

## Southern Africa (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia) Drought/Food Insecurity Emergency Appeal

<b>Appeal No: n°</b> <b>MDR63003</b>	<b>Final Report</b> <b>Date of issue: 30.08.2021</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this report:</b> <b>11.12.2019 – 31.05.2021</b>
	<b>Operation start date: 11 Dec 2019</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 17 months</b> <b>End Date: 31 May 2021</b>
<b>Glide No:</b>	<b>IFRC Funding requirements:</b> <b>CHF 7.4 million</b>	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> <b>CHF 768 800</b>

**Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:** American Red Cross, British Red Cross; Canadian Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; Japanese Red Cross; Netherlands Red Cross; Spanish Red Cross; Red Cross of Monaco; Swedish Red Cross

**Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:** Governments of Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia. Government of Japan, Government of the Netherlands, Government of Canada, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)












Seed Fair Organised by Lesotho Red Cross: @LRCS

<Please click [here](#) for the financial report and [here](#) for the contacts>

As per the Financial report attached [here](#), this operation closed with a balance of CHF 41,460. The International Federation of the Red Cross seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the Southern Africa Pretoria Cluster MAA63001 to support the four National Societies of Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, and Namibia, with assessments of food security and livelihood in all four countries and fencing water points to protect them from elephant destruction in Namibia. Partners/donors who have any questions in regard to this balance are kindly re-quested to contact Didintle MONNAKGOTLA within 30 days of publication of this final report. Past this date, the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

## A. THE DISASTER AND THE RED CROSS RED CRESCENT RESPONSE TO DATE

-  **May 2019:** National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVAC) in southern Africa undertake assessments. Humanitarian needs are identified in [SADC Synthesis Report 2019](#).
-  **October 2019:** Lesotho declares a drought emergency. Mobilisation of resources for humanitarian response begins.
-  **November 2019:** IFRC issues an [Information Bulletin](#) on the food insecurity situation in southern Africa and holds consultations with the four National Societies and partners to identify potential areas for humanitarian assistance.
-  **11 Dec 2019:** IFRC Launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) for CHF 7,7 million, including an initial DREF loan of CHF 768 800. Targeting 81 000 people.
-  **February 2020:** IFRC adopts an Emergency Plan of Action fine-tuning the Appeal ask to CHF 7.4 million targeting 73 750 people.
-  **21 July 2020:** [Operation Update 1](#)
-  **18 September 2020:** [Operation Update 2](#) extending the operation timeframe by one month
-  **15 February 2021:** [Operation Update 3](#) extending the operation timeframe by two months.
-  **31 May 2021:** IFRC closes the operation with a final evaluation being wrapped up and moves on to support food insecurity and livelihoods through a 10-year #ZeroHunger initiative. **With less than half funded, the operation managed to reach more than half of the intended beneficiaries - 8701 households or 48,686 people.** This Final Report gives an overview of the whole operation. More details on each step per country may be found in the three operational updates published during the timeframe, linked above.

## Situation overview

In the last quarter of 2019 Southern African Regional Interagency Standing Committee Africa (RIASCO) reported that more than 11 million people were experiencing crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4) in nine Southern African countries<sup>1</sup> due to deepening drought and climate related crisis. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) urged for urgent humanitarian action, and at the beginning of November 2019 Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia had declared states of drought emergencies, requiring international assistance to address the worsening food insecurity situation. FAO, UNICEF and WFP published a [Joint Call for Action](#) to “Address the Impacts of Climate Change and a Deepening Humanitarian Crisis in Southern Africa” likewise in November 2019.

In the rainfall season October 2018 - January 2019 significantly below average rainfall was measured over southern Africa. By 1 February 2019, [FEWS NET declared an alert](#), triggered by the delayed start of the season and the significant rainfall deficit negatively impacting cropping conditions. This trend continued at the onset of the rainy season in October / November 2019 with below average rainfalls observed over especially western parts of Southern Africa and forecasts indicated that several countries were going to be seriously affected by the continuation of dry conditions during the 2019-2020 production season.

IFRC had already ongoing food security related emergency operations in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, so this multi-country Emergency Appeal was designed to cover Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia.

Since February 2020, Africa Migratory locust (AML) outbreaks damaged crops and livestock grazing compounding the effect of the drought on the food security of approximately 2.3 million people in areas of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. Beside the AML, also other species became active such as the Brown locust in South Africa, spreading to Botswana and Namibia in 2021 and the Desert locust in Northern Tanzania and others causing considerable damage to crop in localized areas in Zimbabwe. Despite intervention and response activities, the outbreaks persisted throughout 2020 into 2021 and projected to last until post-harvest period due to favourable breeding environment.

In addition to the climatic, weather and pest conditions, since March 2020 the region was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbating the already acute food insecurity situation in Southern Africa. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) synthesis report from the end of July 2020 indicated that 44.8 million people in urban and rural areas across the 13 Members States of Southern Africa were food insecure<sup>2</sup>. This number of people lacking reliable access to enough nutritious food had increased by almost 10% in 2020, compared with the data provided at the same time in 2019. For the 10 countries covered by the IFRC Southern Africa Cluster the number of food insecure people was close to 18,4 million people according to the report, and for the four countries covered by this Emergency Appeal the number in the synthesis report is 1 191 999 people, combining urban and rural areas.

COVID-19 containment measures exacerbated the food insecurity situation by causing loss of livelihoods and employment opportunities as a result of lockdowns and other movement restrictions, and by consequence also the loss of remittance incomes, as well as the closure of school meal programmes. Besides specifically school children, the restrictive measures particularly affected the urban poor, who rely heavily on livelihoods from the informal sector and local markets, which were forced to close temporarily as a result of lockdown measures. The agricultural sector and rural population were however also similarly impacted – lockdowns and restrictions prevented rural workers from attending to their jobs, leading to loss of employment opportunities on one hand, and the loss of essential work force in the fields on the other, risking late or failed harvesting and selling of produce.

These factors have further increased the risk of malnutrition in the region, as food diversity has been constrained, inaccessible and unaffordable to the most vulnerable households, pushing them to adopt negative eating practices to adapt, including reducing frequency, quantity and quality of foods.

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<sup>1</sup> Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.sadc.int/files/3715/9644/8328/Synthesis\\_Report\\_2020\\_EN.pdf](https://www.sadc.int/files/3715/9644/8328/Synthesis_Report_2020_EN.pdf)

## Botswana

Botswana experienced recurrent drought for several years and was affected four times in the last five years, with the 2018/19 rains described as the lowest in the country in three decades. The consecutive rainfall deficits and prolonged dry spells resulted in the drying up of water sources on which livestock depend, especially in Botswana's Okavango Delta where high livestock mortality was witnessed, and the worst ever vegetation condition index. The Government of Botswana declared a state of drought emergency in April 2019 and put in place mitigation measures for the period July 2019 to June 2020. The Government for instance increased the subsidy on livestock feed to 35%, provided double supplementary feeding rations for children aged 6 to 59 months, distributed basic food packages, and introduced special food packages for moderately and severely underweight children. Yet, gaps existed especially for very vulnerable households not on the government support system and about 38,000 people were projected to be food insecure for the peak lean season of January to March 2020.

During 2020 the country received generally favourable rainfall conditions, improving vegetation across the country. The improved pasture conditions expected to support an increase in livestock production in 2020 and cereal production increased manifold from 5,000 tonnes in 2019 to 45 000 tonnes in 2020.<sup>3</sup> Botswana is a net importer of food grains and cereals, although there was an increase in cereal and livestock production in 2020, improved food availability and eased access constraints to food for subsistence farmers in 2021, COVID-19 restrictions have caused an increase in the prevalence of malnutrition nationally. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (wasting - being too thin relative to height) among children under age 5 in Botswana was already 7.3%.

COVID-19 cases increased in December 2020 - January 2021 significantly in the country compared with 2020. The effects of the pandemic include a reduction in economic activities and associated income losses. Closed borders have a negative impact on the supply of food, which again contributes to price inflation at market level.

Botswana faced also serious outbreaks of African Migratory Locust (AML) in 2020 with the Government leading the response to contain it and its effects on crops, but this situation continued to affect people until the end of the operation.

## Eswatini

Eswatini's annual Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report in July 2019 indicated a decline in cereal production due to drought, affecting mostly the lowveld and dry mid veld in the Shiselweni, Lubombo and Hhohho regions. National economic challenges including high unemployment and rising food prices persist, while frequent combinations of shocks such as long dry spells, storms and fall army worm infestations remained major challenges resulting in serious levels of food insecurity.

At the time of launching the Appeal around 232,000 people (25% of the rural population) were likely to experience acute food insecurity (IPC 2, 3 and above). The SADC Synthesis Report showed the numbers had increased by 88% from 2018/19 figures, highlighting the deteriorating situation at the time of launching the Emergency Appeal that was expected to worsen due to the prediction of failing 2019/2020 rainy season.

Shiselweni region, targeted under this EA, had 45% of the population (89,115 people) facing high acute food insecurity and in need of urgent action throughout the operation in 2020. An estimated 79,300 people were in Crisis while 9,815 people are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Increases in food prices linked to the food supply chains being interrupted by COVID-19 containment measures undermined food access by reducing the purchasing power of households. The food consumption score and household dietary diversity score suggested a large portion of the population (52%) was adopting crisis and/or emergency coping livelihood strategies. Households reported to have spent savings (37.2%), borrowed money (52.8%) and resorted to begging (28.7%) to meet their food needs. Some of

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<sup>3</sup> [SADC RVAA Synthesis Report 2020, December Update.](#)

the households in the region had started to sell their productive assets, while others sold more animals than usual to increase their food purchasing power.<sup>4</sup>

Between January and March 2021, over 347,000 people (31% of the population) were experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity in the country which shows decrease from July 2020. The projection for April-September 2021 is also promising as the number of people facing high acute food insecurity is foreseen to decrease to 209,000 (around 18% of the population analysed) thanks to the harvesting of crops. These figures do not include urban populations however, who are affected by COVID-19 emergency measures. COVID-19 restrictions were adopted in Eswatini in March 2020 and again in the first quarter of 2021, compounding the effects of other food insecurity inducing factors.

## **Lesotho**

Recurrent drought events in Lesotho are the main cause of food insecurity, affecting crop production and food prices, livestock prices, as well as having a serious impact on child nutrition status and health. The 2018 rains were very poor, resulting in a decline in food production of 68% in 2019. In 2019 and 2020 drought effects intensified, affecting thousands of people and leading to increases in acute malnutrition cases and severe water shortages for both humans and livestock. This time the entire country was badly affected and classified as IPC 3 (Crisis) with projected 433,000 people (30% of the rural population) facing acute food insecurity (IPC 3 and above) from October 2019 to March 2020.

The Government officially declared a state of drought emergency on 30 October 2019 and developed a national mitigation and response plan to run until June 2020. The Government also set up ministerial and technical committees to boost the capacity of the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) at national and district levels to coordinate the mitigation and response interventions.

The figures for food insecure population remained high in 2020 and increased further going into 2021: During the lean season 2020-21 around 40% of the population (582,000 people) were estimated to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse. This is partially due to COVID-19 restrictions that affected job opportunities abroad and therefore incomes and remittances. However, the rains of 2020-21 wet season were positive and the crops were showing promising growth in the targeted areas allowing to expect good harvest and an alleviation to the plight at least of the rural population.

## **Namibia**

Namibia was affected by prolonged dry weather in the 2018/19 cropping season. This led to below average crop production in 2019, severe water shortage and poor pasture conditions. This in turn affected livestock conditions causing a significant drop in prices as well as trade value. The long dry spell also resulted in increased livestock mortality, with the Ministry of Agriculture estimating 59,000 animals (mainly cattle) were lost as a result of drought. Consequently, the Government of Namibia declared a state of drought emergency in May 2019, triggering reallocation of government resources to respond to the crisis.

According to the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NVAC), over 289,644 people were food insecure and needed immediate food assistance in 2019. This number was expected to rise to 360,000 (15% of the population) during the 2019/2020 consumption period and it deteriorated further to 441,000 persons estimated to be in Crisis levels or higher up the end of March 2021, with 14 000 people in Phase 4, emergency, unlike in 2020.

The driving factors for the food insecurity were prolonged dry spells, flooding, and loss of incomes due to the COVID-19 control measures implemented by the government. Food availability in the markets was stable due to increased importation from neighboring South Africa, as well as government subsidies on cereal prices. However, household access to food was hampered by income losses due to COVID-19 restrictions.

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<sup>4</sup> Eswatini IPC Analysis June 2020 – March 2021, August 2020: <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1152808?iso3=SWZ>

Livestock conditions were expected to be good in 2021 as pastures and water for livestock were mostly available throughout the 2020-2021 season in the country in general. However, the very Northern parts of Namibia continued to experience drought in 2021 with neighbouring Angola facing an alarming situation forcing people to flee the drought conditions into Northern Namibia. Namibia continued also to be affected by AML throughout 2020 and into 2021.

## Summary of Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

To address food insecurity and its drivers, the National Societies designed response which was largely through Cash and Voucher Assistant (CVA) across the four countries in Multi- County Appeal. Across the three countries (Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini) where cash transfer modality was utilized, beneficiaries used the cash to address needs beyond food including savings, covering health expense, paying school fee, transport to work and clinic, purchasing farm inputs, non-food basic goods as well as income generation. Beneficiaries largely used cash to address their household food needs. Based on the programme evaluation, proportion of the beneficiaries who utilized the cash to purchase food in Namibia was 98.9%, while in Eswatini and Lesotho they were 83.5% and 98.9% respectively.

### Botswana

Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) distributed vouchers for food items to 300 households in two districts - Central and Southern districts – for 8 months. In addition, BRCS provided 130 households with vouchers for garden inputs accompanied by trainings on context specific gardening. Six demonstration gardens were set up at local BRCS branches as part of the trainings.

The National Society works closely with the IFRC Cluster and ICRC in South Africa on the development of the National Society and increasing fundraising opportunities. The IFRC was represented by a Disaster Preparedness Delegate based in the capital, Gaborone, since the end of January 2020. IFRC and BRCS were together able to secure ECHO funding aimed at mitigating the impact of drought and COVID-19 on food security in three districts of Botswana complementing Government and BRCS existing response. The intervention was supplemented also by Japanese Government funding. BRCS does not have partner National Societies present in the country.

BRCS is a member of the National Disaster Management Technical Committee and thus experiences strong cooperation with the Government of Botswana in disaster/emergencies responses. The Society contributed to the Government led drought assessment.

### Eswatini



*Beneficiary Cashing Out: @Eswatini RC*

Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross (BERCS) distributed four rounds/months of multipurpose mobile cash for basic needs for 2,300 households (constituencies (7,718 females and 6,661 males) out of whom 167 household heads (113 females and 54 males) in two constituencies – Sigwe and Hosea – during March-July 2020. An additional round of cash support was distributed to 2,259 households in advance of the harvest season in March 2021. Further, BERCS provided cash support for seeds to 1,979 households who took part in climate smart agriculture training and for backyard garden inputs to 961 households who were similarly accompanied by trainings.

BERCS takes part in national disaster management coordination and its interventions are coordinated with Eswatini's Government and the overall humanitarian response in the country with

different regions and constituencies divided between actors. BERCS is supported by the Finnish Red Cross in

disaster operations, and it has cooperation also with the British Red Cross. This operation was carried out in parallel with Finnish RC and ECHO supported intervention that took place in the same Shiselweni region as this Emergency Appeal operation. Finnish Red Cross delegates in Eswatini contributed to implementation support and coordination efforts.

## Lesotho

Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) completed five rounds of multi-purpose mobile cash distributions for 2,005 households (of which 1,016 are female-headed) comprising 2,101 female adults and 2,068 male adults, 846 children less than 5 years of age and 3,006 children 5-17 years of age in 2020 and carried out trainings for lead farmers on community based basic agriculture practices and climate change adaptation as well as disaster risk reduction. Food preservation workshops were also conducted to demonstrate how food may be preserved to support households through the lean season.



*Cash Transfer by Lesotho Red Cross: @LRCS*

The trainings built the capacities of the lead farmers who then cascaded these skills to other beneficiaries. Following the trainings, LRCS organized seed fairs where the 2,005 beneficiary households were able to purchase seeds and shade nets for their gardening and agricultural activities using vouchers. In advance of 2021 harvest season, an additional round of multipurpose cash was distributed to 2,005 households and LRCS organized market access trainings and refreshers on climate smart agriculture and on community disaster response.

Key stakeholders of LRCS for the operation were the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) at

national level (including Disaster Management Forum) and the District Disaster Management Team (DDMT), which includes representatives of various ministries, along with the Ministry for Agriculture. They were closely involved in the trainings and other activities providing expertise and sustainability for example through monitoring. Through these national actors LRCS also coordinated its activities with other humanitarian actors in the country, especially with WFP and World Vision.

LRCS has cooperation programmes with the British Red Cross and LRCS is preparing an early action protocol in a project supported by the German Red Cross. There are no PNS or IFRC delegates in Lesotho. IFRC coordinated ECHO HIP application in February 2021 was not successful.

## Namibia

Namibia Red Cross Society (NRCS) distributed five rounds of multipurpose cash for basic needs to 1,204 households (6,346 people) in Khorixas constituency during the 2020-2021 lean season and rehabilitated 15 waterpoints benefitting estimated 200 households, coupled with water management committee trainings to ensure sustainability of water points.

Complementing Government efforts on food security and nutrition in the country, NRCS worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry, who were involved in particular in the identification of the water points to be rehabilitated, their piping renovation and in the water management committee trainings. Local authorities were also central at the start of the cash intervention in identification and verification of beneficiaries.



Cash Distribution by Nampost: @Namibia RC

NRCS was also supported during the operation through cooperation projects with the British, Spanish and German Red Cross Societies, and Spanish as well as British Red Cross in-country delegate who assisted the NS with this Emergency Operation planning and implementation. IFRC is not represented in country. NRCS further received funding for parallel interventions from the German Government, USAID and the Government of Japan, and the National Society partnered with WFP for food distributions.

### **IFRC southern Africa Cluster**

IFRC southern Africa Cluster delegation started the operation through support missions to design the country interventions and to define the detailed EPoA. The Finnish Red Cross seconded a delegate to the Cluster delegation dedicated to the overall management and coordination of the operation as of 1 April 2020 till 31 May 2021.

After the first quarter of 2020, support missions were no longer possible due to COVID-19 restrictions. Support was provided via virtual means, in particular for the design and procurements for cash and voucher schemes. The Cluster National Society Development Delegate, CEA and PGI Senior Officer, PSEA Officer and PMER Assistant offered their services to the National Societies across the board as part of their sectoral plans and daily duties.

Towards the end of 2020, IFRC Cluster delegation recruited a PSEA Officer with the support of the British Red Cross that supports the National Societies in creating their PSEA policies and procedures. The Cluster PSEA and PGI officers used British RC funds to roll out in-person workshops with Namibia RC, Lesotho RC and Baphalali Eswatini RC in the first and second quarters of 2021 respectively, to train management, staff and volunteers on PSEA, undertake PSEA assessments, and develop PSEA policies and procedures for the National Societies and thereafter to utilize the lessons to engage with the other NS in the Cluster for the same. A total of 70 people were trained across the three National Societies. Baphalali Eswatini RC, Lesotho RC and Namibia RC appointed PSEA focal points, and Namibia RC established a PSEA Committee. Online PSEA training for 24 Botswana RC headquarters staff, branch managers and volunteers were delivered in November 2020 by the Cluster team. Botswana RC had a PGI focal point who covered protection matters.

IFRC Africa Regional PGI team launched the PSEA Operational Manual for the English and French National societies in March 2021 in an Africa-wide launch event. The manual helps IFRC, and National Societies establish a safe and accessible referral pathway for victims/survivors of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) as well as offering great support for staff in field operations to implement practical solutions that adhere to the Inter-agency Standing Committee Minimum Operating Standards on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

## **B. THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

The **overall operational objective** of the multi-country Emergency Appeal was to provide immediate food assistance and livelihood recovery support through cash/voucher interventions; agricultural support (providing seeds and gardening); provision of animals' feeds through vouchers; and rehabilitation of water points to 14,750 most affected households in targeted communities in the four countries for 14 months.

The strategy by enlarge did not change during the operation, but the timeframe was extended to 17 months to also cover the 2020-2021 lean season and to allow time for a final evaluation. The National Societies also prioritised actions based on the availability of funding. COVID-19 containment measures in force in each country since March 2020 meant practical adjustments needed to be made particularly regarding logistics and CEA activities to abide by assembly and distancing measures, while mostly the National Societies were able to secure freedom of movement for operational purposes.



**Botswana**

Botswana Red Cross Society (BRCS) planned originally to focus on a) the provision of immediate food support through vouchers for 300 households for six months to complement and fill-in gaps in the support planned by the government; b) to contribute to increasing dietary diversity at household level by supporting the establishment of backyard gardening for 1,000 households through inputs; a) and provision of fodder for livestock for 250 households for six months to support the survival and general well-being of the animals which are the main source of livelihoods for the majority of target families.

Due to improved pasture conditions after 2019-2020 rains and funding limitations, BRCS decided to cancel the fodder support and prioritise the food voucher support, reaching finally the targeted 300 households for six months with food vouchers. Garden beneficiary numbers were considerably decreased to match with funding levels and increases in garden input material prices induced by COVID-19 closures and supply challenges.

The targeted communities were chosen from the three of the most affected districts (Kgalagadi, Southern and Central) coinciding with areas where the National Society was already implementing longer term programmes targeting vulnerable members of the society such as people living with disabilities and orphans and vulnerable children. The intervention was designed based on engagement and consultations with communities and traditional leadership using CEA approaches, and the government, with support from the IFRC Cluster in-country mission. Feedback was collected from the communities through focus group discussions at the end of food voucher distributions feeding into BRCS learning and future programming. The intervention was finally complemented by the COVID-19 Operation's livelihood support efforts and by parallel ECHO funded food insecurity/livelihoods intervention.

**Eswatini**

The Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross Society (BERCS) planned originally to focus on the provision of immediate support through cash transfers for basic needs to 5,000 families for four months; support establishment of back-yard gardens for 1,000 households; and provide improved seeds to 2000 households.

While the strategy remained the same, funding limitations forced BERCS to cut down on targeted population numbers and COVID-19 related limitations and restrictions in Eswatini meant adjustments to the implementation practicalities and delays: large distributions had to be broken down to accommodate only allowed number of people at once. This meant several smaller events instead of a big one, many more days and much more human resources and logistics involved. Logistics in general required a lot of changes and additional time to abide by physical distancing protocols and to keep everyone – communities, volunteers and staff alike – safe. BERCS as well as its financial service providers experienced delays in completing essential paperwork while observing distance working requirements resulting in slight delays. Post distribution monitoring and exit surveys were carried out via phone instead of face-to-face, with reduced sample sizes and targeting only those with phone access.

As part of the operation, BERCS conducted lessons learnt workshops, and applied community participatory approaches throughout the operation to ensure that Government authorities, traditional and community leaders, BERCS staff and volunteers, and community members engaged fully. The community identification process was undertaken by BERCS volunteers, who in most cases live in affected communities and have intimate knowledge of the local populations and their vulnerabilities. These processes respected traditional community structures and dynamics, while ascertaining that the selection of the target populations was ultimately based on agreed criteria and done in an impartial manner. Feedback from post-distribution monitoring, and community satisfaction surveys was collected and used to further improve programming.

**Lesotho**

Lesotho Red Cross Society planned originally to focus on the provision of cash transfers for 4,600 households for basic needs for six months broken down to different lengths for different categories; and agricultural support through provision of seeds and tools for 2,760 households. The targeting focused on families not covered by existing social assistance and other humanitarian actors in three districts – Thaba Tseka, Butha Buthe, Mokhotlong. A fourth district Quacha's Nek had to be left outside of LRCS scope owing to funding limitations. It was then covered by WFP.

The strategy remained otherwise unchanged but while the cash distribution component included cash for community resilience and recovery projects, this could not be carried out due to COVID-19 assembly restrictions and when limitations were eased community members needed to attend to their fields. Owing to funding limitations, LRCS limited its targeted population numbers and targeted the most vulnerable 2005 households with equal amounts of support.

Training and capacity strengthening initiatives were carried out building on existing community DRR activities and making good use of community knowledge and capacities. Communities were at the centre of the implementation through beneficiary selection to acting as multiplying agents as Lead Farmers cascaded down knowledge gained in trainings.

The National Society trained staff and volunteers to raise awareness on protection issues. A confidential and anonymous complaints mechanism was set up and feedback was also collected through PDMs and monitoring.

### **Namibia**

The Namibia Red Cross planned originally to focus on cash transfer for 2,500 households to support basic needs; on the rehabilitation of 20 water infrastructures for livelihood support; and on providing agricultural/gardening inputs to 3,600 households. The plan was also to target two constituencies in Kunene region, namely Khorixas and Sesfontein.

Following recommendations of a feasibility assessment carried out during the first quarter of 2020 and due to funding restrictions, the National Society decided to focus the intervention in line with available funding, resources and capacities to Khorixas constituency only instead of two constituencies. After further deliberation and information gathering NRCS also came to the conclusion that seed and gardening activities were not a priority in Khorixas and decided to focus solely on reaching more beneficiaries with basic needs cash support and on rehabilitating water sources for longer-term livelihoods support.

NRCS worked closely with the Kunene Regional Council, local leaders and target community for beneficiary targeting. The identification of the water points was done in collaboration with the local authorities and the Rural Water Supply Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry who also provided technical support and quality check. Volunteer mobilisation, capacity building and community engagement were an integral part of this operation.

The NRCS National Disaster management department had an overall management responsibility for the planning, implementation, reporting and other aspects of the operation. The Kunene regional branch of the Red Cross was in charge of the operation at the local level.

### **IFRC Southern Africa Cluster**

IFRC Southern Africa Cluster delegation, with additional support from IFRC Regional delegation in Nairobi, coordinated the operation through design, set up and technical support to the National Societies to ensure effective and efficient implementation. Technical support was prioritised in the areas of cash and voucher programming (procurements), PGI and CEA, PSEA and the National Societies benefitted also from Information Management support provided by the Netherlands Red Cross during the operation timeframe.

The IFRC Cluster monitored the evolving food security situation and continued to raise concerns for advocacy through relevant platforms, including the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) for which IFRC held a co-chair position for most of the operation timeframe, donor meetings and with the SADC Secretariat. One sub-regional level final evaluation was carried out at the end of the operation to document lessons for future operations. The evaluation was carried out by the same service provider as a previous multi-country drought operation evaluation in the same Sub-region in 2017 providing continuity of perspective.

Cash programming level 2 training was organised in the Sub-region during the operation through ECHO funding and livelihoods programming training opportunity was made available for applicants by the Livelihoods Resource

Centre. CEA and PGI capacity building trainings and sessions were organised virtually, as original plans for face-to-face trainings were cancelled due to COVID-19.

**Transition and Exit:** Whereas food support was aimed at addressing the immediate vulnerabilities arising from the emergency situation, the livelihood support was designed to initiate longer-term community resilience to withstand average climate impacts that undermine their livelihoods. The interventions were linked to the Strategic Plans of the four National Societies and to the Cluster Operational Plan interventions, all of which emphasized long-term food security interventions using appropriate climate adaptation techniques.


The IFRC Cluster delegation is looking to launch also a new 10-year food security programme for Southern Africa following the launch of an Africa wide #ZeroHunger initiative with the aim to support primarily small-holder farmers to increase their resilience, productivity and market access building on the results gained in this emergency operation. IFRC is looking to engage partners and donors widely across the board from 'traditional' to new ones, putting efforts especially in engaging private sector contributions.

IFRC Cluster delegation conducted an external final evaluation of the operation in March-May 2021 to assess the impact and effectiveness of the operation and to identify key lessons and recommendations to inform future response, particularly to incorporate lessons and best practices to the new 10-year Food Security and Livelihood Operational Plan for Southern Africa.

The evaluation of the Emergency Appeal recommended the adoption of integrated approaches to respond to drought than crisis management approaches. Reactive approaches like CVA for immediate food support are short term, meant to cover the lean season with the hope that the effects transcend beyond the period of the Appeal due to sustainability measures in place. The integrated approaches promote self-reliance while at the same time protecting the natural and agricultural resource base to ensure food security/ resilience to drought. There is need for strong partnerships between the National Societies, humanitarian actors and government if IFRC is to engage in long term resilience programming in Southern Africa region.

## DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Botswana

 <p><b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b>  <b>People reached: 430 HH (2,580 people)</b>            Male: 1238            Female: 1342</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with livelihoods support	1,550 HH (7750 ppl).	430 HH (2580 people)
<b>Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households receiving food vouchers	300 HH (1500 ppl).	300
<b>Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households receiving garden tools and seeds.	1000 HH	130
# of households receiving livestock feed vouchers	250 HH	0

# of PDM and Post-Harvest Monitoring done	n/a	1
<b>Output 1.4: Community awareness activities on livelihoods strengthening and protection are carried out with target communities and public actors.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with CEA messages	7750 ppl	5000
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>BRCS supported 300 households with food vouchers for six months between May-December 2020 and again for 2 months in March-April 2021 for 300 households. Due to nationwide movement restrictions related to COVID-19 containment measures, BRCS adjusted its food support modality from vouchers to in-kind food parcels to be delivered to households in May 2020. In June BRCS was able to return to the original voucher plan. Initially BRCS used non-electronic vouchers, but the National Society was able to refine its information management system during the operation into an electronic one that allowed the adoption of bar-coded beneficiary cards and vouchers. Community engagement and on the voucher, modalities were adjusted to fit COVID-19 containment measures. In the briefings on the voucher system, beneficiaries were made aware of open channels for feedback and complaints.</p> <p>BRCS carried out focus group discussions with beneficiaries to gather feedback from the communities on the assistance provided. Key lessons gathered included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities were pleased with the voucher modality, which restricted the use of the assistance to essentials: food and hygiene, excluding harmful substances (alcohol, tobacco).</li> <li>- Beneficiaries recommended to have a wider selection of suppliers to choose from. National Society agrees and the new electronic voucher system could potentially be easily used also with a wider selection.</li> <li>- Triangulation of beneficiary selection through community validation sessions will be essential in avoiding misunderstandings and exclusion/inclusion biases.</li> <li>- Regular post-distribution monitoring after each distribution round will better inform the change/impact of the intervention.</li> </ul> <p>A beneficiary at Shashemooke said during the evaluation <b><i>“Now that my food expenses are covered, from my “piece job” I am able to save part of my earnings, but if I was to receive cash transfer monthly, I would think am salaried, and all my earnings would be going into paying/settling debts each month. Please continue the assistance through food vouchers”</i></b></p> <p>BRCS set up first six demonstration gardens at local BRCS branches for training purposes. Following climate smart gardening trainings, BRCS distributed garden inputs to 130 households in May 2021. The garden input distributions were done using BRCS bar coded electronic commodity vouchers. Distributions were finally delayed considerably due to procurement challenges. BRCS faced lack of interest by suppliers to participate in a tender that was advertised twice, with most arguing that the tender was no longer lucrative as commodity prices had increased, or because of unavailable stocks due to travel restrictions and the difficulty and cost of accessing South African markets to procure and transport goods into the country and secure intra-country deliveries. Finally, the sole contender that was contracted cancelled the order at the last minute, citing stock problems. BRCS then engaged with a known local supplier directly after a due diligence process.</p> <p>The livelihood trainings that accompanied the garden set-up, promoted adaptive practices like water efficient home gardening, climate smart crop production and small stock management, where 557 people in the 14 villages in the three districts took part in the trainings.</p> <p>At the beginning of the operation BRCS needs assessment revealed that rains had alleviated the pressure on the initially foreseen fodder need, while food support needs persisted and were in general exacerbated by COVID-19 border closures, limitations and restrictions. Therefore, to prioritise in line with available funding and needs, BRCS focused on the food needs and gardening. Fodder was left out of the EPoA implementation, and the budget was redistributed to food and gardening activities.</p>		

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Improved NS Capacity to respond timely and appropriately during emergencies.	n/a	n/a
<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers that participated in the operation	50	250
<b>Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Senior management team, Board members and Branch committees that participated in the OCAC process	35 ppl	25 ppl
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The National Society improved its response capacity with the support of this operation by developing an electronic information management and voucher system that assists BRCS in more efficient data collection especially on rapid assessments and or beneficiary selection and registration. Support for this development was provided by the Netherlands Red Cross and IFRC outside of the EA. The paperless data collection has assisted the National Society also in keeping compliance to the existing COVID-19 protocols. Due to availability of the above BRCS continue to improve on its information management capacity and the establishment of a SharePoint system.</p> <p>The lessons and experiences BRCS gained from the voucher schemes in this operation were used for the benefit of designing other cash-based interventions – those under BRCS’s COVID-19 operation and under ECHO-funded livelihoods intervention, in which BRCS distributed cash for the first time.</p> <p>Overall number of volunteers that participated in the operation was 250, including volunteers who were part of the community/household assessments carried out to identify and register households for in-kind food distributions in 2020, in garden set up for branches and the adjacent trainings, as well as in beneficiary back yard garden set-ups. At the start of the operation, BRCS experienced challenges in engaging volunteers on monthly basis as activities had a short timeframe. BRCS volunteers are also sought for by the Botswanan government for their responses, attesting to the capacity of BRCS and its volunteers – 150 of them were engaged in government food distributions in May 2020. Furthermore, as BRCS implemented a COVID-19 operation in tandem with this EA, all volunteers were trained also in COVID-19 safety measures, and risk communication and awareness raising efforts were included in all BRCS activities.</p> <p>With three ongoing Emergency Operations BRCS and due to COVID-19 restrictions the National Society did not carry out OCAC activities, however it is scheduled to take place in September 2021, under different funding mechanism. The National Society governance gave strategic support at national and district levels, and also participated in high level meetings and project progress meetings.</p>		


<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured:</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Quality planning and implementation ensured	n/a	n/a
<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

Provided support for initial operational start-up	n/a	2
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of coordination and stakeholder engagement meetings done	n/a	12
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The design of the intervention was supported by IFRC surge DM delegate for one week in February 2020 in addition to which the IFRC Cluster Operations Manager was involved in providing support, notably the beneficiary identification process in-country in February 2020.</p> <p>There was an IFRC DP Delegate in-country throughout this operation to coordinate IFRC's ECHO funded Regional Disaster Risk Reduction project in cooperation with SADC. Being in-country, the delegate was also able to support the National Society in other ongoing operational management and act as a link between the IFRC Cluster and the National Society.</p> <p>Following an IFRC Cluster training/induction, BRCS conducted a PGI and CEA training in November 2020 for staff and volunteers.</p> <p>There are no other international humanitarian organisations in-country. The Government of Botswana led all emergency responses, including targeting. BRCS therefore paid careful consideration and undertook capacity building activities to prepare and facilitate that not only are stakeholders aware and partake in the project but also that most of the work is facilitated at the district level by District officers and field officers working with volunteers and government officials at the district. This has broadened the working relations and rapport at the district and accountability of both branches and NS offices in districts.</p> <p>BRCS also carried out consultations for the intervention with different national stakeholders. The National Society successfully consulted 3 ministries, 4 districts, 8 sub-districts and 12 villages during initial stakeholder consultations. Stakeholders also, included the Ministry of Presidential Affairs and Administration National Disaster management Office; Ministry of Agriculture Development and Food Security Department of Crop Production, Department of Animal Health and Production and Department of Horticulture; Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Department of social protection and Rural Development Council Secretariat. At community level, BRCS engaged with Village Development Committees, and the Village Extension Teams made up of representatives of all Extension Departments in the village. Community engagement at each level was an ongoing activity which continued throughout the intervention.</p> <p>The IFRC Finance Officer visited BRCS to support with financial management, including giving advice on procurement documentation that needed to be recorded fully in line with IFRC requirements, as well as to make plans with the NS on the management of a new ECHO-funded operation.</p>		

<b>Effective, credible and accountable IFRC</b>		
<b>Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Increased Government support to NS	n/a	n/a
<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>

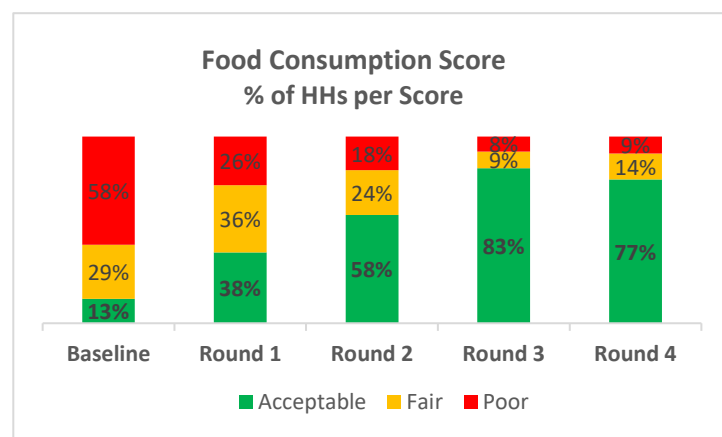
# of initiatives supported by Government	n/a	narrative
<b>Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Improved funding for emergency appeal from cooperates and national institutions.	n/a	1
<b>Output S3.2.3 National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources).</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Developed resources mobilisation strategy	1	narrative
<b>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of reports submitted timely	12	12
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The Government of Botswana supported BRCS and its social protection programme. BRCS is included in the national DM structures at all levels. Also, in relation to the drought/food insecurity response the Government led the national response planning and for instance subsidised livestock.</p> <p>A team of IFRC Southern Africa Cluster visited BRCS in February 2020 for a skills-sharing workshop on a variety of NSD topics, including strengthening BRCS' auxiliary role, as well as resource mobilization and development. As a follow-up, BRCS developed its own resource mobilization and fund-raising plan and approached various organisations for funding opportunities. This Emergency Appeal attracted PNS and foreign government humanitarian funding. However, BRCS was able to attract private sector and UNICEF/UNDP funding for its COVID-19 intervention. IFRC Cluster Communications Officer shared tips on National Society visibility and profiling communication.</p>		

## Eswatini

	<h3>Livelihoods and basic needs</h3> <p>People reached: 4,862 households, approximately 33,171 people  Male: 15,086  Females: 18,085</p>	
<b>Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with livelihoods support	5,000 HH	4,862 HH
<b>Output 1.2: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households reached through cash transfers	5,000 HH	2,300 HH
# of PDM carried out	4	5
<b>Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of families supported with backyard gardens	1000 HH	961 HH
# of households supported with seeds	2000 HH	1979 HH
# of people reached through training sessions	500 HH	1979 HH

## Progress towards outcomes

BERCS distributed four rounds of multipurpose mobile cash for basic needs to 2,300 households reaching 14,379 people in Sigwe and Hosea. 2,300 are living with disabilities in 2020. The distributions were preceded by stakeholder consultations, assessments, identification, selection and registrations, FSP procurements and volunteer briefings/trainings.



BERCS baseline survey on the target household's food consumption score (FCS) and coping mechanisms were carried out alongside the registration. While in the baseline 58% scored Poor, after the four rounds of cash distributions only 9% scored Poor while 77% scored Acceptable, indicating that the basic needs cash support had been used as planned.

BERCS PDM results also showed that respondents reported 98.1% of money was spent on food, 31% on coal/fuel/firewood and 25% on health for round 3, and the number of meals had

increased for most interviewed families after second and third round distributions.

In March 2021, prior to the harvesting season and with the kind support of the FCDO/British Red Cross, another round of unconditional cash transfer was disbursed to 2,259 (13 554 people) households that were re-verified based on 2020 data. The value of the transfer was E714.00 per household.

Cash for seeds was distributed to 1,979 households in Sigwe and Hosea constituencies at the beginning of December 2020. The modality of distribution was conditional mobile cash whereby the beneficiaries were transferred a mobile cash contribution of E770 SZL after their participation in training on crop production, and they could purchase their seeds at a fair organised by BERCS inviting suppliers to be present adjacent to the trainings. The trainings included the following topics: seed selection, land preparation, pest management, maize management and harvesting, with attention given to drought resistant crops and water retention techniques. Out of the seed beneficiaries 331 households had also received multipurpose cash earlier in 2020.

Exit surveys were done for the cash for seeds distribution. Supplier database on procured material proved that the intervention was received positively by beneficiaries as all the beneficiaries managed to procure fencing material, seedlings, and tools.

In order to support nutritional diversity, BERCS supported 961 households with cash to set up backyard gardens. The beneficiaries were selected from four constituencies: Sigwe, Hosea, Matsanjeni and Somtongo. The distributions were carried out similarly to the seeds, through conditional cash transfers. Beneficiaries took part first in trainings in gardening where BERCS partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and the training included topics such as basics of permaculture, composting and pest control. The cash grants were released after the training. Garden material suppliers had been invited to be present to offer their products for the beneficiaries to purchase. Seed fairs were organised in each constituency to facilitate the procurement of garden inputs for beneficiaries. Inputs were mainly fencing material, seedlings, and garden tools.

The total value of cash transfers was E614.00. However, noting steep prices of steel especially post COVID-19, a top up value of E280.00 was done for beneficiaries to enable them to procure the garden inputs especially the garden tools which were noted to be missing after the procurement of fencing and seedlings. This activity was finally carried out in April 2021 instead of the first quarter of 2021, because of tight COVID-19 restrictions in place in Eswatini during that time, which prevented beneficiary registration processes and the roll-out of trainings and fairs. Exit surveying was carried out, and from supplier database on procured material it could be calculated that the intervention was received positively by beneficiaries as all the 961 beneficiaries bought the fencing material, seedlings, and tools.

The backyard garden sizes were 5 by 5 metres after taking into consideration the quantity and quality of fencing needed to maximise the utilisation of the allocated budget. Land preparation was mainly seed beds,



making seed beds the best alternative to also minimise water retention on crops. General guidelines for backyard gardens were not more than 10 to 20 meters away from the household compound to enable access to and monitoring of vegetables. Hygiene considerations were also emphasized to ensure that crops were not exposed to unhygienic environments like being too close to the toilet facilities of the households.

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Improved NS Capacity to respond timely and appropriately during emergencies.	n/a	n/a

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers that participated in the operation	50	22

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on CEA	n/a	22
# of assessments carried out	n/a	2
# of volunteers who have signed Code of Conduct	n/a	22

Progress towards outcomes

BERCS originally trained 22 volunteers to support cash intervention. Eighteen volunteers (14 female, 4 male) were involved in supporting the trainings and seed and garden distributions. A volunteer database was developed, and volunteers were insured. In the kick-off meeting volunteers were oriented on the project, on Kobo, and on PGI and CEA.

Support was provided by IFRC Cluster delegation to incorporate PGI considerations into the project kick-off meeting for stakeholders, staff and volunteers in January 2020. Additionally, a more detailed PGI awareness/sensitization training was held for staff. In March 2020, the same training was rolled out to 15 volunteers contributing to the cash-based intervention in Shiselweni region. Discussions to ensure that prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation (PSEA) considerations are mainstreamed in all interventions and humanitarian responses were intensified with NS management and BERCS was supported to establish an internal committee responsible for investigating and addressing sensitive complaints. In 2021 a PSEA workshop was held with BERCS to begin the process of establishing a PSEA policy and procedures for the NS.

Lead volunteers were selected per constituency to assist in handling some concerns from the volunteers and psycho-social support was made available. Volunteer meetings were planned monthly, together with open and constant communication to allow volunteers to register or report issues. Due to COVID-19, the monthly meetings were not possible and costs of mobile data and volunteers' access to smart phones undermined the plan to organize online meetings. A WhatsApp group was nevertheless used for communication, especially during COVID-19 safety measures. Transport for volunteers was provided for some activities especially in cases where they contribute their time and efforts outside of their chiefdoms.

Beside the baseline survey mentioned in the previous section, price monitoring was also carried out and 79% of BERCS PDM respondents reported that prices for basic commodities had increased, which confirmed IPC projections. The National Society and WFP planned to conduct a market assessment, which was significantly delayed due to COVID-19 precautions. It was finally carried out in November 2020, but WFP had not released the results by the end of May 2021.

Household targeting and registration were informed by PGI issues, though a full baseline PGI assessment was not carried out as planned due to scheduling conflicts, and later with travel restrictions enforced by governments in the fight against COVID-19 pandemic.

For continuous community feedback, BERCS set up a hotline with the support of and hosted at WFP. Feedback and complaints were received and acted upon. A summary sheet was updated regularly, tracking the feedback and complaints received through the different mechanisms, and its status (if resolved or still open). Between June and August, 3 complaints were received concerning delays in the transfers. All 3 complaints were resolved during the following distribution round that took place.

## International Disaster Response

**Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured:**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Quality planning and implementation ensured	n/a	narrative

**Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge deployment to BERCS and IFRC support missions	n/a	5

**Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination and stakeholder engagement meetings done	n/a	4

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC is not directly represented in-country in Eswatini and due to the COVID-19 travel restrictions during the operation there was only one IFRC mission to Eswatini. Finnish Red Cross delegates supporting Eswatini bilaterally also supported BERCS in its overall cash/food security operation planning, as Finnish Red Cross is the main bilateral partner and a contributor to BERCS' operation, with the support of ECHO funding, benefitting the coordination of Emergency Appeal side too.

In the beginning of the multipurpose cash intervention, constituency and chiefdom sensitization meetings were conducted to present information on the project to local stakeholders and to agree on the allocation of households per chiefdom. In addition, a project kick-off Meeting was organized in January 2020, and attended by 30 participants (12 female and 18 male) from different stakeholder organisations mainly working in the region as well as BERCS staff and volunteers. Two coordination meetings and one stakeholder meeting were organized besides the introductory meetings. Community meetings and consultations were carried out again during the registration of 2000 households for the seed distributions. BERCS maintains close communication with the National Disaster Management authorities and the Food Security cluster to coordinate food security activities.

## Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

**Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.**


Indicators:	Target	Actual
Increased Government support to NS	n/a	n/a

**Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of initiatives supported by Government	n/a	narrative

<b>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of reports submitted in a timely manner	12	12
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The Government of Eswatini supports BERCS' health operations and staff as well as its disaster management. For instance, the Government provided support to over 300 000 persons in need due to COVID-19. The National Disaster Management Agency convened a food security Cluster meeting with relevant stakeholders (NGOs) to plan around the intervention. BERCS as a member of the Food Security Cluster participated in the discussions and was allocated 10 constituencies (6 in Hhohho region and 4 Shiselweni region) to provide support through the Government intervention.</p>		

## Lesotho

 <b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b> People reached: 8309 Males: 3917 Females: 4392		
<b>Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with livelihoods support	4600 households (23,000 people) with cash 2760 households (13800 people) with agro-support	2005 households (8309 people) with both cash and agro support
<b>Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households receiving garden tools and seeds	2760 HH	2005
<b>Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
# of households receiving unconditional cash	4600 HH 1-3months 2600 HH 4-6months	2005
# of households receiving conditional cash (Cash for Assets),	2,000 households (10,000 people) upon details from registration	0
# of PDM and PHM carried out	2	2
Progress towards outcomes		

LRCS started the operation with five rounds of unconditional cash grants to 2,005 households that were finalized in July 2020. Preparatory activities were carried out in the first quarter including community engagement and stakeholder meetings, household's identification, verification and registration, procurement of financial service provider services as well setting up suggestions boxes to collect community feedback. The PDM results of the 2020 cash transfers were extensively reported in the [first operation update](#).

Stakeholder meetings were held with national Disaster Management Authority, District Disaster Management Teams, Ministry of Social Development and local authorities, as well as with other governmental and non-governmental organisations. The Government welcomed LRCS to implement the activities in all proposed districts and community councils. Consultations were followed by households' identification, selection validation and registration. LRCS had access to deploy 10 DDMT per district to oversee and support the verification and validations exercises. In addition, 10 volunteers were engaged per district and trained in the use of ODK for beneficiary registration, establishing a baseline and price-monitoring.

In all districts, the entry-point for households' targeting, selection, verification and registration was the National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) database/list, which was triangulated with community targeting. Households were verified based on the following criteria: vulnerable food insecure households, this included households classified under ultra-poor households without any social grant as per NISSA; child-headed households; vulnerable households with people living with disability without any social grant.

LRCS identified 2,005 HH (of which 1,016 are female-headed) comprising 2,101 female adults and 2,068 male adults, 846 children less than 5 years of age and 3,006 children 5-17 years of age. Altogether 222 of the identified potential beneficiaries lived with a disability.

LRCS market assessment concluded that on average, there was 5% increase in food prices as compared to the baseline, due to limited access to commodities influenced by COVID-19 lockdown regulations.

Evaluation conducted has found out that on average, beneficiary households in Lesotho spent Lot 409.20(CHF26.72) from the cash transferred on food every month. This amount form 54.1% of the monthly cash transferred to beneficiaries while the rest went into various household budget lines including health, savings, transport, income generation, recreation and miscellaneous expenses.

After cash distributions, Lesotho RC conducted trainings for 311 lead farmers selected from among the households receiving cash and agricultural inputs. The trainings on community based basic agriculture practices and climate change adaptation as well as disaster risk reduction built the capacities of the farmers in preparation for the planting season and the agricultural inputs to be provided through the operation. The lead farmers cascaded their learnings to the other farmers in their areas, multiplying the outreach tenfold. Food preservation workshops were also organised for 209 farmers, volunteers and staff. In all the trainings indigenous knowledge was sought and deployed to create effective responses and learning. Further details on all the three types of trainings, their contents, lessons and participants can be found in the [second operation update](#).

The trainings were followed by seed and garden input distributions to 2,005 households at seed fairs organized in November 2020, where beneficiaries were able to purchase agricultural inputs using vouchers. The NS brought the suppliers close to the beneficiaries organizing multiple small fairs in each of the three districts. Each beneficiary received vouchers worth Maloti 1,170.00 and the available field crops included maize, beans, peas, wheat pumpkin and potatoes that are high value in production and enhance household nutrition. LRCS cooperated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to develop the specifications for both field crops and vegetable seeds, including spinach, beetroot, mustards, rape and cabbage and shade net for all beneficiaries. The suppliers were contracted following a procurement process and recommendations from the Ministry of Agriculture according to livelihoods zones. The Ministry of Agriculture was also to monitor the sustainability of planting and harvesting for food security, utilizing the help of LRCS trained Lead Farmers. The seed fairs also enabled networking between farmers and suppliers, linking farmers to the input market.

The intended conditional cash activities: rehabilitation or construction of community assets such as gravel roads, irrigation dams, drinking water supply systems, pastures restorations and forestry areas in the targeted communities were first postponed and then finally cancelled due to COVID-19 containment measures. The lockdowns and other movement restrictions exacerbated the food insecurity situation by severely affecting people's livelihoods and proceedings of cash for work activities, leading LRCS to suspend them. LRCS launched homestead construction of hand-washing facilities (tippy taps) as a containment measure against the pandemic and all beneficiaries were encouraged to join in.

In April 2021 LRCS provided the beneficiaries with an additional once-off multipurpose cash grant to support the farmers in advance of the harvest season. This was possible with funding from FCDO/British Red Cross. The crops that had been planted with the seeds provided in November fairs seemed promising in 2021 and some farmers had surplus goods to sell already in the first quarter of 2021. LRCS saw the need to support the farmers with expert advice and training for market access for their goods and provided this as well as refresher sessions on climate smart agriculture and community disaster response in the last months of the operation. In Lesotho, after receiving agricultural support including training, beneficiaries from the three districts were actively engaged in keyhole gardening and crop production from their farms. In Mokhotlong for example, beneficiaries who planted peas obtained good harvest like Mr. Thuso Mapola- "I planted 5kg of peas on a 12mx 5m plot and obtained over 50kg. I used the spacing recommended during training and emphasised by the agricultural extension officers, I applied a bit of manure and with good weather the crop did well". - FGD Mokhotlong.

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Improved NS Capacity to respond timely and appropriately during emergencies.	n/a	narrative

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# staff salaries contributed	15	9
# of volunteers and staff trained on Level One Cash	150	15
# of volunteers and staff trained in climate smart agriculture	25	18

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Senior management team, Board members and Branch committees that participated in the BOCA process	15ppl	27

Progress towards outcomes

LRCS had nine staff members engaged in the operation and 18 technical volunteers to support project implementation. BRC seconded IFRC surge capacity was deployed to Lesotho in January 2020 for three months to support design and set-up of the intervention, including financial service provider procurement.

An induction workshop was conducted for staff and volunteers in February 2020 to provide an overview of the project and prepare for the response. The workshop included code of conduct, communication, finance procedures, project delivery modalities, project staff and volunteers' roles and responsibilities, key messages about community participation in targeting and beneficiary registration, Open data kit (ODK) training, report writing and tracking of indicators. The workshop attracted 31 persons from district level (Professional Technical Volunteers, Project Officers and Divisional Secretaries) as well as the Headquarters (Human Resource and Administration, Office of Secretary General, Communications, CEA, Finance, Logistics, fleet services, PMER Office and Disaster Management).

There were three staff members and 15 volunteers trained on Climate Smart Agriculture during the lead farmers training in their quarter of 2020.

All in all, LRCS gained valuable further experience and skills in conducting CVA interventions. During the operation, LRCS received support from BRC specifically for improving the National Society CVA preparedness. With that support LRCS also identified the next steps to be followed in the process.

LRCS was able to incorporate also an important Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) workshop for three districts: Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka and Qacha's Nek on the 7th to 8th December 2020. There were 23 participants, and four Headquarters (HQ) representatives. The participants comprised Divisional Secretaries, Divisional Chairpersons, members, as well as representatives from the Divisional branches. During this workshop, participants were grouped in their divisions to carry out an assessment of core organizational capacities and then to prioritise the issues. While the three branches had different ranges of priority actions, the need to improve budgeting and cost efficiency came up in the priority list of all three. As an output, the divisions then developed prioritised Branch Development work plans. The following actions points were agreed as a general way forward in the BOCA process:

- ✓ The divisions to start implementing their plans in the second quarter of 2021
- ✓ The divisions to disseminate their plans to the branches
- ✓ National Society Headquarters BOCA facilitator and the other BOCA facilitators to help in monitoring implementation progress

**Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS is compliant with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance	n/a	narrative

**Progress towards outcomes**

LRCS played a great deal of attention to community engagement and accountability in its intervention to ensure the assistance provided met the needs and priorities of the communities assisted and that the communities could influence the plans. Communities were given priority to select vulnerable food insecure household using community-based targeting approach. Further, LRCS introduced a Complaints, Feedback and Response Mechanism's (CFRM), consisting of Suggestion boxes, Toll free line, and Help desks. 60 suggestion boxes and 60 help desks were placed/established near 60 distribution points. The toll-free line was based in Maseru Headquarters and monitored by the CEA focal point. These mechanisms allowed communities to freely voice out their grievance's and provide feedback, which was responded to, for two-way communication. Close monitoring was done to ensure that complaints were addressed in time depending on the type of complaint. In the PDM conducted by LRCS, 89% of respondents were aware of their right to complain and participate in all levels of the project cycle.

With the support of IFRC Cluster PGI and PSEA officers, under the auspices of another project, LRCS engaged in an extensive a 2-day sexual and reproductive health rights (SHRR) training event which took place in November 2020. The training was delivered to LRCS members from several different districts across Lesotho and can be expected to reflect in future programming.

Communication was another critical component for visibility of the whole operation. The IFRC Cluster Delegation supported this component at the initial stage of the development of the appeal. The Red Cross was one of the leading organizations in the Drought Response in Lesotho and was invited to different media platforms to outline the response plan. LRCS communication department had also collected various case studies, articles, videos and pictures.

Assistance is also well coordinated with national stakeholders, with the Ministry of Agriculture and the disaster management authorities participating in trainings and seed fairs and overseeing the monitoring of agricultural activities where the LRCS provided inputs. Indigenous knowledge was also gathered during the trainings to ensure maximum utilization of local capacities.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 7346 people (1404 households)

Male: 3526

Female 4820

### **Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with livelihoods support	3,600 households (18,000 people).	1404 HH (7346 people)

### **Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households receiving food support cash/in-kind	2,500 HH (12,500 ppl).	1204 HH

### **Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households receiving garden tools and seeds	3,600 HH	0
# of households benefitting from rehabilitated water points	200 HH	200

### **Output 1.4: Community awareness activities on livelihoods strengthening and protection are carried out with target communities and public actors.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with CEA messages	7750 people	1568 households ~7800 people

### Progress towards outcomes

Needs assessment, market assessment and cash feasibility studies were carried out in quarter 1, 2020. Based on assessment results, providing unconditional/multipurpose cash grants was feasible. The assessment recommended to consider National Society capacities and to focus implementation online with National Society local branch capacities and available funding. Following this recommendation and the funding gaps, NRCS decided to focus implementation to Khorixas constituency only. Gardening and seed input activities were found not to be a priority in Khorixas constituency after detailed information gathering, so these were left out of the EPoA implementation. The budget was re-allocated to reach more people with cash support and to upgrade the water point rehabilitation plan to include two water tanks instead of one.

The NRCS registered 1,568 households in the targeted area and selected 1,204 of them (female headed 651, male headed 553) to benefit from the cash for basic needs. The households include altogether 6346 members, of whom 57% children as per the Age groups table on the right. Of the people that benefitted from the support 215 are people living with disabilities.

Number of household members per age group				
0-5	6 - 12	13 - 17	18 - 59	60 and more
1,560	1,217	849	2301	419

The identification and selection were carried out using participatory community-based methods: NRCS together with local stakeholders visited all the growth points within Khorixas constituency to engage and interact with local communities affected by drought. The team held discussions with regional and constituency administrative authorities, focus group discussions with the affected communities, administering prepared questionnaires through the Kobo system, and interviewed key informants which included traditional leaders, formal and informal traders to gather baseline primary information on the ground. This assessment process was further supplemented with physical visits and observations in selected areas/growth points.

The following criteria was used for selection:

Most Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Less Vulnerable	Not Vulnerable
1. Income or Any Benefits - (No)	1. Income or Any Benefits - (Yes)	1. Income or Any Benefits - (Yes)	1. Income or Any Benefits - (Yes)
2. Source of Income/benefits - (Casual, Crafts/None),	2. Source of Income/benefits - (Government Pension/OVC/Disability/Employment),	2. Source of Income/benefits - (Government Pension/OVC/Disability/Employment),	2. Source of Income/benefits - (Government Pension/OVC/Disability/Employment),
3. Meals - (1- 2 meals per day)	3. Household Size - (6 and more)	3. Household Size - (4 - 5 people)	3. Household Size - (1 - 3 people)
	4. Meals - (1- 2 meals per day)	4. Meals - (1- 2 meals per day)	4. Meals - (3 and more meals per day)

NRCS distributed cash to 1204 households for three months in Khorixas in the last quarter of 2020. Distributions were continued in 2021 for two more months, totalling five months. NRCS was initially planning on 6 months of support, but unfavourable exchange rate fluctuations depleted the Namibian dollar budget considerably.

The monthly grant was 750 Namibian dollars consisting of the national food basket value of NAD 600 and an additional NAD 150 to cover transport to the nearest town for distribution. The grants were distributed in cash to beneficiaries with a beneficiary bar code card.

NRCS set up a Helpdesk at the encashment site where both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were able to submit their complaints or feedback. Two dedicated NRCS volunteers were stationed at this desk receiving and duly responding to community complaints. Feedback received concerned 1) not being selected to benefit from the operation despite being registered. These complaints were addressed by explaining the selection criteria and reasons for exclusion based on verification information received from stakeholders. 2) NRCS not covering all villages in the area. The NRCS team made repeated announcements on the radio and also asked the stakeholders to disseminate the information on the scheduled visit of NRCS team in the respective growth points. It turned out that some areas do not have good radio network coverage and hence did not get the information/announcements. However, the NRCS ensured maximum coverage of most villages in the Constituency in their vehicles. 3) Lost beneficiary card. Cases of beneficiaries who lost their cards were encountered, particularly during the first cash distribution. In these cases, NRCS staff at the ODK verification point used the master card and the beneficiaries obtained their cash grants. The NRCS team then ensured that these beneficiaries were issued with new beneficiary cards before the next cash distributions.

During each cash distribution, an exit survey was carried out inviting beneficiaries to provide their perceptions of the intervention, including what they intended to spend their funds on, challenges encountered and fears. In response to some beneficiaries' concerns, NRCS strengthened its key messaging on the purpose of the cash support to the beneficiaries at distribution sites.

NRCS conducted a comprehensive post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in 2021 to monitor the use of the cash grants and its acceptance and effectiveness. In total 306 HH and 13 focus Group Discussions were conducted. The aim of PDM was to obtain feedback/complaints from the communities, determine the actual impact of the intervention on the ground, interrogate whether the intervention benefited the right people, and obtain the suggestions or recommendations to enhance future NRCS interventions. The feedback received was very positive, affected people appreciating the support given. Beneficiaries used cash support to buy food and basic food items, no cash abuse was reported during monitoring.



NRCS carried out water point assessments together with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform to identify the 15 water points for rehabilitation to support particularly livestock management in the drought affected area. Works were finally undertaken in April 2021 and coupled with community water management committee trainings in cooperation with local authorities to look after the water points. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) facilitated the Water Point Committees (WPC) training through the extension officer.

In total 15 WPC committees, with 105 members, were trained in April 2021, on water point management as well as the maintenance on the solar pump system. At the end on the training all members were provided with manuals.

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry officials spearheaded the rehabilitation of the water facilities ensuring quality control throughout the process. A separate indicator was created for the water point rehabilitation activities. The artisans were contracted to install the solar pumping systems at 15 identified water points with the supervision on the MAWLR staff for quality control. All the WP were installed successfully with solar pump system. Some water points need elephant protection walls and water reservoirs which could not be done due to inadequate resources however the NRCS is working closely with IFRC and MAWLR to cover those gaps. The rehabilitations included replacing old diesel pumps with solar panels and erecting for instance elephant fencing. In many cases the local authorities had to first also replace the piping of the water points, which took some extra time.

The boreholes desilting and introduction of solarized water pumps have sensitive elements to break electric circuit when the boreholes are not recharging properly. This unique ability safeguards the pumps and ensures its longevity and sustainable supply of water to beneficiary communities.

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Improved NS Capacity to respond timely and appropriately during emergencies.	n/a	n/a

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers that participated in the operation	50	11
# of trainings given to volunteers	2	2

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on CEA	n/a	11

Progress towards outcomes

The NRCS Khorixas office mobilized 11 volunteers to be part of the cash operations. They were provided with induction training including the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross, projects activities, CEA, beneficiaries targeting criteria and selection, use of Kobo Toolbox to collect data, beneficiary's registration work plan and routes.

Trained volunteers played an integral role as the faces of the cash assistance in the Khorixas Constituency by owning the process. Together with the NRCS-HQ staff, the volunteers were responsible for ensuring that announcements were made on radio stations in the local vernacular languages (Damara and Otjiherero). They were also responsible for conducting home visits to collect information from households using questionnaires administered through Kobo tool, listening to rumours and community concerns and responding to these. The

volunteers' knowledge of the local context helped also in identifying growth points within the constituency that were used as the main sites for community engagement, considering the vastness of the area.

Volunteers were also part of water committee trainings and trained volunteers can be used also in future waterpoint activities.

IFRC Cluster PGI and PSEA officers supported NRCS in training 18 headquarters and branch level staff in February 2021 on how to implement projects and emergency responses that mainstream CEA, PGI and PSEA approaches and considerations.

## International Disaster Response

### Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Quality planning and implementation ensured	n/a	n/a

### Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge deployment to NRCS and IFRC support missions	n/a	2

### Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of coordination and stakeholder engagement meetings done	n/a	narrative

#### Progress towards outcomes

IFRC Cluster operations manager visited NRCS in January-February 2020 to provide technical support in the design of the EPoA, accompanying the National Society team to stakeholder consultation meetings at National and Regional level, as well as with FAO and WFP. British Red Cross delegate was engaged to carry out a needs and markets assessment and cash feasibility study together with the National Society in the first quarter. NRCS has benefitted greatly from British Red Cross delegate presence in country and support to its livelihoods and cash programming during. British RC support to the development of the National Society cash preparedness continues in 2021. Further, the NS received information management support from the IFRC Regional Delegation when preparing its data collection tools, having thus enhanced its capacity for speedy data collection.

From the onset, the NRCS team ensured that all local stakeholders were engaged and well informed about the drought relief intervention activities in Khorixas Constituency. As per the norm, the stakeholders were first introduced to and inducted on the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and then sensitized on the operation plans. The NRCS team introduced the selection criteria for discussion. The stakeholders also played an important role by assisting with the final verification of the identified beneficiaries, to avoid inclusion and exclusion bias. Stakeholders also played a key role in further explaining the selection criteria to the communities, particularly to those who were not part of the final list, collecting complaints and attending to rumours circulating in the community.

Regular update meetings with stakeholders were held after every cash distribution for the NRCS to provide an update on the number of beneficiaries paid out during the distribution period, present challenges encountered, and to deliberate on possible solutions and mapping the way forward.

## Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

### Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Increased Government support to NS	n/a	-

<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of initiatives supported by Government	n/a	1
<b>Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Improved funding for emergency appeal from cooperates and national institutions.	n/a	0
<b>Output S3.2.3 National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources).</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Developed resources mobilisation strategy	n/a	1
<b>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of reports submitted in a timely manner	12	12
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>NRCS works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry as well as the Ministry of Health and Social Services to identify vulnerable areas where the Society could add value to the lives of people using its comparative advantages of wide coverage of ground structures.</p> <p>NRCS has an existing resource mobilisation strategy, but it was not reviewed under/in relation to this Emergency Appeal. The National Society received bilateral funding from partners such as WFP, ExxonMobil and Japanese embassy to support WASH/Livelihoods interventions in different parts of the country.</p>		

## C. Financial Report

The operation received a funding of **CHF 3,280,113** in cash, **CHF 3,238,652** (98.7%) was spent. An in-kind contribution amounting to **CHF 106,400** towards human resource support, [totaling 43% coverage](#) of the EPoA funding request was also received.

As per the Financial report attached [here](#), this operation closed with a balance of CHF 41,460. The International Federation of the Red Cross seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the Southern Africa Pretoria Cluster MAA63001 to support the four National Societies of Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, and Namibia, with assessments of food security and livelihood in all four countries and fencing water points to protect them from elephant destruction in Namibia. Partners/donors who have any questions in regard to this balance are kindly requested to contact Didintle MONNAKGOTLA within 30 days of publication of this final report. Past this date, the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

### Contact information

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

#### **In the National Societies**

- Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross Society – Danger Nhlabatsi, Secretary General; email: [danger@redcross.org.sz](mailto:danger@redcross.org.sz); Mobile: +268 7602 8861
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#### **IFRC Country Cluster delegation, Pretoria:**

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#### **IFRC delegation for Africa Region:**

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#### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- **IFRC Regional delegation for Africa** Louise Daintrey-Hall, Head of Partnerships and Resource Development for Africa, Email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org) phone: +254 110 843978

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

- **IFRC Regional delegation for Africa** Philip Kahuho, PMER Manager, [Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org](mailto:Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org), Phone: +254 732 203081

### **Reference documents**



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

## **How we work**

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

# Emergency Appeal

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/2-2021/07	Operation	MDR63003
Budget Timeframe	2019-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21 Aug 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDR63003 - Southern Africa - Drought (Food Insecurity Crisis)

Operating Timeframe: 11 Dec 2019 to 31 May 2021; appeal launch date: 11 Dec 2019

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	6,150,000
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	675,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	875,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>7,700,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 21 Aug 2021</b>	<b>3,295,313</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>42.80%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	285	285	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,304,348	2,307,224	-2,877
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	613,846	613,316	531
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	249,856	247,822	2,034
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	69,991	69,991	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	328	15	313
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,238,653</b>	<b>3,238,652</b>	<b>1</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/07

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,280,113
Expenditure	-3,238,652
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>41,460</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	41,460

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	768,800	Reimbursed :	768,800	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/2-2021/07	Operation	MDR63003
Budget Timeframe	2019-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21 Aug 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDR63003 - Southern Africa - Drought (Food Insecurity Crisis)

Operating Timeframe: 11 Dec 2019 to 31 May 2021; appeal launch date: 11 Dec 2019

#### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	368,367				368,367		
British Red Cross	357,929				357,929		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	1,154,089				1,154,089		
Finnish Red Cross	339,942		91,200		431,142		
Japanese Red Cross Society	88,665				88,665		
On Line donations	866				866		
Red Cross of Monaco	42,780				42,780		
Swedish Red Cross	243,961				243,961		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	102,960				102,960		
The Netherlands Red Cross	113,774				113,774		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	321,035				321,035		
Turkish Red Crescent Society	54,545				54,545		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>3,188,913</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,280,113</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>3,280,113</b>	<b>0</b>	