



# REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### AFRICA REGION | HUNGER CRISIS



Photo: The mother's club in a village in Barkeol, Mauritania, organising a session on malnutrition prevention among children and pregnant and lactating women. The "mothers' club" concept aims to strengthen community resilience in the face of food and nutritional insecurity, which has occurred repeatedly in the country.

Appeal No: <b>MGR60001</b>	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: <b>CHF 232.5 million</b> Federation-wide Funding requirements: <b>CHF 318 million<sup>1</sup></b>	
Glide No: <b>NA</b>	People [affected/at risk]: <b>157m people</b> across sub-Saharan Africa (143m in the 25 countries covered in this operation/watch list)	People to be assisted: <b>14 million<sup>2</sup></b>
DREF allocation: <b>CHF 8,028,262<sup>3</sup></b>	Appeal launched: <b>06/10/2022</b>	Appeal ends: <b>31/12/2024<sup>4</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Operating National Societies in response to the emergency. This includes the Operating National Societies' domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies of CHF 85.5 million (increased from CHF 73 million in the first appeal), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat of CHF 232.5 million (increased from CHF 132 million in the first appeal). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

<sup>2</sup> The number of people to be assisted under this Emergency Appeal increased from 7.6 million to 14 million with this revision.

<sup>3</sup> CHF 1,076,462 has been reimbursed, leaving the overall outstanding active loan for the hunger crisis at CHF 6,951,800 as of 05.03.2023.

<sup>4</sup> The timeframe of this Emergency Appeal was extended from 31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024 with this revision.

Built on a foundation of strong, national response plans, this Revised Regional Emergency Appeal provides an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent. It consolidates the IFRC's operational planning and coordination for collective impact. The current Emergency Appeal coverage is 19% Federation-wide (CHF 59 million) and has reached 1.53 million people with assistance. The Emergency Appeal has been revised and extended until December 2024 to allow National Societies to 1) address current peaks of acute food insecurity (in the West and Southern Africa, as well as parts of Eastern Africa); 2) to finalize their Zero Hunger plans, addressing the root causes of food insecurity in communities; 3) continue sustained Humanitarian Diplomacy and fundraising for this appeal and long-term plans.



*Photo: Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers going the last mile to alleviate human suffering.*

## Key events in the Hunger Crisis 2021-2023

- May 2021:** The Government of Somalia declares a National Emergency due to the drought situation and calls for support in responding to the humanitarian crisis. This is the third consecutive failed rainy season in Somalia. The IFRC launches a DREF which is later scaled-up to an Emergency Appeal to respond to the first phase of this Hunger Crisis.
- July 2021:** The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the Horn of Africa, West Africa, Sahel, and Southern Africa begin to report that communities need support as the Hunger Crisis escalates due to the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, and the rising prices of fuel and basic commodities.
- July 2021:** To avert disaster, the IFRC responds by launching a [Call for Action](#) in September 2021 together with Emergency Appeals and DREFs in the most critical countries with high food insecurity indicators.
- February 2022:** The Ukraine crisis begins affecting the supply of wheat and fertiliser and adds to price increases in fuel and basic commodities.
- May 2022:** The Hunger Crisis continues to escalate across the continent affecting the Horn of Africa, West Africa and the Sahel, and Madagascar in addition to growing concerns in Southern Africa, brought about by both the climate and economic crises. March to May rains fail in East Africa affecting millions in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia bringing the worst drought conditions in 40 years.
- September 2022:** The IFRC launches the Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal seeking CHF 205 million (Federation-wide) to support 7.6m people across 14 countries.



**April 2023:** Conflict escalates in Sudan, resulting in widespread internal and cross-border displacement and disruptions in cross-border trade. Neighbouring countries: South Sudan, Egypt, Chad, Ethiopia, Libya, and the CAR grapple with a surge in refugees and returnees, which overstretching available resources within host communities.

**July 2023:** Meteorological agencies begin to raise the alarm about developing El Niño conditions. Between October 2023 to March 2024, El Niño is expected to result in wetter than average conditions in Eastern Africa and drier than average conditions in Southern Africa.

**July 2023:** Nigeria's government declares a state of emergency due to rising prices of food and food shortages.

**October 2023:** The IFRC revises the Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy as a result of the increased needs for Mauritania, Djibouti, and Burkina Faso as well as the impact of El Niño.

## Situation Overview



**38 countries**

across sub-Saharan Africa with people facing acute food insecurity



**157 million**

people experiencing crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity across sub-Saharan Africa

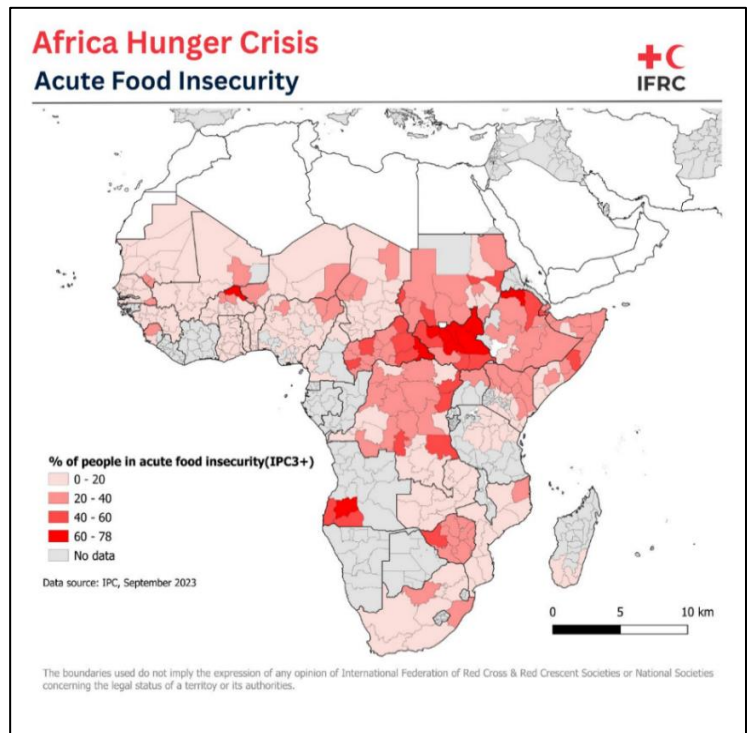


**29 million**

people in sub-Saharan Africa affected by natural hazards between January and September 2023

The effects of the ongoing food insecurity crisis in Africa are severe and have shown a critical trend over time. As of November 2023, approximately 157 million people in sub-Saharan Africa were grappling with crisis-level food shortages, marking a 7% increase from the 146 million in October 2022. This escalation is indicative of the rapidly worsening situation, as the region struggles to cope with an array of exacerbating factors.

Acute malnutrition rates across the continent have surged alarmingly. Currently, 16.5 million children under the age of five in West and Central Africa are in a severe nutritional crisis. Additionally, another seven million children in the Horn of Africa are facing similarly dire circumstances. These figures not only represent a significant increase from previous years but also underscore the expanding scope of the crisis.



In East Africa, countries are affected by the dual impact of conflict and climatic shocks. The Horn of Africa, for instance, experienced four consecutive failed rainy seasons beginning in late 2020, followed by severe flooding in the latter part of 2023. This pattern of climatic extremes is unprecedented in its frequency and severity compared to previous years. South Sudan's situation is illustrative of the escalating crisis, with the country enduring extreme flooding for four successive

years, leading to prolonged humanitarian emergencies which are, in turn, exacerbating the food crisis.

Political instability and security threats in the Sahel region have led to significant displacement and livelihood disruptions. By mid-2023, an estimated 45,000 people in Burkina Faso and Mali were projected to face catastrophic levels of hunger, a figure that contrasts starkly with the situation in previous years.

The United Nations Global Humanitarian Overview for 2023 estimates the response cost at USD 51.5 billion, reflecting a 25% increase from early 2022. By mid-2023, the number of people in need had further risen by 7%, a trend that signals a significant escalation compared to past years.

The efforts of the IFRC and African National Societies are being scaled-up in response to this crisis, however, its current magnitude poses an unprecedented challenge to their response capabilities, making the need for a rapid, effective, and well-funded response more critical than ever to mitigate the escalating crisis and its long-term impacts.

### **Global and Local Drivers**

The food insecurity crisis in Africa, is a result of several interconnected global and local factors.

**Conflict/Political Instability:** Political instability and conflict, including displacement, are exacerbating food insecurity across Africa, as highlighted by the [UNHCR 2023 mid-year trends report](#), which noted 25.4 million internal displacements in sub-Saharan Africa by mid-2023. Conflicts, particularly in Sudan and the Sahel, have disrupted supply chains and increased food shortages, with incidents of political violence rising by 11% to nearly 25,000 in 2023. The ACLED 2024 watchlist identifies Sudan, DR Congo, and the Sahel region as critical areas, noting ongoing hostilities and the impact of reduced international peacekeeping in DR Congo. Failed ceasefires in Sudan, alongside elections in 17 countries in 2024, could escalate violence, particularly in South Sudan, Somaliland, and Chad. The indefinite postponement of transitions to civilian rule in Burkina Faso and Mali raises further concerns for stability in the Sahel region.

**Climatic shocks:** Climatic conditions, especially the El Niño phenomenon, have been detrimental. El Niño is causing drier than average conditions in Southern Africa and floods in Eastern Africa, impacting agricultural productivity. The October-December 2023 rainy season has brought extreme flooding across Eastern Africa (Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Burundi, Ethiopia), affecting nearly 3.1 million people and displacing 772,000 people.<sup>5</sup>

Those affected by the floods are likely to face food insecurity, due to disruptions to livelihoods and damage to crops and property. In Southern Africa, the impact of El Niño began in November 2023 and has continued into the first quarter of 2024, with high temperatures and below average rainfall reported. A record mid-season dry spell has affected vast parts of the region including, Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In 2024, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and parts of Botswana experienced the driest February in the last four decades. The governments of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi declared states of emergency due to ongoing drought in their respective countries. The evolving drought crisis in Southern Africa is expected to continue to worsen already dire food insecurity levels, further driving malnutrition and spreading diseases like

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/eastern-africa-el-nino-impact-snapshot-november-2023>

cholera. Reports indicate that the impact of these dry conditions in Southern Africa is likely to be long-lasting, with [FEWS NET projections](#) indicating the possibility of elevated needs for food assistance during the lean season in early 2025.



*Photo: A Kenya Red Cross volunteer in Garissa helps to move a mother, her children, and livestock to higher ground after recent heavy El-Niño rains pounded the region.*

**Macroeconomic challenges:** The economic outlook across the region for 2024 remains depressed. A World Bank study suggests that global food insecurity levels will persist, with a slow recovery projected in the global economy by 2024. Many countries in Africa are facing a high cost of living and soaring inflation. Nigeria exemplifies this, with inflation hitting a 10-year high of 27.3% in October 2023, severely limiting food access for households, while in Malawi, severe foreign exchange shortages

have resulted in a cost-of-living crisis.

**Russia-Ukraine conflict:** The Russia-Ukraine conflict has dramatically disrupted global wheat, corn, and fertiliser exports, exacerbating food insecurity. This conflict has caused a deficit in grain exports and surging food and fertiliser prices. Crop production in Ukraine is expected to drop significantly, further affecting exports.

Somalia and Sudan were highly reliant on wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine to meet local demand.<sup>6</sup> By 2022, 63% of wheat imports in Somalia were from Ukraine, while in Sudan, 50% of wheat imports are from Russia and 20% from Ukraine.<sup>7</sup>

Both the availability and affordability of fertilisers in Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique have been particularly affected by the Russia-Ukraine conflict.<sup>8</sup> The availability of fertiliser in Malawi and Mozambique is particularly limited compared to other countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In Malawi, fertiliser prices increased by up to 25% following the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Specifically in Africa, countries such as Cameroon and Kenya have been heavily impacted by rising food prices due to the war. While more than half the population was already food insecure in Cameroon before the conflict, Kenya's situation was even more dire, with nearly 70% experiencing food insecurity.<sup>9</sup> The cost of imported food, including staples like bread and cooking oil, has risen significantly, putting these essential items out of reach for many with low incomes.

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has exacerbated an already precarious food security situation in Africa, with millions more people facing acute hunger and soaring food prices severely impacting the affordability of basic food items.

<sup>6</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/impacts-suspension-black-sea-grain-initiative-eastern-africa>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156504/?iso3=SDN>

<sup>8</sup> <https://africafertilizerwatch.org/#/en>

<sup>9</sup> [Ukraine/Russia: As War Continues, Africa Food Crisis Looms | Human Rights Watch \(hrw.org\)](https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/05/24/ukraine-russia-war-continues-africa-food-crisis-looms)

**The Red Sea Crisis:** The Red Sea crisis in 2024 has significantly disrupted global shipping routes, impacting international trade and supply chains. The crisis has led to increased freight costs, higher insurance premiums, and longer transit times.<sup>10</sup> These disruptions have had cascading effects on global trade, notably affecting the Suez Canal's role in international shipping, which is critical for the transport of food, fuel, and humanitarian aid.<sup>11</sup>

For Africa, these disruptions pose a significant risk to food security, as the continent relies heavily on imports for essential goods, including food. The increased costs and delays in shipping can lead to higher prices for imported food items, exacerbating food insecurity in regions already vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition. The crisis highlights the need for urgent international cooperation to ensure the protection of global supply chains and prevent further escalation of regional tensions that could have severe economic and humanitarian consequences.

## RED CROSS RED CRESCENT-NATIONAL SOCIETIES' RESPONSE

Through uniquely positioned branch and volunteer networks, with wide acceptance and unparalleled access, 18 African National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent have been able to deliver lifesaving assistance to 1.53 million people in the hardest-to-reach communities and marginalised groups since mid-2021. During this acute emergency phase, National Societies focused their support on proven approaches, drawing from their experience, to make the most significant impacts on the lives and livelihoods of those affected. Collectively, National Societies have reached more than 1.53 million people with **multi-purpose cash transfers, livelihoods support, water and sanitation activities, and/or health and nutrition services.** Yet, the situation continues to deteriorate and the IFRC, together with its members, is scaling-up life-saving support to the millions of people affected. Eighteen African National Societies are responding to this unprecedented crisis in **Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mauritania, Djibouti, Madagascar, Tanzania, and Malawi.**

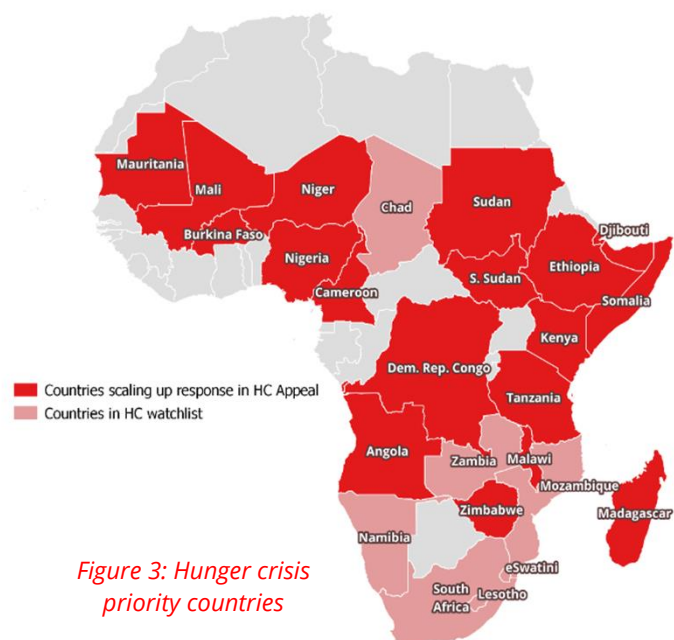


Figure 3: Hunger crisis priority countries

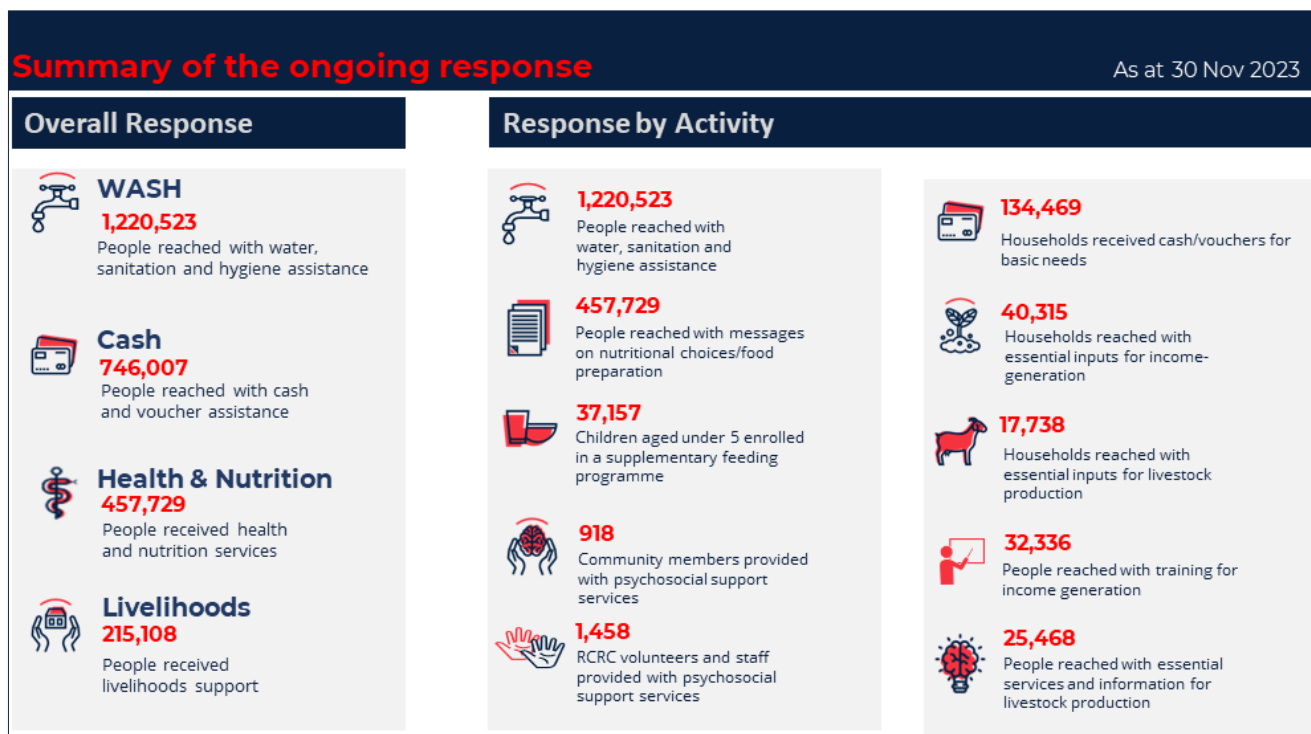
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Red Cross and Red Crescent actions are supported by meaningful community engagement making sure the response is evidence-based and contextually relevant. The IFRC is also developing longer-term programmes in conjunction with this Emergency Appeal, to address the root causes of food insecurity, and in addition, is building on our previous successes and work in support of the plans and frameworks of governments to increase the resilience of the most impoverished communities, including displaced populations.

<sup>10</sup> [How escalating Red Sea crisis poses billions of dollars of risk for India | Shipping News | Al Jazeera](#)

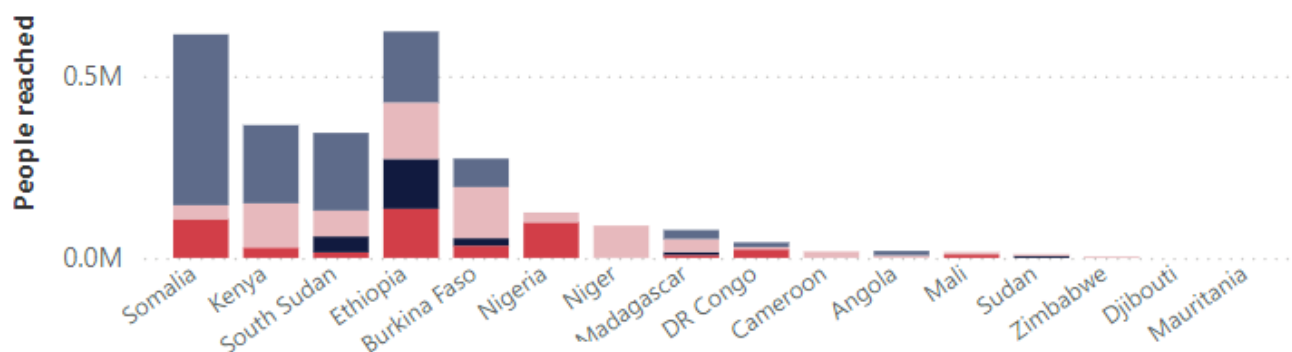
<sup>11</sup> [The Red Sea shipping crisis is having a 'dramatic' impact, warns logistics chief | UN News](#)

The revision of the Hunger Crisis Appeal to be extended until the end of 2024 is strategic in addressing escalating acute food insecurity in Africa, especially in Southern Africa and the Sahel, but also supporting the transitioning from immediate emergency aid to sustainable long-term resilience. This decision, justified by the worsening hunger crisis due to political unrest, economic challenges, and climatic threats like El Niño, increases the funding requirement to CHF 318 million to support 14 million individuals. **By adopting a Zero Hunger Nexus approach, the extension aims to bridge emergency humanitarian responses with strategies targeting the root causes of food insecurity, enhancing community resilience.** This comprehensive response, in collaboration with partners such as the African Union – IFRC Pan-African Food and Nutrition Resilience Programme, underscores the imperative of a seamless integration between immediate relief and sustainable development goals to ensure a durable solution to the hunger crisis.



### Activities by country and sector

● Health/nutrition ● Livelihoods ● Cash ● WASH



\* source: Fed-wide reporting, see [how these numbers are calculated](#)

Six National Societies have been leading the Hunger Crisis response. These are Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Nigeria Red Cross. Altogether, these National Societies have reached

1.3 million people, equivalent to 87.5% of the overall response. Unsurprisingly, the funding concentration in these National Societies is also equivalent to 86% of the total CHF59M secured through the Emergency Appeal.

### Category Red Emergency

African Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies continue to report concerning levels of hunger across the continent. They are stepping up their actions, in collaboration with the membership, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), governments, and partners, to provide life-saving support to the most affected countries.

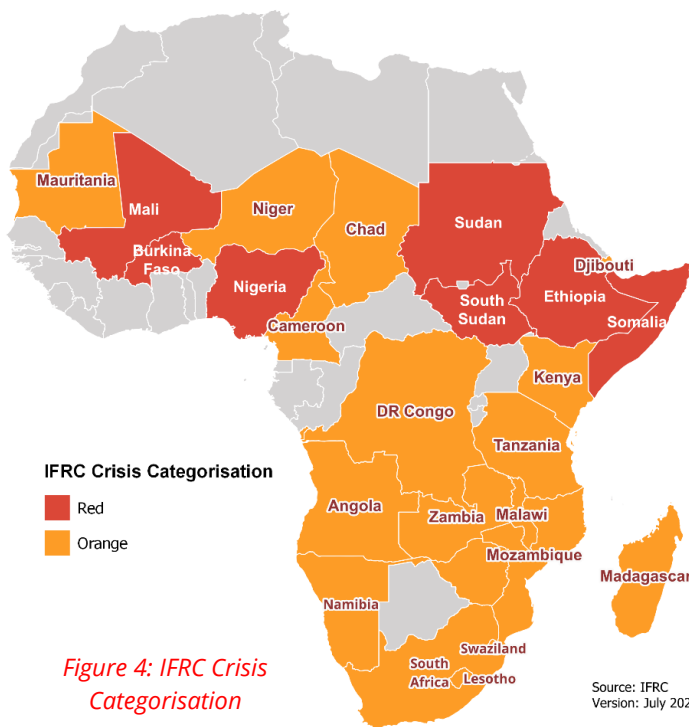


Figure 4: IFRC Crisis Categorisation

The IFRC’s crisis categorisation for the Regional Hunger Crisis was based on indicators under four pillars: Pre-crisis vulnerability, crisis complexity, scope/scale, and humanitarian conditions. Pre-crisis vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of the country to enter and remain in a crisis. Crisis complexity reflects different operational constraints affecting humanitarian assistance, while scope and scale indicates different measurable impacts of the crisis. Humanitarian conditions refer to the severity of humanitarian needs observed in the crisis.

Red Level categorisation is for the most severe humanitarian crises, and as of October 2023, the number of countries

categorised as a red emergency has increased from five to seven, with the inclusion of Mali and Burkina Faso.

In 2022, the IFRC categorised the Hunger Crisis in Africa as a **“Red Level Emergency”** in view of the severity and scale of the ongoing disaster. This implies that the highest level of attention is required from all parts of the IFRC Secretariat and membership, including the activation of global emergency tools that will support the operational scale-up. The IFRC aims to ensure that international efforts and support from all Federation members acknowledge and strengthen the essential auxiliary role of National Societies in their own countries.

## Targeting by Country



**CHF 318m**

*CHF 258m  
required*



**14 million**

*people targeted*



**25**

*countries (18 priority  
countries and 7 on  
the watch list)*

This revised appeal adapts to the evolving context, addressing both unmet and emerging needs, as well as incorporating insights from ongoing efforts. It focuses on an integrated response, structured around three core areas: Food security and livelihoods; health and nutrition; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The strategy also weaves in cross-cutting issues and resilience-building, facilitated through multilateral agreements and collaborations with intergovernmental organisations.

National Societies have aligned their hunger crisis plans of action with both their respective country plans and the Regional Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal, as well as the Regional Operational Strategy. Technical sector leaders and country clusters continue to support hunger crisis operations. This includes efforts in humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilisation to fulfil the objectives of both the Regional Hunger Crisis Operational Strategy and the respective action plans of National Societies.

This Emergency Appeal revision includes Tanzania, Malawi, Mauritania, and Djibouti as priority countries due to shifting contexts and urgent needs (Djibouti, Tanzania, and Malawi have increased IPC3+ levels as compared to 2022 – 49%, 67%, and 67%, respectively). The number of countries categorised as Red Level Emergency increased from five to seven (encompassing Burkina Faso, Mali, Ethiopia, Somalia, Nigeria, South Sudan, and Sudan). Seven countries will be on the watch list due to the increased risk of food insecurity - Chad, Mozambique, Zambia, South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, and Eswatini. National Societies in these countries may request to join the Emergency Appeal as a priority country, or may decide for stand-alone emergency responses, while still benefiting from the Hunger Crisis communication, humanitarian diplomacy and coordination efforts.

As a result, the overall funding request for the Federation has increased to 318 million Swiss francs, aiming to assist 14 million people which corresponds to 11% of the total populations facing acute food insecurity across the 18 priority countries. The operational timeframe has been extended to conclude in December 2024.

Revised Emergency Appeal Targets		
Country	People to Assist	Funding Ask (CHF)
Angola	330,000	10,000,000
Burkina Faso	350,000	18,000,000
Cameroon	550,000	10,000,000
Djibouti	45,000	1,500,000
DRC	2,500,000	40,000,000

Ethiopia	2,000,000	40,000,000
Kenya	800,000	25,000,000
Madagascar	225,000	5,500,000
Malawi	450,000	6,500,000
Mali	350,000	8,000,000
Mauritania	90,000	2,000,000
Niger	450,000	10,000,000
Nigeria	2,500,000	40,000,000
Somalia	560,000	24,000,000
South Sudan	800,000	16,000,000
Sudan	1,500,000	40,000,000
Tanzania	100,000	2,500,000
Zimbabwe	400,000	14,000,000
	<b>14,000,000</b>	<b>313,000,000</b>
Chad	Watch List	
Eswatini	Watch List	
Lesotho	Watch List	
Mozambique	Watch List	
Namibia	Watch List	
South Africa	Watch List	
Zambia	Watch List	
IFRC Coord.		5,000,000
		<b>318,000,000</b>

To date, 25 sub-Saharan African countries are on the IFRC's hunger list, with 18 identified as most at risk and prioritised. Priority targeting is based on a multivariate analysis, including the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), focusing on communities in crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3+). National Societies have developed country-specific emergency plans of actions under this Appeal and each country plan details the geographic areas covered.<sup>12</sup>

Additionally, countries on the IFRC Hunger Watch List received support through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). This aid enables assessments, initiates responses, and helps develop country plans. Should conditions worsen, these countries may also be included in the expanded assistance through a revised funding request within this Emergency Appeal. Moreover, if the situation in sub-Saharan Africa deteriorates, more countries may be added to the priority list.

In light of the alarming food crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa, the DREF Operational Review of October 2023 underscored the critical need for enhanced efforts in addressing these complex challenges. The review advocates for the integration of sustainable solutions, improved project monitoring, and innovative resource mobilisation strategies to bolster the effectiveness of operations and ensure the sustainability of actions. By focusing on long-term planning, enhancing coordination, and promoting the new DREF modality for slow-onset crises, the recommendations aim to reinforce the response to the hunger crisis across the prioritised countries. The review's findings emphasise the importance of addressing both the immediate and underlying causes of food insecurity, thereby ensuring a comprehensive and resilient approach to mitigating the impacts of this unprecedented crisis.

<sup>12</sup> <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6008/additional-info/country-documents>

## Targeting by Communities

African National Societies persist in their efforts to reach remote communities, ensuring that assistance reaches even the most isolated areas. Their work involves setting geographic, community, and population goals in coordination with other humanitarian organisations. This collaboration extends to rebuilding community assets that support food availability and access. Beyond direct aid, these societies also facilitate access to services and goods from governments and other entities.

In each priority country, a goal is set to assist a minimum of 10% of individuals facing acute food insecurity. This targeting process leverages IPC/Cadre Harmonisé data alongside other reliable sources and is further refined through more detailed data obtained from focused assessments conducted by National Societies or partnering agencies. It is important to note that each country has distinct criteria for these processes, which are outlined in their respective plans of action.

The focus is on households facing acute food insecurity due to climate-related events and other factors affecting food security. After geographic targeting, households are selected based on food security and economic criteria, ideally developed in consultation with the community. Within these vulnerable households, further selection is carried out by identifying specific social categories. The targeting approach incorporates considerations of protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), allowing for a tailored response to individual and group needs and risks.

## Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

### Red Cross Red Crescent Footprint

**The 49 National Societies within the Africa region of the IFRC are auxiliaries to their public authorities. The auxiliary role is explicitly designed for Red Cross Red Crescent-National Societies and provides the legal facilities they need to deliver rapid and effective relief to people affected by emergencies. This includes the regulation of their access to communities in need, movement of people, and transport of goods between and within countries, and their protection as they go about their humanitarian and development activities.**

The IFRC is the largest humanitarian organisation in the world, uniting 192 National Societies. There are **49 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in sub-Saharan Africa** that provide humanitarian, recovery, and development services to people and hard-to-reach communities in every country, province, and locality. In total, the African National Societies have about **3.8 million volunteers** and over **18,000 local branches**. This network constitutes an unparalleled force. Their staff and volunteers represent a well-trained workforce pre-positioned to identify the most vulnerable. With a strong local presence and first-hand knowledge, African National Societies are uniquely positioned to be at the forefront of the response. Their strength lies in their community-based expertise, volunteer network, and independence and neutrality. National Societies enjoy wide acceptance in all countries of operation, including access to the hardest hit areas and last mile communities. Critically, Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers are recruited from the communities and understand the cultural context and local languages.

### Federation-Wide Approach

The Regional Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal seeks to position the IFRC as a key player in the fight against hunger, aiming to raise 318 million Swiss francs to assist 14 million people across 18 priority

countries. Through the Hunger Crisis emergency appeal, the IFRC Secretariat supports the Operating National Societies in harnessing support from all Federation members and coordinate these efforts within the IFRC network. The appeal provides a unified strategy for the membership engagement and prioritises the needs identified by the Operating National Societies in consultation with the Secretariat and Federation members. It aims to present a cohesive plan to governments, donors, and partners, enhance the leadership role of the Operating National Society, and establish standardised frameworks for information management, monitoring, reporting, and advocacy. The funding goal includes supporting the Operating National Society through both their domestic fundraising efforts and the contributions from other Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, along with the IFRC Secretariat's funding appeal.

The following Federation-Wide structures were set-up by the IFRC Secretariat at Regional Level:

- Federation-wide Information Management System: allows all members to have up to date information about the needs per country and the operational footprint of the Operating National Society (3Ws). The platform is updated quarterly by the IFRC IM and OPS units.
- Federation-wide Reporting System: allows to track performance of the Operating National Society against indicators and funding received.
- Federation-Wide Coordination: 1) Monthly membership coordination meetings are held to inform members of the progress of the EA and request engagement/support when required. 2) Monthly FW Sitrep, including context updates, response overview, financial reporting; 3) Food-Security Resilience Platform: meeting quarterly to support ONS and Members to build their national Zero Hunger Long-Term plans. 4) Federation-Wide workforce planning, which allowed to streamline human resources in support to the Operating National Society.
- Production of FW content for Communication, Visibility and Humanitarian Diplomacy: call for action, Federation joint narrative, Southern Africa drought call for support, and the soon to be launched communications campaign.

For further information, please access the dedicated page on IFRC Go: [IFRC GO - Emergency](#)

At the country level, IFRC Delegations supported National Societies in the development of their respective hunger crisis plans of action, in close consultation with members present in the country. These PoAs are aligned with the overall Hunger Crisis Operational Strategy, ensuring a harmonised and consolidated approach.

At the onset, FW coordination structures were set-up at country level to allow more in-depth discussions regarding the needs and the capacities of the membership to support the operating NS.

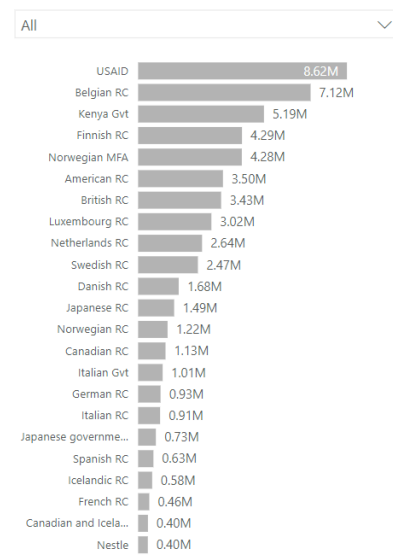
### **IFRC membership**

Active participants in the Federation-wide coordination efforts include the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross, among others. This coordination collectively aims to strengthen the IFRC's capacity to provide effective humanitarian assistance. In addition, at the cluster level, regular coordination meetings between the IFRC, Participating National Societies, and ICRC continue.

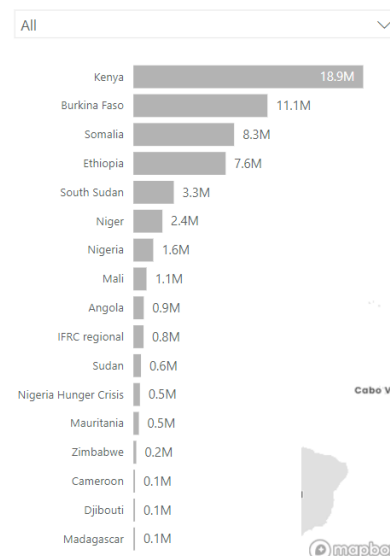
The below table shows the presence of the membership in each of the countries of intervention, and the relevant contributions they've made to each of the Operating National Societies.

Participating National Society	Presence in country																
	Angola	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	DRC	Ethiopia	Kenya	Madagascar	Mali	Malawi	Mauritania	Niger	Nigeria	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Zimbabwe
American RC						●											
Austrian RC					●												
Belgium RC		●		●				●			●						
British RC						●				●		●					●
Canadian RC								●					●	●			●
Danish RC					●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●		●
Finnish RC					●	●							●	●	●		
French RC			●	●				●		●	●						
German RC					●		●						●	●	●		
Icelandic RC													●				
Italian RC					●	●					●						
Luxembourg RC		●		●			●	●			●						
Monaco RC		●															
Netherlands RC	●				●	●		●						●	●		
Norwegian RC		●			●	●						●	●	●			
Qatar RC								●							●		
Spanish RC		●		●				●			●				●	●	
Swedish RC				●							●			●	●		
Swiss RC					●	●			●					●	●		
Turkish RC	●													●	●		

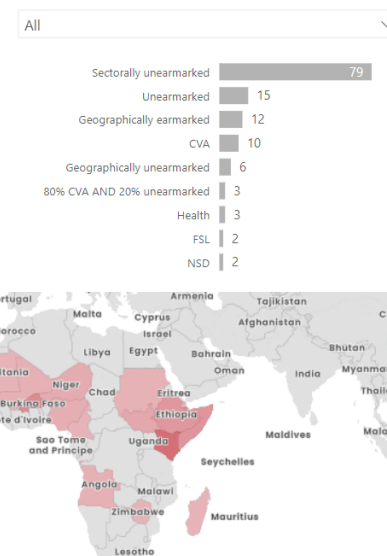
**WHO | Donor** - CHF contributed  
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**WHERE | Receiving NS** - CHF received  
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**WHAT | Sector** - no. of earmarked contributions  
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## Strategic Approach and Principles

A meeting in Nairobi in September 2022 outlined a unified strategy for a Red Level emergency, focusing on the IFRC network's role in the Hunger Crisis response. The agreed-upon principles (called the Nairobi Statement) are as follows:

1. Significantly scale-up our immediate and long-term operational and humanitarian diplomacy response to the food insecurity crisis.
2. Make decisions as close to the operation as possible, capitalising on the Operating National Society's leadership, supported through coordination structures.
3. Commit to one plan, one budget, one funding target, and common deliverables in each country.

4. Deepen our partnership with communities.
5. Recognise the unique capacity of African National Societies through local branches and volunteer networks for last-mile action.
6. Invest in stronger information management and analysis.
7. Build on our commitment and capacity in community engagement, putting community voices at the core of our humanitarian diplomacy.
8. Position National Societies with governments, the African Union, UN, and other stakeholders as strategic partners.
9. Jointly advocate for key asks and policy changes, using common talking points.
10. Make an extraordinary effort to mobilise resources, led by National Societies and supported by partners through international fundraising efforts.
11. Harness and mainstream cash-based interventions as a transformational modality for emergency assistance and investments in durable development.
12. Promote locally owned African solutions to address challenges and gaps, recognising the long-term nature of the work related to addressing food insecurity and underlying systemic issues.
13. Follow up on commitments, and objectively evaluate and report back on progress through the IFRC-wide Zero Hunger Cell, in liaison with Movement coordination mechanisms.

These principles guide the IFRC's efforts in addressing the hunger crisis, emphasising a comprehensive, community-focused, and locally empowered approach. Since the Nairobi meeting in September 2022, the IFRC Secretariat and the Federation members have shown great commitment to take these actions forward. Namely, a joint-narrative and positioning was developed to align Humanitarian Diplomacy and Advocacy efforts. All members contributed to the development of a single appeal and operations strategy, linked with country plans with common deliverables. Investment was also made to strengthen the Information Management capacity around this crisis, which allows to keep constant monitoring of the FW presence and response, as well as to improve our collective foresight. The Secretariat and members have also taken firm steps in supporting National Societies to position as preferred partners in country, during the emergency and beyond, in the national food security resilience plans.

On the other hand, much more has to be done to accomplish the commitments defined in 4, 5, 7 and 12. Unfortunately, this response has not been able to strengthen the relation between ONS and the communities and to empower communities' voices. Furthermore, a lot more can be done to promote locally owned solutions to address the longer-term, root causes of food insecurity. During this extension period, the IFRC will aim at concentrating resources in empowering communities through conducting a mid-term review, launching a community insights assessment (using an-eVCA methodology) and produce a communication campaign that is rooted in communities.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination**

The IFRC and the ICRC work together to strengthen Movement coordination platforms, ensuring technical, operational, and strategic support to National Societies. This collaboration aims to comprehensively address hunger and food security issues, linking emergency response with the long-term strategy of the IFRC Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative. Together with the ICRC in conflict situations and Participating National Societies operating in Africa, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is uniquely positioned to respond to this crisis given its reach and vast experience in humanitarian response, leading to a lasting collective Movement impact. In conflict affected

countries where the ICRC has presence, the Movement has followed the guidance set-out in the Seville Agreement 2.0 to harness the support to the Operating National Society by its two international components. Such is the case of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan and Sudan. The ICRC, as per its mandate, supports the National Societies in delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict affected areas, advising on access issues, duty of care and protection of staff and volunteers.

### **External Coordination**

The IFRC serves as a representative in global and regional policy platforms, and together with its National Societies, is actively working in collaboration with governments, international organisations, and regional stakeholders, such as the African Union, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Southern African Development Community (SADC). The IFRC has reached an agreement with the Africa Union to develop a pan-African Food and Nutrition Security Initiative, targeting 60 million people across the most impacted countries. This initiative has been officially launched at the inter-ministerial meeting hosted by the Africa Union in October 2023, and further presented to partners of the AU in November 2023. Furthermore, the IFRC has a longstanding partnership with IGAD aiming at increasing the efforts for climate-action in drought and floods prone countries. Joint proposals are currently being designed.

National Societies are engaged with relevant governments and partners to make certain that all of our plans are aligned to provide immediate support and prioritise longer-term resilience activities within existing programmes. To achieve longer-term impacts and sustainability of the recovery and resilience-building components, the responses are aligned with government policies to address climate change and enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities of communities. The examples of these partnerships can be taken from Somalia, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya, where the IFRC and AU have supported National Societies and Member States to develop long-term plans to address chronic food and nutrition insecurity.

To improve synergies and optimise the efforts of all humanitarian actors, the IFRC is actively engaging through its operation leads and humanitarian diplomacy services with various aid stakeholders, particularly UN agencies and major NGOs. Coordinating with the UN and aligning with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is essential to maximise humanitarian coverage and the Movement's ability to reach people in the last mile. To achieve these objectives, IFRC and National Society focal points coordinate with existing humanitarian structures, such as the Humanitarian Country Team, Inter-Cluster Coordination Team, and relevant inter-agency working group meetings/forums, like the Food Security Cluster, and cluster and working group members, including NGOs, UN agencies, and public authorities. Several National Societies have ongoing partnerships with UN agencies to scale up their response in addressing the Hunger Crisis, such is the case in DRC, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan.

After the conclusion of the appeal on 31 December 2024, the IFRC will transition its activities into the frameworks of the respective National Society Country Plans for 2025 and, where applicable, the National Society multi-year Food Security and Resilience Plans. This strategic shift ensures a seamless continuation of efforts, moving from the immediate response phase into a period of sustained, long-term programming. The focus will be on integrating emergency responses with broader initiatives aimed at addressing ongoing needs sustainably. This approach underscores the

commitment to not only provide temporary relief, but to also work on building lasting resilience within communities, aligning with the strategies of National Societies to effectively tackle the challenges ahead.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

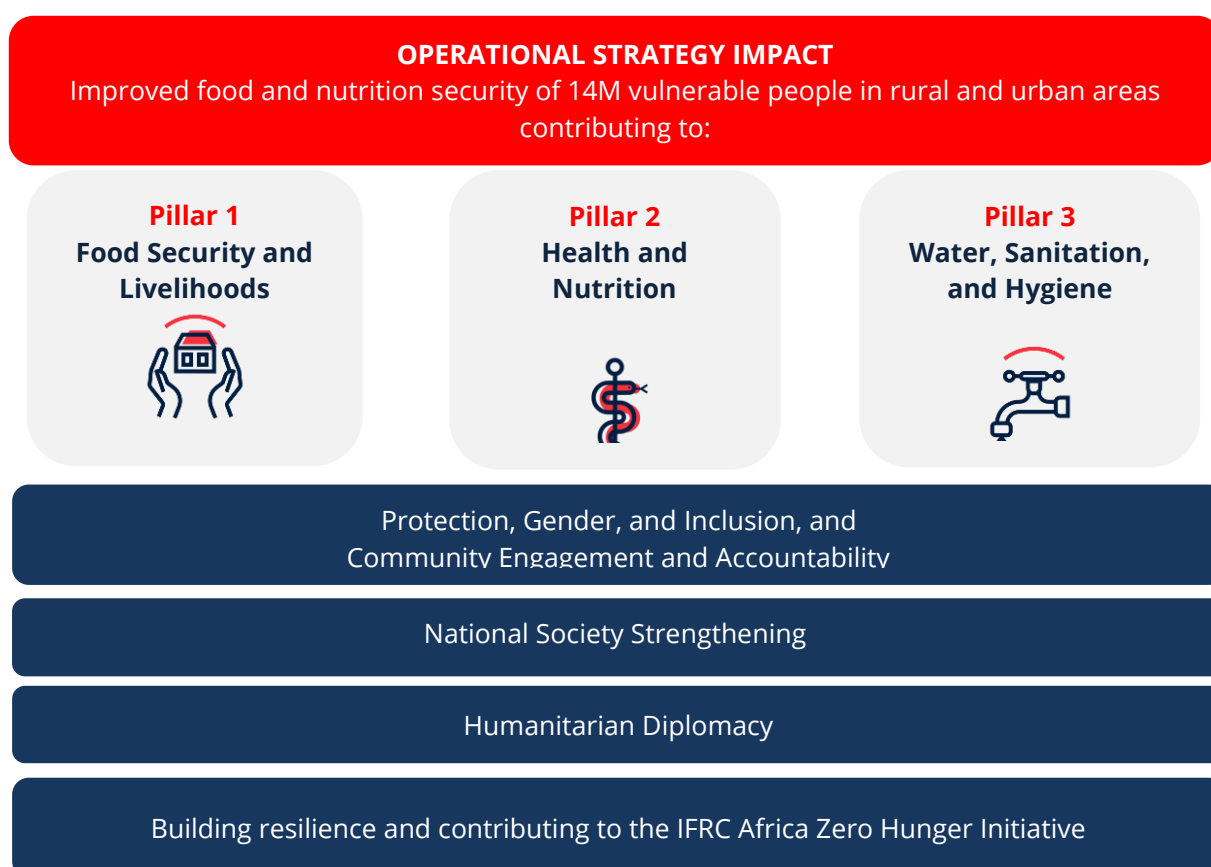
African National Societies, supported by the IFRC and Participating National Societies, will continue to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance under this Regional Emergency Appeal. Each of these National Societies has developed an emergency plan of action, with an emphasis on meeting the urgent food, nutrition, and WASH needs of the most vulnerable groups impacted by the crisis and on protecting their livelihoods while setting a foundation for resilience building, through the IFRC Zero Hunger Pan-African Initiative. This approach facilitates the transition to the longer-term programming of National Societies and development partners. The IFRC will build on our previous successes and work in support of the plans and frameworks of governments to restore and build resilience in the most impoverished communities, including displaced populations.

This approach is fully aligned with the IFRC-wide Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative, working towards zero hunger and more sustainable development, through the following:

- **Humanitarian response:** Meeting the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable families experiencing emergencies or worse levels of acute food insecurity in Africa through the provision of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) along with a package of health and nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene services. All interventions are underpinned by PGI, community engagement and accountability (CEA), and National Society strengthening activities. This integrated approach will maximise the impact on food security and the nutritional status of the affected population and halt negative coping strategies.
- **Resilience building and sustainable food security:** In working towards zero hunger and a sustainable recovery, longer-term programming outside of this revised Regional Emergency Appeal will focus on building resilience and providing people and their communities with resources and tools to help them cope with the impacts of seasonal and multiple concurrent shocks and stresses. In line with the plans and priorities of governments on food security (under SDG 1 and SDG 2), efforts will focus on food systems and agricultural value chains, nature-based solutions, climate-smart livelihoods, women, and youth empowerment, aligned with the Africa Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want and climate adaptation plans. Additionally, the Development of the AU-IFRC Food and Nutrition Resilience Framework and AU-IFRC Horn of Africa Country Plans are other examples of the Zero Hunger Initiative supported by the Hunger Crisis Appeal.
- **Humanitarian Diplomacy:** To witness and draw attention to the ongoing hunger crisis by mobilising decision-makers and opinion leaders in Africa as well as funding partners to scale-up humanitarian support and investments for development. The IFRC will bring a voice and evidence from those most affected, work with African governments to promote policies that protect and empower vulnerable households and use the IFRC network's unique positioning to leverage a longer-term response that leads to resilience and meets the Zero Hunger commitments.
- **Communication and Resource Mobilization:** in an effort to continue increasing the visibility of the Hunger Crisis in Africa, the IFRC will launch a Regional Communication Campaign during the second semester of 2024. The campaign will leverage on the community access of National Societies, demonstrating the added-value of the RCRC as a first-line responder, with unmatched community reach. For that, a series of assessments

and interviews will be conducted with various stakeholders at community level, including RCRC volunteers, community leaders, women, and youth. These community insights will translate real stories into communication products that will support Resource Mobilization. In addition to this, the IFRC Secretariat will continue the dialogue with multilateral donors, such as AFDB, ISDB and World Bank, to position the work of National Societies with their governments for the long-term plans. The team will continue to invest in the resource mobilization capacity at National level, such as the recent partnership with EcoBank in Nigeria.

The three pillars of the integrated response, with enabling actions and longer-term programming, are as follows:



### Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in operations

Across Africa, the IFRC expects floods, cyclones, droughts, and desert locusts to exacerbate the situation and have a direct impact on operational implementation. National Societies will use their experience and preparedness to anticipate such events and build measures into the response to mitigate against them, and also take account of local seasonal calendars in the design of responses to ensure they are as effective as possible. National Societies currently have Early Action Protocols in place with several African National Societies for drought and floods that are being pre-planned with communities in anticipation of these events based on an agreed set of triggers.

### Climate Change and Adaptation

Climate change is a threat multiplier for hunger, destroying livelihoods, driving displacement, widening social inequalities, and undermining sustainable development. The integration of Climate Smart Agriculture's key techniques and multi-faceted approaches to climate adaptation can contribute to food security, with farmers better prepared to handle climate shocks ensuring improved livelihood activities which, in turn, build community resilience. Community resilience will be further promoted through the diversification of livelihood activities such as diversification within livestock-related activities or off-farm activities.

### **Green Response**

The integration of Green Response promotes more environmentally sustainable humanitarian response and recovery operations and builds the resilience of communities to cope with and adapt to the effects of the environmental and climate crises that already exist. National Societies are required to protect the ecosystems and natural resources that communities rely on for their livelihoods, health, and well-being. This will support the community to quickly recover from a crisis, with more resilience to withstand future disasters and crises with an extension of the Do No Harm principle to the environment. CVA will mainly dominate as an assistance delivery modality to the affected population, which should be served with dignity, and has a multiplier effect in the early and long-term recovery of the operation by immediately ensuring food access and increasing access to health and nutrition services, and the availability of dignity kits for women and girls. Thus, promoting the use of CVA will generally improve environmental sustainability by reducing the carbon emissions associated with international procurement and transportation of relief items and other materials. The National Society will consider environmental issues when planning CVA interventions, such as the suppliers, products, and energy sources available to community members who will receive assistance.

## **ASSESSMENTS AND ANALYSES**

### **Food Security and Livelihoods**

Crucial to the identification of response options and interventions is an understanding of how the shocks and stresses of the hunger crisis have affected the ability of households to cope, meet essential food and income-related needs, and to protect their livelihoods. The responses of governments and other humanitarian actors should be assessed as well as projections of how food and nutrition security will evolve in the near future. The assessment and analysis phase prior to the response prioritises the consolidation of information available from a variety of sources on food and nutrition security to provide an initial analysis of how the drivers have impacted the food security of households and communities within IPC 3+ targeted areas. Where there are gaps in secondary information and where National Society capacity is present, primary data can be collected using the Household Economic Security methodology, complemented by other tools, such as the Oxfam "48 hours toolkit" and the IRFC RAM (Rapid Market Assessment).<sup>13</sup>

A feasibility assessment is needed for National Societies without cash experience, or that are intervening in new areas. Relevant guidance is provided through the Cash in Emergencies toolkit, Module 3.<sup>14</sup> The contextual feasibility assessment and market assessment determines whether cash, vouchers, or in-kind is the most appropriate response modality. Even in the case of in-kind,

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<sup>13</sup> Assessment toolkits and support can be found through the IRFC Livelihoods Resource Centre - <https://www.livelihoodscentre.org/guidance-and-tools>.

<sup>14</sup> <https://cash-hub.org/guidance-and-tools/cash-in-emergencies-toolkit/response-analysis/>

a sound market analysis must be conducted to understand any potential impacts on supply and price trends of local or national procurement versus imported goods.

Market assessments, analysis, and monitoring are integrated into all interventions, irrespective of the response modality. National Societies will, where feasible, participate in joint market monitoring initiatives (e.g. JMMI by REACH). IFRC cash officers and coordinators participate in Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) regional meetings and coordination, especially to understand (sub)regional market dynamics and their impact on national and local markets.<sup>15</sup>

## **Nutrition**

It is essential that nutrition-related needs and priority actions be based on solid data from surveys and assessments. These surveys and assessments may also be useful to monitor and assess community perceptions, behavioural change or changes in needs or to measure the impact, as well as identify bottlenecks and best practices, of the implemented activities. Regular malnutrition screening exercises, Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice (KAP) surveys, observation of nutrition practices, and focus group discussions and key informant interviews will provide an improved understanding of nutritional practices along the life course, identification of specific community practices and needs, and analysis of the combined impacts of an integrated food security, livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH response on the hunger crisis. Additionally, ECV/EPiC and nutrition interventions which would most likely include cases of malnutrition may be accompanied by Community-Based Surveillance (CBS), which could include other health events (like diarrheal diseases), to be determined based on predictable health emergencies.

## **WASH**

Insufficient access to drinking water and sanitation infrastructure is one of the underlying causes of undernutrition. WASH assessments, carried out by WASH specialists, will be critical in integrating the sector in the response design. WASH infrastructure for an immediate response, but with long-term impacts on water security, should have a key role in the assessment as the construction of WASH infrastructure is time consuming. KAP surveys will provide valuable information on how WASH is impacting the nutrition status and the overall public health standard, while feasibility assessments should determine whether cash is appropriate in the WASH response design. Close coordination with the country level, WASH Cluster, or other relevant coordination bodies needs to be prioritised to maximise the outcome.

## **PGI and CEA**

Gender and diversity will be incorporated into the design of all sectoral needs assessments, baselines and endlines, and monitoring and evaluation activities related to the hunger crisis response. Community members should be involved in all phases of the assessment process and findings should be shared and discussed with them. PGI and CEA considerations will be integrated into food security, nutrition, and WASH assessment and tool design, data collection, and analyses as well as the identification of response options and specific interventions. Analysis will ensure sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD), Do-No-Harm principles will be incorporated throughout, and the impact interventions are having on the wider community will be monitored through CVA/food assistance post-distribution monitoring exercises, focus group discussions, and community feedback mechanisms to make sure there are no unintended negative consequences

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<sup>15</sup> CaLP's regional cash working groups in East Africa, Southern Africa, West and Central Africa all have this on their agendas, especially in the current food insecurity context.

that could cause harm to people. This includes market monitoring to understand if people not targeted by the response are facing any positive or negative impacts from the interventions related to the availability and access to services and goods. Finally, context analysis and community mapping will be carried out to understand community structures, power dynamics, capacities, vulnerabilities, beliefs, etc. with feedback collected to determine how all of this has been impacted by the response interventions.

## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

### Funding

The main operational constraint concerns the significant needs and the challenges of raising sufficient funds to address them. The crises in Ukraine, Gaza, and Sudan have attracted most of the attention since March 2022, and this has had an effect on available funding and consequently, the humanitarian response. Like other sectors, humanitarian agencies are struggling with widespread price increases. The cost of life-saving food aid, including therapeutic foods for malnourished children, and logistical costs have spiked. Where the operation is not fully funded, a prioritisation process will be used to identify the most vulnerable communities and households. Where there are price increases, market-based approaches will be considered.

### Targeting

#### Target countries in the hunger crisis response

#### Food security and nutrition facts and figures - in 25 countries in the Regional Emergency Appeal

Countries in the Hunger Crisis Appeal/ Watch List	Population	IPC 3	IPC 4	IPC 5	IPC3+	% of the Population affected	SAM (Children aged under five facing Severe Acute Malnutrition)	MAM (Children aged under five facing Moderate Acute Malnutrition)
Angola	32,097,671	1,167,337	416,660	-	1,583,997	5%	37,000	77,000
Burkina Faso	21,253,895	1,998,145	251,109	-	2,249,254	11%	113,627	365,485
Cameroon	27,190,906	2,939,648	-	-	2,939,648	11%		
Chad	18,033,737	1,913,078	145,186	-	2,058,264	11%	479,900	1,265,901
Djibouti	1,181,675	185,312	100,102	-	285,414	24%	5,562	27,762
DRC	102,262,808	20,465,066	2,945,282	-	23,410,348	23%	254,310	874,416
Eswatini	1,188,391	268,207	14,629	-	282,836	24%		
Ethiopia	114,964,000	20,100,000			20,100,000	17%	942,000	2,400,000
Kenya	51,525,602	1,258,750	265,600	-	1,524,350	3%	217,000	729,000
Lesotho	2,700,000	324,847	-	-	324,847	12%		
Madagascar	29,482,640	1,587,734	119,195	-	1,706,929	6%	121,172	337,487
Malawi	19,692,000	4,136,000	266,000	-	4,402,000	22%	62,000	511,000
Mali	22,293,390	699,448	15,962	-	715,410	3%	313,185	1,094,739
Mauritania	4,372,039	232,688	-	-	232,688	5%	48,937	
Mozambique	31,966,572	3,069,599	219,965	-	3,289,564	10%	74,025	135,225
Namibia	2,642,000	630,000	65,000	-	695,000	26%		
Niger	25,896,688	2,275,718	42,921	-	2,318,639	9%	430,000	1,460,000
Nigeria	222,182,000	18,159,623	400,513	-	18,560,136	8%	1,040,000	3,370,000
Somalia	16,955,266	3,280,770	1,014,100	-	4,294,870	25%	430,000	1,230,000
South Africa	59,622,350	14,400,000	-	-	14,400,000	24%		
South Sudan	12,613,120	4,040,000	1,713,000	25,000	5,778,000	46%	480,000	1,170,000
Sudan	48,579,711	12,828,395	4,898,486	-	17,726,881	36%		
Tanzania	61,741,120	900,001	-	-	900,001	1%		

Zambia	18,926,743	1,979,271	58,440	-	2,037,711	11%		
Zimbabwe	15,557,469	3,820,000	-	-	3,820,000	25%		
	<b>964,921,793</b>	<b>122,659,637</b>	<b>12,952,150</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>135,636,787</b>	<b>14%</b>		

Table 1 – IPC most updated data per country (as of February 2024)

Based on the IFRC Emergency Response Framework, 25 countries were identified as at risk and put on our initial watch list as follows:

### Country targeting in the Regional Emergency Appeal is based on the following:

- The Regional Appeal now includes an updated list of countries on the hunger watch list, with enhanced support for communications and humanitarian diplomacy across all identified nations.
- The immediate scale-up in response activities through this Regional Emergency Appeal will now support 18 countries, with a Federation-wide funding ask of CHF 318m to reach up to 14 million people. This reflects the deepening crisis and the increased need for support.
- Seven other countries will continue to be supported through the scale-up of existing or the allocation of new DREFs. These countries will have the option to scale-up and integrate into the Regional Appeal level response based on newly developed needs and plans, potentially leading to a revised funding ask for the Regional Appeal.
- The number of countries on the watch list, the number of DREFs allocated, and the number of countries included in the regional appeal funding ask may increase over time as the crisis continues to evolve.
- Given the forecasted deterioration of food insecurity in these and other sub-Saharan countries, the IFRC is committed to closely monitoring the situation with all African National Societies and scaling-up the response in terms of countries and communities as needed.
- National Societies have developed country-specific emergency plans of action under this Appeal and each country plan details the targeting criteria.

### Targets and Funding Ask by Country

The Funding Ask is based on the scale-up of existing Emergency Appeals or based on new country-level plans of action where no Emergency Appeals are ongoing. The target population by country for the 18 countries is included in the Funding Ask below while details for targeting information by intervention pillar can be found in the National Society Emergency Country Plans of Action on the IFRC GO website:<sup>16</sup>

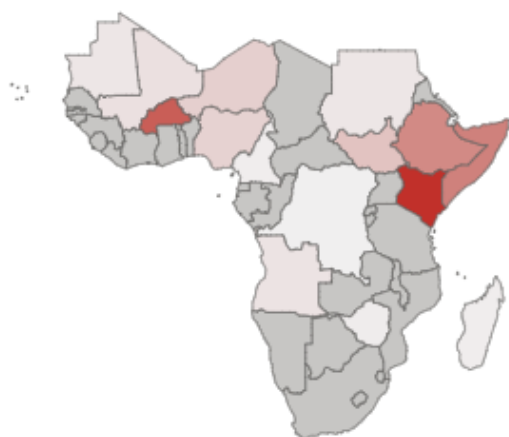
	Countries in the Hunger Crisis Appeal	IFRC Categorisation 2023	Population (2023)	IPC3+	Target people – Fed-wide	% targeted	Funding Ask - Fed-Wide	Funding Received (excluding DREF Loans)
1	Angola	Orange	32,097,671	1,583,997	330,000	21%	10,000,000	853,373
2	Burkina Faso	Red	21,253,895	2,249,254	350,000	10%	18,000,000	11,053,243
3	Cameroon	Orange	27,190,906	2,939,648	550,000	23%	10,000,000	133,333
4	Djibouti	Orange	1,181,675	285,414	45,000	16%	1,500,000	NA
5	DRC	Orange	102,262,808	23,410,348	2,500,000	10%	40,000,000	0
6	Ethiopia	Red	114,964,000	20,100,000	2,000,000	10%	40,000,000	7,605,955
7	Kenya	Orange	51,525,602	1,524,350	800,000	52%	25,000,000	18,948,071

<sup>16</sup> <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6008/additional-info/country-documents>

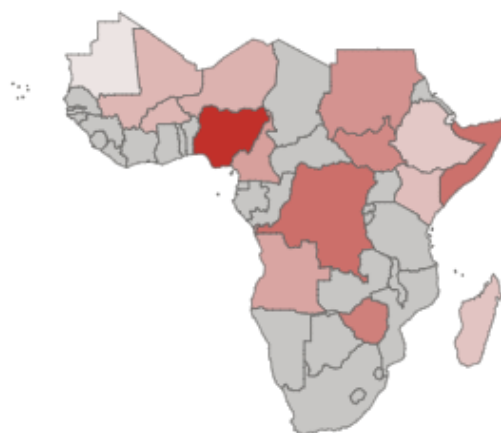
8	Madagascar	Orange	29,482,640	1,706,929	225,000	17%	5,500,000	133,333
9	Malawi	Orange	19,692,000	4,402,000	450,000	10%	6,500,000	NA
10	Mali	Red	22,293,390	715,410	350,000	28%	8,000,000	1,080,532
11	Mauritania	Orange	4,372,039	232,688	90,000	19%	2,000,000	450,230
12	Niger	Orange	25,896,688	2,318,639	450,000	14%	10,000,000	2,389,578
13	Nigeria	Red	222,182,000	18,560,136	2,500,000	10%	40,000,000	1,636,642
14	Somalia	Red	16,955,266	4,294,870	560,000	13%	24,000,000	8,303,953
15	South Sudan	Red	12,613,120	5,778,000	800,000	14%	16,000,000	3,329,234
16	Sudan	Red	48,579,711	17,726,881	1,500,000	10%	40,000,000	624,590
17	Tanzania	Orange	61,741,120	990,001	100,000	10%	2,500,000	NA
18	Zimbabwe	Orange	15,557,469	3,820,000	400,000	10%	14,000,000	236,829
	Regional Coord.	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000	1,402,634
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>829,842,000</b>	<b>112,548,565</b>	<b>14,000,000</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>318,000,000</b>	<b>58,287,381</b>
	Countries on the Watch List							Countries on the Watch List
19	Chad	Orange	18,033,737	2,058,264				Supported through the DREF for possible scale-up in the future, based on needs assessments
20	Eswatini	Orange	1,188,391	282,836				
21	Lesotho	Orange	2,700,000	324,847				
22	Mozambique	Orange	31,966,572	3,289,564				
23	Namibia	Orange	2,642,000	695,000				
24	South Africa	Orange	59,622,350	14,400,000				
25	Zambia	Orange	18,926,743	2,037,711				
			<b>964,921,793</b>	<b>135,636,787</b>			<b>318,000,000</b>	

It must be noted that a total of CHF58M was already secured to this emergency appeal. In addition, the IFRC has invested CHF7.8M from the DREF, for a total of CHF65.8M available. Below is a map of the funding distribution per country and National Society.

### Funding secured (CHF)



### Funding gap (CHF)



The Hunger Crisis response is further supported through specific programmes under the National Society country plans. Over CHF51M in indirect funding were made available to National Societies:

National Society	Donors	Amount CHF
Burkina Faso	DG-ECHO	2,606,934

Cameroon	DG-ECHO	5,398,613
DRC	USAID	22,268,050
Mauritania	USAID	183,891
Mali	DG-ECHO, American Red Cross	3,049,013
Niger	DG-ECHO	3,593,355
Somalia	DG-ECHO, Japanese Gov, NLRC, American RC	6,543,602
South Sudan	DG-ECHO, American RC	2,327,591
Zimbabwe	USAID	1,340,000
Madagascar	DG-ECHO, Taiwan Government	4,002,879

## Geographic targeting

In-country geographic targeting of the affected regions and smaller administrative units (e.g. districts) will be based on IPC/Cadre Harmonisé 3+ data and WFP HungerMapLive data. Targeting can be further refined through more detailed and disaggregated data from more focused assessments of National Societies and/or partner agencies where these have been or can feasibly be conducted.

## Household criteria

When geographic targeting is completed, the next step is to target affected households based on food security and economic criteria, agreed with the community or ideally developed jointly with them. Within these food insecure and poor households, targeting can be further refined by identifying social categories. Due to the economic barriers in accessing food and livelihood inputs, these households receive life-saving basic needs assistance as well as livelihood protection support. All households with malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women will also be identified through volunteer screening of acute malnutrition (using MUAC – mid and upper arm circumference – tape) and will be targeted for referrals and nutrition education.

## Food security status

The principal eligibility criteria for household selection include the severity of food insecurity and the inability to meet basic needs among the most vulnerable households affected by the compounding climate, economic, and other shocks. There is a particular focus on rural smallholder farming and pastoral households and the urban poor in informal settlements. The primary indicator of need is that people are severely or acutely food-insecure and are facing a combination of food availability, food access, and food utilisation constraints.<sup>17</sup> Therefore, the first targeting criteria is based on weighted food insecurity indicators (e.g. household food stocks, quantity and quality of meals consumed, negative food-related coping strategies, presence of a malnourished child/PLW, etc.).

## Economic criteria

The second household criteria to consider is economic criteria – for example, an indication of the proportion of the household's total budget spent on food; household sources of income and how these have changed; whether households have access to credit, remittances, and support from other actors (e.g. government, NGOs, UN); and household debt. Likewise, asset ownership, type of housing (e.g. mud or brick house, thatched or tin roof), and demographics can be used as proxy (alternative or substitute) indicators of wealth.

### **Social vulnerability criteria**

While the social status of the household (e.g. female-headed household) or individual (e.g. person with a disability) is often an element of their vulnerability, the focus for this response lies in establishing social categories within food insecure and poor households. Community engagement and accountability as well as protection, gender, and inclusion minimum standards will help further refine the targeting methodology, with attention focused on the following vulnerable and/or most at-risk groups:

- Pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five
- Older persons
- Chronically ill persons (e.g. HIV/AIDS)
- Children or adolescent-headed households
- Persons with disabilities
- Internally displaced households

### **Nutrition criteria**

All households with a presence of acute malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM)), identified through MUAC screenings, will be targeted for nutrition education, irrespective of their food security status. However, only those with economic constraints will benefit from the life-saving basic needs assistance and livelihood protection actions presented below.

## **Protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability considerations for targeting**

### **Protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) in targeting**

PGI considerations are incorporated into the targeting process to facilitate an understanding and response to individuals and groups based on their specific risks, needs, and concerns. From the beginning, a PGI analysis integrated into needs assessments informs the targeting criteria and process. Other PGI considerations in the targeting include:

- a. Organising consultations with representatives of all groups when establishing selection criteria, including persons with disabilities/organisations of persons with disabilities, women, youth, the elderly, and children.
- b. Guaranteeing that information is accessible to all individuals and groups related to the intervention, the assistance to be provided, selection criteria, registration process, and the complaints and feedback mechanisms. This way, people can better self-assess whether they meet the targeting criteria and want to be included.
- c. Ensuring that recipient registration processes are available to persons of all gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds (e.g. if through community meetings, allow a simultaneous process to reach marginalised or at-risk groups through, for example, home visits or phone self-registration).
- d. Verifying that data collected is SADDD.
- e. Consulting targeted households on who within the family should be registered as the primary recipient of assistance.
- f. Providing opportunities to register a (trusted) proxy who may access the assistance on behalf of a person at risk.

## **Community engagement and accountability (CEA) in targeting**

Community engagement and accountability approaches will be used in the targeting and selection criteria to ensure that the process is participatory, community-centred, and representative of needs. The vulnerability and selection criteria will be discussed with a diverse range of community groups, including those likely to be targeted and those who will not, to ensure equal participation. A proper needs assessment and context analysis may need to be conducted to triangulate the information gathered by PGI. Additionally, community representatives should be involved in the planning of the assessment and questions about how best to engage communities will be included in the needs assessments. Finally, volunteers will be trained on the purpose of the assessment and how to communicate clearly and honestly, as a holistic understanding of the context, people's needs, and capacities is crucial.

A community-based approach should keep in mind local power structures and social hierarchies and how these could impact people's suggestions on selection criteria and targeting. The National Society will widely and clearly communicate the selection criteria, using a mix of channels and approaches for everyone to access and understand. Communication strategies will be developed on why the National Society cannot help everyone equally (e.g. limited resources). Community feedback mechanisms will also be put in place to respond to questions and complaints about the selection process. The CEA Toolkit provides guidance on different participatory approaches to agree on selection criteria with communities, including do no harm considerations.<sup>18</sup>

## **PLANNED OPERATIONS**

The IFRC will provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and at the same time, develop longer-term programming, together with National Societies, to address the root causes of food insecurity. The emphasis of the response is on meeting the urgent food, nutrition, and WASH needs of the most vulnerable groups impacted by the crisis and on protecting their livelihoods while setting a foundation for resilience building. This approach facilitates the transition to longer-term programming of National Societies and development partners. The operation will build on our previous successes and work in support of the plans and frameworks of governments to restore and build the resilience of the most impoverished communities, including displaced populations. Current achievements of the operations can be found in the latest Operations Update on the IFRC GO website.<sup>19</sup>

Activities under the three pillars are schematically presented below:

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<sup>18</sup> CEA [Tool 18](#)

<sup>19</sup> <https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6008/reports>


Intervention Pillar 1			Intervention Pillar 2	Intervention Pillar 3
<p><b>Priority Action: Lifesaving basic needs assistance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Multipurpose cash transfers.</b> Where not relevant and/or feasible: In-kind/voucher assistance</li> <li>- <b>Complementing</b> production, livestock, nutrition/health, and WASH activities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Priority Action: Inputs and tools</b></p> <p>In combination with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weather/market related <b>information</b></li> <li>- Practical real-time <b>awareness raising</b>/short-term practical training</li> <li>- <b>Cash transfers / nutrition-sensitive</b> approaches and education</li> </ul>	<p><b>Priority Action: Emergency livestock management</b></p> <p>Through facilitation of access/support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Health, feed, water supply, shelter</b></li> <li>- Traditional <b>herd management</b> practices</li> <li>- Information and awareness-raising on time <b>critical destocking</b></li> </ul> <p><u>In combination with:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash transfers / nutrition activities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Priority Action: Health/Nutrition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nutrition <b>education</b> on optimal feeding, hygiene, and care practices for children/women</li> <li>- <b>Health promotion</b></li> <li>- Nutrition <b>screening and referrals</b></li> <li>- <b>Follow-up</b> of malnutrition cases in collaboration with nutrition partners</li> <li>- <u>In combination</u> with cash transfer when food is inaccessible due to economic constraints</li> </ul>	<p><b>Priority Action: Water &amp; Sanitation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water <b>trucking</b></li> <li>- Rehabilitation/ maintenance of <b>water facilities/points</b></li> <li>- Provision of water <b>treatment</b> / safe <b>storage</b> products</li> <li>- Promotion of <b>hygiene and sanitation</b></li> <li>- <u>In combination</u> with nutrition and livestock herd management activities/cash transfers for community oversight and household access to water services and products</li> </ul>

**PROTECTION, GENDER & INCLUSION / COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY**

**Foundation for Resilience:**

- Link to unified planning, Zero Hunger Initiative, ECHO PPP ■ MPC as safety net ■ MPC FSP – door to financial inclusion
- Rehabilitation of key community assets ■ Small-scale innovations

### Response Pillar 1: Food Security and Livelihoods

	<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	Female	6.986m	CHF 130.3m
		Male	7.104m	Total target: 14 m ppl

**Objective** The food security of eight million people from the most vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas facing acute food insecurity at crisis or worse levels (IPC 3+) is improved.

The National Societies together with the IFRC employed a multi-faceted approach combining in-kind support, cash assistance, and livelihood enhancement to address both immediate needs and long-term recovery efforts across the affected countries. Each component was geared towards stabilizing the food security situation during acute phases and promoting sustainable economic recovery and resilience in the face of ongoing challenges. Below is a summary table of achievements:

National Society	Male	Female	Total	National Society	Male	Female	Total
Angola	5,200	5,952	11,152	Malawi	1892	1998	3,890
Burkina Faso	22,193	24,043	46,236	Mali	677	1,579	2,256
Cameroon	11,520	12,480	24,000	Niger	3,680	4,320	8,000
Djibouti	2,678	3,407	6,085	Nigeria	24,532	25,532	50,064
DR Congo	2,499	5,581	8,080	Somalia	25,241	34,753	59,994
Ethiopia	70,594	82,871	153,465	South Sudan	16,625	24,000	40,625
Kenya	7,422	11,133	18,555	Sudan	6,860	6,812	13,672
Madagascar	2,291	2,135	4,426	<b>Total</b>	<b>203,904</b>	<b>246,596</b>	<b>450,500</b>

The following response framework will be adopted in this pillar:

#### Strategy for Lifesaving Basic Needs Assistance

The approach begins with providing essential support to households experiencing acute food insecurity, focusing on multipurpose cash transfers (MPC). This support is coordinated with National Cash Working Groups, which are

responsible for conducting market assessments to determine the appropriate values for MPC based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). The methodology ensures that financial assistance is aligned with the actual costs of essential goods and services in the market, facilitating a targeted response to the basic needs of affected households. This modality is integrated with other sectors, such as health/nutrition and WASH, to enhance the overall effectiveness of the intervention.

### **Comprehensive Approach for Sustained Impact**

The strategy extends beyond immediate financial assistance, incorporating a range of activities designed to enhance long-term food security and livelihood viability. This includes the dissemination of information, training sessions, the provision of agricultural inputs and tools, and efforts to link beneficiaries to essential services. Strengthening community safety nets and leveraging existing social protection systems form part of this comprehensive framework to enable a durable response to food insecurity and livelihood disruptions.

### **Emergency Support for Livelihoods**

To protect and sustain primary household production capacities, the strategy includes the distribution of emergency production inputs for agriculture and livestock. This effort aims to prevent the distress sale of productive assets during crises, thereby preserving the economic foundation of vulnerable households. Providing anticipatory guidance and facilitating access to early warning systems are also integral to enabling households to navigate and mitigate the impact of shocks and stresses on their livelihoods.

### **Objectives and Priority Actions**

The primary goal is to enhance the food security status of vulnerable populations by:

1. **Delivering Lifesaving Basic Needs Assistance:** Implementing multipurpose cash grants to improve access to food and maintain consumption levels among households facing acute food insecurity. The determination of cash transfer values is based on comprehensive assessments to ensure they reflect the multifaceted needs of affected populations.
2. **Protecting and Sustaining Livelihoods:** This involves a dual strategy of preventing the erosion of household assets and providing necessary inputs to maintain agricultural and livestock production. The focus is on both immediate relief to address food gaps and strategic support to preserve economic activities.

### **Implementation Modalities and Financial Assessments**

The preferred method of assistance is through direct, unconditional cash transfers, with the potential inclusion of vouchers or in-kind support based on specific contextual needs. The value, frequency, and duration of cash transfers are determined following a careful evaluation of local market conditions and household needs, aimed at providing sufficient support over the necessary period.

### **Enhancing the Effectiveness of Cash Transfers**

The adoption of a “cash-plus” model seeks to amplify the impact of financial assistance by pairing it with complementary interventions. This approach underscores the importance of addressing immediate basic needs while promoting conditions for longer-term stability and recovery in food security and livelihoods.

### **Input Provision and Livestock Management Support**

Strategies to sustain income-generating activities include the timely provision of appropriate agricultural inputs and tools, supplemented by relevant training and information dissemination. In the realm of livestock management, the focus is on safeguarding key assets through access to health services, emergency feed and water supplies, and appropriate shelter, contributing to the resilience and recovery of affected communities.

Essential capacities are required to ensure effectiveness for National Societies initiating or expanding CVA operations. Incorporating CVA into existing frameworks, staff training, and enhancing leadership and communication are fundamental. Utilising the “Fast Track Cash Preparedness” approach is critical, emphasising the importance of establishing minimum requirements for delivering timely, accountable, and effective CVA.<sup>20</sup>


### **Summary**

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<sup>20</sup> <https://cash-hub.org/resource/fast-track-cash-preparedness-ensuring-minimum-requirements-to-deliver-timely-accountable-and-effective-cva-are-in-place/>

This structured framework outlines a methodical approach to enhancing food security and strengthening livelihoods among vulnerable populations through targeted assistance and sustainable development efforts. By prioritising both immediate needs and long-term viability, the strategy aims to establish a foundation for enduring recovery and resilience in the face of food insecurity challenges.

## Response Pillar 2: Health and Nutrition

	<b>Health &amp; Nutrition</b>	Female	6.986m	CHF 19.49m
		Male	7.104m	Total target: 14m ppl

### Objective

The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.

Through the Health and Nutrition pillar, National Societies aimed at addressing the immediate nutritional needs but also to improve long-term health outcomes and resilience against future crises by empowering communities with the knowledge and skills needed to sustain better health and nutritional practices. The below table is an overview of the achievements so far:

National Society	Male	Female	Total
Burkina Faso	11,600	30,725	42,325
DR Congo	18,526	27,954	46,480
Djibouti	7,500	7,500	15,000
Ethiopia	330,421	327,329	657,750
Kenya	2,076	3,114	5,190
Mali	8685	13,125	21,810

National Society	Male	Female	Total
Niger	383	767	1150
Nigeria	76,546	79,669	156,215
Somalia	285,708	284,412	570,120
South Sudan	22,063	49,346	71,409
Zimbabwe	7,086	7,914	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>763,515</b>	<b>831,855</b>	<b>1,595,370</b>

**Moving forward, the National Societies will conduct the following:**

### Nutrition Surveillance and Health Promotion

A key component of this pillar is the emphasis on monitoring nutrition statuses, especially in children at risk of acute malnutrition. Regular community-based screenings are conducted to identify malnourished children, who are then referred to therapeutic feeding programmes. This step is crucial for ensuring continuous care, including follow-up and defaulter tracing. The system is designed to create a seamless pathway from identification to treatment and recovery.

### Nutrition Education and Access to Essential Health Services

Focused nutrition education, particularly on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, is prioritised to raise awareness and understanding among caregivers. Ensuring that recipients of CVA have effective access to health services is also a critical element. This dual approach aims to enhance the nutritional status of vulnerable populations by combining knowledge dissemination with practical support.

### Preventive Health Services and Hygiene Promotion

Community-based promotional and preventive health services are deployed to tackle the main childhood diseases and epidemics, underlining the connection between malnutrition and infectious diseases. Additionally, special attention is given to promoting health and hygiene practices to prevent disease spread, crucial in contexts where malnutrition exacerbates vulnerability to illness.

### Support through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

CVA plays a versatile role in meeting health and nutrition objectives, offering affected populations the flexibility to address their specific needs. This method supports a broader strategy that includes, but is not limited to, unrestricted cash transfers, allowing individuals to effectively prioritise their health and nutrition needs.

### Context-Appropriate Interventions

Recognising the diverse challenges across communities, interventions are tailored to address specific health and nutrition challenges. This approach ensures that the strategies are relevant and effective in meeting the unique needs of each area.

### Priority Actions

Integration with lifesaving basic needs assistance and livelihood protection is critical. This includes enabling effective access to essential services, nutrition inputs, and referrals. The strategy is informed by evidence that cash assistance alone does not significantly change nutrition outcomes, highlighting the need for accompanying interventions in nutritional education, sanitation, and access to clean water.

### Acute Malnutrition Support

- Stakeholder Engagement: Identifying and engaging with nutrition partners and health facilities to establish referral mechanisms is a foundational step. This involves collaboration with various stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health and community-based organisations.
- Screening for Malnutrition: Utilising community volunteers for malnutrition screening among children and providing training and tools for continuous assessments, especially in mobile populations.
- Follow-up and Support: Volunteers play a key role in supporting the Ministry of Health and nutrition partners by conducting home visits to monitor treatment adherence and providing nutrition education.

### Nutrition Education

Delivering nutrition and health promotion messages through preferred community channels, such as home visits and community groups, ensures wide-reaching impacts. This includes a focus on IYCF and nutrition across different life stages.

### Health Promotion

Activities focus on preventing diarrheal diseases and pneumonia, recognising the vicious cycle between malnutrition and these conditions. Training for volunteers includes epidemic control and preparedness, with an emphasis on a 'One Health' approach that considers the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health.


### Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Psychosocial support is integral to addressing the broader impacts of health and nutrition crises. Activities range from psychological first aid to collaborative efforts with healthcare actors to support affected individuals and communities.

### Summary

This structured framework for health and nutrition response underscores the importance of a multifaceted approach that combines surveillance, education, preventive services, and direct support. Tailored to address the specific needs of different communities, it integrates closely with broader efforts to ensure food security and livelihood support, aiming for a comprehensive approach to improving health and nutrition outcomes.

## Response Pillar 3: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b>	Female	6.986m	CHF 26.45m
		Male	7.104m	Total target: 14m ppl
<b>Objective</b>	Community managed WASH services are provided to target populations to reduce health risks and improve food security and dignity.			
<b>Diverse Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) interventions aimed at improving hygiene standards and ensuring access to clean water, which is crucial for preventing disease and maintaining health during crisis conditions. As well, they laid groundwork for longer-term improvements in public health infrastructure and community resilience against future crises.</b>				

National Society	Male	Female	Total	National Society	Male	Female	Total
Burkina Faso	9,956	11,449	21,405	Nigeria	47,919	49,875	97,794
Djibouti	882	3,960	4,842	Somalia	31,013	39,660	70,673
DR Congo	7,346	12,673	20,019	South Sudan	6,248	9,190	15,438
Ethiopia	280,971	357,599	638,570	Zimbabwe	1,417	1,583	3000
Kenya	8,140	12,210	20,350	<b>Total</b>	<b>394,492</b>	<b>498,599</b>	<b>893,091</b>
Mali	600	400	1,000				

**Moving forward, the National Societies will continue to invest in the following areas:**

#### **Provision of Essential WASH Services**

This response pillar emphasises the critical role of WASH services in maintaining health, food security, and livelihoods. By providing access to these services, the initiative not only addresses immediate life-saving needs but also contributes to long-term improvements in health, dignity, protection, and resilience.

#### **Safe Water Supply and Infrastructure Rehabilitation**

A key priority is ensuring that communities have access to clean and safe water through the direct supply and rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure. These activities are foundational to preventing waterborne diseases and supporting overall community well-being.

#### **Water Treatment and Storage Solutions**

To guarantee the safety of water for consumption and use, especially in areas with compromised water quality, the response includes the in-kind provision of water treatment products and storage solutions. This ensures that water remains potable and safe across different settings.

#### **Supporting WASH Objectives through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

The flexibility provided by CVA allows affected populations to effectively address their specific WASH needs. This method supports a tailored approach to meeting diverse and context-specific WASH challenges.

#### **Multipurpose Water Supply Considerations**

Recognising the varied uses of water, the strategy includes considerations for livestock and agriculture alongside human consumption. This holistic view ensures that water resources contribute to overall community resilience and sustenance.

#### **Complementary WASH Actions**

Beyond direct interventions, the pillar encompasses complementary actions such as hygiene promotion campaigns, construction or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, and community engagement to enhance WASH practices and awareness. These actions support the primary goal of improving WASH outcomes.

#### **Objective**

The objective is to provide community-managed WASH services to target populations, thereby reducing health risks and improving food security and dignity. This comprehensive approach underlines the indispensable role of WASH services in supporting vital community needs.

#### **Priority Actions**

- **Increasing Access to WASH:** Directly providing WASH services to communities and institutions, including health centres and schools, is essential. Integrating food security, health, and nutrition activities with WASH components ensures a cohesive approach that maximises impact and efficiency.
- **Activities to Enhance WASH Access:** Strategies include water trucking, rehabilitation and maintenance of water facilities, provision of household water treatment and storage products, and community-based hygiene and sanitation promotion. These activities aim to ensure sustainable access to safe water and promote improved hygiene and sanitation practices.
  - Water trucking, supported by CVA modalities for increased community oversight.
  - Rehabilitation of water facilities, including solarisation and community engagement for sustainable management.
  - Fuel subsidies for motorised boreholes and the provision of water storage solutions.

- Equipping water points with livestock drinking troughs to support multipurpose water use.

### **Integrated Approach**

Efforts to increase access to WASH services are designed to overlap geographically with health and other sectors wherever possible, supporting an integrated response that leverages synergies across different areas of intervention. This integrated strategy aims to enhance the sustainability and impact of WASH services, contributing to broader community resilience and well-being.

### **Summary**

The WASH response pillar outlines a structured approach to providing essential services, emphasising the critical importance of clean water, sanitation, and hygiene in sustaining health, food security, and livelihoods. Through a combination of direct provision, infrastructure rehabilitation, and complementary actions, the initiative seeks to provide comprehensive support for target populations, enhancing their resilience and dignity.

## **Country-specific planned operations (integrated response)**

In response to the ongoing hunger crisis, Malawi and South Sudan have developed their Country Plans of Action to incorporate comprehensive, context-specific strategies that address current gaps in their respective emergency responses.

**Malawi** has strategically enhanced its cholera prevention activities as part of an integrated response to the hunger crisis, recognising the interplay between health and food security. The plan focuses on breaking the cholera transmission cycle and boosting community resilience, with initiatives such as establishing Oral Rehydration Points and supporting Cholera Treatment Centres. These are vital for managing health outbreaks and maintaining community health, thus directly impacting food security. Trained volunteers play a crucial role in raising cholera awareness and promoting early detection, which is essential for a quick response to contain outbreaks. By strengthening health infrastructure and promoting active community engagement, Malawi aims to enhance the resilience and nutritional stability of its vulnerable populations, ensuring that these health interventions complement broader food security strategies.


**South Sudan**, facing similar challenges, has tailored its plan to restore and strengthen community safety and well-being through targeted shelter and settlement interventions. This approach is particularly crucial in disaster-affected areas where infrastructure damage exacerbates the hunger crisis. The plan targets 5,000 households for emergency shelter and essential household items, coordinated with health, WASH, and PGI sectors, creating an integrated response that supports overall community resilience. Furthermore, 2,000 households benefit from conditional cash and vouchers, along with technical support to enable rebuilding and home repairs, prioritising the most vulnerable, including single mothers and the elderly. Support from trained volunteers from the South Sudan Red Cross and Community-Based Disaster Response Teams facilitates market access and resource acquisition, crucial for achieving sustainable recovery and resilience in these communities.

Both countries' actions illustrate a commitment to revising and adapting their strategies to the dynamic challenges posed by the hunger crisis, confirming that each intervention is effectively integrated into a larger framework aimed at sustained stability and recovery.

## **Cross-Cutting Sectors and Zero Hunger Initiatives**

The revised Regional Hunger Crisis Appeal integrates CEA and PGI as pivotal elements, an approach that recognises and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs

shaping the response. Activities span from adhering to PGI standards in emergencies to promoting non-violence and peace. The strategy emphasises local voice amplification, collaborative engagement, and transparent communication, extending into long-term resilience building through initiatives such as the IFRC Africa Zero Hunger Initiative. This integrative approach aims for sustainable, community-led solutions in addressing crises and building resilience:

	<b>Protection, Gender, and Inclusion</b>	Female	6.986m	CHF 2.27m
		Male	7.104m	Total target: 14m ppl

**Objective:** Programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) ensured that interventions are not only effective but also equitable, inclusive, and respectful safeguarding the dignity and rights of the most vulnerable groups including children, people with disabilities, elderly, minority groups, and those affected by gender-based disparities. The following are the number of people targeted with PGI activities and some learnings from different countries and National Societies.

National Society	Male	Female	Total	National Society	Male	Female	Total
Angola	106,956	109,449	216,405	Malawi	10	10	20
Burkina Faso	326	328	654	Niger	686	1152	1838
DR Congo	18,526	27,954	46,480	Nigeria	24,532	25,532	50,064
Ethiopia	39,203	32,247	71,450	Somalia	6,218	6,189	12,407
Kenya	2,296	3,446	5,742	Zimbabwe	10	10	20
Madagascar	1,253	1,247	2,500				
Mali	51	50	101	<b>Total</b>	<b>200,066</b>	<b>207,615</b>	<b>407,681</b>

**Burkina Faso Red Cross** trained 150 people on PGI minimum standards and disseminated the PGI code of conduct, prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child protection to 654 staff and volunteers. Throughout the process, the Burkina Faso Red Cross advocated for promotion of gender and diversity to guarantee equitable access to services for the most vulnerable people and people living with disability.

**Ethiopia Red Cross** sensitized 250 staff and volunteers on SGBV, child protection, and PSEA including their codes of conduct and the referral pathways for cases reported. As well, 91,450 PGI IEC materials were printed and distributed to 71,450 (39,203 male and 32,247 female) people in Tembaro Zone, Bale, Borana and Somali. Further, 1800 women in the target areas were supported with dignity kits.

**Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS)** trained 390 people on implementing the PGI minimum standards and reached 5,352 people with PGI services. KRCS has a PSEA policy that guides the prevention of sexual exploitation for staff and volunteers. This policy has been disseminated to all staff and volunteers engaged in the project to enhance their awareness and minimize the risk of exploitation of communities.

**Malagasy Red Cross Red Cross** trained 40 staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards and reached 2,500 people with PGI services. Principles of the Malagasy Red Cross and the notion of PPVH (Principle of Promotion and Human Value) were shared periodically to 4 staff and 36 volunteers. The approach ensured the safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different gender needs and other diversity factors. PGI activities were integrated into the hunger crisis operation.

**Moving Forward:**

**PGI Standards and Integration**

The response prioritises the integration of PGI standards across all sectors, ensuring the safe and equitable provision of services. By considering needs based on gender, age, disability, and other diversity factors, the approach aims to improve equitable access to basic services for all community members. Data collection and reporting will be disaggregated by sex, age, and disability to effectively inform and tailor interventions.

**Multipurpose Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) e and Awareness Raising**

CVA linked with awareness-raising activities aims to mitigate harmful household survival coping mechanisms, such as survival sex, child marriage, child labour, and school dropouts. Community-based information and education initiatives will focus on promoting a culture of non-violence and peace, addressing discrimination, violence, exclusion, SGBV, and child protection.

**Objective**

The primary objective is to enhance equitable access to basic services across communities, taking into account the varied needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

**Priority Actions Across All Sectors**

- **PGI Integration:** Ensuring dignity, access, participation, and safety through PGI integration in sectoral interventions, meeting IFRC Minimum Standards on PGI in emergencies.
- **Collaboration and Coordination:** Working with Child Protection/GBV sub-clusters and other sectors to engage in risks and safe referral pathways, enabling the active participation of women, girls, and persons with disabilities in all interventions.
- **Capacity Building:** Staff and volunteers will receive training on protection principles, SGBV, child safeguarding, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, alongside awareness-raising on SGBV prevention and response.

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

The approach will consider the impact of the crisis on food security and the livelihoods of diverse groups, focusing on ownership and control over assets. Participatory risk assessments will inform intervention designs, ensuring safe and inclusive access to resources and services. Social cohesion activities will address potential tensions arising from coping strategies, ensuring that interventions do not exacerbate vulnerabilities or conflicts.

**Nutrition**


Actions will be informed by consultations with affected groups, identifying and addressing barriers to accessing nutrition services, especially for persons with disabilities. Mapping of nutrition facilities and the dissemination of safe referral pathways will ensure dignified access to services, with feedback mechanisms in place to monitor service quality.

**WASH**

Conflict prevention mechanisms will be implemented in contexts of limited water points, considering both domestic and livestock needs. WASH assessments will include a gender and diversity analysis, facilitating informed and inclusive access to WASH services. Dignity kits, including clothing and hygiene items, will be provided, with specific attention to the needs and preferences of women and girls, including those with disabilities.

**Summary**

This structured approach to PGI emphasises the critical role of integrating protection, gender, and inclusion standards across all response sectors. By ensuring equitable access to services and addressing specific needs based on diverse community member profiles, the strategy aims to support the dignity, safety, and participation of all individuals. Through targeted actions in food security, nutrition, and WASH, along with comprehensive training and awareness-raising activities, the response seeks to promote inclusive and resilient communities.

	<p><b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b></p>	Female	6.986m	CHF 2.13m
		Male	7.014m	Total target: 14m ppl

**Objective:**

The response is guided by the diverse needs, priorities, and preferences of the affected population through a community-centred approach and meaningful participation.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) has proven crucial in building community trust, ensuring transparency, and enhancing the effectiveness of the Africa Hunger Crisis Response. By prioritizing community feedback and inclusive participation, these initiatives have helped tailor humanitarian efforts to the specific needs and conditions of affected populations, leading to more targeted and effective interventions. Below are also some learnings from National Societies.

National Society	Male	Female	Total	National Society	Male	Female	Total
DR Congo	24,532	25,532	50,064	Niger	686	1152	1838
Ethiopia	90	90	180	South Sudan	19	6	25
Madagascar	20	20	40				
Mali	51	50	101	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,398</b>	<b>26,850</b>	<b>52,248</b>

**Democratic Republic of Congo RC** received 1,450 feedback from the community regarding the operation. Overall, 100% of distribution interventions were preceded by at least one information/awareness-raising meeting with community members. These meetings enabled the communities to be made aware of the operation and its implementation, thus answering all the questions raised by the communities, on the reasons why the selected groups were targeted, on the way in which the interventions will be implemented, on the duration and on the benefits for the community.

**Ethiopia Red Cross** established a community-based targeting committees in 31 kebeles to focus on beneficiary targeting, complaint feedback mechanisms related to the beneficiary selection process, CVA and cash-related activities, and overall project implementation process. These seven-member committees included women's representatives, religious leaders, youth representatives, and elders. Aside from these activities, the Netherlands Red Cross provided CEA orientation in Gujji Branch for 180 participants, including volunteers. A total of 50,064 people were reached in CEA activities.

**Niger Red Cross Society (NRCS)** trained 40 volunteers, 4 focal points and mothers clubs on CEA who in turn conducted mass awareness sessions in in the communes of Dosso (Dosso region), Safo (Maradi region), Niamey and Hamdara (Zinder region) reaching 1,838 people including 1,152 women. With the support of the IFRC CEA Officer, supported by the Surge Regional CEA Coordinator conducted community feedback workshop that reached 22 staff from the 11 target branches, and drawn from PMER, DM and CEA functions. The CEA help desks were used for inquiry/complaint and to get immediate responses from the beneficiaries and general community members during the CVA activities and the feedback used to make informed decisions in subsequent cash distributions. A total 1371 feedback were received, and responses provided. The workshop mainly focused on how to collect, document, analyse and present data.

**Moving Forward:****Foundational Approach**

CEA serves as the foundational approach to ensure the voices and perspectives of affected communities are central in informing and guiding the response efforts. This approach emphasises collaboration with communities through meaningful participation, open communication, and responsive feedback mechanisms. By integrating CEA across all sectors, the response prioritises locally led solutions that address community-specific needs and support sustainable resilience.

**Objective**

The aim is to guide the response based on the diverse needs, priorities, and preferences of affected populations, encouraging a community-centred approach that achieves meaningful participation and accountability.

**Priority Actions Across All Sectors**

- Context Analysis and Community Mapping: Continuous analysis and mapping to understand community dynamics, social values, vulnerabilities, and needs, facilitating targeted and informed response strategies.
- Perception Surveys: Regular surveys to gauge community satisfaction with interventions, ensuring they meet the identified needs and priorities.
- Communication Strategies: Developing and implementing communication strategies that use preferred and trusted channels for two-way communication, enabling effective information sharing and feedback collection.

- Information Sharing: Transparently sharing details about intervention plans, progress, and any challenges encountered, along with clarifying selection criteria, distribution processes, and entitlements.
- Community Decision-Making: Establishing and strengthening mechanisms that delegate decision-making power to communities, such as through community committees or representative bodies.
- Feedback Mechanisms: Setting up systems to collect, analyse, and act on community feedback, using preferred channels identified in collaboration with communities.
- Sensitive Complaints Management: Collaborating with PGI counterparts to manage and respond to sensitive complaints, ensuring safe and dignified referral services.

### Sector-Specific Actions


- Food Security and Livelihoods: Contextual analysis to understand coping mechanisms and preferences regarding CVA, engaging with vulnerable groups to identify and overcome barriers.
- Nutrition: Developing risk communication strategies and engaging with community members to promote positive health behaviours, using feedback to improve nutrition and health services.
- WASH: Using participatory approaches to inform the design and location of WASH facilities, making sure that community feedback guides the improvement of WASH infrastructure and behaviours.

### Amplifying Community Voices

- Storytelling and Advocacy: Utilising storytelling to highlight community insights and the impacts of crises, developing advocacy tools to raise awareness and mobilise resources.
- Engagement and Capacity Building: Engaging with community leaders and groups to develop and implement local solutions, building community capacity to address WASH, nutrition, and livelihood challenges.

### Summary

The CEA framework underscores the importance of putting affected communities at the heart of humanitarian action. Through continuous engagement, participatory decision-making, and responsive feedback mechanisms, the approach aims to ensure that interventions are informed by and responsive to the actual needs and preferences of communities. By promoting open communication and accountability, the response not only addresses immediate needs but also supports the long-term resilience and dignity of affected populations.

	<b><i>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, Resilience and Recovery</i></b>	Female	See National Society Unified Plans and Multi-year National Society Food Security and Resilience Plans (FS&R)
		Male	
<b>Objective:</b>	Promoting a foundation for resilience building – IFRC Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.		
<p><b>Integrated Approach to Resilience</b></p> <p>The IFRC Africa Zero Hunger Initiative is an ambitious effort that addresses the multifaceted factors impacting resilience, including food security, livelihood protection, and environmental sustainability. This approach emphasises the integration of emergency response activities with long-term resilience-building strategies, leveraging existing safety net and social protection systems to provide comprehensive support to vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Since the onset of the Hunger Crisis, many National Societies have worked with communities to reduce risk and adapt to the effects of climate. For example, support to agricultural systems have considered appropriate farming practices and the introduction of drought resistant seeds, hence reducing the risk of low productivity. Furthermore, National Societies have also worked to improve water management issues, both for agricultural, livestock management and human consumption. Water catchment areas, storage systems and efficient irrigation techniques have been sought.</p> <p>There are also learnings taken from Nature-based solutions that can be extrapolated to other countries, such as the work done to plant fruit trees – in connection with the Zero Hunger Tree Planting initiative – while protecting the ecosystem it provided a source of nutrition and food security to communities.</p> <p>Moving forward, the IFRC will continue to support the following activities:</p> <p><b>Objective</b></p>			

The goal is to create a robust foundation for resilience building that addresses immediate basic needs and protects livelihoods while laying the groundwork for sustainable recovery and resilience against future shocks.

#### **Priority Actions Across All Sectors**

- **Early Integration of Resilience Building:** Initiating resilience-building interventions during emergency responses, focusing on protecting livelihoods and addressing consumption gaps to prevent the erosion of key productive assets.
- **Integrated Response and Planning:** Linking emergency response efforts with long-term planning and existing programmes to facilitate a cohesive approach to addressing immediate and protracted food security needs.
- **Nature-Based Solutions:** Investing in agroecological practices, forest conservation, wetland protection, and coastal ecosystem enhancement to support environmental sustainability, food production, and community resilience.
- **Innovative Climate Change Adaptation:** Piloting climate change adaptation strategies to support individual, household, and community recovery, leveraging grassroots expertise within African National Societies.

#### **Resilience Building During Emergencies**

- **Risk and Vulnerability Considerations:** Designing emergency appeals to include risk and vulnerability assessments as a core component, enabling targeted and effective interventions that support resilience.
- **Livelihood Protection:** Implementing CVA or in-kind transfers to protect consumption and livelihood assets, aligning assistance with seasonal needs and risks to enhance community preparedness and shock management.

#### **Linking to Long-Term Plans**

- **Unified Planning:** Transitioning from emergency response to long-term resilience efforts through integrated responses that align with multi-year country plans and the humanitarian-development nexus.
- **Zero Hunger Initiative Integration:** Ensuring that emergency responses contribute to the broader goals of the IFRC Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, focusing on cash transfers, nutrition-sensitive food solutions, and climate-smart practices. Technical support and supervision will be provided by the IFRC secretariat to ensure these activities are implemented with and owned by communities – by fostering the eVCA approach.

#### **Innovations and Partnerships**

- **DG ECHO Pilot Programme Partnership:** Building on holistic, multi-hazard approaches to enhance community-level services and resilience, including cash preparedness and climate-smart programming.
- **Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA):** Utilising eVCAs to inform responses by understanding community risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities.

#### **Safety Net Approaches**

- **Multipurpose Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA):** Designing cash transfers as safety nets to address and buffer against multiple hazards and shocks, coordinating with government and other stakeholders to align with existing social protection frameworks.
- **Community Group Engagement:** Collaborating with community groups for early resilience-building activities, leveraging group solidarity mechanisms as traditional safety nets.

#### **Financial Inclusion and Community Livelihood Assets**

- **Facilitating Access to Financial Services:** Promoting partnerships with financial service providers to enhance financial inclusion and maintain access to financial services for resilience building.
- **Rehabilitation of Community Assets:** Considering cash-for-work modalities for short-term rehabilitation of key community assets, coupled with community management activities to ensure sustainability.

#### **Nutrition Education and Innovation Testing**

- **Behavioural Change Through Education:** Initiating nutrition education and cooking demonstrations to influence positive nutritional behaviours and practices, utilising community champions and influencers.
- **Small-Scale Innovation Testing:** Exploring opportunities to test innovative practices and technologies that enhance food security and resilience, including anticipatory actions and digital solutions for financial services.


#### **Summary**

The IFRC Africa Zero Hunger Initiative provides a comprehensive framework for integrating immediate humanitarian responses with long-term resilience-building strategies. By emphasising the protection of livelihoods, environmental sustainability, and innovative practices, the initiative seeks to establish a sustainable foundation for communities to withstand and recover from crises, ultimately contributing to the eradication of hunger and enhancement of resilience across the African continent.

## ENABLING APPROACHES

### Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

	<p align="center"><b>National Society Strengthening</b></p>	<p align="right">CHF 19.64m</p>
<p><b>Objective:</b></p>	<p>National Societies are prepared and respond effectively to population movements/emerging crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well-defined and recognised.</p>	

#### Enhancing Operational and Strategic Capabilities - achievements

The IFRC Secretariat and partners are dedicated to strengthening the fundamental components of National Societies, as specified in the organisational development framework. This effort is directed towards enhancing operational and management capabilities, particularly at the branch level, which is crucial for effective programme delivery. Efforts will be concentrated on strengthening capacities at both National Headquarters and Branch levels, with an emphasis on crisis response, strategic planning, and initiatives like Zero Hunger, Preparedness and Readiness and Tree Planting, thereby enhancing preparedness and overall development. Currently 10 out of the 18 National Societies have developed their longer term Zero Hunger Plans, which are strategically aligned with the Government sectoral plans.

Furthermore, during this period 8 National Societies have been supported in improving their Disaster Law frameworks, which creates a strengthened legal basis for their engagement. 10 National Societies have finalized or are in process of developing the Preparedness for Effective Response Action plans, which allows the prioritization of the NS Operational Readiness investments. In Africa, 38 National Societies (and all 18 in the current response) are CVA ready and have maintained strong capacities to deliver different cash modalities. National Societies have also been supported in developing their resource mobilization plans and capacity for domestic fundraising. Finally, almost all National Societies have invested in capacity building of its volunteers, namely in CVA, WASH, CEA, PGI and disaster response. This will yield results beyond the current operation.

Moving forward the plan will be:

#### Objective

National Societies are adequately prepared and can effectively respond to population movements and emerging crises, while their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is clearly defined and recognised.

#### National Society Capacity Development

- **Centring National Societies:** The IFRC Secretariat team commits to placing National Societies at the forefront of its support efforts, facilitating targeted investments and technical support to develop organisational and operational capabilities aligned with the self-identified priorities of National Societies.
- **Legal Basis and Auxiliary Role:** Focusing on strengthening the legal basis and auxiliary role of National Societies, along with improving financial sustainability, leadership development, accountability systems, digital transformation, and youth and volunteering initiatives to reinforce their position as preferred humanitarian partners and localisation agenda drivers at the national level.
- **Preparedness for Effective Response (PER):** Promoting the PER approach (including the use of the readiness and rapid checks) to support and enable additional National Societies to strengthen local response capacities to various crises and disasters, taking into account the needs of people affected by multiple hazards.
- **Enhancing CVA preparedness within National Societies and strengthening capacities to ensure appropriateness, agility, and efficiency with alignment of their preparedness efforts.**

- **Financial Sustainability:** Supporting National Societies in recovering and enhancing income generation through commercial services (e.g. first aid, health services) and improved asset management. This includes technical assistance underpinned by tools for monitoring financial health, predictive modelling for financial risk management, and establishing communities of practice for peer learning in financial and asset management. Additionally, utilise the Finance Development Competency Network (FDCN) and its digital platform for peer learning and community events, supporting financial management growth and sustainability.
- **Data Management Capacities:** Enhancing the data management capacities of National Societies to bridge the digital divide, meet minimum standards, and provide leaders with the ability to make evidence-based decisions through comprehensive data analysis.
- Implement policies for onboarding, screening, and retention, ensuring the well-being of volunteers and staff through comprehensive health support, insurance, and access to solidarity funds.
- Maintain an emergency-ready volunteer database, with an emphasis on training and preparedness to effectively address the complexities of crisis environments.
- Scale HR and logistics capacities to meet immediate and long-term needs, incorporating scalable models for resource optimisation and enhanced support services.

### Operational Support Services

Throughout the operation, the IFRC will increase support to the local branches of National Societies enabling them to reach out to the hardest hit areas, providing a dedicated community of practice for branch leaders to exchange ideas, challenges and learning, and to provide seed funding whenever necessary.

### Summary

The framework for National Society Strengthening aims to prepare and empower National Societies to effectively respond to crises and assert their crucial role in disaster risk management. Through targeted support and capacity development in legal, financial, operational, and digital areas, the IFRC seeks to enhance the autonomy, resilience, and effectiveness of National Societies. This comprehensive approach not only focuses on immediate crisis response but also on long-term strategic planning and development, positioning National Societies as leaders in humanitarian action and localisation efforts.

	<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	CHF 8.57m
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<b>Objective:</b>	Technical and operational complementarity among IFRC membership and with the ICRC is enhanced through cooperation with external partners.
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Effective coordination and partnerships have been crucial in enhancing the impact and efficiency of the response by the participating national societies. These collaborative efforts span multiple levels, from local to international, involving a range of stakeholders, including government agencies, international organizations, the private sector, and the media. This has informed a comprehensive strategy that includes have tried to ensure that the efforts are not just reactive but also contribute to long-term resilience and sustainability. Beyond the Federation-Wide structures created by the Secretariat to support the National Society response, here are some examples of coordination in practice at the country level:

**The Democratic Republic of Congo** conducted 16 partnership meetings and 7 SMCC movement meetings. The IFRC played an integral role in the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSL), participating in both national and provincial coordination meetings. The DRC Red Cross is engaged actively in these meetings, which has led to the formulation of a substantial proposal for an accelerated response plan aimed at achieving sustainable food security by 2030. This collaborative framework not only addresses immediate food distribution but also aims at a long-term resolution to the underlying issues of food insecurity in the region.

**Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS)** conducted 12 partnership meetings and is deeply involved in national disaster management efforts, working closely with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and other crucial entities. The ERCS is a key player in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and actively participates in various sector clusters such as cash, food security, nutrition, and protection. This extensive engagement is supported by the IFRC and partner national societies through the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC), ensuring a unified approach to planning, coordination, and resource sharing across the movement.

**Nigeria Red Cross** conducted 12 partnership meetings. The IFRC and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) are engaged in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team. They participate actively in local and state coordination platforms, which are crucial for aligning the national response to the localized needs, particularly in regions most affected by the hunger crisis. Additionally, the NRCS has leveraged media engagement and private sector involvement to enhance visibility and support for the hunger crisis interventions, organizing events that align with significant occasions such as World Humanitarian Day.

**Somalia Red Crescent** has demonstrated a robust Federation-wide approach in its emergency appeal, incorporating expertise from various partner national societies active within the country. The Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS) ensures there is no duplication of efforts through close coordination with local authorities and other agencies. Notably, SRCS maintains significant involvement in local disaster response mechanisms and participates actively in relevant cluster meetings. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also supports the response, focusing on sectors such as health and economic security, while coordinating with IFRC and SRCS to enhance the overall effectiveness of the intervention.

## **Moving Forward**

### **Aligning with Government and Partner Strategies**

African National Societies are committed to aligning their efforts under the Emergency Appeal with governmental strategies aimed at combating hunger and reducing food insecurity. The IFRC Secretariat plays a crucial role in representing the interests of the most vulnerable populations and supporting the auxiliary status of National Societies. This involves engaging in active policy dialogues, positioning member National Societies and the IFRC in influential policy forums and promoting robust public and bilateral engagements with a wide range of stakeholders including governments, multilateral actors, academia, the private sector, and communities.

### **Objective**

Enhance technical and operational complementarity among the IFRC membership and with external partners, including the ICRC, through cooperation and strategic partnerships.

### **Humanitarian Diplomacy and Representation with External Partners**

- **Strategic Coordination:** The appointment of a Head of Humanitarian Diplomacy and Special Advisor has facilitated increased linkages with governments and stakeholders, developing a Humanitarian Diplomacy plan to support regional and country-level activities.
- **Engagement and Advocacy:** The IFRC Secretariat team is actively engaging with external stakeholders to advance the interests of the most vulnerable and support the auxiliary status of National Societies. This includes leading policy dialogues, participating in policy forums, and engaging with a broad spectrum of partners.
- **Information Sharing and Messaging:** Assisting National Societies in humanitarian diplomacy efforts by collecting and sharing information on challenges and good practices, providing clear messaging and evidence to support advocacy efforts.
- **Funding and Policy Advocacy:** Utilising the IFRC's experience, networks, and auxiliary role to advocate for increased funding and support to scale-up the hunger response, collaborating with African governments to promote policies that protect vulnerable households.
- **Zero Hunger Pan-African Initiative:** Leveraging the initiative for public engagement with other food insecurity initiatives and partners to address chronic hunger from a long-term perspective, streamlining efforts for greater impact.
- **Regional and Local Diplomacy:** Engaging with the African Union, member states, and other regional entities, as well as coordinating efforts at the national level to enhance cooperation and aid delivery.
- **Partnership Development:** Exploring collaborations with institutions like the World Bank to address long-term food security issues and utilising the Surge Humanitarian Diplomacy delegate's expertise to enhance regional information dissemination and toolkit development.
- **Embassy and Donor Engagement:** Establishing and maintaining contacts with embassies and funding organisations to secure follow-up actions and support for ongoing and future initiatives.

### **Summary**

The framework for Humanitarian Diplomacy and Representation emphasises the strategic role of African National Societies and the IFRC in aligning emergency response efforts with governmental and partner strategies to combat hunger and enhance food security. Through targeted engagements, policy advocacy, and the development of strategic partnerships,

the IFRC aims to support the auxiliary role of National Societies, amplify the voice of the most vulnerable, and secure the necessary support to address immediate and long-term food insecurity challenges. This comprehensive approach facilitates the establishment of National Societies as key humanitarian actors and advocates for resilience and Zero Hunger commitments across the African continent.

### **Framework for Coordination and Partnerships**

The Emergency Appeal promotes a coordinated Federation-wide approach, harnessing the expertise, capacities, and resources of all active members in the targeted areas. National Societies have unified under a single response plan, ensuring a cohesive approach to resourcing and implementation. The IFRC Secretariat plays a central role in coordinating contributions, facilitating information sharing, and ensuring a common analysis and strategic approach to addressing the hunger crisis.

### **Objective**

Enhance coordination and partnerships within the IFRC membership and the broader Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, ensuring an effective, unified response to the hunger crisis that leverages collective strengths and resources.

### **Movement Cooperation**

- **Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC):** Collaboration with the ICRC, utilising its Regional Delegation in Nairobi and country delegations, to promote coordinated operations across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, adhering to SMCC principles and the Seville Agreement 2.0.
- **Strategic Coordination:** Through collaboration with the ICRC, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement continues to enhance coordination, adhering to the principles outlined in the Seville Agreement 2.0 and SMCC principles. This approach ensures a unified response to humanitarian challenges worldwide.
- **Focused Initiatives:** Regular coordination meetings across health and disaster management sectors facilitate the sharing of insights and strategies, supporting collective humanitarian efforts.
- **Collaborative Humanitarian Efforts:**
  - In West Africa, including Nigeria, the Movement focuses on addressing the needs of vulnerable communities through comprehensive support, such as livelihood assistance, access to clean water, and health services. These initiatives are marked by collaboration with the ICRC, IFRC, and National Societies.
  - In the Sahel region, particularly in areas like Niger requiring immediate attention, Movement coordination enhances the humanitarian response, showcasing adaptability and coordination in aid delivery.

### **Membership Coordination**

- **Operational Coordination:** The IFRC Secretariat team will lead operational coordination among Red Cross Red Crescent partners, focusing on emergency response and resilience-building programming. This includes facilitating National Society-led priorities and multi-stakeholder approaches, peer-to-peer support, inter-African cooperation, and cross-border collaborations. The monthly membership coordination meetings (and associated work streams) continue to enhance the operations by highlighting operational gaps/needs and promoting synergy and collaboration with the membership.
- **Strategic Coordination:** Engaging with National Societies at the global leadership level through regular advisory group meetings and regional discussions to align strategic directions and operational priorities.
- **Holistic Approach to Programming:** Emphasising a comprehensive approach that includes programming, monitoring, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications, resource mobilisation, and peer exchange between National Societies.

### **Streamlining Responses with the ICRC**

- **ICRC Collaboration:** Working closely with the ICRC to align the response efforts to the hunger crisis, ensuring coherence and complementarity in actions across the Movement in line with SMCC processes and principles.

To effectively implement the Framework for Coordination and Partnerships, the IFRC is leveraging the Emergency Appeal to promote a unified Federation-wide approach. This process involves coordinating the expertise, capacities, and resources of all members within the targeted areas, underpinned by the unification of National Societies under a singular response plan for cohesive resourcing and implementation. The IFRC Secretariat facilitates this coordination by managing contributions, enhancing information sharing, and encouraging a shared strategic approach. Through the SMCC initiative, collaboration with the ICRC and its regional delegations ensures that operations are coordinated across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, adhering to the principles outlined in the Seville Agreement 2.0. Operational and strategic coordination is reinforced through regular meetings and discussions, emphasising a holistic approach to programming

that encompasses all facets of the response effort. This structured coordination framework ensures an effective, synergised response to the hunger crisis, leveraging the collective strengths and resources of the Movement.

**Summary**

The Nairobi Statement, agreed on 8 September 2022, by 23 African National Societies along with the ICRC, IFRC, and 13 Participating National Societies, underscores the critical need for a unified and coordinated approach to tackle the severe food insecurity crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. It emphasises the importance of increasing operational and humanitarian responses, empowering Operating National Societies with local decision-making, and adopting streamlined operational plans. By promoting strong coordination within the IFRC membership and across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, leveraging collective expertise, and aligning efforts with the ICRC, the IFRC aims to maximise the impact of response efforts. The statement highlights deep community engagement, effective use of local networks for service delivery, and enhancing information management to support strategic decision-making. It advocates for an integrated approach to humanitarian response, focusing on shared analysis, collaborative programming, and mutual support to address the complex challenges of food insecurity while building resilience among affected communities.

**Engagement with Governments and Stakeholders**

African National Societies are proactively collaborating with relevant government ministries, national stakeholders, and other agencies to confirm alignment and mutual reinforcement of efforts. This strategic collaboration is essential for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of operations. Furthermore, National Societies are engaged in continuous coordination with humanitarian partners, including participation in joint assessments, coordination meetings, and working groups/clusters, to address gaps identified by OCHA or other coordination platforms.

**Objective**

Strengthen external coordination and partnerships, ensuring that the efforts of African National Societies are integrated and complementary to those of government agencies, humanitarian partners, and major food security players.

**Regional Stakeholder Coordination**

- Policy Platform Representation: The IFRC represents its membership in global and regional policy platforms, collaborating with governments, international organisations, and regional stakeholders like the African Union, IGAD, and SADC to promote coordinated responses and policy coherence.

**Humanitarian System Coordination**

- Humanitarian Structure Engagement: IFRC and National Society focal points coordinate within existing humanitarian structures, such as the Humanitarian Country Team, Inter-Cluster Coordination Team, and relevant inter-agency working groups. This includes active participation in forums, such as the Food Security Cluster, and collaborating on issues related to PGI with Child Protection/GBV sub-clusters.
- Cross-sectoral Coordination: National Society PGI focal points work closely with counterparts in the food security, WASH, health, and nutrition sectors to address risks and establish safe referral pathways, ensuring an integrated approach to humanitarian response.

**Deepening Partnerships**

- Collaboration with Food Security Entities: A key focus is on deepening partnerships with major food security organisations, such as the FAO and WFP, to amplify the impact of interventions in addressing food insecurity and enhancing overall resilience.

**Summary**

The framework for External Coordination emphasises the importance of strategic alignment and collaborative efforts between African National Societies, government agencies, and humanitarian partners. By engaging in regional policy platforms, participating in humanitarian coordination structures, and deepening partnerships with key food security organisations, National Societies aim to ensure their initiatives are complementary and integrated into broader response efforts. Through effective external coordination, the IFRC and its members seek to leverage collective strengths, address identified gaps, and contribute significantly to the mitigation of food insecurity and enhancement of community resilience.



**IFRC Secretariat Services**

CHF 19.14m

<b>Objective:</b>	The IFRC is working as one organisation, delivering what it promises to National Societies and volunteers, and leveraging the strength of the communities for whom they work as effectively and efficiently as possible.
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The IFRC commits to functioning as a unified entity, fulfilling its commitments to National Societies and volunteers, and maximising the collective strength of the communities it serves with optimum efficiency. The Secretariat's service delivery is grounded in the foundational principles and rules for Red Cross Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance, alongside the guidelines outlined in the IFRC Emergency Response Framework, tailored to the disaster's classification. This approach guarantees cohesive resource and operations management proximal to the affected regions, with delineated authority and accountability. The classification of the Hunger Crisis as RED signifies the Secretariat's prioritisation across all echelons – Headquarters, Regional Office, Delegation – to ensure consistent technical and managerial support that aligns with established standards.

Additionally, in light of the broader ambitions of the Federation-wide and Movement response to the Hunger Crisis, the Secretariat aims to create a conducive environment for Participating National Societies to efficiently contribute towards a shared objective. The Operating National Society is empowered to fully utilise the network's resources. Cooperation with the ICRC will proceed in accordance with SMCC principles and the Seville Agreement 2.0, supported by staff focused on Movement coordination. To meet the operation's technical and coordination demands, various programme support functions have been initiated to facilitate effective technical coordination.

**Key Components of IFRC Secretariat Services:**

- **Zero Hunger Cell:** Tasked with coordinating the operational response across Africa, focusing on critical areas such as operations coordination, surge support, technical expertise, information management, advocacy, communications, PMER, and resource mobilisation.
  - **Results:** The Zero Hunger Cell has been at the forefront, orchestrating responses across nations, integrating advanced data analysis for informed decision-making, and effectively mobilising resources. Its role in harmonising efforts across different sectors has been pivotal in addressing both immediate needs and long-term sustainability goals. The monthly IFRC Operations Coordination calls (in conjunction with the operations tracker dashboard) and monthly Membership Coordination calls will continue during the extension of the appeal.
- **Logistics and Supply Chain Management:** Enhancing procurement processes to ensure timely, equitable relief item distribution and managing international logistics support.
  - **Results:** Logistics and Supply Chain Management has seen significant improvements, leveraging technology and strategic partnerships to streamline the delivery of aid. The focus on overcoming logistical hurdles has ensured that assistance promptly reaches the most remote and affected communities.
- **Finance and Administration:** Supporting budget reviews, financial transactions, and operational invoicing, along with implementing mechanisms for financial oversight to ensure transparency and accountability.
  - **Results:** Finance and Administration have placed a strong emphasis on enhancing financial mechanisms to support the expanded scope of operations. Efforts to improve budget transparency and accountability have been critical in sustaining the trust of donors and partners.
- **Technical and Operational Support:** Strengthening capabilities in essential sectors including PMER, IT, logistics, finance, administration, communications, advocacy, security, and humanitarian diplomacy. This includes CVA dedicated capacities as CVA is the key modality to implement food security and livelihoods; WASH; health and nutrition; and recovery for safety net approaches.
  - **Results:** Technical and Operational Support has expanded its reach, providing comprehensive support across various sectors. The integration of CVA has been instrumental in delivering targeted assistance, demonstrating a flexible and impactful approach to aid distribution.
- **Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships:** Developing strategies for national and regional resource mobilisation and strengthening partnerships to support the initiatives of National Societies.
  - **Results:** Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships have been actively pursued, both for emergency response and for transitional mid-to long-term programmes, with strategies aimed at diversifying funding sources and strengthening alliances. This has involved engaging with a broader spectrum of stakeholders to secure the necessary support for ongoing and future initiatives.
- **Communications and Advocacy:** Executing a strategic communications plan to elevate awareness, support mobilisation, and advocate for interventions addressing the root causes of hunger and building resilience.

- **Results:** Communications and Advocacy have focused on elevating the visibility of the crisis and driving global action. Strategic communication efforts have been key to rallying support and advocating for systemic changes to address the root causes of hunger.
- **Risk Management:** Incorporating risk management strategies into operations by updating and utilising risk registers.
  - **Results:** Risk Management has been systematically integrated into all operational planning, ensuring that emerging risks are identified and promptly mitigated. This proactive approach has been essential in navigating the complexities of the crisis.
- **Security Preventive Measures:** Standardising security protocols (MSR 2021) to protect IFRC personnel and operations. Risk registers have been updated for relevance and standardisation.
  - **Results:** Security Preventive Measures have been reinforced, with updated protocols and measures to ensure the safety of personnel and assets. The dynamic security landscape has necessitated constant vigilance and adaptation.
- **IDRL and Legal Support:** Facilitating the efficient movement of goods and personnel and offering technical support to governments and National Societies to enhance response effectiveness.
  - **Results:** Advocacy and application of IDRL principles have supported the facilitation of smoother operations, to make sure that aid reaches those in need without unnecessary delay. This has involved working closely with governments and National Societies to navigate legal and regulatory challenges through the negotiation of pre-disaster agreements as well as the development of Disaster Risk Management laws. It has also involved analysis of DRM legislative frameworks to support advocacy for a review of these frameworks to enhance legal preparedness for disasters.

**Summary:** The IFRC Secretariat's strategic, coordinated response to the Hunger Crisis in Africa is designed to empower National Societies with the tools, resources, and knowledge required for effective humanitarian action. Through the "Zero Hunger Cell" and an array of programme support functions, the IFRC is committed to operational excellence, strategic resource mobilisation, and empowering National Societies. This concerted effort will strengthen community resilience and contribute towards achieving Zero Hunger, firmly based on the Red Cross Red Crescent's humanitarian principles and standards.

## AFRICA REGION HUNGER CRISIS ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

### Quality and accountability

The PMER team established a Federation-wide reporting system to provide information on progress and accountability. National Societies and Participating National Societies will report on the Federation-wide indicator tracking tool every month, and with support from IM, PMER established a Federation-wide dashboard to be hosted on the Go platform. The team leads quarterly reviews of operations for participating countries to discuss implementation, challenges and successes, and ensuring that the necessary steps are taken for effective implementation. In addition to the minimum requirement for operational updates, the PMER team will support quarterly updates for this operation. PMER, the Operations team, and other technical teams will collaborate to hire a consultant for a final external evaluation in accordance with the IFRC evaluation framework.

Working alongside National Societies, the IFRC will conduct continuous monitoring at the country level, including a regular update on the operational risk register, ensuring timely adaptation of the operation, and regular reporting on progress in the implementation of the activities. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the appeal.

Post-distribution monitoring will be carried out regularly after each significant part of the operation by sector. PDM, as well as baseline and endline KAP surveys, will be used to assess the behavioural change in health and WASH.

Objective	Indicators	Targets
<b>Goal: By December 2024, improved food and nutrition security for 14 million people from the most vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas facing acute food insecurity of crisis or worse levels (IPC 3+)</b>	% of children aged 6-59 months with a weight for height < -2 Z scores (and/or bilateral oedema)	
	Percentage of women of reproductive age with a MUAC < 210mm	
<b>Outcomes</b>		
<b>Outcome 1 (FSL): Sustained and improved quantity and quality of food consumed by affected households and individuals</b>	Percentage of targeted households with a reduced Coping Strategy Index (CSI) score.	
	Percentage of targeted households that increased their income.	
<b>Outcome 2 (Health, Nutrition, and WASH): Strengthened health (nutrition), including access to safe water and sanitation</b>	Percentage of targeted households reporting an increased Dietary Diversity Score (DDS).	
	Percentage of the population using safely managed drinking water services.	
	Percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water.	
<b>Outcome 3 (PGI): Enhanced protection of productive assets, production, and income-generation amongst supported households.</b>	Percentage of targeted community members reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner.	
	Percentage of vulnerable members (children, women, elderly, PWDs, pregnant and lactating, child/female headed households-the criteria chosen by the National Society) of the targeted communities who report having been engaged in identifying needs and designing solutions.	
	Percentage of vulnerable members (children, women, elderly, PWDs, pregnant and lactating, child/female headed households-the criteria chosen by the National Society) of the targeted communities who report that the most vulnerable and in-need population receives assistance.	
<b>Outcome 4 (Climate change and resilience building): Communities adopt climate smart agricultural practices</b>	Percentage of community members supported by this operation who are utilising climate-smart techniques in their individual/group farms.	
<b>Outcome 5 (CEA): People and communities, vulnerable to and affected by crises, are empowered to influence decisions affecting them and trust the IFRC Network to serve their best interests</b>	Percentage of people surveyed who feel their opinion is taken into account during programme planning and decision-making.	
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful, actionable, and reliable information through the different trusted channels.	
	Percentage of targeted community members who report being satisfied with the provided assistance.	
<b>Outcome 6: (NSD) National Societies are empowered to lead their own development during emergencies with coordinated support from partners, keeping a longer-term perspective in mind</b>	Percentage of National Societies in the operation that have improved their preparedness, contingency, and response plans as a result of the recommendations and evidence of the operation.	
	Average percentage volunteer retention rate among National Societies participating in the AHC operation.	

Objective	Indicators	Targets
	Percentage of National Societies that are part of government-led emergency coordination platforms.	
	Percentage of National Societies that are part of formal RCRC Movement/interagency/international emergency response coordination platforms.	
<b>Outputs</b>		
<b>Output 1.1 (FSL): Targeted population receive relevant, adequate, and timely cash/voucher/in-kind support for essential food and other consumption needs during the crisis period(s)</b>	Number of households that successfully received cash/voucher support for basic needs and that meets the agreed Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) after being identified and processed for transfer.	358,839
	Number of households that successfully received in-kind support for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer.	276,525
<b>Output 1.2 (FSL): Targeted population receive support to protect and sustain existing production and/or income generation activities over crisis periods</b>	Number of households reached with essential on-farm, off-farm and non-farm inputs/materials/tools including for income-generation/support, to sustain and protect production.	224,183
	Number of people reached with essential services/information for income generation.	425,824
<b>Output 1.3 (FSL): Targeted population receive support to protect valuable/breeding livestock and sustain production (including milk) over the crisis period(s)</b>	Number of households reached with essential on-farm, off-farm and non-farm inputs/materials/tools for livestock production.	62,636
	Number of people reached with essential services/information for livestock production.	2,470,616
<b>Output 1.4 (FSL): Targeted population have gained practical knowledge to protect livestock and sustain production</b>	Number of people who have completed training in improved production/production risk management practices.	237,100
<b>Output 2.1 (Health): Targeted population have accessed/used services for malnutrition prevention and treatment</b>	Number of children < 5 years who have been enrolled in a supplementary feeding programme of another agency following an assessment by the National Society.	122,620
	Number of households that successfully received cash support for health after being identified and processed for transfer.	195,400
<b>Output 2.2 (Health): Targeted population have gained knowledge to improve nutrition – including consumption, hygiene, and health-seeking behaviours and practices</b>	Number of people reached with messages on nutritional choices and/or food preparation.	2,909,429
	Number of people reached with health and hygiene promotion as a response to an emergency by community-based volunteers.	8,179,745

Objective	Indicators	Targets
<b>Output 2.3 (Health): Psychosocial support provided to the targeted population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>	Number of people in the targeted population provided with psychosocial support services.	678,400
	Number of RCRC volunteers and staff provided with psychosocial support services.	6,210
<b>Output 3.1 (WASH): Targeted population have accessed/used essential water and sanitation infrastructure/services for consumption, hygiene/health, and crop/livestock production needs</b>	Number of clean water sources constructed/rehabilitated.	740
	Number of households who have been supplied by the RCRC with an improved protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere standards).	613,700
	Number of households reached with water treatment chemicals and water storage equipment.	420,200
	Number of households who have been supplied by the RCRC with an improved sanitation facility within 50 metres of their home.	16,799
	Number of households that successfully received cash support for WASH after being identified and processed for transfer.	178,000
<b>Output 4.1 (Climate change and resilience building): Increased community participation in risk reduction activities. (This includes practices like agroecological food production, tree planting, forest conservation, protecting wetlands, and enhancing coastal ecosystems)</b>	Number of community members, targeted by AHC who are engaged in risk reduction initiatives.	482,200
<b>Output 5.1 (PGI): Enhance protection, equity and inclusion, safety, and well-being</b>	Number of people trained on implementing the PGI minimum standards.	37,638
	Number of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion services.	1,398,112
<b>Output 6.1 (CEA): Strengthened engagement with and accountability to communities by integrating mechanisms for communication, participation and feedback, and complaints.</b>	Number of complaints/feedback received through feedback mechanisms.	57,600
	Percentage of operational decisions or changes made based on community feedback.	74%
	Percentage of complaints or feedback about the operation which receive a response through established community communication mechanisms.	75%
<b>Output 7.1 (NSD): Enhanced operational reach and effectiveness</b>	National Society has taken action on recommendations from real-time evaluations and other evaluations.	28
	Number of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management.	11,320

Objective	Indicators	Targets
	All volunteers covered by health, accident and death compensation.	100%
<b>Output 8.1 (Coordination and partnership): National Societies are members of, and regularly engage in, relevant donor platforms and fora at the country level</b>	Number of FSL coordination/partnership meetings conducted with partners and stakeholders.	232
	Number of monthly SMCC and Movement coordination meetings conducted.	87

## Africa Region Hunger Crisis Risk Matrix

The IFRC requires an advanced, strategic approach to risk management due to its involvement in high-risk activities in crisis-affected areas. Its Risk Management Framework, essential for the organisation's governance and effectiveness, mandates compliance across all global offices, integrating risk management into strategic planning and operations. This framework ensures that risk is systematically identified, assessed, and managed, aligning with the IFRC's objectives and Fundamental Principles.

A key feature of this approach is the maintenance of risk registers at both the cluster and country levels, which are regularly updated to reflect current threats and opportunities, emphasising the proactive and preventive management of risks. This process not only safeguards the IFRC's resources and reputation but also enhances its ability to efficiently reach and assist vulnerable communities. By embedding risk management into every aspect of its operation, the IFRC promotes a culture of risk awareness and preparedness, significantly improving its overall performance and ability to adapt to changing circumstances.

The IFRC Africa Region has slim resources regarding Risk Management. However, an effort has been made to maintain and follow up on the Regional Risk Matrix and supporting Heads of Delegation in constant updates of their risk environment, considering the political, economic, social and environmental context.

Some of the measures enforced can be summarized as follows:

- Quarterly Risk Matrix Reviews conducted by the Delegation with support from IFRC Risk Manager, including updating the table with new risks and suppressing outdated, as well as definition of mitigation measures.
- Risk Analysis – prioritizing risks based on potential impact on the action and affected population, using qualitative and quantitative methods to evaluate the severity and likelihood of identified risks.
- Capacity Assessment – continuously assess the organizational capacity (IFRC and NS) to put in place adequate accountability systems (mitigation and response).
- Capacity Building – conducted trainings and workshops for staff and National Societies on Risk Management and strengthen local infrastructure and resources to enhance monitoring.

### Hunger Crisis Risk Matrix

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
COVID-19 might adversely affect implementation. National Society/IFRC personnel contract COVID through response activities.	High	Medium	All staff and volunteers receive information, PPE, and adhere to COVID-19 protocols. Vaccinations (including boosters) are encouraged. Procedures are in place to prevent as well as manage suspected and confirmed COVID-19 cases.
Extreme climate or other disasters may impose additional humanitarian needs.	High	Medium	Capacity building for National Societies on the response, at local branches, in close collaboration with key stakeholders. Ensure that emergency response goods are adequately pre-positioned at strategic locations for immediate response.
National elections	Medium	High	Regular monitoring of the general security situation. Business Continuity and Contingency Plans to be in place prior to the elections for all offices.
Security threats and conflict	Medium	High	Security preventive measures should be taken to ensure that staff and volunteers are not subjected to increased security risk because of security

			threats and local conflicts. Further, mitigation strategies should be employed to reduce the risk of resource-based conflicts in targeted communities. IFRC Minimum Security Requirements to be strictly maintained and update.
Highly politicised environment may result in misinterpretation of humanitarian actions and lead to reputational damage.	Low	Medium	HD and communications efforts to underline and explain our principled humanitarian action, at the National Society and IFRC level. Monitoring of, and reactions to, rumours or miscommunications, including on social media. Coordinated efforts by the National Society at the national and local levels to ensure proactive community engagement and acceptance.
Fraud and corruption/aid diversion	Medium	Low	The IFRC has strict finance procedures and an accountability framework in place. The IFRC's Office of Internal Audit and Investigations oversees the effectiveness of the organisation's risk management and internal control systems. In addition, the IFRC regularly undergoes external reviews. Any suspicion of fraud and corruption can be reported through the integrity line. IFRC staff are required to complete respective online trainings.
Overdue reporting and late reconciliation of working advances, subsequent cash flow delays.	Medium	Medium	Coordination at all levels; means of communication identified at the operational and strategic levels allowing for regular monitoring and follow-up.
Supply chain disruptions, procurement delays, and compliance issues.			Timely start of procurement during the preparedness phase. Fallback on the international supply chain to avoid delays in procurement. Capacity building on logistics for National Societies. Promote adherence to the IFRC's strict financial management and procurement rules. Tenders and contracts with suppliers are monitored by IFRC Supply Chain Management.
Sexual exploitation and abuse by RCRC staff/volunteers.	Low	High	Internal protection mechanisms ensure that the IFRC and National Society staff and volunteers have received briefings on PSEA and child safeguarding, sign up to the Movement's Code of Conduct (COC), and must report any suspicions of SEA or other COC breaches through various systems, such as the Integrity Line.

# FEDERATION-WIDE FUNDING REQUIREMENT

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 232.5 million

Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 318 million<sup>21</sup>



## OPERATING STRATEGY

### MGR60001 – Africa Region - Hunger Crisis

#### IFRC Secretariat FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>185,138,258</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	815,000
Food Security and Livelihoods	41,134,985
Multi-purpose Cash	89,214,861
Health and Nutrition	19,490,404
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	26,458,842
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	2,270,571
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	3,617,344
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,136,251
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>47,361,742</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	8,571,060
Secretariat Services	19,147,873
National Society Strengthening	19,642,809
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>232,500,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)*

<sup>21</sup> The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Operating National Societies in response to the emergency. It includes the Operating National Societies' domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies of CHF 85.5 million (increased from CHF 73 million in the first appeal), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat of CHF 232.5 million (increased from CHF 132 million in the first appeal). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

## Contact information

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

### At the IFRC:

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- **Head of Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization:** Louise Daintrey-Hall; Phone: +254 110 843 978; Email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting inquiries)

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### Reference

Click [here](#) for:

- Link to IFRC Emergency landing page

<https://go.ifrc.org/emergencies/6008>