

Emergency appeal №: MGR60001 Emergency appeal launched: 06/10/2022 Operational Strategy published: 23/11/2022	Glide №: N/A
6 Month Update Date of issue: 25/09/2023	Timeframe covered by this update: From 13/05/2021 to 31/05/2023
Operation timeframe: 15 months (06/10/2022 - 31/12/2023)	Number of people to be assisted: 7.7 million
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 134 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 215 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 9.3 million ¹

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 215,000,000 Federation-wide, is 27 percent funded. Further funding is needed to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance and protection to people affected by the hunger crisis. A total of 15 countries are being supported through this appeal to scale up the response and improve food and nutrition security of vulnerable people in rural and urban areas. Additional 8 countries are on the risk watch and some have ongoing operations via the DREF.

Red Cross Mothers Club volunteers are seen educating women and mothers in the internally displaced peoples camp in Jibia local government in Katsina State, Nigeria.




¹ This includes CHF 5,788,786 in DREF grants and loans on active operations, as well as an additional CHF 3,600,094 allocated with the launch of the Regional Hunger Crisis Appeal, to enhance the response as part of the IFRC pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The Hunger Crisis has exacerbated pre-existing inequalities, discrimination, and violence, increasing risks for vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and disabled individuals. Millions across the region struggle with poverty and daily threats to their food security due to several factors.

Climatic shocks like prolonged droughts and recurrent flooding have negatively impacted agricultural productivity, directly affecting food resources. Conflict in various regions disrupts farming, trade, and food access, worsening food insecurity for affected communities. Additionally, the economic downturns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have led to job losses and reduced incomes, further limiting people's ability to access food.

 **146 million**
people in need
experiencing a crisis or
worse level of acute
food insecurity across
Sub-Saharan Africa

Approximately 146 million people in 35 countries across sub-Saharan Africa face acute food insecurity. Despite early warnings from African Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, more funding and resources are needed to address the crisis and its root causes. The Horn of Africa experienced its longest dry spell on record, with five consecutive dry seasons. Wetter than average conditions during the March-May rainy season in eastern Kenya, western parts of South Sudan, parts of Somalia and much of Ethiopia and Tanzania resulted in flooding. Flooding further exacerbated the vulnerabilities of people facing acute food insecurity. Widespread flooding, conflict, and dry conditions have resulted in mixed harvest outcomes across Africa².

African Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies have provided life-saving assistance to millions, but more resources are needed to effectively address the crisis. National Societies have so far provided services to 1.53 million people, corresponding to 20% of the total target of 7.7 million people. Most people have been reached with WASH services (1.2 million), but also many with cash and voucher assistance (725,658) and health and nutrition (457,729). To tackle the root causes of food insecurity, longer-term programming will be implemented, focusing on improving agricultural practices, fostering peace and stability, and enhancing economic opportunities. These programs will work in conjunction with government plans and frameworks, with the IFRC aiming to improve the resilience of impoverished communities, including displaced populations, by building on previous successes.



Photo: The Malagasy Red Cross has joined the Government and other stakeholders to assist the affected population in Southern Madagascar in terms of distributing cash for food and basic needs, assisting children under 5 years old affected by malnutrition, promoting hygiene activities, planting trees, initiating vegetable gardens, rehabilitating/constructing water drilling systems, and promoting disaster risks activities. The interventions of the MRCs cover the entire population of the Commune of Ambatoabo, in the Anosy region. With cash, households were able to access to diversified food, pay the debts, pay medical fees, small scale savings, etc.

² Source: https://earthobservations.org/geoglam.php?t=agricultural_monitoring&s1=global_monitoring

B.Hunger Crisis Federation-Wide Regional Overview

Impact

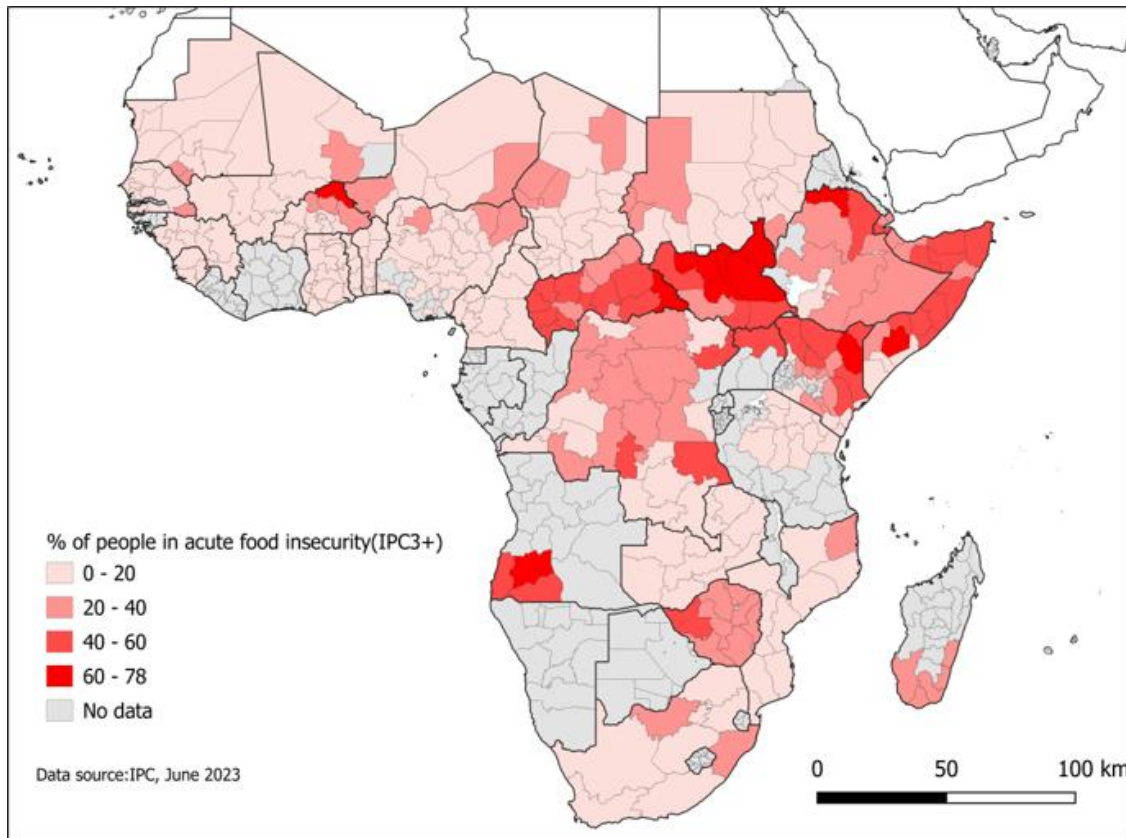


Figure 1: % of people in acute food insecurity (source: IPC data – June 2023)

Overview of the situation, response and funding

Situation			Response			Funding		
Latest IPC data available for each country. % is of analysed population. Last update: July 2023			From National Societies (via Indicator Tracking Tool) Last update: July 2023			Federation-wide including multilateral and bilateral contributions to the emergency appeal.		
% population IPC3+	No. people IPC3+		People reached	% of target	Target	Received	% of target	Target
21%	131.08 M		1.53 M	20%	7.7 M	57.25 M	27%	210 M
Angola	* 58%	1.6 M	12,082	4%	328,880	0.9 M	9%	10 M
Burkina Faso	16%	3.4 M	140,810	40%	350,000	10.6 M	59%	18 M
Cameroon	9%	2.4 M	17,704	3%	545,079	0 M	0%	10 M
DR Congo	25%	25.8 M	23,581	5%	450,000	0 M	0%	16 M
Ethiopia	21%	23.6 M	194,946	39%	500,000	7.7 M	62%	12.5 M
Kenya	* 33%	5.4 M	215,000	15%	1,400,000	18.5 M	74%	25 M
Madagascar	* 16%	1 M	35,638	16%	225,000	0 M	0%	5.5 M
Mali	6%	1.3 M	9,177	3%	350,000	0.7 M	9%	8 M
Mauritania	* 13%	0.5 M	0	0%	81,900	0.2 M	9%	2 M
Niger	13%	3.3 M	88,702	20%	433,142	2.2 M	22%	10 M
Nigeria	* 13%	24.9 M	97,794	9%	1,092,300	2.2 M	8%	27 M
Somalia	39%	6.6 M	469,338	84%	560,000	11 M	46%	24 M
South Sudan	63%	7.8 M	213,440	52%	413,000	3.1 M	19%	16 M
Sudan	42%	20.3 M	5,400	1%	590,000	0.2 M	1%	12 M
Zimbabwe	* 35%	3.4 M	3,986	1%	364,000	0.1 M	1%	14 M

Figure 2: Federation-Wide Response Overview – situation, response and funding per country. (Latest data: <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6008#data>)

Recent data highlights the concerning levels of food insecurity in several countries, as marked by the IPC3+ metric. South Sudan, Somalia, and Sudan are particularly alarming, with over 40% of their populations impacted. Yet, delivering aid effectively remains a challenge. For instance, some countries have only reached 1% of the affected population.

Funding, essential for addressing these crises, is inconsistent across countries. While a significant 86% of the total funds are allocated to Kenya, Burkina, Somalia, Ethiopia, and South Sudan, other countries grapple with fundraising challenges. Cameroon, DR Congo, Madagascar, and Sudan, for example, continue to face challenges to meet Fed-Wide funding goals. On the other hand, Kenya has achieved 74% of its Fed-Wide funding target, indicating either a replicable strategy or unique circumstances that have facilitated such success.

The vast numbers affected in countries like DR Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Sudan, each with over 20 million individuals in distress, emphasize the gravity of the situation. It's evident that nations like South Sudan, Somalia, and Sudan, given their high IPC3+ percentages, should be prioritized in funding discussions. There's an evident need to refine aid distribution strategies for wider impact. Joint initiatives, involving both national societies and donors, are crucial for efficient resource allocation and an effective response to the hunger crisis.

Country	Funding Ask CHF
Angola	10,000,000
Burkina Faso	18,000,000
Cameroon	10,000,000
DRC	16,000,000
Ethiopia	12,500,000
Kenya	25,000,000
Madagascar	5,500,000
Mauritania	2,000,000
Mali	8,000,000
Nigeria	27,000,000
Niger	10,000,000
South Sudan	16,000,000
Somalia	24,000,000
Sudan	12,000,000
Zimbabwe	14,000,000
	210,000,000
Djibouti	Supported through DREF for possible scale up in the future based on needs assessments.
Cabo Verde	
Tanzania	
Zambia	
Malawi	
Mozambique	
CAR	
Chad	
IFRC Coordination	5,000,000
	215,000,000

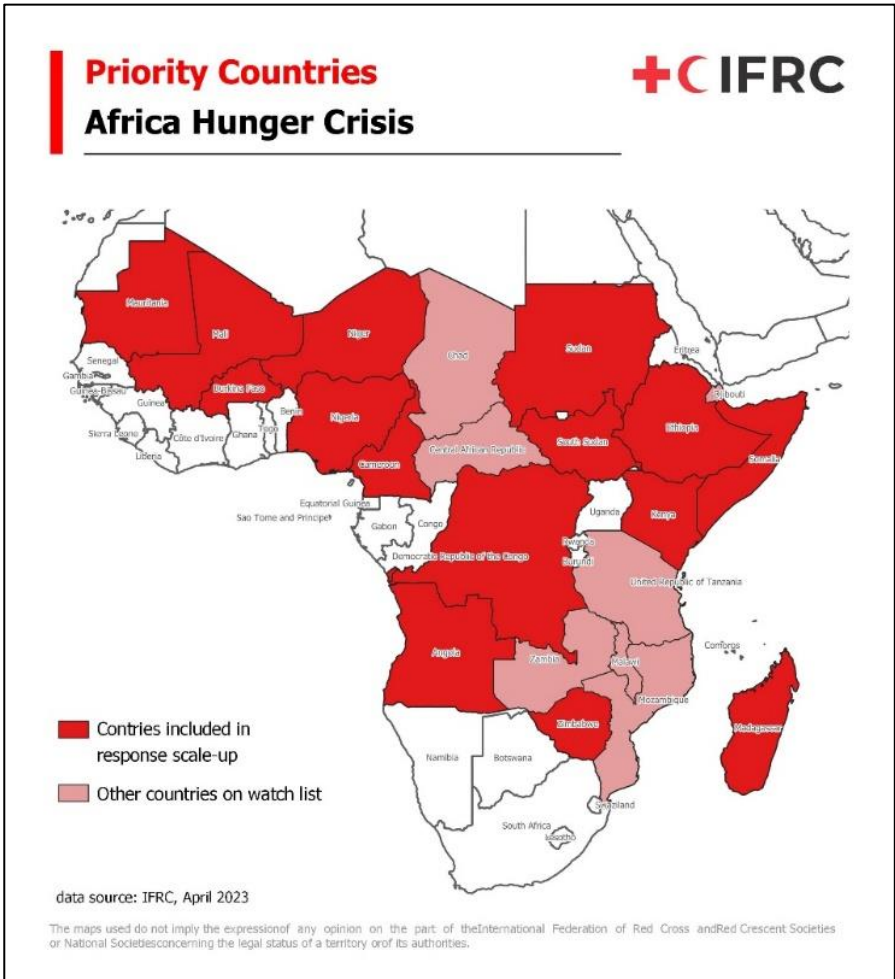


Figure 3: Regional Emergency Appeal priority countries

TARGETING



CHF 215m
needed to scale-up



7.7 million
people targeted
in 15 countries



23
priority countries on
the IFRC watch list

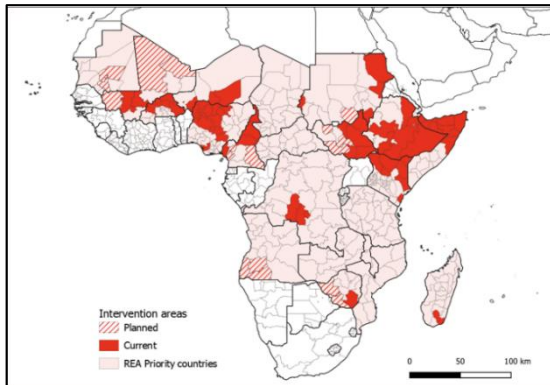


Figure 4: Regional Emergency Appeal intervention areas

To date, there are 23 countries in sub-Saharan Africa that the IFRC has included on a watch list and considers of particular concern relative to this crisis. Of the 23 countries. These 15 National Societies have formulated country-specific emergency response plans, which collectively fall under the Regional Hunger Crisis Appeal. The goal is to provide life-saving assistance to 7.7 million vulnerable and affected individuals. Target prioritization relies on multivariate analysis, incorporating the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), and focuses on communities grappling with crisis-level or higher food insecurity (IPC 3+). The specific geographic areas addressed are detailed in each country's action Plan.

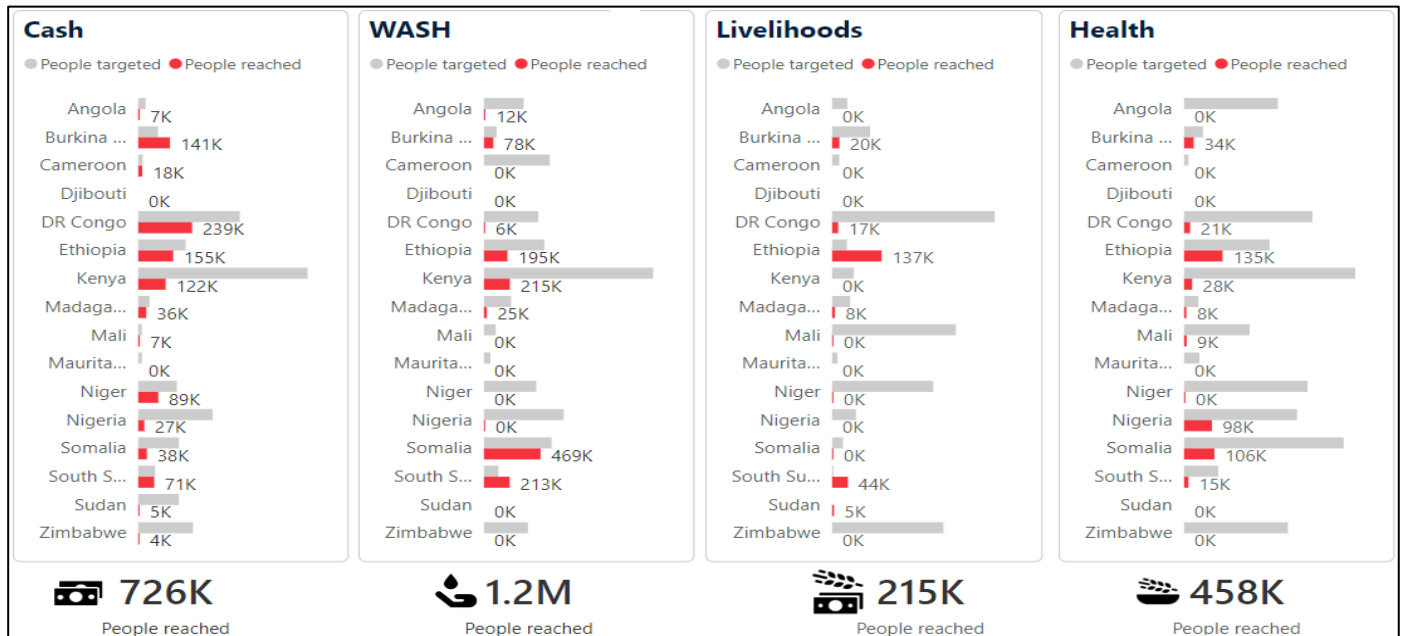


Figure 5: People targeted vs reached per pillar/sector

Pillar 1: Food Security and Livelihoods

725,658 individuals have benefited from multi-purpose cash grants (MPGs). For instance, some used these grants to purchase essential food items. Meanwhile, 41,215 households, such as small-scale farmers, were provided with inputs like seeds and fertilizers to continue agricultural activities. 37,736 individuals received training on income generation, learning skills such as basic bookkeeping for their small businesses. For livestock, 17,738 households were given essentials like feed and medication, and 8,816 individuals attended training sessions on topics like poultry care.



Many households struggle to meet basic food needs due to production losses, reduced incomes, and decreasing purchasing power. To address this, the hunger crisis response seeks to enhance food access and maintain consumption levels by expanding emergency food assistance, predominantly through cash transfers for vulnerable households facing acute food insecurity. This assistance prioritizes a basic needs approach, employing multi-purpose

cash transfers (MPC) as the primary response method. Within the context of hunger, MPC refers to cash transfers addressing multiple basic needs affecting household food security. The value of MPC is determined using the minimum expenditure Basket (MEB), a comprehensive, multisectoral approach accounting for affected populations' needs, including health services, water, hygiene items, transportation, and communication access.

Livelihood protection can be approached from two perspectives:

1. By implementing actions to prevent the consumption, sale, or exchange of household inputs and assets to cover food gaps stemming from access and availability constraints, including after production loss, during food price surges, and/or lean periods, and
2. By implementing actions that supply production inputs and tools aimed at protecting and sustaining primary household production (and, where relevant, income-generating) activities, mainly related to crops and livestock, based on market and weather-related information, and promoting improved, climate-adaptive agriculture and livestock management techniques whenever possible.

These measures also aim to prevent the overuse of natural resources. For instance, by promoting sustainable farming practices, soil fertility can be maintained, ensuring it remains productive for future generations.

Pillar Name	Indicator	People/Households Reached
 Cash Grants	# of households reached cash	132,349
 Livelihoods	# of households reached with essential on-farm, off-farm, and non-farm inputs/materials/tools for income-generation	41,215
	# of people reached with training for income-generation	37,736
	# of households reached with essential on-farm, off-farm, and non-farm inputs/materials/tools for livestock production	17,738
	# of people reached with training for livestock production	25,468

Pillar 2: Health and Nutrition

In response to the escalating hunger crisis, 457,729 individuals have been reached through targeted health and nutrition initiatives. This effort, rooted in the hunger crisis response operational strategy, aligns with the Zero Hunger Strategic Framework. The approach is multifaceted, focusing on four pivotal action areas. The following are illustrative examples of interventions within these areas:

1. **Nutrition Education:** In Burkina Faso's Gorom-Gorom, the CRBF integrated a nutrition component into its cash distribution. This involved training volunteers in brachial perimeter measurement and nutrition education, leading to the identification of 307 malnutrition cases.
2. **Acute Malnutrition Case Management Support:** In the DRC provinces of Kasai, Kasai Central, and Kasai Oriental, the Red Cross trained 50 volunteers to implement anti-hunger activities, with a focus on screening children and women for malnutrition.
3. **Health Promotion:** In Angola, community sensitization sessions were organized for pregnant women, emphasizing malaria prevention. This initiative was further strengthened by strategic engagements with Angola's Minister of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) for disease prevention and control.
4. **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services:** In Ethiopia, ERCS and IFRC collaborated to train health workers in nutrition and also introduced a mental health and psychosocial support initiative, showcasing a holistic approach to health and well-being.

To further these efforts, the health and nutrition team organized a technical session to enhance awareness and understanding of priority nutrition actions among response managers and technical leads. A support team was dispatched to the Democratic Republic of Congo, providing technical guidance across various nutrition programming facets.

Recognizing the importance of a comprehensive overview, a detailed mapping exercise was undertaken. This involved outlining essential nutrition services, interventions, workforce capabilities, and partners across each participating country. These mapping tools, developed with precision, have been shared across all clusters, ensuring a unified and informed approach as efforts continue.

Health and Nutrition reached numbers:


Pillar Name	Indicator	People/Households Reached
 Health and Nutrition	# of people reached with messages on nutritional choices and/ or food preparation	457,729
	# of children who are 5 year or younger enrolled in a supplementary feeding programme of another agency following assessment	37,157
	# of community people provided with Psychosocial support services	918
	# of RCRC volunteers and staff provided with Psychosocial support services	1,458



Photo: Maida, 9 months, undergoes malnutrition screening at 'Kenya Clinic' Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) clinic in Burao. His weight combined with his height and arm circumference make up the screening for malnutrition. Mothers bring their children and when needed the children receive their first supplement in the clinic, and their mothers are given enough to take home. The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is on the ground working alongside the IFRC, ICRC, and Red Cross, Red Crescent partners to provide support to people impacted by the crisis.

Pillar 3: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene


Through WASH assistance, the appeal has successfully reached 1,220,523 individuals across various regions. These interventions have been multifaceted and tailored to the unique needs of each community. For instance, in Zimbabwe, a comprehensive assessment of 15 boreholes was undertaken, setting the stage for their subsequent rehabilitation. Similarly, in Somalia, eight key boreholes were rehabilitated over 20 months, directly addressing the drought impact and providing water to affected communities. Meanwhile, in Kenya, the rehabilitation of seven water points has benefited approximately 43,000 households, translating to around 215,000 people.

The provision of water storage solutions has been another critical aspect of the WASH initiatives. In Somalia, fuel subsidies were extended to motors of strategic boreholes, ensuring a consistent water supply. This approach was

mirrored in other regions, with the distribution of water storage tanks and household-level containers to manage and conserve water resources.

Furthermore, community-based hygiene and sanitation promotion activities have been at the forefront of these interventions. The importance of WASH services extends beyond immediate health benefits. They play a pivotal role in food security, livelihoods, and overall community resilience. For instance, national society WASH services, while primarily focusing on human consumption, also take into account other vital aspects like livestock, household production activities, food security, and livelihood issues. This holistic approach ensures that the broader needs of affected communities are addressed, promoting not only better health and wellbeing but also bolstering their resilience and capacity to recover from crises.

In essence, WASH is not just a life-saving intervention. It contributes to sustainable improvements in various facets of life, from health and dignity to protection and livelihoods. Whether it's the direct provision or rehabilitation of basic water supply infrastructure, the distribution of water treatment products, or the use of cash or voucher assistance, the overarching goal remains the same: to ensure that communities have access to clean water, proper sanitation, and the knowledge to maintain good hygiene practices.


Pillar Name	Indicator	People/Households Reached
 <p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</p>	# of people reached by WASH assistance	1,220,523

Cross Sectors Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

The Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) team actively engaged in various initiatives to address the hunger crisis, emphasizing technical support, capacity building, and strategic planning. The PGI team reviewed activities in existing country plans for priority countries and extended technical support to Niger and Burkina Faso in their respective crises. In South Madagascar, a PGI surge Coordinator conducted a four-day training session, equipping 18 staff and volunteers with knowledge on PGI, safeguarding, referral mechanisms, and the Code of Conduct. The Cameroon Red Cross cash voucher assistance (CVA) teams also received specialized technical support. Personalized support calls were made with operational teams and national society PGI focal points from Kenya, Somalia, and Mali in May 2023.

The team undertook a technical review of country plans. A revamped PGI strategy for the hunger crisis response was developed and underwent review by the PGI team with input from various stakeholders. The PGI team collaborated with PGI leads in National Societies to document PGI integration in the hunger crisis response, and the findings were shared in a PGI Newsletter.

The IFRC PGI team met with National Societies PGI focal points from target countries to discuss the PGI strategy, challenges, opportunities, and best practices. Another meeting between PGI and CEA teams in IFRC and National Societies aimed to strengthen collaborations. The PGI team participated in the GBV regional network, Protection working group, and PSEA regional working group. They also held a meeting with the Angola operations team to discuss PGI support in the hunger crisis response and conducted a PGI coordination call with the PNSs supporting PGI work in Africa, including the Hunger Crisis, on June 8th. In summary, the PGI team's endeavours showcased a comprehensive approach to integrating protection, gender, and inclusion measures into the broader response to the hunger crisis.

Cross Sector Name	Indicator	People/Households Reached
 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	# of volunteers involved in the hunger crisis response?	2,681
	# of staff and volunteers briefed on code of conduct, PSEA, child safeguarding	1,439
	# of staff and volunteers briefed on code of conduct, PSEA, child safeguarding	1,499

Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Longer-term Initiatives

The Pan African Zero Hunger Crisis Initiative (ZHI) 2030 was established to address the pressing issue of food insecurity across Africa. Through a series of strategic engagements and collaborations, the initiative has sought to make a tangible impact. The present situation and trends highlight communities are still facing immediate emergencies and these will likely deteriorate well into 2024. However, within the same country different situations and vulnerabilities may coexist, requiring different response modalities. The humanitarian-development nexus approach emphasizes simultaneous emergency relief and development, aiming to rectify traditional aid inefficiencies, often marked by disjointed development and humanitarian efforts.

The IFRC holistic strategy to food insecurity, the Zero Hunger Initiative, aims to address immediate needs and root causes concurrently and mitigating recurring crises. However, balance is crucial. Over-prioritizing long-term goals might overshadow urgent humanitarian needs, while an excessive focus on immediate relief could weaken existing systems.

The Pan African Zero Hunger Initiative, builds upon on the extensive experience of African National Societies in livelihood and food security interventions, strives to build government partnerships and incorporate food security support and resilience building along the response, recovery and development continuum.

In Ethiopia, discussions highlighted the potential of integrating Zero Hunger with tree planting, specifically agro forestry. The importance of utilizing water resources, such as major rivers and dams, for productive purposes in food-insecure regions was also emphasized. In Cameroon, the initiative provided support for the development of the USAID proposal, while in Addis, the civil society event concept note was developed for the High-level food security and nutrition event.

Meetings with various stakeholders, including the Program Advisor/Acting Director Programs of the ERCS and the Head of delegation of the Ethiopia cluster, focused on partnerships, tree planting, and the response to food insecurity. The partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was particularly highlighted as a valuable avenue for technical support and positioning with the government.

The initiative also facilitated meetings with international delegations, such as the Norwegian delegation from the Embassy in Addis, to discuss potential collaborations. Notably, Nestle pledged CHF2.5 million for food insecurity, marking a significant contribution from the private sector.

Workshops and meetings were integral to the initiative. The Pan African Zero Hunger Initiative Plan for 2022 to 2030 aimed to assist 60 million people in 8,000 communities. Additionally, a meeting with World Bank representatives explored opportunities for long-term responses to food insecurity.

The support for Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Strategic Innovation was evident in Kenya, Malawi, and Zambia. Collaboration with FAO spanned several areas, including Anticipatory Action and Post Harvest Losses, covering countries like Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Somalia. In Southern Africa, a strategic partnership with Oxfam was in development, focusing on Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

However, the current situation indicates that communities will likely face deteriorating conditions into 2024. The humanitarian-development nexus approach emphasizes the need for simultaneous emergency relief and development. The IFRC's holistic strategy, the Zero Hunger Initiative, aims to address both immediate needs and root causes. The Pan African Zero Hunger Initiative, drawing from the experience of African National Societies, seeks to build government partnerships and incorporate food security support across the response, recovery, and development spectrum.

In conclusion, the Pan African Zero Hunger Crisis Initiative (ZHI) 2030 has been a concerted effort to address food insecurity in Africa. Through partnerships, funding, and strategic planning, the initiative has laid a foundation for a more food-secure future. However, the challenges ahead necessitate continued collaboration, funding, and innovation.

Community Engagement and Accountability

In response to the hunger crisis, various initiatives and collaborations were undertaken by the community engagement and accountability (CEA) team, National Societies, and other inter-agency partners. These efforts spanned from feedback collection and tool adaptation to training sessions and inter-agency collaborations.

To support National Societies and delegations in strengthening CEA approaches and practices within the appeal, two surge coordinators were deployed. One of which was a Regional Coordinator based in Zimbabwe and the other based in Mali directly supporting the National Society. Efforts were intensified to foster collaboration between various sectors. Bi-weekly technical meetings were established to enhance coordination and information sharing. The Mali Red Cross hosted a peer-to-peer learning session, inviting the Burkina Faso and Guinea Red Cross teams. In the Yaoundé cluster, efforts were channelled to support the Red Cross in Cameroon through collaborative endeavours.

Community feedback tools for qualitative data collection, analysis, and reporting underwent adaptation with inputs from the National Societies and technical sector leads and were later translated into French and Portuguese. In Mali, a feedback mechanism was established in collaboration with the National Society. Between August and September 2022, 407 comments were collected, revealing high expectations from the Red Cross/Red Crescent, concerns about government corruption, and specific cultural beliefs about nutrition.

Several workshops and meetings were organized to familiarize National Societies with new tools and templates. Two of these, conducted in October 2022, centred on the hunger crisis response. Online sessions were rolled out to African national societies, presenting updated community feedback tools and the CEA strategy for the hunger crisis. Plans were set in motion for joint CEA-PMER training in Somalia, and a comprehensive training session was organized in July for Francophone countries focusing on the Hunger Crisis. In November 2022, a community feedback workshop was organised for the Nigerian Red Cross.

In 2022, the Community Feedback Sub-Working Group for East and Southern Africa, co-chaired by IFRC and WHO, supported partners in analysing, reporting and acting on Inter-Agency community feedback trends. The Sub-Working Group also supported partners with feedback tools to collect, analyse, and respond to feedback; training on strengthening community feedback mechanisms and sharing of resources to help address feedback trends. Insights from inter-agency partners, including the Red Cross Red Crescent-National Societies, were consolidated and shared, offering a clearer perspective on the hunger crisis in the Horn of Africa. With the backing of IFRC, Kenya Red Cross, and Somalia Red Cross, the CDAC Network published a report ([CDAC report](#)) detailing communication, community engagement, and accountability in the Horn of Africa drought response.

Both IFRC and Kenya Red Cross marked their participation in a learning event in Nairobi in April 2023, organized by UNOCHA and CDAC, aiming to enhance communication and engagement in the hunger response. IFRC has been an active partner of the AAP HoA Drought Response Working Group since it was set up in August 2022. In 2023 a steering committee was established to aid its expansion of which IFRC is part of through the RCCE Collective Service (a partnership between the IFRC, UNICEF and WHO). In conclusion, these organized efforts reflect the commitment to address the hunger crisis effectively, ensuring that community feedback and engagement remain at the forefront of the hunger crisis strategy.

Enabling approaches

Humanitarian Diplomacy, Communications and Representation with External Partners

In response to the escalating hunger crisis, IFRC undertook a series of strategic communications, collaborations, and advocacy initiatives from mid-2022 onwards. These efforts were aimed at raising awareness, fostering partnerships, and ensuring a coordinated response to the crisis.

From July to May 2023, there was a significant push in communications coordination between various IFRC offices. Efforts were made to create systems that support the gathering and development of relevant communications content. This content was then packaged and distributed across various audiences and channels, both regionally and globally. Social media assets were specifically developed to raise public interest in the hunger crisis.

There was active coordination in the collection of audio-visual (AV) material from different delegations. High-level visits, such as the one in Marsabit, Kenya and Hargeisa, Somalia, were covered, and raw footage from the field edited for broader distribution. AV missions were conducted in areas like the Ethiopia, Somalia, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan, and Kenya's coast to capture the ground realities and individual stories, aiming to raise awareness and support for Red Cross operations.

In 2023, the team was actively involved in the development and review of various strategies and tools. A comprehensive communication strategy for the hunger crisis was in the works early 2023. In-depth articles, such as the one highlighting the food crisis in Somalia and Nigeria were produced and posted on the IFRC website.

A landing page dedicated to the hunger crisis was finalized on the IFRC website. Movement wide collaboration with the ICRC saw the development of a joint statement on the state of the hunger crisis. Discussions were underway regarding IFRC/ICRC communications collaboration on key messages. A Fundraising Toolkit was developed to assist National Societies in raising funds for the Africa Hunger Crisis. Collaborative efforts were also evident, with the team working on a unified social media brand identity to highlight the crisis across both the global IFRC and IFRC Africa platforms.

The Humanitarian Diplomacy Team is responsible for coordinating the IFRC's participation in significant events like the Africa Climate Action Summit and Africa Climate Week in September 2023. These events focus on the importance of food security in major discussions and push for more investments in resilience-building. In addition, IFRC Africa is organizing an advocacy event in August 2023 with partners including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the UN Famine Prevention and Response Coordinator, OXFAM, and the Africa Youth Network. There's also an effort to shed light on the relationship between food security, climate change, and gender. In this regard, collaboration with Kenya's Special Advisor on Gender to the Kenyan President is underway. Lastly, IFRC is actively seeking a role in the upcoming Africa Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change in Addis Ababa in August, which aims to raise awareness about food security issues.

Secretariat Services

Regional Update

Strategic Engagement and Partnerships: In the face of the Africa Hunger Crisis, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) embarked on a comprehensive fundraising and donor engagement initiative throughout late 2022 to 2023. The goal was not only to secure necessary funds but also to foster collaborations, enhance communication, and ensure that the most affected regions received the attention they desperately needed.

In October 2022, IFRC held a briefing for Permanent Missions to present the Africa Hunger Crisis Regional Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy to those based in Geneva. That same month, a high-level Food Security and Nutrition Conference was organized. This event was a collaboration between the African Union Commission, the IFRC, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the African Development Bank (AfDB). During this conference, the IFRC presented various materials to African governmental officials.

Regarding funding proposals, the IFRC developed and submitted several concept notes and proposals to various entities. These included a concept note for USAID funds in Cameroon focusing on FSL and Nutrition, a proposal to the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs with support from the Netherlands Red Cross, and a concept note for the Swedish Red Cross. Additionally, IFRC actively supported Cluster Offices in their endeavours to develop concept notes and proposals.

IFRC also took steps to enhance its communication with donors. A fundraising toolkit was crafted to aid PNSs and ANSs in their domestic fundraising efforts. An Emergency Appeal Funding tracking table was established to ensure proper pledge management, and reach-out messages were dispatched to PNSs and Embassies at both regional and global levels.

In terms of partnerships and collaborations, the IFRC positioned itself with the African Union on COP27 and collaborated with the FAO on post-harvest loss management opportunities in countries like Uganda, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The IFRC also engaged in discussions with the World Bank, participated in a private sector meeting with Ecobank, and worked on various funding proposals, including those for the Japanese Government and the Swedish Red Cross.

Technical support was extended to several delegations, including Niamey, Juba, Abuja, Antananarivo, Harare, and Nairobi, to draft a resource mobilization strategy for the Hunger Crisis Emergency at both the delegation and country level. IFRC also ensured that the French translation of the Emergency Appeal was available on the Go Platform.

In terms of funding status, IFRC Secretariat's Hunger Crisis Regional Emergency Appeal achieved various levels of funding coverage throughout the period, with the Federation-wide funding requirements also saw incremental increases. Bi-weekly updates are maintained for Federation Wide membership partners, and a Resource Mobilization (RM) and Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) work stream has been established to coordinate efforts among IFRC and National Societies. IFRC made efforts to keep stakeholders informed, with updates regarding funding status, donor briefing notes, and other relevant documents disseminated regularly.

IFRC also made strides in engaging with African corporates and foundations, completing a mapping exercise to facilitate further analysis and engagement. IFRC progressed on a marketing document to secure support for Somalia and received approval from the Netherland government for a project concept note and action plan for Somalia.

IFRC's concerted efforts in 2023 to address the Africa Hunger Crisis underscore the organization's commitment to alleviating suffering and ensuring that aid reaches the most vulnerable. Through strategic donor engagements, collaborations, and transparent communication, IFRC has made significant strides in mobilizing resources. However, the uneven distribution of funds and the challenges faced in certain regions highlight the need for continued advocacy and engagement. As the humanitarian community anticipates increased challenges in the coming years, the lessons from 2023 will be invaluable in shaping future strategies and responses.

Planning and Monitoring: The Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) and Quality Assurance team leads Federation-wide reporting for the operation. They have developed tools to gather indicator and financial data, facilitating orientation sessions for National Societies, membership partners, and IFRC colleagues. The data collected will inform evidence-based decision-making for operations. National Societies and membership partners submit data monthly, with frequency reassessment planned after three months. A comprehensive PMER framework is under development to improve PMER initiatives for the Hunger Crisis.

Risk Management: Efforts are underway to implement the risk management plan developed for this operation. An initial risk identification and assessment process has been conducted at the regional level, identifying key risks that could hinder the operation's objectives. The top three risks being actively monitored and mitigated are: (1) funding gap, (2) human resources capacity constraints in specialized intervention areas (FSL, Nutrition, WASH, IM, etc.), and (3) program delivery in terms of timeliness and quality.

Information Management: The Information Management (IM) team has developed a Storymap and dashboard to inform a broader audience about the Hunger Crisis, with the Storymap embedded in the IFRC GO landing page and the dashboard accessible on the website, featuring National Society response filtering options. The IM team also supports Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), PMER, and Logistics with digital tools and information products. They plan to map IM capacity, foster relationships with IM focal points, and maintain the Hunger Crisis profile on IFRC GO, while regularly reviewing secondary data to keep information up to date.

Following the end of IM (Information Management) surge support for the Hunger Crisis, British Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross continued to provide IM support, both remotely and within the Africa regional office. The regional IM team continues to improve the dashboard and carry out quality checks on the data displayed, in collaboration with PRD and PMER teams. The IM team also creates maps and other visualisations showing food insecurity levels and operational presence.

IFRC Membership Coordination



Figure 6: Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Presence in each country

The following Participating National Societies are supporting African National Societies through IFRC Secretariat or bilaterally: American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bahrain Red Crescent, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Kuwait Red Cross,

Luxembourg Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross organisation and Turkish Red Crescent.

On 26 October 2022, the IFRC Africa Regional Office in Nairobi held a membership coordination meeting comprising of 10 Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners: American RC, Finnish RC, Austrian RC, British RC, Spanish RC, Netherlands RC, Danish RC, Canadian RC, French RC, and Swedish RC. The coordination meeting concluded with a collective agreement on the following:

- More consistent updates on how the operations are unfolding to allow them to brief their leadership and donors and seek new funding.
- The use of the IFRC Go Hunger Crisis dashboard to share updates on number of beneficiaries reached, funding coverage and other relevant information on the response operations.
- The identification of technical human resource gaps and needs for the response operations.
- A coordinated advocacy, communication, and reporting approach.

ICRC

ICRC and IFRC collaborate to strengthen coordination platforms at national and regional levels, providing joint support to National Societies in response to the Hunger Crisis. The ICRC scales up operations in conflict-affected countries, offering life-saving aid despite security risks, thanks to its neutral and impartial approach.

In September 2022, 23 African National Societies, ICRC, IFRC, and 13 partner societies convened in Nairobi to address growing food insecurity in sub-Saharan Africa. They developed 13 commitments to be executed and evaluated through the IFRC-wide Zero Hunger Cell.

Both ICRC and IFRC operate in ten conflict and climate-impacted countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, and Sudan. ICRC focuses on emergency operations and resource mobilization, while IFRC supports 15 National Societies across sub-Saharan Africa, with potential for expansion. They signed the Nairobi Statement, reinforcing their partnership against the Hunger crisis.

In compliance with the Seville Agreement 2.0, Movement coordination aims to strengthen National Societies' essential roles, ensuring complementarity and avoiding duplication of efforts. Coordination mechanisms exist at sub-national, national, and Africa-regional levels for streamlined logistics, joint advocacy, and coordinated fundraising.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, alongside ICRC and Participating National Societies in Africa, is uniquely positioned to respond to the crisis due to its extensive reach and humanitarian experience.

Operational risk assessment

Low Funding: Hunger Crisis operations face funding challenges, with only 13% from the IFRC Secretariat and 24% of Federation-wide requirements met. Global humanitarian needs from multiple crises strain funding.

Political Insecurity: Food insecurity often coincides with resource conflicts and political unrest in countries like Somalia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Burkina Faso, and Mali. Protests, limited access, and conflict risks may hinder the project's implementation and monitoring. Local volunteers and safety training will be utilized to mitigate risks.

Climate Shock: Climate change increases disasters, especially in Africa, where drought, flooding, and disease epidemics coexist. This strains National Society resources. The Federation will seek surge deployments to bolster capacity, while the ongoing "triple-dip" La Niña exacerbates climate issues.

Health Risks: Disease outbreaks, low vaccination, and healthcare availability pose challenges in areas of food insecurity, particularly for children. Malnutrition and displacement increase health service needs. Collective efforts are required to address food insecurity and health access.

Risk Reduction & Recovery: An enhanced, integrated approach is crucial for National Societies to prioritize risk reduction and resilience building, aligning with the Pan Africa Zero Hunger initiative 2030.

C. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

Considering the shifting context and urgent needs, the Emergency Appeal now includes Mauritania (targeting 81,900 people) as one of the priority countries and expands assistance for Burkina Faso (from 186,000 to 350,000 people). Consequently, the Federation-wide funding request has increased to 215 million CHF, with the aim of assisting 7.7 million people. The operation's timeframe remains unchanged, concluding in December 2023.

This update takes into account the evolving context, unaddressed and emerging needs, and lessons learned from ongoing efforts. The Revised Appeal maintains an integrated response through three main pillars: cash grants for safety nets and livelihood protection, health and nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The plan also incorporates cross-cutting issues and resilience-building as an enabler for long-term programming through multilateral agreements and partnerships with intergovernmental organizations. National Societies have developed action plans in alignment with the Emergency Appeal and regional operational strategy, and technical sector leads and country clusters support implementation, humanitarian diplomacy, and resource mobilization to reinforce the overall framework's objectives.

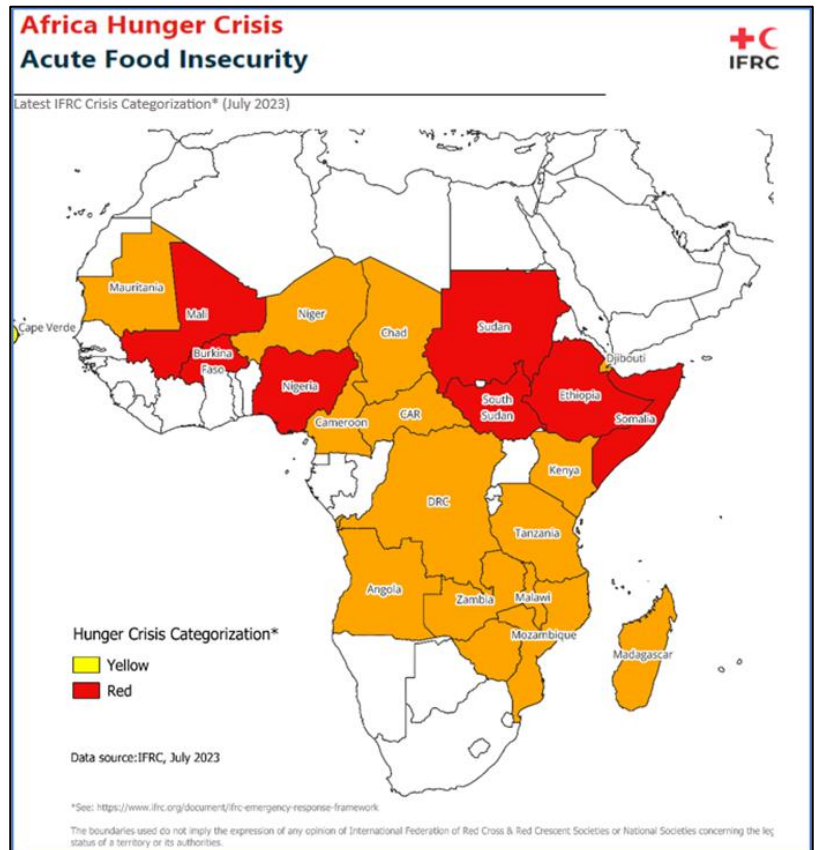


Figure 7: Federation-wide hunger crisis current intervention areas and planned areas.

D. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

National Society Response



Angola Red Cross



1,500 HHs (7,125 people) reached



2,500 people reached



12,082 people reached



2,577 people reached



12,082 people reached

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

In a concerted effort to address immediate food and basic needs, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the National Societies are collaborating to extend multi-purpose cash/voucher assistance to 10% of the targeted population. Specifically, the National Society is orchestrating the initial cash allocation tranches (1 and 2), aiming to reach 600 households (HH) in Huila and Cunene Provinces between July 11-14, 2023. An IFRC CVA specialist Delegate was rapidly deployed, conducting comprehensive assessments, including a CVA analysis, market evaluation, and the selection of 600 beneficiary households. Four allocations will be completed by October 2023, with the operation focusing intently on sustainability and risk management to deliver direct cash support to communities, with the IFRC's support. Additionally, the IFRC CVA Delegate is developing essential tools and materials for the NS, encompassing various distribution modalities.

Food Security and Livelihoods

The urgency of the hunger crisis in Angola has not gone unnoticed, with the Japanese Embassy allocating USD 560,000 to support relief efforts until 2023. This generous contribution aims to alleviate food insecurity in Namibe Province, furnishing immediate support via education sessions, seed distribution, and beneficiary training. Moreover, the Italian Red Cross donated 100,000 EURO to strengthen cash assistance in Cunene and Huila Provinces. The comprehensive program reached out to 2,500 affected households in Huila, Cunene, and Namibe over five months through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in 2022.

Health and Nutrition

Critical health interventions include community sensitization sessions for 126 pregnant women on malaria prevention and physiological oedema. This effort was complemented by the referral of four advanced cases, strategic meetings with Angola's Minister of Health, permanent engagement in a high-level coordination panel, and bilateral dialogues for a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CVA and the World Health Organization (WHO) on a Disease Prevention and Control Project.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

During the reporting period, the Angola Red Cross made strides in hygiene by distributing buckets, jerry cans, and aqua tablets to 500 families across the provinces of Cunene, Huila, and Namibe. The initiative also encompassed hygiene promotion sessions, positively impacting 12,082 people.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

The Angola Red Cross's collaboration with the regional PGI team has yielded significant support in assessing NS needs and priorities, including the provision of training, materials, and reporting guidance. The initiative culminated in materials being provided in Portuguese and extensive PGI sessions for 124 members, including staff and volunteers, with 2,500 households benefiting from educational sessions on PGI.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The National Society's engagement in a Regional CEA training for Portuguese-speaking National Societies in Africa has fostered a robust community connection. CVA took the helm in organizing national training, leading community mobilization sessions that reached 12,281 people in Cunene, Huila, and Namibe. A specialized joint session centred on CVA objectives, beneficiary selection criteria, and crucial community feedback during cash distribution and post-distribution monitoring (PDMs).



Burkinabe Red Cross



22,602 HHs reached



22,602 HHs reached



33,768 people reached



78,082 people reached

Food Security and Livelihoods

In Gorom-Gorom, a series of initiatives were launched to address food security and bolster local livelihoods. Volunteers were first equipped with training on operational strategies, including both food security and cash transfer programs. Following an identification survey, 653 households were validated as beneficiaries. Since November 2022, the Burkinabe Red Cross (CRBF) has been steadfastly building its assistance under the Appel d'Urgence project, backed by the Belgian Red Cross and the Federation. Over the recent reporting period, 22,602 households in six provinces were recipients of cash assistance. Of these, 597 households received unconditional cash transfers while 22,005 utilized the RedRose system. A satisfaction survey, which spread across three regions and reached 1,364 households, recorded a remarkable 99.41% satisfaction rate. Looking forward, the focus is on aiding 2,500 households in the communes of Diapaga, Matiacoali, Kongoussi, and Oula, with the primary challenge being the provision of food coverage for over 3 million people in dire need.

Health and Nutrition

In Gorom-Gorom, the CRBF has included a nutrition aspect in its cash distribution. This included volunteer training in brachial perimeter measurement and nutrition education, resulting in the discovery of 307 malnutrition cases. Nutritional support was extended to 33,768 individuals, with particular attention to children under five. Supplementary feeding programs were initiated for malnourished children in the Centre-Nord and Sahel regions. The subsequent stage is directed toward providing nutritional support to 600 individuals in the communes of Tougan, Diapaga, and Kongoussi. The challenges faced are mainly due to increasing malnutrition rates and the impediments created by armed group blockades.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The CRBF's initiatives have also reached into the area of water, sanitation, and hygiene. Community volunteers received training in fundamental WASH principles, including food hygiene and proper latrine use. Through the extended Appel d'urgence project, 3,964 WASH kits reached 9,208 residents across the communes of Pensa, Gorgadji, and Kongoussi. Moreover, 53 blocks of 3-stall latrines were constructed in educational institutions, meeting the sanitation requirements of 5,247 guests and 583 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Priority is now shifting to hygiene awareness and WASH kit distribution to IDPs to cater to growing needs.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

PGI principles form the core of the response and are interwoven throughout all sectors. A total of 654 people, encompassing both staff and volunteers, were educated on the code of conduct, the PSEA, and child protection, ensuring these principles were upheld. In every step, CRBF fosters gender equality and diversity to guarantee equitable service access for the most vulnerable and/or those with disabilities.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The CEA approach is an integrated part of response activity, embodying commitment and responsibility through training and collaboration with local authorities. Engaging the community via a green line, complaints committees,

and continuous communication ensures an effective feedback loop. Analysis and processing of this feedback place the beneficiaries at the core of decision-making, reinforcing the focus on those the project aims to support.



Cameroon Red Cross



3,492 HHs reached

Food Security and Livelihoods

In Buéa and Limbé towns, a comprehensive needs assessment and market study was conducted due to the NOSO crisis. It was found to affect all layers of society, with IDPs suffering the most. The research methods included focus groups and personal interviews. The findings highlighted an urgent requirement for intervention to support the people whose livelihoods have been disrupted and an essential need for resource mobilization to assist the vulnerable. To address this, the management unit held eight coordination meetings to track project advancement, oversee budget use, identify obstacles, and plan upcoming activities. Cooperation was made with other projects such as the ECHO PPP, aiming to help families affected by floods in Mayo Danay, along with 1,600 vulnerable households in Diamare, Logone et Chari, Mayo Danay, and Mayo Kani. Working sessions were conducted by the CRC and IFRC, resulting in an updated activity plan. A CRC mission in March 2023 helped boost CVA abilities, raise community awareness, interview authorities, and initiate home visits for identity verification.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Volunteers from the Cameroon Red Cross gathered 110 community feedback in the South-West Region, demonstrating the successful application of the CEA. The project employed various communication methods such as radio broadcasts and social media posts on the Cameroon Red Cross's Facebook and Twitter. The Project Coordinator appeared on Croix-Rouge en Action on CRTV, where they discussed the food security situation in Cameroon, the project's objectives, areas of intervention, and challenges. The expert also featured on prime-time broadcasts on the EDEN channel in Limbé to discuss the project.

Training was provided to 8 volunteers and 8 community leaders in Kousseri and Yagoua to enhance their understanding of community involvement and accountability. In Fako, 22 volunteers and 4 supervisors were trained on community engagement, integrating it into cash transfer programs, handling feedback and complaints, and identifying common mistakes in community engagement and accountability.



CROIX-ROUGE
DE LA RÉP DÉM DU CONGO

Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo



1,000 Households (7,684 people) reached



75 people reached



23,581 people reached



12,726 people reached

Food Security and Livelihoods

Through the Emergency Appeal Hunger Crisis in Kasai, Kasai Central, and Kasai Oriental, cash transfer assistance was provided. Simultaneously, an expert analysis of food security needs was conducted. Despite these efforts, the project has faced challenges from limited funding, having only 500,000 CHF available. The Red Cross's "Towards Zero Hunger" program is focusing on North Kivu and Tanganyika provinces, aiming to assist 16,000 households or 96,000 individuals. Delays in food and transport are primary challenges, but collaboration with the ICRC has led to successful food procurement. Twelve households were assisted with rabbit redistribution, and support was provided for vulnerable families in agro-pastoral activities, including the creation of community fields in seven health zones.

Health and Nutrition

In the provinces of Kasai, Kasai Central, and Kasai Oriental, the DRC Red Cross has tackled acute malnutrition. This effort has involved training 50 volunteers to implement anti-hunger activities, with a focus on screening children and women for malnutrition. A total of 500 family MUACs facilitated early detection, while culinary demonstrations reached 761 individuals. Nutritional education was also disseminated through various projects, with the KASAI provincial branches continuing to support community-based initiatives.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Priority actions have been aimed at improving water and sanitation access in the affected provinces. With 50 volunteers trained in WASH, awareness has been raised among 6,461 people. Aqua tabs were distributed to 1,480 households, with assessments carried out to gauge satisfaction. Unfortunately, the lack of funding, standing at only 3%, has hindered the construction of waterworks.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

Since July 2022, 1001 National Society volunteers have engaged in the hunger crisis response, undergoing briefings on a variety of essential subjects such as the code of conduct, child protection, gender and diversity, and integrity. In total, 998 staff and volunteers received training in implementing AIP minimum standards.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The DRC Red Cross fully implemented food distribution interventions with community members, focusing on awareness and clarification. Despite the scale of the project, no significant security incidents were reported. Feedback mechanisms were integrated into monitoring and evaluation, and internal coordination was maintained at various Red Cross locations. Collaboration with organizations such as UNICEF and WFP has been underway, and the ICRC has played a vital role in food provision and staff security management in North Kivu and Tanganyika.



Ethiopian Red Cross



32,446 HHs reached



28,662 people reached



135,000 people reached



194,946 people reached

Multi-Purpose Cash Distribution

In the regions of Oromia and Somali, a cash-feasibility assessment took place to gauge the drought's impact on households. From selected kebeles, a sample of 50 homes was chosen, focusing on one of the worst-affected districts in the target zone. The study found that 98% of the sample faced notable reductions in agricultural output due to livestock losses, low yields from the Shebelle River deluge, and crop failures.

A committee and community-chosen volunteers were assigned to manage beneficiary targeting, complaint handling, and other cash-related tasks. The targeting was community-centred, inclusive, and participatory. ERCS trained and deployed 195 volunteers from various backgrounds for data collection and registration, and the cash distribution was checked by a committee. ERCS and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia were financial service providers for cash transfers.

Health and Nutrition

ERCS and IFRC worked together to train health workers and volunteers in nutrition, screenings, and other health-related areas. They also promoted healthy child and infant feeding practices. IFRC distributed medical supplies and conducted training on preventive measures for diseases. A mental health and psychosocial support initiative was also implemented, aiming for an integrated approach.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH sector's goal was to minimize water-related diseases through hygiene messaging. Training, hygiene promotion activities, and distribution of supplies were part of this effort. Water treatment chemicals, hygiene campaigns, and borehole assessments were conducted in affected communities.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

Recognizing a knowledge gap in areas such as child protection, gender violence, and disability inclusion, IFRC and ERCS conducted workshops to educate 250 staff and volunteers. These efforts were funded through the IFRC drought response appeal.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community-based committees were formed in 31 target kebeles for beneficiary targeting, complaint feedback mechanisms, and project implementation. Tools for transparency were implemented, and stakeholders were engaged to ensure community inclusion.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery

The operation's goal was to train 300 volunteers, but 281 were trained in a multi-thematic approach. IFRC and PNS worked on reducing community risk through various measures, including cash assistance, emergency health, and hygiene promotion. Covid-19 prevention was integrated into the training, and psychological support was also provided.



Kenya
Red Cross **Kenya Red Cross**



22,755 HHs (57,165 people) reached



39,250 people reached



28,495 people reached



215,000 people reached

Food Security and Livelihood.

The global platform has been experiencing economic crises due to inflation and disasters, leading to an increase in the cost of living across the country. KRCS, co-chaired by the Kenya Cash Working group, has coordinated cash and voucher assistance across the country. In 2022, a market assessment was conducted to establish the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) per household per month, indicating the need to increase the MEB. KRCS received additional funds from American RC through the IFRC for cash and voucher assistance, aiming to support households in Isiolo and Wajir counties. The cash was distributed to 22,755 families in seven counties, cushioning them against hunger for three months. The PDM findings show that cash support has reduced negative coping strategies and increased access to essential basic needs. However, increasing prices of key food and non-food items have exacerbated food insecurity among community members, leading them to seek more cash or more frequency. In-kind food distribution targeted vulnerable communities like the elderly, pregnant mothers, people with disabilities, and the poor in eight counties. Commodities included cereals, pulses, cooking oil, and salt. The IFRC Appeal procured the food, and KRCS received in-kind donations from local donors and the Kenyan government. The government is also supporting in-kind food donations and running costs, such as transportation, warehousing, and allowances during handling. To enhance livelihood security, the country must enhance rain-fed agriculture and proper timing for distribution.

Health and Nutrition

Hunger crises contribute to health indicators, including increased disease outbreaks and malnutrition rates. KRCS has supported activities in targeted communities and geographical areas in the arid and semi-arid (ASAL) areas of Kenya to enhance access to health and nutrition services, promote the sustainable reduction of health and nutrition risks, and improve health and nutrition practices. Health outreaches have been conducted in counties affected by drought, with a total of 28,495 people reached through health sensitization activities. KRCS has sensitized 33 county team members on maternal-infant and young child nutrition in emergencies in two sub-counties of Wajir South. Health facilities have been mapping out high-risk areas for disease outbreaks and continuous monitoring and surveillance have been activated. KRCS has also conducted continuous sensitization on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and mental health assessment in four counties. The county government has applauded the initiatives and is willing to have a long-term intervention through response coordination meetings in the four counties.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

The prolonged drought has led to limited access to safe water and sanitation services for the target population. KRCS has implemented integrated activities to ensure clean drinking water for the community, focusing on assessment, planning, and coordination with the county government and stakeholders. The water is highly contaminated, requiring water treatment chemicals. The affected people receive Pur and aqua tabs, which last for two months to 6,350HHs. Water trucking has also been provided to areas without water. Seven water points have been rehabilitated, benefiting approximately 43,000HHs (215,000 people) in the target area. KRCS plans to continue providing hygiene and sanitation services, such as constructing and rehabilitating communal water harvesting structures, water storage facilities, boreholes and water pipelines, water trucking, procurement, and

distribution of WASH NFIs, point-of-use water treatment chemicals, sensitization of water management committees, and hygiene education and promotion campaigns. These interventions aim to reduce the impact of the drought on communities.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion.

The drought crisis in ASAL counties has disproportionately affected vulnerable groups, including women and children, orphans, widows, people with HIV, chronic illnesses, and people living with disabilities (PLWDs). KRCS has prioritized these groups, focusing on pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five at the highest risk of malnutrition. The proposed food assistance through cash has considered the needs and preferences of women, girls, men, and boys. KRCS has inclusive processes and activities, ensuring the safety and security of all beneficiaries. Accountability mechanisms through participatory community forums allow all age groups, people living with chronic illnesses, and PLWDs to express concerns or needs regarding their roles and treatment. KRCS has also strengthened women-headed households' place and role in the communities and their dignity. KRCS is a member of the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) technical working group and has trained community health volunteers and community leaders to identify SGBV survivors, psychological first aid, and effective referral/linkages to quality support services. KRCS continues to engage existing government structures to strengthen and enforce laws and policies towards SGBV prevention and response, prepositioning the RH-Kit 3 to health facilities, and distributing dignity kits to affected communities.

Community Engagement and Accountability

KRCS already has a well-established platform for community engagement and accountability where it provides suitable channels to interact with the communities. Responsibility to the community is enhanced and mainstreamed through actively seeking feedback, closing the loopholes on input from the district, and sharing feedback to improve drought response. KRCS fliers with complaints/ feedback toll-free contact are distributed in the targeted communities, and some are pinned on surfaces of public places. All the complaints received have been resolved by the community or the KRCS staff through a mutual understanding. The community has also appreciated KRCS for receiving cash and other livelihood support due to the ongoing drought. Similarly, during the post-distribution monitoring, there was feedback on all the activities done, and a lesson learned to ensure that the feedback and complaints received are all implemented for future or related interventions. A total of 144 of feedback data points were received and addressed.



Malagasy Red Cross



6,880 HHs (35,638 people) reached



8,179 people reached



8,179 people reached



24,757 people reached

Food Security and Livelihood

The primary objective is to distribute unconditional cash to vulnerable Elonty households, including the elderly, breastfeeding mothers, and homes headed by children, with the intent of enhancing their standard of living. Targeting was carried out with precision, employing local staff and branch resources. Currently, the collated data is under examination, and in due course, key challenges and insights will be disseminated.

Health and Nutrition

Madagascar is in the preparatory stages of executing a needs analysis. The objective of this study is to scrutinize the nutritional status of children under 5 who are struggling with moderate or acute malnutrition. Through careful screening, consistent monitoring, and the encouragement of balanced nutrition, the project will work toward improving their situation. This will be facilitated in part through the cultivation of vegetable gardens. Priority tasks within this initiative encompass elevating general awareness of nutrition and providing precise diagnoses for cases of moderate acute malnutrition.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

In Elonty's 13 fonkontany, the procurement of water remains an intricate challenge, exacerbated by extended periods of drought and an absence of appropriate water containers. The primary course of action includes the provision of WASH kits to those households most in need, in conjunction with the organization of events aimed at advancing hygiene awareness. It's worth noting that the distribution of WASH kits was momentarily delayed, a result of an internal reshuffle. Nevertheless, efforts to promote hygiene within the targeted communities continue unabated.



Mali Red Cross



1300 HHs reached



20 people reached



9,177 people reached

Food Security and Livelihoods

The Mali Red Cross (MRC) has launched the first phase of a response aimed at food security and livelihoods. This involves prioritizing assistance through multi-purpose funds. They've conducted a rigorous selection process for beneficiaries, targeting 600 households in Dilly, Kayes, and Ségala, to ensure transparency and accountability. In June, these households will receive cash assistance from the MRC. Subsequent steps include the MIP of 401 households in Kayes and Ségala, targeting 360 households and selecting 256 by September 2023. The plan also involves strengthening livelihoods and preparing for seasonal crops through compost bins, market gardening perimeters, and initiatives like improved seeds and IGAs.

Health and Nutrition

The focus of health and nutritional activities lies in community actions. This includes promoting proper water consumption, latrine use and maintenance, handwashing with soap, feeding adolescents and pregnant and lactating women, and infant and young child feeding (IYCF). Additionally, vitamin A supplementation, deworming, and the use of iodized salt are emphasized to combat malnutrition. During the reporting period, volunteers continued to collaborate with CSCOM, tracking cases and achieving a satisfaction rate exceeding 99% in the community. The upcoming quarter will see strengthening of awareness activities like hygiene kit distributions, nutritional demonstrations, and malnutrition screening, especially in the Kayes region.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

Protection, gender, and inclusion are central to the response and intersect all sectors. Recognizing the diverse needs, risks, and coping strategies of individuals across age, disability, and background, the Mali Red Cross has

emphasized protecting the most vulnerable. When distributing cash in Dah, Nara, Dilly, Kayes, and Ségala, selection was based on protection, gender, and inclusion criteria. During the reporting period, two targeting committees were established to streamline activities. Next steps include feedback and complaints committees, ensuring gender quota compliance. Currently, 50.4% of new cash recipients are female heads of households, and 72% of feedback comes from pregnant and breastfeeding women (FEFA). Additionally, 20 volunteers have been trained, increasing the total to 90 in Koulikoro, Segou, and Kayes.

Community Engagement and Accountability

CEA has been reinforced by the MRC, positioning the community at the center of the project design and implementation. Between May and early June, community involvement marked the targeting and distribution processes in the Kayes region. Complaint and feedback committees were integrated into investigations, and 20 volunteers were trained in targeting and market analysis techniques. Support groups for nutrition activities (GSAN) have also been revitalized to enhance health and nutrition activities. The upcoming step includes establishing a functional feedback and complaint management system in the Kayes region. During the next quarter, 20 additional volunteers will be trained in feedback collection tools, joining 70 others from Ségou and Koulikoro for community-based activities.



Red Cross Society of Niger



14,650 HHs (91,856 people) reached



30 people reached



140 people reached

Food Security and Livelihoods

A coordinated mission was launched in the Zinder and Dosso regions to aid 1,000 vulnerable households with enhanced millet seeds treated with fungicides. Support was extended by the department of Mirriah and Dosso, targeting 1,000 households across ten villages with cereal seeds. Each recipient is set to receive 10 kg of improved millet seed, amassing to 5 tonnes per region. In July 2023, infrastructure including 10 mothers' clubs and 10 nutrition centers will be established. Training will be provided to members, with seed distribution scheduled between July 6-8. A Post Monitoring Distribution assessment was executed in Niamey, Dosso, and Maradi to evaluate satisfaction and identify areas of improvement. Staff training was organized to enhance data collection methods, and ongoing targeting operations are poised to address the needs of 2,872,278 people facing a crisis during the 2023 lean season.

Health and Nutrition

In January 2023, 40 community volunteers across four intervention regions were trained in Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Several priority actions are underway in Zinder and Dosso, encompassing the establishment and management of community nutrition centers, vulnerability identification, and awareness raising. Collaborations with community radio stations are in discussion. Surveillance will be performed to track diseases with epidemic potential.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

The hunger crisis response did not originally include water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) actions. With the revised operational strategy of November 2022, WASH activities have been incorporated to address rapid desertification,

late rainy seasons, and flooding that has constrained access to drinking water. Though plans have been laid out for improving water access and hygiene awareness, community-level execution is on hold due to funding limitations.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

Two workshops were conducted in Dosso and Maradi in January to instruct 40 volunteers, regional committee members, and focal points from Niamey, Dosso, Maradi, and Zinder. The focus was to integrate various frameworks and address exclusion issues systematically, emphasizing secure information exchange, complaint management, and sustainable practices.

Community Engagement and Accountability

The CRN trained 40 Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) volunteers, committee members, and focal points in various intervention zones. Support was provided by the IFRC's CEA regional delegate, and a technical working group has been assembled to strengthen CEA capabilities. A media event in March highlighted progress and existing funding gaps, with a commitment from Niger Red Cross to continue fortifying CEA principles.



Nigerian Red Cross



4,984 HHs (29,904 people) reached



97,794 people reached



152 people reached

Food Security and Livelihoods

In seven states, including Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara, Kebbi, Niger, Nasarawa, and Benue, a total of 29,904 households were beneficiaries of multipurpose cash grants. Alongside them, 665 pregnant and lactating mothers received conditional cash grants to aid supplementary feeding. In the wake of the distribution, two monitoring assessments were undertaken, resulting in unanimous satisfaction with the multipurpose cash (MPC) and nutrition CVA. Nonetheless, the effort faced hurdles, such as extending activities to four more states, the registration of 55,000 households, and executing monthly cash transfers.

Health and Nutrition

Across seven states, 140 volunteers drawn from 21 local government authorities (LGAs) received training on community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and IYCF. Additionally, 12 trainers were instructed in epidemic control for volunteers/risk communication and community engagement (ECV/RCCE) and cholera oral rehydration therapy (ORT), with the expectation to further train 420 volunteers and 72 volunteers for ORT. In readiness for potential cholera outbreaks, four ORP kits were dispatched to four states. Screening for malnutrition encompassed 34,051 children, identifying 1,914 as malnourished and referred for treatment. Mothers' club volunteers made house-to-house calls to promote nutrition and hygiene, establishing 168 mothers' clubs, exceeding the target of 140. These clubs played key roles in various interventions, with priority actions outlined for support and education in nutrition, health, and mental well-being.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The mothers' clubs, now totalling 168, were pivotal in promoting water, sanitation, and hygiene, positively impacting 152 people. Wider environmental health campaigns reached 16,299 households across the targeted states. However, the WASH activities were not without their obstacles, most notably limited funding.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

A workforce comprising 60 volunteers and 87 staff underwent training in PGI minimum standards in emergency and anti-sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) scenarios across two states. This training was tailored to integrate PGI within the mothers' clubs, establishing a secure environment for learning and reporting on gender-based violence. Furthermore, 27 Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) staff received training in core PGI principles.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The process of cash distribution was complemented by an exit survey to obtain immediate insights from beneficiaries and local residents. The CEA help desk functioned as a ready response for queries and complaints, supported by a hotline. A community feedback workshop in Abuja targeted 22 staff from 11 branches, focusing on various aspects including data collection, documentation, analysis, and presentation.



Somali Red Crescent



6,717 HH (38,219 people) reached



60 people reached



115,194 people reached



469,338 people reached

In Somalia, around 6.6 million people are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity between April and June 2023³.

Food Security and Livelihoods

In **Puntland**, multipurpose cash for basic needs has been distributed to households, focusing on food-insecure families and drought-affected households. Cash transfers were made through mobile money, with mobile money being the preferred method for CVA. The Somalia Cash Working Group and other stakeholders have confirmed mobile money as the preferred mode of CVA. Other activities planned under the Emergency Appeal include livelihoods and resilience-building activities, with cash distribution targeting 5,677 households. The three branches procured essential PPE for volunteers during assessments and conducted unconditional cash distributions as part of a 3-5-month installation of cash grants. Targeted households were identified for eligible cash grants based on criteria considering PGI minimum standards in emergencies. PDM assessments were conducted in August, December, and May 2022, and the findings indicated that the assistance was suitable and complemented community needs. The program and PMER staff made efforts to make tools familiar to the context and update them according to challenges and lessons learned from previous PDMs. The Somali cash working group's cash transfer program faced challenges in collecting community feedback and complaints. However, a strong community feedback mechanism was established in areas lacking it, including a toll-free hotline, community-based surveillance, regular monitoring visits, and referral systems operated by mobile and community clinics. The main issue identified was limited resources for supporting the CVA component, as the targeted population was on the

³ For further details on the situation in Somalia please check the [Multi-Partner Technical Release on Updated IPC Analysis for Somalia](#) and [SOMALIA: Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot](#)

brink of destitution due to the ongoing crisis. The National Society lacks a CEA strategy and has no dedicated staff for CEA activities. The recommended cash transfer values were initially low, but after concerns were raised, they were updated and implemented in SRCS. In Hargeisa Coordination Office - **Somaliland**: Community mobilization on cash transfer involved women, elders, youth, and community leaders, ensuring inclusion of vulnerable groups. In December 2021-February 2022, 540 households received cash assistance for three months in targeted locations. To date, 6,240 people (1,040 HHs) have received second-month cash assistance. Community mobilization, inception meetings, verification of beneficiaries, and post-distribution monitoring were conducted using Kobo Collect data platforms. Lesson learned workshops were conducted on September 30th in Burao, Lasanod, Erigavo, and Borama branches to assess the overall impact of the operation and identify gaps for future resource mobilization. Small business initiatives for drought-affected women were supported by cash grants (250 USD per woman) in six branches. The initiative aimed to provide livelihood support and income-generating activities to 10 women in different districts. Challenges include limited resources, funding income, and increasing needs. The drought situation in Somaliland/Somalia is causing food insecurity, water scarcity, and health issues, particularly in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities.

Health and Nutrition

Emergency mobile health clinics (EMHCs) are crucial in providing health services to remote, nomadic areas and hard-to-reach communities. These clinics focus on routine immunization for children under 5 years, tetanus vaccination for women, monitoring growth, providing nutritional supplements, safe motherhood care, treating common ailments, and managing diarrhea through oral rehydration. In Puntland, one mobile and one static clinic have been deployed in Bosasso Branch to deliver health and nutrition interventions to those affected by drought. Puntland has also deployed two clinics in Bari regions, Rako static clinic, and a mobile team, covering Iskushuban. The clinics primarily target children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women, and provide immunization for women aged 15-49. The clinics address five top diseases: acute respiratory infections, urinary tract infections, skin infections, watery diarrhea, and eye infections. Somaliland is facing the most severe drought in 40 years, causing a hunger crisis and dengue fever outbreak. As of week 38, 4,118 cases have been reported across all six regions, with 70% confirmed as dengue fever. The Ministry of Health Development and SRCS Somaliland are working together to contain the outbreak, using pesticides, clean-up campaigns, mass media engagement, house-to-house campaigning, and vehicle-mounted loudspeakers. 170 volunteers held community awareness, clean-up campaigns, and door-to-door visits in key major cities, reaching 101,642 people and providing information on control and prevention.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

In October 2022, Garowe Branch provided fuel subsidies to motors of six strategic boreholes in Nugaal, reaching a population of 18,000 households. Galkacyo branch distributed fuel to six key boreholes to support pastoralist communities and livestock during the drought. Bosaso branch distributed 93 fuel barrels to three communities, providing more water to drought-affected residents and nomadic pastoralists. In Puntland, SRCS branches rehabilitated eight key boreholes in 20 months, providing water to mitigate the drought impact. Water kiosks and water troughs are also constructed to support malnourished animals during hunger crises. The government is addressing a critical water shortage in Puntland, urging humanitarian partners to respond quickly. The community faces insufficient funding and lacks access to clean water for household and livestock consumption. IDP camps and host communities in Puntland struggle with limited sanitation facilities, leading to disease spread. Poor hygiene and sanitation conditions, combined with high concentrations in camps, increase exposure to diarrheal diseases. The drought has displaced 340,000 people, further exacerbated by overcrowding in IDP settlements. SRCS conducted PHAST training for WASH committees in six Somaliland regions, focusing on operation maintenance and practical training. The training involved 88 participants from villages benefiting from rehabilitated water points. RCS staff monitored hunger crisis-targeted branches, while high-level delegation visits visited areas with mobile clinics and CVA beneficiaries, interviewing CVA beneficiaries and mobile clinic staff. Malnutrition children and their mothers were observed in the visited areas.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion.

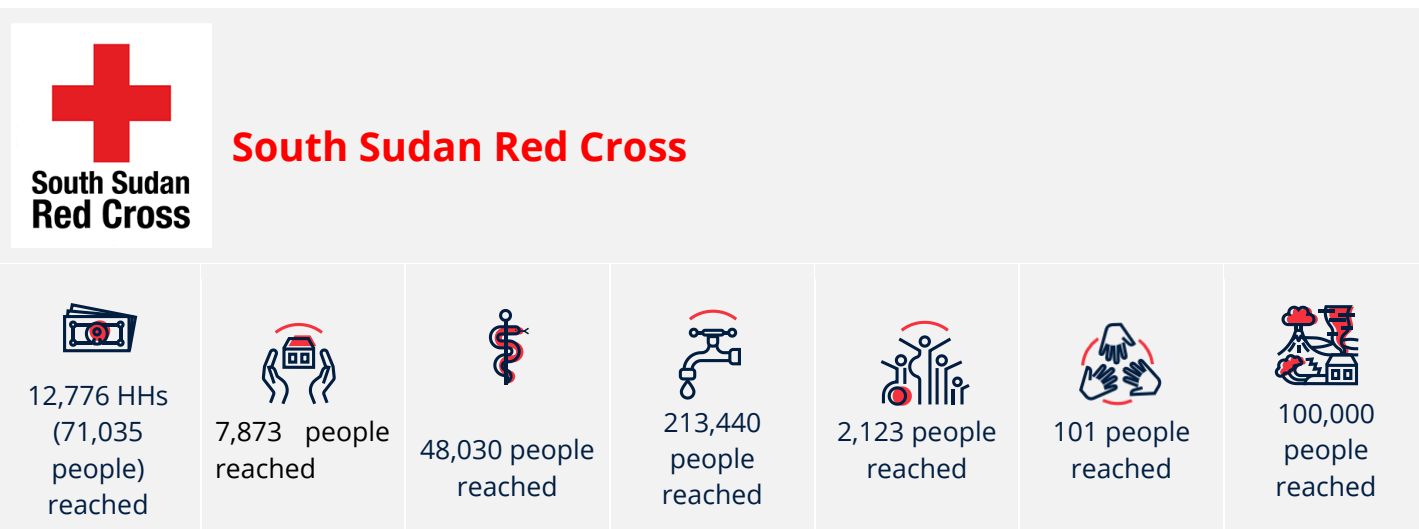
PGI has been integrated into response activities, focusing on gender analysis and ensuring equal opportunities for vulnerable groups. Gender Focal Persons coordinate gender activities in operational areas. SRCS follows DAPS principles, ensuring full community participation and gender representation. Volunteers are trained by PMER or branch teams, ensuring the inclusion of CEA and PGI. The Icelandic Red Cross is supporting SRCS in conducting a PGI organization assessment, which will inform and strengthen interventions through the Emergency Appeal. Challenges and lessons learned include low community understanding, lack of funding, lack of PGI integration, and poor patient referral processes. SRCS distributed 430 dignity kits, but there is a need for more. The project also addresses water shortage, health risks, and emergency appeals, highlighting the urgent need for PGI in emergencies.

Community Engagement and Accountability.

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has been implementing strong community engagement and accountability. However, the launch of a six-digit complaint number in late 2022 was unsustainable due to a limited budget. The SRCS PMER team conducted post-distribution monitoring to assess beneficiary satisfaction and identify gaps in operational areas. A dedicated staff and reliable feedback channel are needed to increase community ownership and collaboration. As SRCS CEA activities expand, the need for human resources will increase, requiring trained volunteers to help with feedback data collection and prevent underreporting.

Risk Reduction, climate adaptation, and Recovery.

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has been working to support drought-displaced communities in the Mudug region by providing water storage bags and shelter NFIs. In November 2022, the Galkacyo branch distributed additional items to Darussalam village and Carmo village. The Emergency Appeal operation focuses on disaster preparedness through community-based activities, such as risk assessment, mitigation strategies, and training in first aid, disaster preparedness, and response. However, challenges include inadequate pre-position stocks, funding gaps, and a lack of an emergency warehouse for Puntland operations. The SRCS plans to plant 600 trees at the airport of Garowe **Puntland** Somalia to inspire and educate communities about environmental protection and create future generations of environmental protectors. **Somaliland's** fauna and flora face environmental degradation due to deforestation, illegal charcoal production, over-fishing, wildlife hunting, livestock overgrazing, and erosion. The SRCS Somaliland Tree Planting and Care initiative aims to combat climate change, disaster risk reduction, and land degradation. The Burco branch planted 200 seedling trees of three species, including Mirimiri, Dhamas, and Geed Hindi, in Burao city. The initiative aligns with the Somaliland president's National Tree Planting Day, marking the country's commitment to combating deforestation and forest degradation.



The South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) took proactive measures by conducting a comprehensive market assessment in both Kapoeta East and South. This assessment was aimed at evaluating the availability of suppliers and determining their proximity to essential markets.

In an innovative step to streamline the delivery of aid, SSRC engaged in negotiations with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The result of these discussions was an agreement to utilize vouchers as a more effective and secure means of support, rather than relying on cash transactions.

Beyond this, SSRC also implemented enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (EVCA) training. This program is designed to empower volunteers with the skills needed to identify community risks and create action plans accordingly. Particular focus was given to mapping community hazards and providing orientation on the establishment and management of tree-growing nursery beds. Such efforts align with broader sustainability and environmental stewardship goals.

However, the period was not without its challenges. The region grappled with issues such as drought, the ongoing Sudan crisis, and a combination of insecurity and flooding. These factors, taken together, have created significant obstacles in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It must be noted that the data provided reflects the cumulative number of persons reached over the entire implementation period of the appeal from its inception, underlining the extensive efforts made in spite of the challenges faced.



900 HHs (5,355 people)
reached



900 HHs (5,355 people)
reached

In Sudan, clashes between the SAF (Sudanese Armed Forces) and the RSF (Rapid Support Forces) since mid-April is aggravating an already existing food insecurity crisis. The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that food insecurity could potentially affect 19 million people in Sudan, as cost of staple foods is expected to rise. Supply routes from Sudan to neighbouring countries such as South Sudan and Chad have also been disrupted, resulting in higher cost of staple foods. In South Sudan, the cost of the MEB has risen by 28 percent since the clashes in Sudan began in April.

The current conflict has left the situation largely unchanged, with no significant updates to provide. The war has had wide-reaching effects, including supply chain disruptions that have led to a notable increase in prices.

This situation has not only affected Sudan but also surrounding regions such as northern South Sudan, Eastern Chad, and the Central African Republic (CAR). Food scarcity has escalated, and costs have risen, presenting real challenges to the people living in these areas.

In the towns of Birao and Ndélé (CAR), the situation is even more severe. Essential items like sugar and millet have doubled in price, making daily living more difficult for the local population.

Efforts to combat the situation are ongoing. Hunger Crisis operations continue to adapt to the conflict's dynamics, with revised geographic targeting to address the most affected areas.



Zimbabwe Red Cross



850 HHs (3,977 people) reached

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

In the month of May, a comprehensive borehole assessment was carried out. Spearheading this process were IFRC's WASH Coordinator, the DWSSC team, and the Zimbabwe Red Cross Hunger Crisis Project team. Together, they visited the 15 boreholes earmarked for rehabilitation, conducting a thorough inspection and analysis.

The primary objective of the visit was to validate the initially raised Bill of Quantity. They sought to confirm that it accurately represented the nature and extent of the repairs required at the various boreholes. This task was not without its challenges, but the team's collaboration with the local water point committees helped to clarify the needs of the different operational areas.

During the visit, the DWSSC team took the opportunity to meet with these committees at various water points. The team informed them about the forthcoming rehabilitation works and emphasized the importance of local ownership in the process. By encouraging the committees to take ownership of the rehabilitation works, the DWSSC team was promoting sustainability in the long term.

This assessment served as a significant preparatory step for the borehole rehabilitation exercise scheduled to take place in the following months of June and July. The collaboration, careful planning, and focus on community engagement have laid a solid foundation for the success of this crucial project.

Contact information.

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

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Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals, Operational Strategies, and updates](#)

How we work

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

Emergency Appeal

Operations update FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/5-2023/5	Operation	MGR60001
Budget Timeframe	2021-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04 Aug 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR60001 - Africa - Hunger Crisis

#MULTIVALUE

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	660,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	99,000,000
AOF4 - Health	6,600,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	9,240,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	660,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	4,620,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	660,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	10,560,000
Total Funding Requirements	132,000,000
Donor Response* as per 04 Aug 2023	21,593,671
Appeal Coverage	16.36%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	7,376,313	5,276,887	2,099,425
AOF2 - Shelter	210,047	51,484	158,563
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	6,859,861	6,002,747	857,114
AOF4 - Health	1,785,486	1,659,746	125,740
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,319,811	974,596	345,216
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	35,267	3,412	31,855
AOF7 - Migration	0	3,578	-3,578
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,907,465	576,128	2,331,337
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,392,646	1,074,131	318,515
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	233,075	120,535	112,540
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	2,887,231	919,561	1,967,670
Grand Total	25,007,202	16,662,806	8,344,396

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	23,628,528
Expenditure	-16,662,806
Closing Balance	6,965,722
Deferred Income	962,187
Funds Available	7,927,909

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	8,028,262	Reimbursed :	1,076,462	Outstanding :	6,951,800
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Emergency Appeal

Operations update FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/5-2023/5	Operation	MGR60001
Budget Timeframe	2021-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04 Aug 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MGR60001 - Africa - Hunger Crisis

#MULTIVALUE

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	2,608,882				2,608,882		
Austrian Red Cross	20,816				20,816		
Bahrain Red Crescent Society	125,982				125,982		
British Red Cross	1,661,627		91,323		1,752,950		
Coca Cola Foundation	229,273				229,273		
Danish Red Cross	105,658		15,200		120,858		
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	103,703				103,703		
DREF Anticipatory Pillar				322,761	322,761		
DREF Response Pillar				6,951,800	6,951,800		
European Commission - DG ECHO	291,433				291,433		
Finnish Red Cross	597,688		8,143		605,831		
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	254,405				254,405		
Government of Malta	19,695				19,695		
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	70,429				70,429		
Icelandic Red Cross	38,000				38,000		
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)	542,000				542,000		
Irish Red Cross Society	4,495				4,495		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	1,012,126				1,012,126		
Italian Red Cross	917,173				917,173		
Japanese Government	0				0	731,655	
Japanese Red Cross Society	1,121,217				1,121,217		
Norwegian Red Cross	202,864				202,864		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	1,014,345				1,014,345		
On Line donations	5,868				5,868		
Other	5,406		1,267		6,673		
Red Cross of Monaco	179,826				179,826		
Singapore Red Cross Society	21,710				21,710		
Slovenia Government	68,941				68,941		
Spanish Government	37,483				37,483	159,183	
Swedish Red Cross	1,263,146				1,263,146		
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	396,901				396,901		
Swiss Red Cross	100,000				100,000		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	11,025				11,025		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	146,939		14,187		161,126		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	960,974				960,974		
The Netherlands Red Cross	34,825				34,825		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	2,040,492				2,040,492		
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund	8,498				8,498	15,697	
United States Government - USAID	1				1	55,652	
Total Contributions and Other Income	16,223,848	0	130,119	7,274,561	23,628,528	962,187	
Total Income and Deferred Income					23,628,528	962,187	