

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS

<b>Country</b>	<b>Swaziland</b>
<b>Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator</b>	<b>Mr. Timothy Musinga Bandora</b>
<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009</b>

### I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding (US\$)	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:	6,289,700		
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:	2,696,616		
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF	1,320,110	
		CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS	0	
		OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	1,376,506	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:	1,320,110		
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:	0		
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner: There had been no expenditure by the 31 <sup>st</sup> December	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation:	1,320,110	
		b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):	0	
		c. Funds for Government implementation:	0	
<b>d. TOTAL:</b>		<b>1,320,110</b>		
Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:	256,383		
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	81,500 (Planned)		
		9,780 children under 5 (Planned)		
		43,195 females (Planned)		
Geographical areas of implementation:	Lubombo and Shiselweni regions			

## II. Analysis

Swaziland is suffering from a serious crisis resulting from the combined effects of drought and natural disasters, the impact of HIV and AIDS, and widespread poverty. Cereal production has declined drastically over the past decade resulting in an average of about 60,000 mt of maize cereal produced each year as compared to an annual requirement of about 130,000 mt. The country increasingly relies on imports to fill the production gaps, yet many poor people cannot access food due to poverty. It is estimated that between 20 and 25 percent of the population suffers from food shortages each year. The World Food Programme (WFP) has been providing food assistance to an average of 200,000 beneficiaries per year including school children, orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) in community care points and families of people living with HIV.

In May 2009, the Government of Swaziland carried out its annual vulnerability assessment. According to the report issued in July 2009, maize production in the 2008/2009 agricultural season reached only 70,672 tonnes, a slight increase compared to 2007/08 when production was 62,000 tonnes. A total of 256,383 people were assessed to be in need of food assistance until the next harvest starting in April 2010, of these 114,383 were classified as acutely food insecure whilst 142,000 had a chronic food deficit situation (the latter group includes households headed by the elderly, children or people directly affected by HIV and AIDS). In November 2009, the government requested WFP assistance to support 56,383 people within the acute food deficit group. The Government of Swaziland also requested that households participate in food for work (FFW) activities to help enhance their future food security.

WFP had planned to provide food assistance to 192,500 food-insecure people under its on-going Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation over six months (November 2009 to April 2010), which includes lean season school meals programme, support to OVC, and support to vulnerable households facing both acute and chronic hunger with a focus in Lubombo and Shiselweni regions. However, the WFP pipeline experienced serious shortfalls that necessitated the halving of beneficiary rations for all its programmes between October and December 2009. This meant that WFP could not respond positively to the government request. Consequently WFP applied for US\$1.3 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide food support to 81,500 people facing acute hunger for a period of three months through Food For Work (FFW), which was part of the \$6.3 million required to meet the food needs of the entire programme.

CERF funding was received in mid-December 2009 and enabled WFP to procure 2,330.24 Metric Tonnes of mixed commodities. However, most of the food commodities arrived in country between January and March. The consignment of vegetable oil which was an international purchase has still not arrived and is only expected in April. Nonetheless, WFP received other contributions; including \$1 million from multilateral funds from Spain and \$376,506 in direct contributions from Germany. Those funds were used to leverage the CERF contribution for the quick purchase of food and response.

## Activities

1. **Purchase of food:** As soon as the CERF grant was received in mid-December, WFP started the procurement of the food commodities. However, the procurement was only completed in January 2010. The tonnage of food purchased by commodity type includes:
  - a. 263 mt of pulses
  - b. 1,956 mt cereals
  - c. 111.24 mt vegetable oil

All the food commodities have since been received except for vegetable oil which is expected in April.

2. **Beneficiary Selection:** Beneficiary selection started in December 2009 and beneficiaries were selected by cooperating NGOs based on agreed criteria. The criteria include: households with a poor harvest, low livestock numbers, low income and have at least one household member that can work and thus participate in food for work activities.
3. **Food for work activities:** Only two of the five NGO partners had started FFW activities by December. The other partners started their FFW activities in February/March due to delays in the mobilization of the communities. The FFW period has been extended to end in May 2010 to give time to partners and communities that had a late start to complete meaningful activities that help to reduce the need for food assistance in future. FFW activities include rehabilitation of eroded land and spring and dam protection.
4. **Distribution of food:** No food was distributed in December under the FFW programme. Food distributions under the programme commenced in January 2010.

### III. Results:

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Food Security	09-WFP-074	\$1,320,110	\$ 6,289,700	81, 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short term acute hunger for 81,500 beneficiaries averted in 2009/10 lean season preventing a deterioration of nutritional status.</li> <li>▪ Community assets created or rehabilitated to improve food security and resistance to further shocks</li> <li>▪ 2,373 mt of food purchased and distributed (including 1,956 mt cereals, 294mt pulses and 123mt vegetable oil)</li> </ul>	To be completed at end of project.	CERF contribution allowed for the quick purchase of food and response and allowed WFP to leverage other funding.	To be completed at end of project.	FFW programmes are designed to facilitate equal participation of both men and women. Equal participation is encouraged in the identification of the FFW project by the community and in the implementation. Moreover, the Project Management Committees should have at least 50 percent women representation to ensure participation in identification of beneficiaries and distribution of food.

## **Annex 1: NGOS and CERF Funds Forwarded to Each Implementing NGO Partner**

**No funds were allocated to NGOs.**

## **Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations**

<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>CP</b>	Cooperating Partner
<b>FFW</b>	Food for Work
<b>N/A</b>	Not Available or Applicable
<b>OVC</b>	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children