

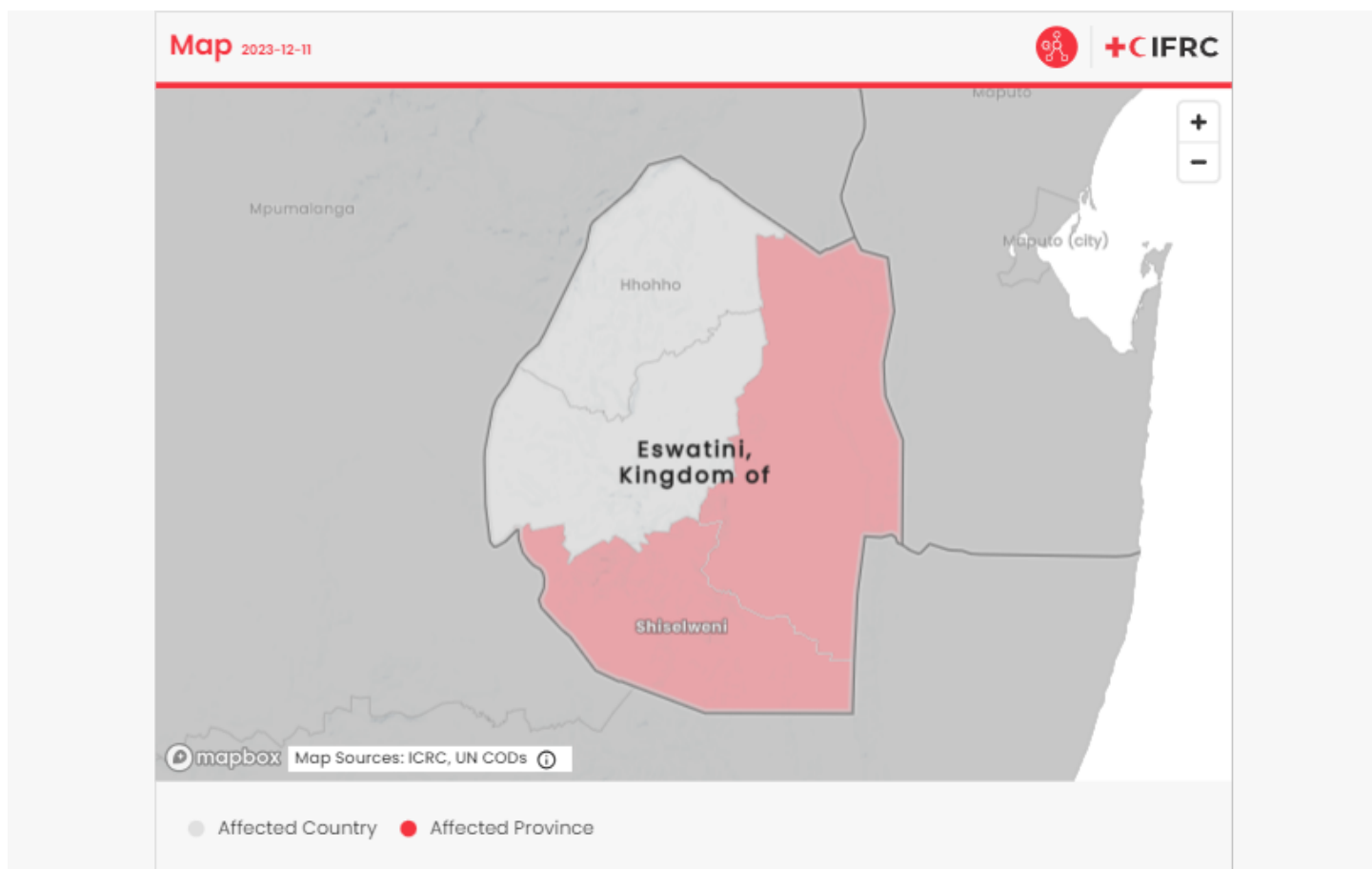


Dried up water source, for livestock and irrigation @ Lubulini.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Appeal: MDRSZ004 | Country: Eswatini, Kingdom of | Hazard: Drought | Type of DREF: Response |
| Crisis Category: Orange | Event Onset: Slow | DREF Allocation: CHF 599,533 | |
| Glide Number: - | People Affected: 268,000 people | People Targeted: 30,000 people | |
| Operation Start Date: 2023-12-21 | Operation Timeframe: 9 months | Operation End Date: 30-09-2024 | DREF Published: 24-12-2023 |

Targeted Areas: **Lubombo, Shiselweni**

Description of the Event



Map high affected provinces from GO_Alert

Date of event / Date when the trigger was met

2024-03-31

What happened, where and when?

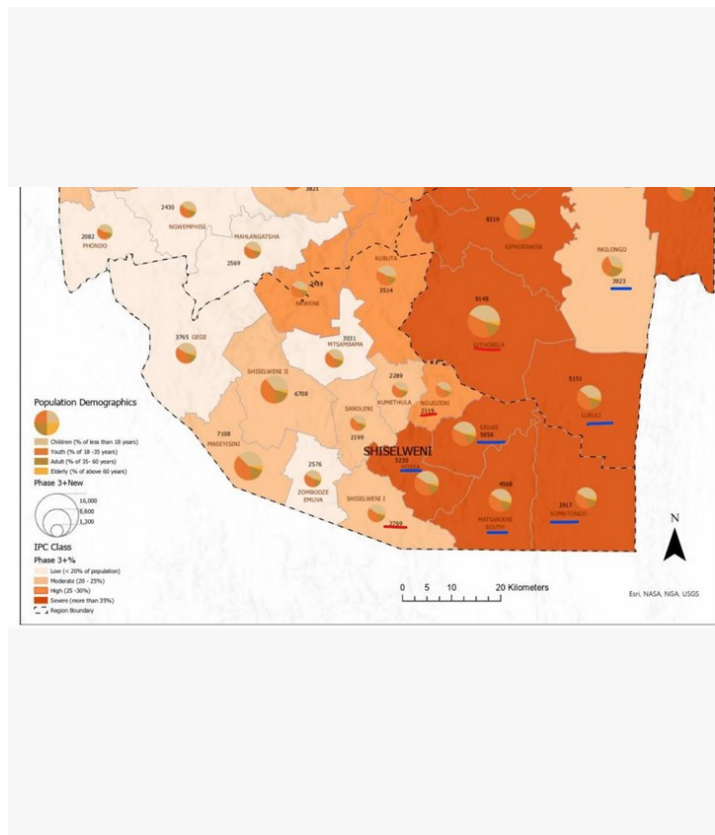
Livelihood and food insecurity vulnerabilities continue to be of great concern in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Similarly, in Eswatini, the persistent dry spells further exacerbates the country's existing challenges of food insecurity. For successive years, Eswatini has been battling with prolonged drought whose effect on agriculture were further escalated by socio-economic cumulative challenges that the country did not overcome. ACAPS classification of the food insecurity in Eswatini on 30th November was high. 25% of the population is concerned by the food insecurity vulnerabilities with challenge accessing food needs and water insecure, with many households still reliant on welfare and social safety nets.

The Integrated- Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report published on August 2023 indicates that approximately 238,500 people (20%) of the population were estimated to be facing acute food insecurity and requiring urgent humanitarian assistance in September 2023. From October 2023 to March 2024, it was projected that approximately 268,000 people will be classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), and nearly 14,700 will be in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). On average 25% will be facing acute food insecurity in the predicted period. The regions with the highest prevalence of food insecurity are Lubombo and Shiselweni, the areas most affected by the drought.

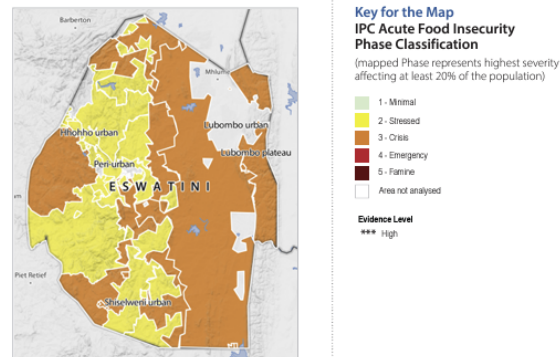
The magnitude of the drought and its consequences on food security escalation in the country will worsen with the forecasted El Nino (January- March period). Seasonal forecasts released by the SADC Meteorological Center and the local Meteorological department predict a high inclination to the El Nino phenomenon in the January to March period. Currently the country managed to receive normal rains as the season started though in some areas the rains started late into October. The current high temperatures and irregular rains experienced in the month of November could be early signs that the looming drought may come and could worsen the food insecurity situation. Based on the current observations, there could be another season of crop failure if good rains are not received in the upcoming weeks. Learning from the 2015/16 drought, concrete actions plans for the onset of the drought are needed, especially during El Nino year as this one.



The Government of Eswatini through the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) requested the Eswatini humanitarian actors and the Eswatini National Food Security Consortium partners in September 2023 for intervention as currently the Government does not have sufficient funds to respond to the humanitarian/food insecurity needs. There has been no response to the food-insecure communities from June to date (except as planned by RC for October - Jan 2024). A complementary intervention is needed to scale-up livelihood protection and emergency food assistance but also address underlying factors behind this situation before the peak of the lean season.



PROJECTED SITUATION AND POPULATION TABLE (OCTOBER 2023 - MARCH 2024)



| Region | Total population analysed | Phase 1 | | Phase 2 | | Phase 3 | | Phase 4 | | Phase 5 | | Area Phase | Phase 3+ | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | #people | % | #people | % | #people | % | #people | % | #people | % | | #people | % |
| Dry middleveld | 138,826 | 48,589 | 35 | 41,648 | 30 | 41,648 | 30 | 6,941 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 48,589 | 35 |
| Hhohho urban | 83,949 | 41,975 | 50 | 29,382 | 35 | 12,592 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12,592 | 15 |
| Highveld cattle and maize | 154,462 | 61,785 | 40 | 69,508 | 45 | 23,169 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 23,169 | 15 |
| Lowveld cattle and maize | 228,473 | 68,542 | 30 | 79,966 | 35 | 79,966 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 79,966 | 35 |
| Lubombo plateau | 45,489 | 13,647 | 30 | 15,921 | 35 | 13,647 | 30 | 2,274 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15,921 | 35 |
| Lubombo urban | 55,852 | 19,548 | 35 | 22,341 | 40 | 13,963 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13,963 | 25 |
| Manzini urban | 93,581 | 74,865 | 80 | 9,358 | 10 | 9,358 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9,358 | 10 |
| Moist middleveld | 136,709 | 47,848 | 35 | 61,519 | 45 | 27,342 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 27,342 | 20 |
| Peri-urban | 108,270 | 43,308 | 40 | 48,722 | 45 | 10,827 | 10 | 5,414 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16,241 | 15 |
| Shiselweni urban | 51,577 | 18,052 | 35 | 20,631 | 40 | 12,894 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12,894 | 25 |
| Timber highlands | 91,203 | 36,481 | 40 | 31,921 | 35 | 22,801 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 22,801 | 25 |
| Grand Total | 1,188,391 | 474,639 | 40 | 430,916 | 36 | 268,207 | 23 | 14,629 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 282,836 | 24 |

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

@IPC report 17.08.2023

Scope and Scale

The 25% population facing food insecurity in Eswatini is the consequence of successive shocks which combine the prolonged drought and weather disaster faced by the country and combine factors such as successive economic crisis that have negatively affected the socio-economic situation in the country. The climate situation and effect of global COVID and Ukraine crisis have led to reduced production, high prices and a high rate of un-employment.

The IPC report further indicates that Dry Middleveld (DMV) and the Lowveld Cattle and Maize (LCM) have the highest proportion of the population (30%) classified in IPC Phase 3 indicative of high food insecurity levels in the zones for the current period (Oct 2023-March 2024). From June to September, these zones saw an increase of 5% of their population in IPC Phase 3 or above and have the highest number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above for both periods of the analysis. Additionally, the Lubombo Plateau will also see 10% of its population falling to worse phases increasing the population in IPC Phase 3 or above to 35% (16,000 from 11,000).

Historic information shows that the effects of droughts and dry spells are devastating in the region. Since 2016, the country has been included as a major food crisis with an average of 25 percent of its population in IPC Phase 3 or above during the peak period each year. 2015/16 drought being by far the most severe. One of the highest food insecurities were recorded in 2016-17 with acute food insecurity levels that reached 39 percent during the dry season as a result of El Niño-related drought effects. Acute food insecurity reached 32 percent in October 2020-March 2021 due to COVID-19-related income losses and annually reached 31% with combine factors of the drought, economical losses.

Eswatini continues to face the consequences of the COVID crisis, which have joined the economic and social repercussions of the crisis in Ukraine on the whole of the South African region. The persistent effects of these economic crises on soaring prices for essential commodities and livestock, unemployment rates and loss of income make the country particularly vulnerable to periods of food shortage.

The probability of drought and food insecurity being more severe than the peaks mentioned below is high. Indeed, the dry season starting in January comes after prolonged periods of drought and other climatic effects which have had a significant impact on livelihoods



in a country agricultural dependent. This same season will see the effects of El Nino, as in 2016. The current projection from October to March 2024 will rank among the top 2 worst food insecurity crisis faced by the country so far.

Covid 19. (Table 1).

Table 1: Comparison of IPC3+ by years 2016-2023

| Year | IPC 3 | IPC 4 | Total IPC3+ | % of population |
|------|---------|--------|-------------|-----------------|
| 2016 | 260,000 | 37,000 | 297,000 | 25% |
| 2017 | 156,000 | 21,000 | 177,000 | 15% |
| 2018 | 101,000 | 22,000 | 123,000 | 10% |
| 2019 | 157,000 | 47,000 | 204,000 | 17% |
| 2020 | 307,000 | 60,000 | 367,000 | 31% |
| 2021 | 240,000 | 22,000 | 262,000 | 22% |
| 2022 | 222,000 | 37,000 | 259,000 | 22% |
| 2023 | 267,300 | 14,700 | 282,000 | 24% |

Source Information

| Source Name | Source Link |
|--|---|
| 1. IPC Information up to March 2024 | https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1152805/?iso3=SWZ |
| 2. FAO Anticipatory Action and Response Plan October 2023-March 2024 Southern Africa section | https://www.fao.org/3/cc8496en/cc8496en.pdf |
| 3. EMS seasonal forecast 2023/2024 March | https://www.swazimet.gov.sz/index.php?page=seasonal |

Previous Operations

| | |
|--|-----|
| Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years? | Yes |
| Did it affect the same population group? | Yes |
| Did the National Society respond? | Yes |
| Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s) | No |
| If yes, please specify which operation | - |

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

After several years of drought, even though NS did not request funds from the DREF for that, the NS has collected some important lessons from the coordination with partners on National plan linked to the food insecurity as well as through the ECHO project. Most of these lessons going in the sense of key consideration to address the food insecurity:

1. Early warning and early action are crucial for building community capacity especially for disaster related response.
2. Mainstreaming DRR in interventions is key such as community risk plans, community-based surveillance to ensure resilience.
3. Addressing the holistic needs of the communities is fundamental which will further ensure early recovery activities. Transitioning from the response interventions into recovery options such as inclusion of multi-purpose cash transfers in the programme
4. Stronger community engagement and dissemination of information so that they remain at the centre of the operation. The communities will be in the forefront of ensuring continuity of the interventions.
5. Strengthen collaboration/linkages with other ongoing project interventions in order to ensure complementarities of the activities. This will build community ownership and sustained interventions.



Other challenges faced in the implementation of the MDRSZ003 operation are also anticipated with appropriate measures in place to overcome these. They are linked mainly to systemic challenges such as procurement delay and timely fund processes. The NS is already engaging IFRC in that regard to ensure funds are made available in a timely manner. For procurement, the coordination with NDMA has been stronger in recent years and the agreement on specification which delayed the procurement and some assistance in the past has not been witnessed recently.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2023-01-01

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery</p> | <p>The ECHO PPP funding has supported 16 chiefdoms under the most affected communities to reach 20 chiefdoms for year 2 where 10 are still pending. The response of the present PPP project under CVA, Pillar 4, Year 2, covers 6 of the most affected constituencies in the Lubombo and Shiselweni Regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct Enhanced Capacities and vulnerability assessment (EVCA) where they have been assisted to develop community risk plans. - Support transitional activities that benefit the emergency response and early actions. As part of the response highlighted activities, there were: rehabilitation of boreholes, crop and vegetable production and livestock inputs. The funding covered 1,500 most food insecure households with 4 rounds of multi-purpose cash grants and 4,000 households receiving a once-off cash grant for financing selected climate smart and livelihood activities in the 6 constituencies where the PPP project is implemented. The funding also aims at training community DRR committees in all the 6 constituencies. <p>The project will continue to monitor the situation by conducting regular assessments to measure the evolving circumstances. The NS has a strong PMER to undertake the assessments to inform the programme operation. This will build on the eVCA on other sectors such as food security and WASH to determine the impacts on livelihood of the people. In WASH, the government has not been able to adequately address the water related challenges. For instance, reviving the water sources which have dried up due to dry spells/drought. People and animals competing for water hence posing greatest challenges for the people in the communities.</p> <p>On adaptation activities, there will be a need to conduct community awareness to protect the available vegetative cover (pastures) linked to livestock production. Lesson learnt for the ECHO PPP, people will be encouraged to plant fruit trees because they have direct benefits at household level for food and income. There will be a need to promote indigenous trees which have good vegetative cover to be used as animal feed. There is an increase in the invasive tree species which consume more water hence leading to more water challenges.</p> <p>NS EAP for drought is under approval process with IFRC to cover the anticipatory action part to address the drought humanitarian consequences on food insecurity while this DREF put an accent of already IPC3+ population and approach is to build a resilient response, the EAP could cover the anticipatory actions ahead from September, if trigger is met. The EAP will also help to take over on some activities also on this DREF as messages, engagement of key groups. For the early actions, it depends on when the trigger will be met, and it remains unlikely that the EAP, even if approved on the course of this DREF, will be activated for early actions as preparedness will first be undertaken. So most likely, EAP will be an asset for the continuity but much later in the time, depending on the timing of implementation of readiness.</p> |
| <p>Community Engagement And Accountability</p> | <p>CEA is an approach which the Red Cross uses to empower the communities to be more involved and engaged in order to catalyze implementation of the projects. The CEA is mainstreamed across the different phases of the project and it helps to create more community ownership, trust and accountability. With the NS presence in the affected</p> |



| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>communities, community engagement has been ongoing regarding the food insecurity needs of the communities.</p> <p>With the ECHO PPP operation, community needs and gaps have been analyzed and a tentative beneficiary targeting and registration for the target population done helping the NS to do in-depth analysis of need. Volunteers have been activated in most of the communities of the current implementation area who have been trained on CVA, CEA and PGI.</p> |
| Activation Of Contingency Plans | <p>The Multi hazards contingency plan was activated where 4 hazards were prioritized as being drought/dry spells, storms (hail and wind), civil unrest and fires. Main actions were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update of the Contingency plans - Convey meetings with the different actors playing a role in the Contingency plan to discuss the new forecasts and next steps. <p>The plan has also helped to identify funding gaps based on the available resources. All NS branches were involved in the updating of the plan and are expected to plan for response from their prepositioned stock. Through the ECHO PPP, prepositioning of tents, tarpaulins and household kits was done.</p> |

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|---|--|
| Secretariat | <p>The IFRC provides technical and financial guidance of the present PPP project under CVA, Pillar 4, Year 2 covers 6 of the most affected constituencies in the Lubombo and Shiselweni Regions. The funding covers 1,500 most food insecure households with 4 rounds of multi-purpose cash grants and 4,000 households receiving one-off support.</p> |
| Participating National Societies | <p>The NS is working with the Finnish Red Cross, and Belgian Red Cross on the current ECHO PPP project providing overall technical support and First Aid respectively.</p> <p>The Finnish Red Cross also contributed to the NSD project running until December 2023.</p> <p>British Red Cross is also supporting NS on Livelihoods targeting four chiefdoms around Silele Clinic and has made contributions towards the NSD till Dec 2023.</p> |

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

No actions for now.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| National authorities | <p>From a coordination meeting held in October 2023, the food security consortium response was that there were currently no food security interventions among all of them. The Government through NDMA reported expecting rice in January with no supplementary items and thus requested the NS to explore funding possibilities to cover the gaps.</p> |
| UN or other actors | <p>A bilateral engagement of WFP has also reaped no fruits as they had no means for response. Currently they support children with meals at Neighborhood care points with in-kind donations and had no plans for household support in the food insecurity crisis.</p> |

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The NDMA through cluster mechanism coordinates all DRR and FS entities especially the implementation of such at communities. This structure helps in allocation of partners in different areas in the country, consolidation of resources and avoiding duplication of



efforts. The NS is the support organization in the DRR cluster. As for the food security consortium for Civic organizations, NS is the chairman for the next cycle where all food security partners meet.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

1) Dry spell consequences and impact to food insecurity

The prolonged drought season and scarcity of rains during rainy seasons have had persistent effect on the communities of Lubombo and Shiselweni. Eswatini as every year is expecting the lean season up to March/April. That season is usually characterized by an already dry period and scarcity for all the farmer, but also for communities in general. Lean season coming with low agricultural and livestock production but also inflation due to the decrease of products in the market. Geographically the communities targeted fall into the Dry middleveld and lowveld characterized by erratic rainfalls, high temperatures and prevalence of drought which coupled with other chronic issues such as poor sanitation and hygiene, food insecurity, poverty and high unemployment rate push more people to a vulnerable state.

According to the EVCA, drought was the most prevalent affecting all the 6 chiefdoms and being rated of highest priority. The communities attributed drought persistent to persistent dry spells, heat waves and high temperatures leading to low or no rainfall causing shortage of water for human and animal consumption. As a result, the drought caused several problems within the communities such as use of unsafe water sources due to water scarcity, reduced agricultural activities, increased food insecurity, death of livestock, crop failure leading to loss of yield, and dried pastures for grazing. The secondary impacts of drought include depression, Gender-based violence, Increased crime, and high food prices.

The communities practice rain-fed agriculture for crops and livestock thus due to dry spells and drought they suffer the most. Most of them are subsistence farmers thus have no back-up for agricultural inputs or means for improved production. Currently, the area is receiving irregular rains, which means that the temperatures are high which will lead to crop failure. The scale of this drought will impact negatively on food security as the communities are dependent on agriculture, declining in water table which will affect sources of water for people and animals. Based on the above mentioned, this situation will worsen and increase on the number of people affected with food insecurity.

2) Worsening drought and deteriorate climate situation for the 2024 calendar

Drought is expected to be more severe following the El Niño which is usually characterized by above-average temperatures and below-normal rainfall during the November - April season. El Niño-related climate variability is one of the strongest drivers impacting agricultural production in Southern Africa. In general, OCHA report indicates that about 70 per cent of the region's population depends on rain-fed agriculture for food, income, and employment. The current El Niño is now a strong event, although relatively less severe than the 2015-2016 El Niño. The positive Indian Ocean Dipole which historically influences rainfall patterns in the region, has also strengthened.

3) Other combination of drivers of Food insecurity in Eswatini

Food insecurity has been persistent in the country following prolonged impact of COVID-19, as a key driver of food insecurity, and the increasing level of unemployment which has fluctuated from 23.5% in 2020 to 33.5% in November 2021. The country also faced inflation which has kept increasing from the COVID crisis up to the Ukraine situation. The general inflation of goods and transports, energy has had a cascade effect on prices of essential farmers tools and inputs (fertilizers, crops, fuel,) but also food prices increase. This was worsened by dry spells in November and December 2022 which negatively affected the start of the farming season, crop production, and prolonged rains in January and February which resulted in flooding in most areas, causing waterlogging in most field leading to crop damage and poor yields. One of the effects of food insecurity is increased malnutrition at the household level. Other underlying factors i.e., government fiscal challenges, irregular rainfall pattern that reduce the local production.

The agricultural production has decreased through the influence of the above economic factors and droughts. Based on IPC information, the dry spells in January and excessive rainfall in February had a negative impact on crop production. Maize production decreased by 33.1% from 127,315.43 MT in 2021/22 to 85,201.60 MT in 2022/23. There is a significant observed decrease in the production of other crops as sweet potatoes by -85%; Sorghum by -32%; Legumes/pulses beans decreased by -82%; groundnuts by -4% and cowpeas by -48%. Since these communities thrive on agricultural production, livelihoods play a major role in their food production. Crop production of maize, legumes and vegetables are more prominent. Due to the fact that this response is planned way after the planting season, field crops may not be feasible (Jan to March) but could be considered for Sept 2024 farming season. Small livestock such as poultry and goats are feasibly managed by the communities and can withstand drought. From the VAC 2023 Report, livelihood protection would be key for the IPC 3+ population.

Social unrest has led to the destruction of businesses in urban and peri-urban areas which used to supply foodstuffs from the urban



areas to the rural areas.

4) Complement needed to existing efforts ahead of the lean season

The Red Cross through the PP project has been able to support the livelihood protection and strengthening or enhanced the agro-pastoral production ahead of lean seasons in Lubombo and Shiselweni regions. However, the number of people targeted by the Red Cross interventions remain low compared to the people affected and at risk in the projected period. Target is 30,380 people with the ECHO PP funding while total number of estimated food insecure in the Lubombo and Shiselweni regions is 126,074 persons (44,5% of total food insecure IPC3+). This coverage represents 24% of people in need leaving a gap of 76% presently.

Some references:

<https://www.acaps.org/en/countries/eswatini>

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1152805/?iso3=SWZ>

<https://www.fao.org/3/cc8496en/cc8496en.pdf>

chrome-

extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Eswatini_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jun23_Mar24_Report.pdf

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.gov.sz/images/dpm/Eswatini-VAC-Report-2022-.pdf



Multi purpose cash grants

With the high IPC3+ numbers, indicate that meeting immediate food needs for the households is a priority to preserve life. Multipurpose cash is the best approach in the timeframe that could provide holistic support to the people in need. CVA will also boost the household income enabling them to deal with harsh realities. Through the ECHO PPP, the NS targeted 1,500 households under the 6 constituencies under Lubombo and Shiselweni regions with multipurpose cash as a modality. From the targeting and selection process the NS learnt that the current gap is huge as targeted numbers were too low (exclusion due to limited numbers) while the need is high. As for the total food insecure population, no other humanitarian actors with response actions through the country. This operation will target household that are not covered by ECHO PPP6 under the constituencies under Lubombo and Shiselweni regions.

The multi-purpose cash grant will be implemented to address other gaps in the program. Due to the impacts of the drought on food production and livelihoods, the cash injection will support the households to diversify their resource base. Through this operation, those people directly affected will be supported to assist them with immediate basic needs including food, health, WASH and other livelihood activities. Based on the eVCA findings, food aid was another coping measure which enabled the communities to recover in times of disaster.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

As a result of the drought situation, the likely impact will be observed on competing water sources for both people and animals, limited animal feed because of low vegetative cover, reduced water table hence boreholes are likely to dry up creating water problems in the areas and people will be traveling long distances to fetch clean water for drinking compared to the usual sources. In this way, the people's livelihood will be affected leading to food insecurity. Water borne diseases and loss of animals will further be experienced in the affected communities.

In the two targeted provinces, the water sources are a sometimes damaged and require repairs. the challenge of accessing water source is already there for the communities and is a significant risk. The water reserve require tank which procurement usually take long and will be more beneficial during the highest rainy season as part of the anticipatory actions. This will come from the EAP. This DREF, being oriented to resilient response is looking to the immediate repair of boreholes and well maintenance that will allow access to water and solutions in the current period.

The scale and magnitude of the drought affected the WASH amenities such that there is an urgent need to support the communities with sanitation related interventions. In times of acute water shortage, communities are forced to share water sources with livestock and wildlife. This is usually the case when primary water sources eventually dry out.

Dissemination on sanitation and hygiene will be needed to prevent on opportunistic diseases and a synchrony with ECHO PPP will be activated through their cash plus activity where reaching the affected communities with relevant and actionable messages will be key.





Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

For an effective food insecurity intervention and an assistance that aim to address the weather related crisis, there is a need to analyze the seasonal calendar and agricultural system are well analyzed and serve as guidance for the solutions that could be planned. Eswatini calendar can be break-down as follow:

- Planting season late September/October up to December except for wheat for which the planting is around May
- Harvest season April to June.
- Mid-seasons, usually associated to lean period are experienced from January to April and July to September/October.

These moments are considered in this planning as key context changes translated into important transition at community level that influence the key actions to prioritized in the communities between early actions, emergency, and early recovery. With the new modality of the DREF for slow onset drought and food insecurity situation, actual IPC3+ population targeted will need a support that consider the continuum of the seasonal weather and agricultural calendar from January – April and continue until the next planting season of September.

The communities are likely to face one of the worst cases of food insecurity ever experienced in recent years because of cumulative elements that call for resilience building jointly implemented with emergency response:

- Effects still witness prolonged dry spell which led to IPC 3+ already severe for a lot of communities
- The first immediate being the lean season from January to April/May usually the period of no harvest and highest food insecurity period on which communities will cope with the dry spells and El Nino effects up to May. 2016/17 has been the highest food insecurity period for Eswatini and it has also seen the El Nino incidence.
- Peak of drought usually faced from September. With probability of the above circumstances to impact the capacity of the agricultural communities for the next planting season. For the 2023/2024 the seasonal forecast for EMS is still unknown for the period of of OND October November December, to anticipate if the EAP trigger will be met.

The EVCA process was conducted in 2022 with involvement of group of community members including leadership, health motivators, DRR committees Lubombo and Shiselweni Regions. From the EVCA, all the 16 communities prioritized drought as the main hazard affecting health, WASH, food security and livelihoods mainly.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Gap on direct community assessment

As much as the VAC was conducted, the ongoing eVCA will need to be complemented in order to generate more information to inform the project activities. The validation of the eVCA at community level will need to be concluded as well.

Climate change

With climate change more and more disasters are being experienced which affect the food security of communities. The country has seen more frequent hailstorms especially affecting crop production thus worsening the food security situation. Due to climate change, there are shifting timelines in the farming calendar such that rains occur during times when it is not expected. For example, rains come around January instead of October to November, the rains are also not adequate for planting requirements, or they become excessive at the wrong time of the year.

IPC classification update

The IPC showed that the country is in a crisis phase, showing a wide gap in food supplies among many people beginning from June to September 2023. Since there were no interventions to support the food insecure populations from the period of June until now. The number of people affected may have increased especially for the projected period (Oct-March2024) thus an IPC revision will take place and this will be consider in planning.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at supporting the most vulnerable people (30,000) affected by food insecurity, shortage of water and disrupted livelihoods through provision of sustainable solutions such as clean water, crop production and multipurpose cash in the Lubombo and Shiselweni region over the period of 9 months beginning December 2023.

Intervention focuses on supporting the communities during the emergency phase being the coming lean season (from January to April) and transitional activities that will contribute to a more resilient community ahead of the next highest dry period September 2024. The



whole approach aims to increase the resilience of the communities and contribute to early recovery through flexible cash approach, support to the income generating activities and local market influencers. The selected approach also boosts the food availability for targeted families and local communities while helping to maintain a community practice and behavioral changes that prevent nutrition and health challenges. Furthermore, the assessment planned in September will provide elements to define better the exit strategy and strengthen the efficient early recovery solutions that echo the voice of communities. That assessment will coincide with the EAP trigger period (OND) that will also be monitored to evaluate in case of activation or not. NS ops update to be submitted in that period will then provide details on how this DREF can complement with further early recovery activities and/or add some complement anticipatory action for the OND planting season if EAP is not activated.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation will address emerging humanitarian needs caused by the existing food insecurity and drought conditions for population in IPC3+ without duplicating the ongoing support from ECHO PPP. Instead, this plan is structured to complement the ongoing PP project and this operation will cover households that are not covered. The PP project has set strong a basis for livelihood production, ensuring sustained actions in the wet season can benefit the community during the upcoming dry season, enhancing early actions at community level for farmers and breeders. However, the uncovered gap of 76% in the assistance provided combined with the predictions of escalating needs following the coming dry season and El Nino effects, there is a need to scale-up NS actions. This DREF will make it possible to cover the emergency assistance that will alleviate the urgent needs for the population in IPC 3+, especially for those facing nutrition challenges and several vulnerabilities.

The food insecurity being driven by seasonal performance and inter-related socio-economic factors, the NS will also engage efforts and resources on essential cost-effective solutions: To reduce the scarcity of livelihood and increase food availability for the coming lean season peak; Strengthen the WASH facilities management and promote water solutions to benefit the farm and population now and beyond; Engage communities on safer and resilient techniques for farmers and communities that fit their socio-economical context. NS will also contribute to improve access to water in the most needed communities through the water point rehabilitation and disaster risk reduction through public awareness. Appropriate engagement and discussions will be held for skill development for special groups playing a role in the dynamic food crisis situation in the targeted communities. Include households' heads, farmers and related associations, mothers, representative leaders and local authorities related to agro-pastorale sectors.

In respect to the described situation, the NS is also aiming to ensure that sustainable community-based solutions are put together for a resilient community ahead of predicted peak of drought and effect on food security already alarming in the targeted communities.

The plan break-down per is as follow:

A- Immediate actions and enhancing community practices in current season and ahead of the lean season peak

1) Multi-purpose cash to support the families most vulnerable ranked at IPC3+ currently and in the March 2024 projections

The IPC and the EVCA data (conducted through the ECHO PPP) give initial basis on priorities for the coming months and shows the need to already cover the emergency response for immediate food and livelihood which will fill the gaps of the actions conducted through PPP during the peak of the dry/lean season.

- This DREF will contribute on covering that gap by ensuring emergency food assistance is covered under the MPC. 4 rounds of multi-purpose cash grants for an additional 1,555 households is planned. 2 prior assessment for immediate communities under IPC3+ being the most vulnerable while the 2 others rounds planned could be adjusted based on detailed assessment findings. This will be done in the existing constituencies to cover an additional caseload of most food insecure persons who were left out from original targeting. This assistance will reach approximately 9,330 persons.

The cash installment is based on a certain percentage of the standard National calculation food basket that was agreed with NDMA in current intervention, include the PPP. Which is around SZL 160 per person. This planning has adjusted the total on the findings from previous intervention which has shown some households having more than 5 people used as the average in country.

- The cash assistance will be provided with community sensitization on the use of cash and combined with nutrition messages and guidance.

- Beneficiary registration, verification, and monitoring will be conducted. The NS has a contract with a financial service provider (mobile money) that will be used in this intervention.

- An in-depth assessment will confirm the targeting strategy and to collect the voice of communities on the preferable and adapted solutions for the intervention beyond the first cash distribution.

- A post distribution survey of the emergency food assistance that will be held on April period.

2) Enhanced livelihood and build new community practices around agricultural calendar and activities for small farmers

Under livelihoods, the National Society will put in place an intervention that will be helping the food production and livelihood creation by providing support to farmers or farmer association on accessing the intrant for their production system. This will contribute as well for local farmers to create the livelihood diversity through farmers support in the rural areas. This will involve:



- Support to farmers, taking advantage of the last wet conditions to contribute to food production for the communities. This will be through a small livestock programme that provide poultry support (once off payment of E1,500 (5 chickens and chicken feed), goat medication (E1,200, procurement of medication) and seeds for resistant variety of fruit tree production (E800, suitable fruit trees).
- A skills development on harvest and post-harvest adaptative techniques that fit the context. This will need support from a specialist. and be conducted as group discussions associated to cash/financial resources for smallholder farmers to strengthen their productions and ensure good management practices of harvested crops to reduce postharvest losses.
- Conduct the awareness raising on addressing the impact of El Nino and coping with seasonal changes on the agricultural calendar. This will be conducted with group discussions engaging farmers and groups that are agri-pastoral dependent.
- The main findings from community feedbacks, assessments and PDM will inform the monitoring and messages to strengthen at community level from one season to another and until the next planting season by September. Aiming to enhanced community practices. The NS will keep a close monitoring of communities farmers supported and ensure regular community meetings are organized with them.

2) WASH

From the launch of the intervention, the NS will be looking into teaming up existing solutions, community practices and knowledge that can reduce the forecasted deterioration of the situation ahead after March while conducting assessments. The NS will also be looking into actions that can give communities ownership and skills to overcome effects of drought on their livelihood and farm activities.

This DREF even coming late in the rainy season will keep taking advantage of the wet conditions especially in terms of WASH and Health by ensuring at community level, the NS is able to capitalize on the water availability. This intervention will contribute to bridge the gaps that were identified on accessing water for communities and especially farmers from now up to the end of the season by rehabilitating water sources through mapping exercise which will be undertaken by the NS. This strategy will take advantage of the last weeks of wet conditions and planting season by supporting livelihood actions with strong engagement from the communities. This DREF will support borehole rehabilitation in order to sustain the water sources. This activity will be prioritized because there are already available boreholes in the affected communities which will require repairs, some digging works and maintenance. In this regard, the team will undertake assessment to determine the status of the actual needs to rehabilitate the boreholes and piped water system. Besides the drying out of water sources, the project will maintain the dysfunctional water infrastructure such as taps which tend to break down more during drought as a result of overuse.

Rehabilitation of the water systems which will enable people to access clean water for their households and reduce risk of health that worsens the nutrition and food security. The people will also be provided with information on the importance of using clean and safe water and the most efficient water point management as well as safe way of recycling and managing safe water. Ahead of the more dryer period, the water points protection and diggings work to make the water sources deeper will help give a longer availability of water.

The project will intensify activities like provision of water treatment to the households as well as sensitization of the communities on the importance of using treated and clean water. The project will develop WASH related messaging which will be disseminated to the affected communities on water management and recycle solutions where feasible. The WASH messages will be integrated in the cash messages so that people receive information on different aspects of the issues they face.

3) Health prevention

The focus is

- First, complementing the cash for distribution by providing the messages on nutrition, health and WASH necessary skills, information that will strengthen the food support and establish a path of changes on practices and behavior's that led to nutrition crisis. The NS approach will tackle specific groups for each key messages for more efficiency while disease prevention and control will be promoted in all the affected areas and scale-up through radio.
- The NS will ensure volunteers are briefed and are able to follow up of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. The briefing will also cover the simplified methods to evaluate the malnutrition at community level through the use of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC). Volunteers will be able to identify and refer the malnourished to relevant clinic but also to conduct these demonstrations of early sign of malnutrition under the community and quick referral mechanism.
- Health workers will be engaged to join the mother group discussions to take place on the two weeks prior to any cash distribution and covering the above messages. Community based trained volunteer will also promote mothers breastfeeding and orient on recommended nutrition practices and requirements for children under 5 to avoid malnutrition. The main target for these sessions being the mothers and separate involvement will be made for all households heads that received cash to promote the same messages and contribute on aligning the communication among the families on the use of cash provided.
- During the emergency stage, to accompany the food transfer and cash assistance program, priority will be made on breastfeeding women and malnourished children. Encourage exclusive breastfeeding for first recommended time, incorporate nutrition and hygiene education.
- Epidemic control prevention will be promoted in the communities to reduce the risk of epidemic that usually increase the nutrition challenges.

By providing right educational sessions on epidemic control, nutrition, risk induced by nutrition gaps to the mother groups and households heads that received assistance, the NS is aiming to build the engagement of the communities, ensuring the understanding of the communities on the key considerations.



B- Continuity to resilience perspectives and DREF funded modalities complementarity to address the crisis:

The above plan and intervention pillars are built to enable people to use the benefits of all the livelihood, WASH support and educational session to seize development opportunities, build resilience, and establish a sustainable process of recovery from crisis.

- While this intervention is based on data from EVCA realized and secondary data, a detailed assessment will further inform any adjustments require in the course of the implementation. As such, assessment are organized following the key critical season transitions and agricultural calendar from FAO source for proactive decision making. Hence, considering weather season and agricultural calendar, assessment will be conducted at onset of each phase.

- A first assessment will be conducted for direct community voice to consolidate the current projections. There is a need to collect primary information from communities to inform immediate steps and adjust if need be the emergency phasis vulnerability criteria, targeting and actions. That assessment will as well consider the expected IPC new projections up to April.

- By September, at the start of the planting season the NS will ensure a PDM of actions conducted can provide learning and relevant actions to be maintained while an assessment will be needed to evaluate how to bridge the gap between the emergency phase and early recovery with community based sustainable solutions. The current farmers support will already cover some aspects of early recovery that could be adjusted or enhanced based on the assessment and forecast from IPC and EMS. The findings from both the PDM and Assessment will provide direct community voice for effective and adapted solutions, especially for farmers.

Highest drought season comes generally in September for the next planning season. And for that period, the NS is planning mainly to support early recovery and continuity to DRR which could start under this DREF as messages, engagement with communities, the initiated support to farmers. The EAP soon to be approved will take over on the harvest related activities, messages and farmers support as part of the anticipatory action ahead of October-November-December. As such, the NS in addition to the assessment to be conducted is also monitoring the EAP triggers in coordination with EMS. The NS will ensure the DREF revision to be done in September will take into account the forecast of "below to normal rainfall, especially for OND season (Over 30% over half of the country)". In case that trigger is met, it will coincide with DREF revision and planning will be coordinated to complement each others. This DREF could continue with the appropriate response while EAP is activated for anticipatory actions. But, it is noted that the trigger is define for high thresholds as well, there is a need to start actions now for already IPC3+ population and have an open opportunity for the drought peak period from September - December through this DREF if EAP trigger is not met but needs still be identified through the assessment. The DREF modality used here is building gaps between these uncertainty of EAP activation for the OND period after addressing uncovered emergency needs for the comping lean season known as the highest food insecure period.

These actions, plus the assessment will help guiding the long term planning and early actions that could be in place in parallel to the echo projects and the EAP (likely already approved). The methodologies for the assessment will ensure community participation and include household interviews, key informant interviews with communities, observation, and collection and analysis of secondary data from relevant local government departments and institutions. The collected information's from September assessment and lessons from this DREF will also contribute to a more comprehensive exit strategy. Continuous monitoring of the situation and assessment will provide clear and appropriate community-based solutions for the different stages of actions for this DREF and long term planning. The NS has a strong working relationship with the government and other UN agencies and Finish RC. Hence there will be collaboration in undertaking the assessments planned. The coordinated efforts will assist to develop actionable project activities to mitigate the impact of the drought situation.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The target for this operation will be residents of the 6 constituencies affected by food insecurity IPC3+ and most vulnerable to the lean season, prioritizing households not already covered by PP project. This operation will also address the needs of the communities that are severely affected by hunger crisis.

Majority to be targeted in such cases are women, children, youth, elderly, chronically ill individuals, and persons with disabilities. The high poverty rates and unemployment directly affects the youth and women since they are less privileged when coming to employment opportunities. The chronically ill normally miss or default on their medication schedule as they have no meals for taking medication.

Even if this target is different from the ECHO PPP target, the NS will coordinate with the existing vulnerability assessment completed under the project and the list available will be cross checked with selection criteria.

Specifically the project will seek to support the following interventions;

- WASH interventions will target 30,000 people
- Crop production will target 10,800 people
- Multi-purpose cash grants will target 9,330 people



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Firstly, the location of the individuals as under the 6 constituencies for this operation enables one to be selected. Selection criteria for this operation shall lean to the already in use Coordination agreed selection criteria which covers household heads with the following vulnerabilities: child headed, chronically ill, persons with disabilities just to mention a few. Those households with multiple conditions of vulnerabilities will be given priority to participate in the project. On top of this socio-vulnerabilities other critical areas such as food consumption score, coping strategy, number of meals per day for households and income level will be looked closely to inform the selection of households.

Total Targeted Population

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Women | 15,600 | Rural | 100% |
| Girls (under 18) | 0 | Urban | - |
| Men | 14,400 | People with disabilities (estimated) | 5% |
| Boys (under 18) | 0 | | |
| Total targeted population | 30,000 | | |

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

| Risk | Mitigation action |
|--|---|
| Exclusion and inclusion errors | Through the volunteers and community leaders a verification a process will be conducted to minimize such issues. The selection criteria will be followed. There will be need to prioritize the activities, more engagements with the communities to inform them on what is happening and also continue with fund raising to obtain more funds. |
| Delayed and/or inadequate funding leading to delayed implementation of the activities affecting trust and burn rate. | The coordination and planning for this DREF will involve all departments from both IFRC and NS following the launch - including finance and operations, but also PMER. |
| Weather and non-weather related additional disaster such as hailstorm, epidemic in the course of the operation. | NS will keep monitoring the situation and adjust the plan if require depending on the evolution. |

Planned Intervention



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

DREF Allocation: CHF 599,533

Budget: CHF 141,795

Targeted Persons: 9,330

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|-------|--------|
|-------|--------|



| | |
|---|-------|
| number of people reached with livelihood trainings | 9,330 |
| number of farmers who used 80% of the cash for intended use | 1,800 |

Priority Actions

- Beneficiary targeting, registration and verification.
- Setting-up or involve the existing farmers committees or associations.
- Livelihood training on harvest techniques and post harvest practices- building capacities for the people with linkage to Ministry of Agriculture extended services.
- Livelihoods cash disbursements
- Farmer fairs and exit surveys
- HQ field monitoring of harvest and post harvest
- Volunteer meetings with farmers for continuous monitoring of the assistance and implementation of farming activities.
- Lessons learnt
- Continuous sensitization on good harvest and post harvest practices and innovative solutions.
- Farmer fairs
- Exit surveys.
- Farmer monitoring



Multi Purpose Cash

DREF Allocation: CHF 599,533

Budget: CHF 308,663

Targeted Persons: 9,330

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| Number of people received multipurpose cash. | 9,330 |
| Percent of people with improved food consumption score | 90 |
| Percent of people with improved number of meals per day | 70 |
| Percent of people able to use cash for other needs (farming, health, education for fees etc) | 30 |
| Number of PDMs conducted (reports) | 2 |

Priority Actions

- Beneficiary targeting, registration and verification
- Multipurpose cash disbursement
- Exit survey- multipurpose cash
- Post distribution monitoring- after 2 round of cash a PDM will be conducted to inform on the use of cash and be able to enhanced further the messages depending on the use of that cash.



Health

DREF Allocation: CHF 599,533

Budget: CHF 10,610

Targeted Persons: 30,000



Priority Actions

- CAP developed Health messages shared with Ministry of Health for approval dissemination of health messages in relation to drought epidemics
- Support dissemination of health messages involving volunteers



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

DREF Allocation: CHF 599,533

Budget: CHF 41,756

Targeted Persons: 30,000

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| Percentage of people reached with WASH messages | 90 |
| Number of boreholes rehabilitated | 5 |
| Number of water point committees supported/ established | 6 |
| Number of volunteers in WASH message dissemination | 30 |
| Number of piped water system maintained/rehabilitated (water points) | 5 |

Priority Actions

- Undertake mapping of water sources
- Support the rehabilitations of water sources
- Support WASH awareness messages with focus on sanitation and hygiene to prevent disease and water management and management of water sources.
- Conduct assessments to inform the project
- Support review/establishment of water point committees to maintain the systems
- Conduct rehabilitation of water points/ systems
- Developed WASH messages shared with WASH cluster deployment of volunteers for 4 days to disseminate WASH messages.



Community Engagement And Accountability

DREF Allocation: CHF 599,533

Budget: CHF 3,619

Targeted Persons: 24,000



Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| number of volunteer meetings conducted | 3 |
| Percent of community members participating in the meetings (sensitization) | 80 |
| number of focus group discussions conducted | 4 |

Priority Actions

- Community sensitization meetings
- Volunteer monthly meetings
- Focus group discussions.
- Direct community involvement during the assessments
- Integrated group discussion under the FSL activities and WASH resulting on costing being included in the sectors



Secretariat Services

DREF Allocation: CHF 599,533

Budget: CHF 12,812

Targeted Persons: 100

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| #monitoring mission undertook or supported | 3 |

Priority Actions

- Provide remote support on operation, technical and coordination
- Technical guidance for the different sectors through regular meetings and specific monitoring
- Support on communication and visibility of actions conducted and the overall operation
- Support monitoring and reporting
- Coordination and promote coherence with the hunger crisis planning and Africa hunger crisis DREF operational review.



National Society Strengthening

DREF Allocation: CHF 599,533

Budget: CHF 80,279

Targeted Persons: 100



Indicators

| Title | Target |
|---|--------|
| #monitoring mission undertook | 3 |
| #of staff and volunteers involved in this intervention that are properly trained on PGI- CEA- WASH- Health and FSL techniques | 100 |
| #of kick-off meeting with all involved departments | 1 |
| #of monthly reporting on the operation | 9 |
| #official update shared with partners and stakeholders | 2 |
| #assessment conducted | 2 |

Priority Actions

- Ensure a kick-off meeting take place with FSL technical for NS and IFRC as well as respective involved roles.
- Development of DRR messages shared with DRR Cluster Dissemination in relation to Drought
- Identified and mobilized the response team NDRT and volunteers involved in the intervention
- Staff and volunteers trainings in WASH, livelihoods, DRR, CVA, and health
- Coordination meetings conducted in different activities with government department (agriculture and local authorities especially), coordination with Finish RC and movement partners in general
- Joint monitoring with in-country partners when appropriate and regular update through the steering committee involving local government, RCRC partners, branches and HQ
- Volunteers coordination meetings (monthly) and two way regular communication with coordination team
- Conduct assessments at different stages and ensure revision of the plan when need be. In respect to the described approach, the agricultural and seasonal calendar playing a key role on this actions, an assessment is planned in coming weeks to inform any adjustments in the plan while another assessment will be conducted upon the planting season of September to strengthen the transitional livelihood approach already integrated above and wash actions. Following this planning sequences/calendar, the NS will ensure to keep stakeholders updated on the evolution in the 9 months with
 - An update 1: in 6th month of implementation (June/July) to update on implementation, challenges and learnings
 - An update 2: after the mid-implementation assessment in September, to inform on the transition/exit strategy and how the operation will phase out either into annual plan or a longer-term project.
- Lessons Learnt and Build lessons from this DREF to inform planned EAP and further planning.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

For this operation, 3 NS HQ staff shall be involved in field activities and office work. The 76 volunteers already engaged for the ECHO will be given first priority since they have been trained on CEA, PGI, CVA and signed the Code of Conduct. New involved volunteers will be to complement up to 90 volunteers engaged. And if new, they will receive the relevant trainings planned.

A rotational basis/schedule they will be supporting the different project activities. Key areas of engagement include beneficiary targeting, registration and verification, data collection (exit survey and PDM) and livelihood monitoring.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

NS has mainstreamed cash as a response option for their interventions where even the livelihoods are done through CVA. The NS has an existing contract with FSP for mobile money transfers, MTN valid for 3 years (signed May 2022). Thus intervention will not have any procurements except for the rehabilitation worked. Ideally, a supplier will be hire for the whole work and delivery to be upon quality consideration. and minimum guarantee as per applicable procedures.



How will this operation be monitored?

Branch officers province level will undertake the biggest part of daily monitoring and ensure weekly update are provided to the HQ by sectors.

Tracking will be made on the intervention key output and reports will be timely submitted. A two way communication will be put in place between HQ and branches and consolidated reports will be shared bi-monthly to the secretariat.

For FSL activities, a specialist will ensure the due diligence and and undertake the monitoring visits frequently to cover the launch of those activities, briefing on harvest techniques/post harvest and ensure implementation all through.

NS has the methodology established with relevant government department for technical WASH and FSL activities. The Ministry local representation usually respond to the demand from NS to support the technical monitoring of agriculture related activities and technical evaluation and work on WASH.

Finish Red Cross support is also coming as an asset to the technical and operational efficiency of this intervention. Information sharing and monitoring will be combined and coordinated with them. In coordination with Finish Red Cross, the team capacity built. under the ECHO PP project will benefit this DREF operation as well as the upcoming EAP. The team at provincial branches and HQ already have skills that will be used in the coordination of the planned intervention.

IFRC will be allowed to monitor this operation at different levels. Missions to project site, interviews with target population and monthly/quarterly and end of operation reports will be sent to IFRC.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

In liaison with the NS PRO, IFRC will provide technical support towards the communication of this operation. The NS comms person will cover the operation through social media presence in different platforms, interviews and target population stories. The coordination platform will also be use for frequent communication internally and externally with partners involved.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross Society Drought

Operating Budget

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Planned Operations | 506,442 |
| Shelter and Basic Household Items | 0 |
| Livelihoods | 141,795 |
| Multi-purpose Cash | 308,663 |
| Health | 10,610 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 41,756 |
| Protection, Gender and Inclusion | 0 |
| Education | 0 |
| Migration | 0 |
| Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | 0 |
| Community Engagement and Accountability | 3,619 |
| Environmental Sustainability | 0 |
| Enabling Approaches | 93,090 |
| Coordination and Partnerships | 0 |
| Secretariat Services | 12,812 |
| National Society Strengthening | 80,279 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 599,533 |

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Elliot Jele, Programmes Manager, jele@redcross.org.sz, +26876088546

IFRC Appeal Manager: Kopano Masilo, Head of Delegation, Country Cluster Johannesburg, kopano.masilo@ifrc.org, +27663203886

IFRC Project Manager: Bongeka Mpinke, Senior Officer DM, bongeka.mpinke@ifrc.org, +27747920279

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Bongeka Mpinke, Senior Disaster Management Officer, bongeka.mpinke@ifrc.org, +27 (0) 74 792 0279

Media Contact: Anne Wanjiru Macharia, Senior officer communication, anne.macharia@ifrc.org, +254 720787764

[Click here for the reference](#)

