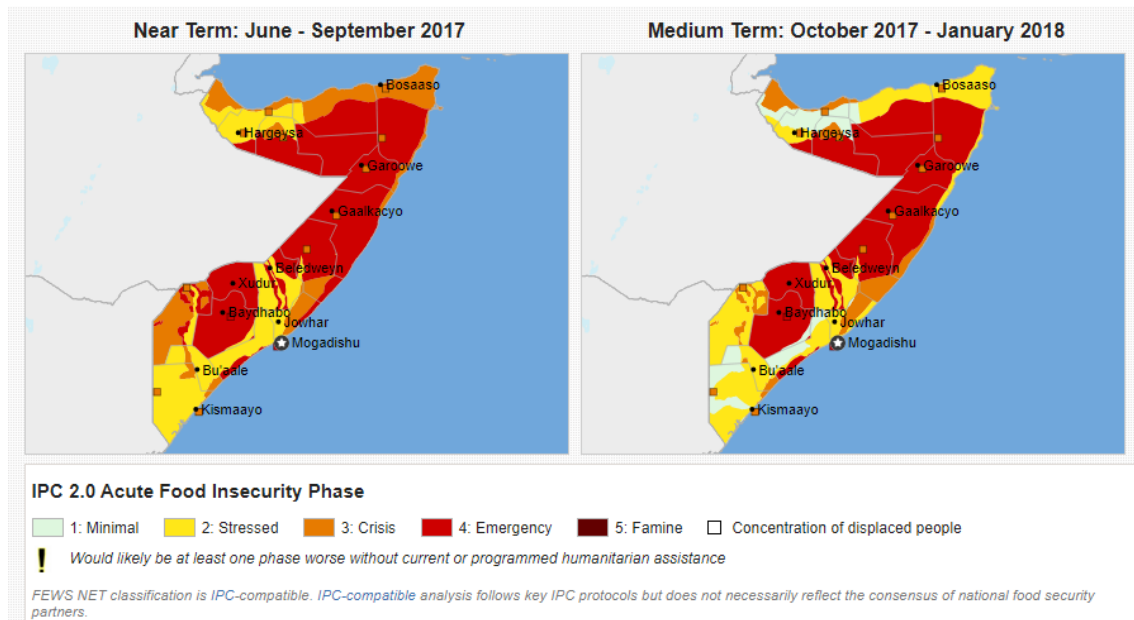
Context:

According to OCHA, '3.2 million people are facing crisis (IPC Phase 3) and emergency levels (IPC Phase 4) of food insecurity. An estimated 2.5 to 3 million people will remain in need of emergency humanitarian assistance through the end 2017.'

According to FEWSNET:

- *Gu* production is expected to be around 50 percent of average because of below-average and poorly distributed April to June rainfall in agropastoral areas of Hiraan, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely among poor households in these areas until the *Deyr* harvest in January, with the greatest food insecurity expected after September, when households exhaust stocks.
- Local staple food prices remain below 2011 levels, but well above average. Sustained high prices are attributed to below-average production in 2016 and traders withholding stocks from markets until August/September, when prices will be higher.

- According to the Food Security Cluster (FSC), humanitarian organizations will distribute large-scale emergency assistance through December, targeting 1 million beneficiaries in August and 400,000-600,000 a month from September to December. This is below current levels of 2.5 million beneficiaries a month, though not all distribution plans were submitted to the FSC as of mid-July and actual targets may be higher. Ongoing humanitarian assistance is improving food security in many areas to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3!). If there were significant interruption to current food assistance programs and higher prices further decrease household food access, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.



As of 18 July, there were 53,015 cumulative cases of AWD/cholera and 795 related deaths recorded from 52 districts across 16 regions since the beginning of 2017 according to OCHA. In addition, an estimated 12,000 suspected measles cases have been reported in 2017; half of these are children under age five.

On malnutrition UNOCHA reports that, the number of children projected to be acutely malnourished has increased by 50 per cent since the beginning of the year to 1.4 million, including over 275,000 who have or will suffer life-threatening severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2017. SAM admissions have increased by more than 50 per cent when compared to 2016.

Results of nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU indicated:

- A critical nutrition situation (Global Acute Malnutrition -GAM- prevalence 15 percent or higher) in 9 out of 12 IDP settlements.
- The persistence of Critical levels of acute malnutrition in many IDP settlements.
- AWD/cholera outbreak in Somalia has not yet been brought under control.
- January 1 to June 18, 2017, a cumulative total of 53 015 suspected AWD/cholera cases and 795 deaths have been recorded across Somalia according to the MoH.
- Access to humanitarian assistance remains a challenge in many rural parts of central and southern Somalia

Operational Highlights:

- New spike of cholera cases admitted at the CTC during the third week of July. New effort made and plan to intervene in one Urban IDP camp focusing on hygiene promotion and ORP. In

general, we are seeing that the Cholera is beginning to come down in Somaliland and Puntland.

- Mobile Data Assessment training (KoBo) conducted on 25 and 26 of July for all six SRCS Branches, with the support of SRCS HQ/IFRC in country team.
- Review of the beneficiary selection criteria discussed with SRCS and final approval made.
- Cholera Treatment Centre is packing it down to a CTU which will be providing 25 beds to the Burao hospital on loan. Canadian Red Cross will support the capacity building of SRCS staff and volunteers on CTC and prepare them for the next Cholera outbreak.
- First WASH coordination meeting took place in Hargeisa last week which was a land mark event given that there are very few coordination meetings. It was co-chaired by UNICEF and the Government and attended by number of stakeholders. Unfortunately, everyone is focusing on Burao where we had the CTC and very little mapping has been done and do not know who is doing what and where comprehensively. Therefore, it is difficult for the NS to select target areas where there is need. There is a huge gap in health data and many agencies heavily rely on Movement data.
- New Project Agreement drafted, revised and uploaded in the e-Contract system. Waiting for final validation.

Sectors' highlights:

- **Health and nutrition:**
 - As of 28 July, the AWD/Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC) had a cumulative 4152 admissions, of which 1353 accounted for AWD/Cholera cases and other diarrhoeal diseases. The remaining admissions' status are not known mainly because the status/outcome was not recorded in the first week of the operation.
 - The MUAC percentages since data collection started on 18 June indicates that, 1.39 percent are in the red category, 6,02 percent in the Yellow category and 22,45 percent in the green category.
 - There have been sudden increases of AWD/Cholera cases admitted to the CTC during the last week in contrast to the otherwise decreasing general trend in Somaliland and Puntland, and despite multiple HP interventions. Results of water tests from IDP settlements in the CTC uptake area came back showing very high levels of e-coli. SRCS/IFRC is taking immediate measures to resolve the situation.
 - Process to gradually scale down CTC and transfer to CTU is expected to continue, conditional upon that taken measures to break the current high transmission of AWD/Cholera are successful.
 - Measles remain a concern as reportedly ongoing vaccination outreach campaign in the areas not covered by the movement is targeting only children less than one-year-old. With vaccination coverage in Somalia estimated to be around 45 percent, and the ongoing Measles epidemic is presenting more and more cases with an estimated 12,000 suspected measles cases being reported in 2017; Half of these are children under the age of five.
 - Likewise, the caseload of Severe Acutely Malnourished (SAM) children remains, data from the health clinic shows that the SAM rate for Jan to June 2017 is double that of the same period in 2016 for both Somaliland and Puntland. UNOCHA indicates that for the whole of Somalia Sam rates have increased by more than 50 percent in the same period. Based on SRCS clinic data, in Somaliland the SAM rate doubled from 1 percent to 2 percent and in Puntland from 2 percent to 4 percent. This is still below the 5 percent threshold but still of great concern.
 - 44 ORPs are doing their job well, despite receiving only one-day training in the beginning of the ORPs establishment. Need further training in: Community engagement, Data collection, maintenance and sharing with supervisor, Use and maintenance of the water filters, Hygiene

- promotion in the community. Between 26 May and 27 July, 11 percent of ORP users were referred to CTC/CTCs. Between 26 May and 27 July, 17 percent of under-five were referred to OTPs
- In Puntland, the implementation of 21 ORPs had some delays mainly due to difficulties experienced with remote support. Training of volunteers and supervisors in AWD and ORPs is ongoing, as well as chlorination activities, including spraying and social mobilization including hygiene promotion, safe storage of food and safe sanitation and advice re early rehydration.
 - Substantial work has been undertaken by FACT Epidemiology to clean data, review processes and provide intensive training and support to SRCS data manager.
 - SRCS data Manager has been trained on developing projects in Kobo toolkit and will also conduct a training in the regions of Somaliland on data collection.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** Next week Branch directors will start screening the most vulnerable communities and IDP camps to target in coordination with regional authorities and actors on the ground. Site selection (berkeds⁸, wells, IDP camps) will then start and beneficiaries' selection (for latrines construction and Wash NFI distribution) will take place in August using KoBo toolkit.
 - **Shelter and settlement:** Distribution of shelter NFIs in IDP settlements in four regions in Somaliland will follow and align with the WASH interventions. This will be done after the registration of the beneficiaries.
 - **Cash and livelihoods:** The baseline assessment for CTP and WASH has been developed and expanded to include AWD. The baseline will use Kobo toolkit. The training for key branch staff has taken place.
 - **Beneficiary Selection and Registration**
 - Selection criteria revised and approved between SRCS and IFRC.
 - The training for the Baseline was expanded to include the registration. The training further improved the targeting criteria and fully outlined the processes for selection and registration. Since the use of mobile technology is the preferred methodology for the NS, the registration process will be done in Kobo and the forms are being developed. Based on the large number for registration an additional number of volunteers will be trained in the regions on data collection.
 - **Logistics**
 - Mobilization table will be updated next week.
 - International Procurement Pipeline table updated.
 - First round of local procurement for NFIs (body soap, Laundry soap, Jerry Cans, Sleeping Mats) finalized. Items procured will remain in suppliers' stock until final distribution.
 - Reception of 80 000 Aqua tabs (air freight), custom clearance completed and stored in SRCS Hargeisa HQ.
 - Fact Logistician expected to be back in Hargeisa on July 30.

Movement Coordination update:

- Joint mission with ICRC conducted in Sool, one of the regions that needs close coordination with ICRC. The mission went well and discussions need to happen (also at Regional Level) to review access limitation in this region.
- ICRC shared their second-round food distribution plan for the beneficiaries (IDP and Host Communities) already assisted earlier in Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal regions. This will be

⁸ Natural or artificial ground catchment and lined sub-surface tanks, commonly used in Somalia to store water.

followed by a joint ICRC/SRCS monitoring which shall indicate if further support of this kind will be required. Information will be shared with IFRC accordingly to avoid overlapping with the Emergency Appeal PoA.

- Technical exchange with Swiss Red Cross on Wash Activities to finalize the proposal to their back donor.
- Canadian Red Cross shared the Program Manager’s terms of reference (ToRs) with IFRC and SRCS, proposed new position for CRC Delegate to be based in Hargeisa and support SRCS on “Ensuring Sustainability of Cholera Response in Somaliland” project.

Significant Constraints

- Malnutrition: data access remains a huge challenge, however we will have a better understanding with SRCS Clinics data, when available. Forecast is obvious that the malnutrition is rising.
- The expected timeframe of the operation could be delayed, SRCS will use mobile data collection for the first time in such large-scale intervention. We might face challenges during the data collection and beneficiaries’ identification process. Therefore, the number of volunteers and mobile phone to take part in these activities increased to 70 in total. If we face technical issue during the process (risk of poor/no network available for the data transfer) then we will go for contingency plan and use hard copies for selection and registration. In any case SRCS will need continuous support and close monitoring of activities to adjust if we face delays in operation implementation.

Documents of reference or key events to come:

- IFRC FACT/ERU Situation Reports and [Somalia Dashboard](#)
- IFRC Revised [Appeal](#)
- IFRC MDRSO005, [Drought and Food Security Ops Update no. 7](#)
- IFRC MDRSO006, [AWD DREF Ops Update no. 1](#)
- UN-OCHA [Drought Update July 18](#)
- IFRC video: [Somalia Food insecurity/potential famine](#)

SOUTH SUDAN
Start Date: 08 July 2017
End date: 31 December 2018
Targeted beneficiaries: 10,000 Households (60,000 people)
Total amount: CHF 4,163,171
<i>(CHF1,115,991 in 2017 & CHF 3,047,180 in 2018). The 2017 amount is integrated into the ICRC current 2017 South Sudan budget as per the IFRC and ICRC funding modality agreement</i> Home

Implementation rate: Implementation just started.

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

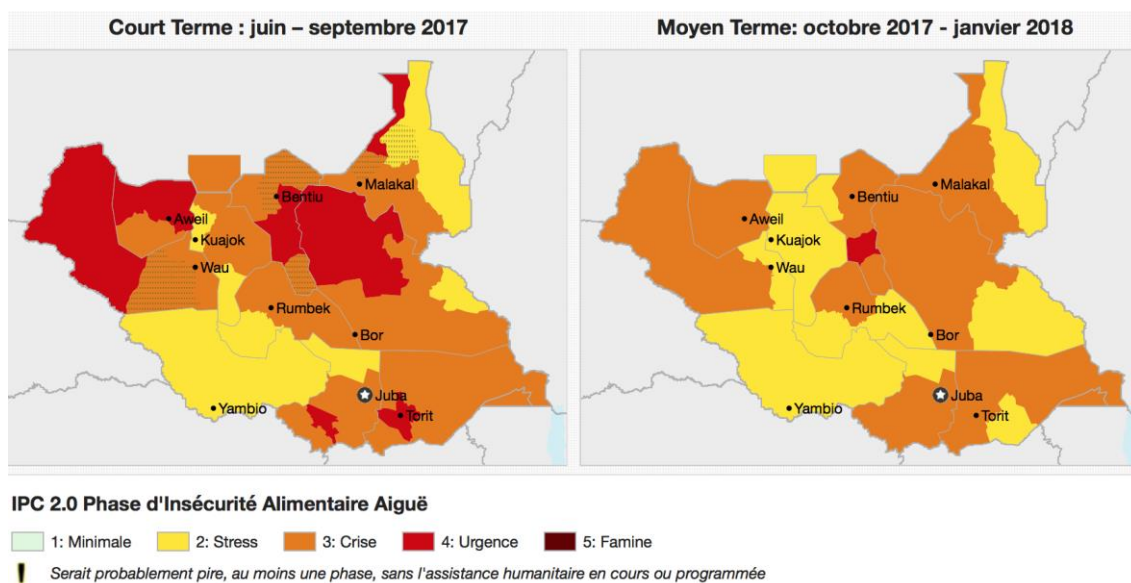
Programs: The Response Plan recognizes that the food security crisis cannot be taken in isolation and is intrinsically linked to the other challenges faced by the population of the country, including the risks relating to **health, water and sanitation and nutritional levels**. For this reason, the Response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

Type of assistance	Aweil East	Yirol East	Kapoeta East
Healthcare and Nutrition			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education (linked to cholera response) • Epidemic surveillance 	3,500 HHs	3,000 HHs	3,500 HHs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health screening and referral to health facilities / actors (where viable) 	(1,050 IDPs and 2,459 host families)		
PSS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological First Aid (PFA) particularly for children PSS training and delivery to vulnerable people Training and provision of SGBV support 	Approximately 1,225 individuals	Approximately 825 individuals	Approximately 1,225 individuals
WASH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply including rehabilitation/repair of boreholes Water treatment/storage Sanitation facilities and training Hygiene supplies and promotion 	3,500 HHs (1,050 IDPs and 2,459 host families) (Austrian RC is working in WASH in Aweil West)	3,000 HHs (Danish RC is working in WASH in Yirol East) The NS is also delivering its cholera response (incl. distribution of PUR tablets, ORS and soap) in Yirol East	3,500 HHs The NS is also delivering its cholera response (incl. distribution of PUR tablets, ORS and soap) in Yirol East
Household items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of essential HH items to target populations, particularly targeting IDPs 	Target population in Aweil will be higher as more IDPs present in the region	Target population will be agreed based on need	Target population will be agreed based on need
Food Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutritional education to mothers of young children. Screening and referral to feeding centres or other organisations Livelihoods provision of seeds, tools, kits and training 	3,500 HHs (1,050 IDPs and 2,459 host families)	3,000 HHs	3,500 HHs

IPC global:

According to [Fewsnet](#), “Wide-spread, extreme food insecurity persists throughout South Sudan and increased humanitarian assistance is needed to prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods. The area of greatest concern is central Unity, where *Emergency (IPC Phase 4)* and *Crisis (IPC Phase 3)* outcomes are present. However, data is unavailable for an estimated 10,000 people isolated on remote islands of the White Nile, many of whom lack access to humanitarian assistance. It is feared outcomes are worse among these populations and some households may be in *Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)*. A risk of *Famine (IPC Phase 5)* persists, primarily for populations on remote islands of the White Nile. Recent food security data and key informant information indicate that food security in northern and western Jonglei has deteriorated sharply in 2017. *Emergency (IPC Phase 4)* outcomes persists and of highest concern are households in western Jonglei who are also displaced to islands along the White Nile. Some of these households may be in *Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)*. *Emergency (IPC Phase 4)* outcomes, and associated high levels of acute malnutrition, also exist in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, and Eastern Equatoria. Food security is expected to improve in September with increased access to milk, fish, water lilies, and harvests. However, likely below-average production and extremely high food prices will limit household food access. Furthermore, disease incidence is very high, with more than 5,000 cases of cholera reported in 23 counties since January. Food security improvements will be short-lived and wide-spread *Crisis (IPC Phase 3)* is still expected during this time. Further deterioration in food security is expected after January 2018 when households deplete food stocks and the availability of wild foods and fish seasonally decline”.



Context:

In recent years, the humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated considerably, leaving millions in need of food, access to health care, water and sanitation, and protection. Since the onset of the conflict in 2013 and subsequent devolution to complex emergency in the years since, millions have been affected and many have exhausted their already stretched coping capacities. One in four people have been uprooted by civil conflict—more than three million people—including 1.9 million who have been internally displaced. A stalled peace process and the fragmentation of major political parties has fueled further fighting between government and opposition forces and left some 7.5 million in need of humanitarian assistance. Endemic displacement has reduced access to land and crops while rising commodity prices and economic instability have deteriorated household purchasing power and disrupted markets. Depleted health and water and sanitation infrastructure has increased community risk and susceptibility to communicable and infectious diseases while fuel shortages and limited access to basic services have compounded the impacts of an already dire humanitarian situation. At the same time, many areas previously considered relatively stable have been impacted by war, which has led to significant access constraints, increased civilian risks, reduced coping opportunities, and the loss of lives and livelihoods. South Sudan is also experiencing a spike in endemic cholera with 5,081 cases reported across the country and 169 deaths. South Sudan is also experiencing a [spike in endemic cholera](#) with approximately 6,870 cases, the highest figure since 2014, reported from the beginning of the year until 11 June across the country, for a cumulative number of 10,832 and 248 deaths recorded between 18 June 2016 to 11 June 2017. The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) is responding to this crisis separately, under its Cholera Response Plan, however there are very clear links between the two interventions.

Operational Highlights:

- Although the joint design phase of the Response Plan (RP) took time to finalize, the EPOA is one that is clear, concise, and was developed in the spirit of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) process. The Operation's team has now moved into the implementation phase with Federation and SSRC working closely to ensure the timely and effective delivery of activities to the most vulnerable;

- A Federation Programs Manager was deployed to South Sudan on 18 July 2017 to support SSRC with the longer-term implementation of the MRP. Jamie LeSueur comes from the IFRC Cluster Office in Southern Africa and will be deployed to South Sudan for a period of one year. Jamie will be focusing on operations in South Sudan as well as program coordination
- For the RP, the current implementation focus is on establishing the evidence-based to justify the sectoral interventions and target geographic areas. As such, SSRC and Federation have established a joint work plan to carry out a detailed, multi-sectoral emergency needs assessment (ENA) over the month of August in the RP's target counties—Aweil East, Kapoeta East, and Yirol East. The Final ENA Report will be released on 31 August 2017 and will support the response options analysis and target area vulnerability scoring. Beneficiary selection and registration of an expected 10,000 households will occur shortly after its release;
- SSRC and Federation have begun the extensive international and domestic logistics processes to guarantee the timely procurement and delivery of non-food items (NFI) to our target beneficiaries. The Operation's team expects to conduct the first NFI distribution in September and will continue with service delivery to those populations throughout the remainder of 2017.
- To highlight this intervention as a case study for SMCC and to exhibit the Red Cross' response work in South Sudan, SSRC, IFRC, and ICRC are jointly working on the development of a Communications Strategy. We expect to take a multi-faceted approach to communications in South Sudan to showcase the good work of the NS as well as the Movement's collective approach to emergency response.

Movement Coordination update:

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

The RP 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 discussions and decisions are taken on the response strategy and approaches, 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:

- **18 July 2017:** The IFRC Country Office hosted a partners meeting with representatives from all seven PNS' as well as the ICRC to update on the status of the RP and provide direction on the new IFRC/ICRC funding modality;
- **26 July 2017:** The Country Office distributed a comprehensive communiqué developed by IFRC GVA, which was designed to answer specific PNS questions related to the ICRC/IFRC funding modality and support their back-donor discussions;
- **26 July 2017:** The IFRC Country Office issued a Partners Update on the RP highlighting work accomplished thus far and the Movement's work plan for the coming weeks.

Key Reference Documents

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

NIGERIA	
Start Date:	24 April 2017
End date:	30 September 2018
Targeted beneficiaries:	300,000 (50,000 families)
Total amount:	CHF 10,415,433
	<i>(CHF 5,096,838 for 2017 and 5,318,595 for 2018, through One International Appeal launched by the ICRC)</i>
	Home

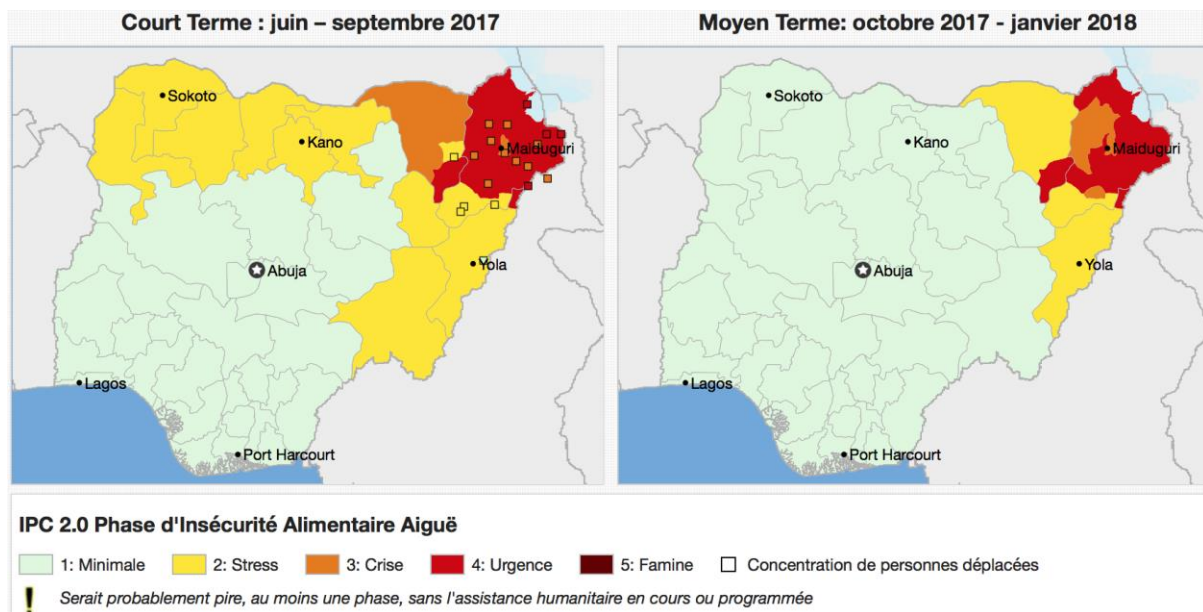
Targeted Beneficiary: 80,000 people in 2017 and 192,000 people in 2018.

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

Programmes: The operation will provide assistance to most vulnerable population in the North East with the focus on the following sectors: food security and livelihoods, health, water and sanitation, shelter, DRR and NSD. Cash transfers will be a main modality. **As of 27 July**, 17,455 people had been reached, among which 6,237 with Food Security, 2,373 with Livelihoods, 8,589 with WASH and 256 under National Society Development.

IPC: In recent months, there has been a significant increase in humanitarian assistance provision in the NE. However, a substantial proportion of the population in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States in the NE of Nigeria continues to face Crisis. Over June-August the number of people in IPC Phases 3 to 5 is projected to reach 8.9 million, with 1.48 million in IPC Phase 4 and 50,000 in IPC Phase 5. Nigeria's lean season, which typically lasts from June to September, began in May because households were exhausting their food stocks early. The number of people facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes is likely to rise until September harvests. (ACAPS). For civilian populations in inaccessible areas of Borno State, there is an ongoing risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5). Humanitarian agencies have scaled-up their response to the food security situation in the northeast, reaching over two million people with food assistance in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States in June 2017. However, the response plan elaborated by the food security sector for 2017 was only 24 percent funded as of May 2017, and humanitarian agencies have already reduced operations in some LGAs. As many households in accessible areas of the northeast have very few income-generating opportunities and face very high

food prices, they will remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance throughout the outlook period



Context:

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

Operational Highlights:

- With assessments and beneficiary registrations completed, the Operation has moved to the implementation phase with current focus on cash distribution. As of 26 July, some 8,610 people have been assisted through provision of both conditional and unconditional cash grants with many more to be reached in weeks to come.
- Second rotation of Relief ERU is completing its term with third rotation of Relief ERU joining the Operation on 27 July. Relief ERUs support cash transfer component of the Operation.
- Within an integrated approach, the operation's resources have been divided into two main planning lines for *Early Response* and *Early Recovery*. This is done to ensure that the operation reaches its short-term objectives of delivering immediate livelihood and food support to communities in Hong, Song and Gombi Local Government Areas (LGAs) as well as sustainable early recovery support for up to 18 months.
- The operation has acquired 6,000 buckets and two million aqua tablets. Up to 10,000 buckets, 10,000 mosquito tents and over four million aqua tabs are in a process of procurement and distribution to targeted communities. General items of high priority include telecommunication equipment and tents for temporary (transitional) shelter. These items

have been procured locally. Procurement plan for drilling of water boreholes and permanent shelter is under development.

- In all activities, a capacity building/strengthening component has been integrated to ensure the sustainability of operation's achievements. So far, the operation has trained 85 volunteers in Cash and NFIs distribution; 16 local volunteers in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and beneficiary feedback collection, and 10 more volunteers in the utilization of *Mega V* software and exit survey techniques.
- IFRC technical team has discussed with NRCS the approaches towards *early recovery issues*, such as the need to conduct integrated VCAs to define the most pressing needs and capacities of the targeted communities. It has been agreed that a concept note for such will be jointly developed with outlines of the main activities to be undertaken, leading to the development of community recovery/development plans of action.

Sectors' highlights:

- **Livelihoods and food security:** 1,230 families have received cash grants to be able to immediately address their most urgent needs. A feedback and complaints hotline has been established to support the cash transfer programme in the Nigeria complex crisis operation, and is being advertised through flyers and at distribution sites. This complements communication activities which have taken place to ensure communities understand the cash distribution and selection processes. A community engagement and accountability (CEA) RDRT is due to be deployed to support the second round of distributions in mid-August and identify areas where community engagement and accountability can be further enhanced.
- **Shelter:** PASSA sensitization with stakeholders has taken place; assessments are under way to identify targeted communities and define activities within this component.
- **Water, sanitation and Hygiene:** awareness raising and hygiene promotion has reached almost nine thousand people. Operation continues distribution of emergency items such as buckets and water purification tablets.
- **Health:** 10,000 mosquito nets have been procured for distribution.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** operation's recovery plan of action is being discussed and developed. This includes needed capacity-building-strengthening steps to be taken to have this element of the operation to be rolled-out as a prerequisite. Plan will include community-based DRR (CBDRR) and community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) measures to increase the resiliency of communities against external shocks. Such Plan of Action will be integrated and multi-sectoral in nature with multiple community-led initiatives based on individual community needs, its capacities and other factors.

Movement Coordination update:

The implementation of this operation is in accordance with the Movement Coordination Agreement for Nigeria signed on 11 December 2015, within the framework of the established mechanisms in Nigeria. To ensure an effective implementation and liaison between the different decision-making levels, a coordination mechanism has been agreed, established and respected by the partners at strategic, operational and technical level at Abuja NRCS HQ and north-eastern States level. ICRC's Sub-office in Yola monitors and coordinates security and Safer Access aspects of field operations, including security clearances and field movements. External communication is closely coordinated with ICRC to ensure the Movement speaks with one voice.

Documents of reference or key events to come: ACAPS Thematic Report: [Returning refugees in Borno state](#) (31 July 2017)

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

Start Date: 19 April 2017

End date: 19 October 2018

Total amount: 3,877,335 CHF



Funding: 799,820 CHF (21 per cent)

Implementation: 26 percent (expenditures vs Funding)

Main Highlights:

During this reporting period, the regional team provided continuous support to developing and ongoing operations, with operations' Coordination; Communications, Health and Nutrition, PMER, CTP, and Information Management. Weekly Food Crisis task force meeting and Monthly partners 'call meeting continue to be held. Some highlights for this period:

- The [Revised Plans of Action for Somalia](#) (MDRSO005) was published on 19 July for a total amount of CHF12,204,893 (including ERU) to reach 352,800 people with ending date as of 30 June 2018. The [Response plan for South Sudan](#), (MDRSS006) was approved and posted on Fednet, on 20 July, for a total amount of CHF4,147,196 to assist 60,000 people until December 2018. The **Nigeria** response plan is finalized, still pending approval.
- An external final evaluation of **Southern Africa's** Food Security Appeals implemented in **Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique** and **Namibia** was completed and submitted for review on 31 July. The evaluation provides information on lessons learnt and will contribute in designing steps to prepare for next drought season. A lessons-learned workshop is normally planned for September.
- **Zimbabwe** and **Mozambique** operations were concluded in May, and **Malawi** at the end of July, while **Namibia** operation was extended until 30 September 2017. The Operations' Final reports are due on 31st August for **Mozambique** and Zimbabwe and on 31st October for **Malawi**. In regards to **Namibia**, an [ops update no 7](#) was published on 31 July, announcing the extension to complete remaining activities, the budget remaining the same.
- **Cash Transfer programming:** Relatively new in the Africa region, Cash Transfer is rapidly becoming an important component of operations for delivering humanitarian assistance. During this Food Crisis, the modality has been used by most operations with success and well documented for the Kenya operation by the Kenyan Red Cross Society (KRCS) with videos and production of case studies, as mentioned under the Kenya section of this report. Other operations such as Somalia, Nigeria, South Sudan, and now the Sahel region are making it an integral part of their delivery system plan, where favourable conditions for its implementation apply. At the regional level, the CTP delegate has been supporting countries' operations both in-country and remotely, and on July 7, organized a **workshop on CTP** for the Africa region. Ten participants from Danish Red Cross, Kenya Red Cross Society, IFRC regional office and Nigeria took part to this experience-sharing workshop, as well as CTP representatives from Somalia, Ethiopia and the secretariat in Geneva via Skype. Facilitated by the regional CTP delegate and the Danish Red Cross CTP delegate in Madagascar, the workshop focus went on introducing the various cash programs in Kenya, Somalia, Nigeria, with a special focus on the program which was recently completed in Madagascar. Some key learnings were shared and among these, Community Engagement and Accountability, sound planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems, training of volunteers, and efficient coordination within the

team, partners and the government stood out as key success factors. Detailed notes from the workshop can be found [here](#).

- An **RDRT training** focussing on Food security is being organized Sahel cluster level with Sahelian National Societies, supported by the Africa Regional Office. The refresher training for 30 RDRT delegates from Sahel countries will be held in Bamako (Mali) from August 14 to August 23.
- During this reporting period, as three-month term missions were ending, the team has been downsizing to current four surge delegate including Ops coordinators, Health and Nutrition, PMER and Communications. The Communications and Health/nutrition surge capacities are ending their mission respectively on August 9 and 17.
- New **Funds**, granted from **Netherlands Red Cross**, will allow efficient continuation of regional support activities to the Regional Food Crisis operations. Short and medium term regional priorities are currently being assessed according to expected shifting needs in support and resources. Additional surge capacities are and will be sought throughout coming months, with current priorities as listed in table below:

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

Priority	Country/Region	Operation	Position	Contract length	Comment
A	Ethiopia	Drought	Operations Manager	6 months	Current Ops Manager leaving beginning of August
A	Regional	Food Crisis	Cash (CTP) delegate	9 months	Partial funding available
A	Regional	Food Crisis	Information Management (IM) delegate	9 months	
A	Regional	Food Crisis	Communications delegate	3 months	Can be shorter single-support missions
A	Somalia	Complex Emergency	Cash (CTP) delegate	6 months	Position currently posted on website
A	Somalia	Complex Emergency	Emergency Health Delegate	11 months	Position currently posted on website
A	South Sudan	Complex Emergency	Logistics delegate	2 months	Needed ASAP
A	South Sudan	Complex Emergency	Finance delegate	2 months	From September
A	Sahel	Food Crisis	Cash (CTP) delegate	3+ months	Based in Senegal, upcoming regional plan and multiple food crisis emergency ops
B	Nigeria	Complex Emergency	CEA delegate	6 months	Not part of current Plan of Action, but identified as needed
B	Regional	Food Crisis	Health in emergencies/nutrition delegate	8 months	
B	Regional	Food Crisis	Logistics delegate	9 months	Focus on in-country deployment (direct ops support)
B	Regional	Food Crisis	Hunger and resilience delegate	9 months	

B	Somalia	Complex Emergency	Operations Manager	7 months	Start date: November 15th
B	Somalia	Complex Emergency	Relief delegate	3 to 6 months	Start date: September 15th
C	Regional	Food Crisis	WASH delegate	9 months	
C	Regional	Food Crisis	CEA delegate	9 months	Position funded by (Norwegian RC for 3 months (not-Food Crisis)
C	Regional	Food Crisis	Security delegate	9 months	
C	Regional	Food Crisis	Partnerships and Resource Development	1 to 3 months	

- With **Kenya General Elections** to be held on **August 8**, the Africa Regional Office’s activities and programs in country, are likely to be slowed down around August 8, the election day, and the following days until disclosure and confirmation of new elected Government. June 8 was declared public holiday with people expected to travel upcountry to cast their vote. Violence is a probability and as such staff and delegate have been prepared in taking precautionary measures. Throughout the General Elections period, a team of essential staff will be on duty to ensure staff security and business continuity.

*Nigerian Red Cross volunteer assisting an elderly person during the first cash distribution in Song, Adamawa State.
Photo: Nigerian Red Cross*



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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote, at all times, all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

To know more ... General media during reporting period

REGIONAL:

UNOCHA : [Regional Outlook for the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes](#) (7 July)
The Guardian: [Theresa May to spend aid money on insurance against disasters in Africa](#) (07 July)
DW: [G20: success for Africa, failure for climate](#) (08 July)
VOA: [US Announces \\$630 Million in Humanitarian Aid](#) (08 July)
Reuters: [Contraceptives As Critical As Food, Water, Shelter in Crises](#) (11 July)
All Africa News: [Africa: Key Decision From the 29th African Union Summit](#) (12 July)
Australian Institute of International Affairs: [The Problem Isn't Hunger: The Food Crisis in East Africa](#) – (12 July)
The Guardian: [Poll reveals 85% of Americans oblivious to hunger in Africa and Middle East](#) (14 July)
Fewsnet Outlook Brief: [Food Assistance Outlook Brief, July 2017](#) (14 July)
Fewsnet : [East Africa Seasonal Monitor](#) (14 July)
Fewsnet: Special report: [Illustrating severity of the 2016/2017 Horn of Africa Drought](#) (14 July)
Fewsnet: [Moderate seasonal rainfall deficits in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, Kenya](#) (15 July)
All Africa News: [Poor Rains in East Africa Worsen Hunger](#) (19 July)

SOMALIA:

Fewsnet: [April to June Gu 2017 rainfall well below average in most parts of Somalia](#) (7 July)
Fewsnet: [Prolonged drought drives a food security Emergency in Somalia and southeastern Ethiopia](#) (7 July)
Fewsnet: [Wide-spread Emergency \(IPC Phase 4\) expected after third consecutive very poor season](#), (14 July)
The Guardian: [Al-Shabaab Militants Ban Starving Somalis from Accessing Aid](#) (26 July)
VOA: [IOM: Drought, Conflict Displace 800,000 in Somalia](#) (26 July)

SOUTH SUDAN:

Doctors without borders: [South Sudan: Growing Risk of Malaria as Rains Begin](#) (18 July)
Reuters: [Crop-Eating Caterpillar to Worsen South Sudan's Hunger Woes: U.N.](#) (19 July)
Reuters: [South Sudan peace hopes fade as war fragments, alliances shift](#) - (19 July)
Reuters: [Crop-eating caterpillar to worsen South Sudan's hunger woes - U.N.](#) - (19 July)

KENYA:

CDKN: [The drought in Kenya 2016-2017](#) (June)
Fewsnet: [Rainfall deficits persist over Kenya and Uganda](#) (7 July)
VOA: [Al-Shabab Beheads 9 Civilians in Attack on Kenya Village](#) (08 July)
VOA: [Six Police Killed in Central Kenya Where Drought Fueling Violence](#) (12 July)
Fewsnet FoodSecurity Outlook: [Poor 2017 long rains mark second consecutive season of drought](#) (July 15)
All Africa News: [Govt Develops Security Plans to Ensure Peaceful Presidential Polls](#) (18 July)
Reuters: [Cholera Kills Four in Kenyan Capital since May, Government Shuts Hotels](#) (19 July)
All Africa News: [Ethnic Contest and Electoral Violence in Northern Kenya](#) (19 July)
All Africa News: [Kenya Names Cholera Hotspots](#) (26 July)

ETHIOPIA:

Fewsnet: [Severe food insecurity likely to deteriorate further given lack of food aid](#) (July 19)
BBC: [Ethiopia Urges Illegal Workers in Saudi Arabia to Come Home](#) (BBC, 25 July)
ACAPS briefing note: [Ethiopia: Food insecurity and malnutrition in Somali region](#) (4 August)

WEST AFRICA:

Fewsnet: [Continued average to above-average rainfall is providing good growing conditions](#) (7 July)

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

Period: May-Aug 2017

Press releases and statements:

[Mobile cash reduces hunger, boosts local economies in Kenya](#) (10 Jul)
[“In preparedness and response, reaching communities should be ‘first mile’, not the last”](#) (23 Jun)
[“The most vicious of vicious spirals” – Cholera compounding famine risk in East Africa and Yemen](#) (21 Jun)
[Lifting of famine in South Sudan a “precarious victory”](#) (30 Jun)
[Tens of thousands of women and children are fleeing from South Sudan to Sudan](#) (30 May)

Web stories:

[Africa drought and hunger](#) (central webpage)
[Cash transfer programme puts Kenyans in charge of their recovery](#) (11 Jun)
[Ethiopia: helping pastoral communities cope with drought](#) (28 Jun)
[Kenya: Red Cross volunteers overcome natural barriers to response to drought](#) (22 May)
[Red Cross volunteer puts others first during Ethiopian drought](#) (12 May)
[Ethiopian drought pushes families into deeper cycle of vulnerability](#) (9 May)
[Ethiopia: Red Cross volunteer walks hours to feed her drought-stricken family](#) (5 May)
[Delivering emergency water to the drought-stricken in southern Ethiopia](#) (2 May)

Videos and social media assets:

[IFRC Twitter feed with all drought-related assets produced](#)
[Ethiopia: helping pastoral communities cope with drought](#) (28 Jun)
Facebook posts: [1 May](#), [16 May](#), [23 May](#), [25 May](#), [6 Jun](#), [16 Jun](#), [21 Jun](#), [28 Jun](#), [30 Jun](#), [4 Jul](#), [17 Jul](#), [28 Jul](#), [3 Aug](#),
Instagram posts: [23 May](#), [25 May](#), [26 May](#), [30 May](#), [5 Jul](#), [9 Jul](#)

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

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

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

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

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

SABC – Interview with KRC

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

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

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

Other stories

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

Twitter

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

