

Emergency Operation (Swaziland 200974)

Title: Emergency Assistance to Drought-affected Population in Swaziland	
Number of beneficiaries	150,000
Duration of project	10 Months (01 June 2016 – 31 March 2017)
Gender Marker Code *	2A
WFP food tonnage	12,264 mt

* For the coding criteria, refer to <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	7,503,330
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	3,766,106
Capacity Development & Augmentation	57, 823
DSC	855,784
ISC	852,813
Total cost to WFP	13,035,856

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With its onset in early 2015, the current El Niño event is one of the strongest on record. The southern Africa region is the hardest hit region globally, with some 32 million people, or nearly half of the entire current global caseload, affected by food insecurity, in large part due to El Niño's impact.

There is around a 50 percent chance of a La Niña episode developing from the second half of 2016, though any potential impact remains unclear at this stage. La Niña is characterized by increased rains and the possibility of flooding. Coordinated preparedness efforts ahead of a potential La Niña and planning for longer-term resilience activities will also be key.

In view of the unfolding crisis, the Prime Minister of Swaziland declared a national state of emergency on 18 February 2016 and launched the government's National Emergency Response Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (NERMAP). The Government of Swaziland has requested technical and financial assistance from the international community to support the emergency response plan. A projected 320,000 people are affected by the drought and in need of food assistance in 2016, with this number likely to increase at the peak of the lean season.

This Emergency Operation (EMOP 200974) will follow WFP's on-going immediate response to the drought caused by El Niño (IR-EMOP 200954). WFP will provide emergency food and cash-based assistance to 150,000 drought affected people through this operation. The assistance is planned for ten months until March 2017, coinciding with the next harvest. WFP will closely monitor the situation, and if further assessments show increased needs, the scale and length of this operation will be reviewed.

WFP will provide technical assistance to the National Disaster Management Authority to enhance early warning systems and support national disaster preparedness and mitigation measures, linking with existing WFP Development Projects in the country.

Food assistance under this EMOP will complement the activities under on-going WFP's Development Projects in Swaziland, aimed at addressing food insecurity and nutritional needs of most vulnerable groups affected by HIV. Through its technical assistance component, and efforts to link the emergency response to resilience building, the EMOP will also contribute to the longer term WFP's strategy in the country, which aims at promoting full national ownership and management of food and nutrition security interventions.

This EMOP addresses Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger, Target 2.1¹ and contributes to SDG 5 on gender equality. It is in line with the new Swaziland United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020). Planned assistance under this emergency operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1: To save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, and Strategic Objective 2: To support food security and nutrition and rebuild livelihoods following emergencies.

¹ SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. The Kingdom of Swaziland has a population of 1.1 million people and ranks 150 out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index. Swaziland's economy relies on agriculture with 77 percent of the population deriving their livelihoods from subsistence farming. While Swaziland is a low middle income country, 63 percent of Swazis live below the national poverty line (less than USD 1.25 per day)¹.
2. HIV prevalence, which is largely driven by poverty and unemployment in Swaziland, is the highest globally at 26 percent in 15-49 year olds.² Women are worst affected by the epidemic with 31 percent prevalence compared to 20 percent for men. This is largely driven by women's poor access to productive assets which contributes to their economic and social reliance on men. The epidemic has also left almost forty-five percent of children orphaned or vulnerable.³ The burden of caring for the sick and orphaned falls primarily on women, entrenching gender disparities in economic inequality. Over 80 percent of tuberculosis (TB) patients are also HIV positive, and TB is responsible for more than a quarter of deaths among people living with HIV.⁴
3. Swaziland is ranked 128 out of 188 countries in the Gender Inequality Index⁵. A study on Gender Based Violence (GBV) reported that 1 in 3 women in Swaziland has experienced some form of sexual violence in their lifetime. GBV and gender inequality negatively affects the uptake of HIV services and adoption and sustenance of safe sexual behaviours.
4. Stunting affects 25.5 percent of children under five, while wasting and underweight are two percent and 5.8 percent respectively⁶. About one fifth of children (12-23 month old) do not receive the minimum dietary diversity. Children living in rural areas are more likely to be stunted than children living in urban settings, and boys are more likely to be stunted than girls.⁷

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

5. Swaziland ranks 47 out of 78 developing countries in the Global Hunger Index (GHI),⁸ showing a decline in food security since 1990.⁹ High dependence on rain-fed maize production in dry areas, very low income levels of rural smallholders and high prices of food and agricultural inputs together with high rates of HIV and AIDS among wage earners are the main drivers of food insecurity.
6. Seasonal precipitation in Swaziland normally occurs from September through March. Between October 2015 and February 2016, Swaziland received 42 percent lower rainfall than the same period in the previous season, and 51 percent lower compared to 2013/2014¹⁰. This led to significant losses of rain-fed yields, underperforming

¹ World Bank database: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/swaziland>

² Government of Swaziland, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2006-07

³ *Ibidem*

⁴ Swaziland Extended National Multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS Framework (eNSF), 2014 - 2018

⁵ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SWZ>

⁶ Government of Swaziland. Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014

⁷ Government of Swaziland. Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010

⁸ von Grebmer, K. et al. 2014. 2014 Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hidden Hunger.

⁹ von Grebmer, K. et al. 2014. 2014 Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hidden Hunger.

¹⁰ Swaziland Meteorological Services (2016)

irrigated crops, and poor pasture conditions in the affected areas. Likewise, dry conditions affected those dependent on livestock, forcing herders to sell animals prematurely, resulting in deteriorating terms of trade and increasing vulnerability.

7. Maize is the major staple in Swaziland, making up 70 percent of cereal production. During the 2014/2015 agricultural season, the planted area in Swaziland dropped by 19 percent compared to the 2013/14 season and 29 percent compared to the 2008/9 season, when average conditions were experienced¹. For the 2015/2016 agricultural season the drop in area planted is estimated even higher, resulting in a projected maize production of 33,500 mt, 64 percent lower than the previous season and the lowest recorded going as far back as 1989.² This large production shortfall could exceed the ability of the market to cover the deficit. The effects of the El Niño phenomenon on rain-fed agriculture are foreseen to continue into 2017.
8. As a net importer of food, Swaziland is also vulnerable to increases in food prices in the region. In January 2016, the National Maize Corporation (NMC) had to increase the official price of maize by 66 percent, due to price increases in South Africa's market.
9. Due to the severe El Niño-induced drought, the food security situation is projected to deteriorate. The Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) has estimated that in 2016, over 320,000 people will be affected by the drought and in need of food assistance. These projections were also confirmed by the Drought Rapid Assessment, conducted in February 2016 by Government and stakeholders, including WFP.³
10. The results of the Drought Rapid Assessment showed that 11.1 percent of health facilities reported an increase in malnutrition cases. It also indicated that households have already started adopting negative coping strategies such as the consumption of fewer meals per day and fewer food groups which can lead to reduced diet diversity. These coping strategies have the potential to increase the risk of malnutrition especially among children and people living with HIV and other chronic non-communicable diseases. There is also a high likelihood that incidences of GBV could increase given tensions within households. Negative coping strategies such as sexual intercourse and other risky behaviours could be adopted by the main caregivers in the family, women and girls as a result of increased food insecurity. Approximately 48 percent of health facilities having reported an increase in the number of ART defaulters since June 2015⁴.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

11. The Swaziland National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), was established in 2015, with the mandate to oversee disaster preparedness and drought response. As part of the 2015/2016 lean season response, NDMA with the support of partners has provided food assistance to food insecure and vulnerable families. With an anticipated 25 percent of the population requiring immediate food assistance from March 2016, the Government requested support from partners to coordinate, implement and monitor the response.

¹ 2015 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM 2015)

² Government of Swaziland, Swaziland Drought Rapid Assessment Report 2016

³ Government of Swaziland, Swaziland Drought Rapid Assessment Report 2016

⁴ Government of Swaziland, Swaziland Drought Rapid Assessment Report 2016

12. The Government of Swaziland implements a number of social safety net programmes through which a range of beneficiaries receive support primarily through in-kind transfers. Recently, the Government has piloted cash-based transfers (CBT) for safety nets programmes such as grants for the elderly, and for orphans and vulnerable children. However, the social cash transfers are disparate and fragmented and use a range of different delivery mechanisms ranging from cash-in-transit to postal services. The Government has requested WFP's support in using CBT interventions as part of the emergency response to the El Niño drought.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

13. There are six resident United Nations entities in Swaziland: UN Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP and World Health Organization (WHO). The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Education Science Culture Organization (UNESCO) maintain offices attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Education and Training, respectively and official representation from their regional offices. The International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provide support mainly from their regional offices.
14. Joint UN initiatives contributing to food and nutrition security include the National Stunting Prevention Task Team, the UN Social Protection Working Group and the Joint UN Programme of Support on HIV/AIDS.

Coordination

15. The Government of Swaziland, through NDMA, retains the primary role for the initiation, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance in the country in coordination with other relevant sectors. The NDMA, in collaboration with the humanitarian community, has adopted a sectoral approach as the coordination structure for all emergencies.
16. The Food Security and Agriculture sector is chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and co-chaired by WFP and FAO. This sector also includes an NGO Food Security Consortium, which includes the National Red Cross Society and World Vision.
17. WFP also participates in the Health and Nutrition sector, working the Ministry of Health and other UN agencies to conduct nutritional surveillance and collect information to analyse the nutrition impact of the drought.
18. The drought response of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is coordinated by the Resident Coordinator to ensure synergy among humanitarian actors, and supported by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. A drought UN Technical Working Group is in place for joint planning and review of activities.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

19. This EMOP aligns with the Swaziland United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) - 2016-2020 and the Delivering as One (DaO) approach which aims to reduce fragmentation and to enhance the UN's alignment to government priorities. WFP's assistance is linked to UNDAF Priority Area 1 "Poverty and inequality reduction, inclusive growth and sustainable development". It is in line with WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017), and aims to provide emergency assistance to

drought affected population in Swaziland addressing Strategic Objective 1 and Strategic Objective 2.

20. The primary objective of this EMOP is to provide relief assistance to the most vulnerable households through targeted general food distributions (GFD) and CBT. The project supports the Government's response under the NERMAP, to improve and stabilize household food consumption for drought-affected groups.
21. Secondly, WFP will support the strengthening of the national Early Warning, Disaster Management and Response and Food Security Monitoring systems and the capacity of NDMA. Specifically, WFP will work with NDMA to revise and strengthen existing food security and market field data collection methods to more effectively inform programmes in the drought-affected areas. Other capacity strengthening activities include, the revision of existing national and regional level early warning guidelines and developing disaster risk profiles. This capacity strengthening forms part of WFP's longer term strategy in the country to handover projects for full Government ownership and it will continue beyond the duration and scope of this project. These activities complement capacity building initiatives carried out through the on-going WFP Development Projects (DEV 200422 and DEV 200353).
22. WFP will also focus on nutrition surveillance, preparedness and improvements on data availability which will contribute to the joint work and priorities of the Health and Nutrition sector. Acknowledging the low levels of acute malnutrition in the country, existing national programmes and mechanisms are currently adequate to respond to limited increase. If surveillance results demonstrate the need for a more preventative approach to be adopted, WFP will in consultation with the Government and key partners re-assess its response.
23. Through the two Development Projects¹, WFP provides in-kind food assistance to those affected by HIV and AIDS: orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), and malnourished clients on HIV antiretroviral therapy and tuberculosis treatment. Adult TB and HIV clients receive specific nutritional foods under the 'food by prescription' programme, to treat moderate acute malnutrition and promote treatment adherence. OVC's, between 2 and 8 years old, are assisted through an on-site feeding programme which provides a safety net for young out of school children who do not yet benefit from the national school feeding programme. These projects thus contribute to mitigating the impact of the drought on these most vulnerable groups, addressing specific needs compared to household level food insecurity addressed through emergency food assistance under this operation.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

24. Through this EMOP, WFP plans to reach a total of 150,000 beneficiaries. Government and NGOs, such as the Red Cross and World Vision plan to reach the gap of the additional 170,000 people in need of food assistance. Both the in-kind food assistance and the CBT activities will be implemented in coordination with the NDMA, local government authorities, NGO partners and relevant stakeholders.
25. Approximately 78,000 beneficiaries will initially benefit from in-kind food assistance, to be scaled up to 100,000 individuals (20,000 households) by the peak of the lean season by December 2016. Drought-affected households targeted under IR-EMOP will form part of this caseload and will continue to receive in-kind assistance throughout

¹ Development Project 200422 has been extended until 31 December 2016 and Development Project 200353 will be extended until 30 June 2017 to ensure complementarity with the EMOP.

the duration of this EMOP. For the cash-based assistance, WFP will initially reach 15,000 vulnerable individuals in peri-urban and rural areas, this will be scaled up to 50,000 beneficiaries (10,000 households) by the peak of lean season.

26. The markets in Swaziland are generally functional, and thus can support market-based responses. Swazis access over 40 percent of their staple (maize) from the market¹ (2015) and nearly one third of the total population spend their income on purchasing food. WFP will undertake close monitoring of the market dynamics to gauge their responsiveness.
27. Using the results of the Drought Rapid Assessment, geographic targeting for the emergency response will be done in coordination with NDMA. The response will prioritize the worst affected areas in Lubombo and Hhohho regions. The cash response will also focus on these areas but may also be extended to other Tinkhundla's² which have good access to markets and financial services such as Manzini and Shishelweni.
28. In line with the procedures for the national response, NGO partners are responsible for a community-based targeting approach under the overall coordination of NDMA. Household eligibility for food assistance in drought-affected areas will be based on the targeting criteria developed by NDMA, the NGOs Food Security Consortium and WFP. The criteria takes into account demographic factors such as female-headed households, child-headed households, and households headed by the elderly. It also considers socio-economic indicators, for example health status and disabilities among household members, livelihoods sources and assets wealth. Household eligibility for the cash response will focus on agricultural households that lost crops and livestock from the drought and that can easily purchase commodities in the markets.
29. Accountability to assisted people will be maintained by involving the communities in the targeting and verification for the programme. Eligibility criteria and beneficiaries' entitlement will be widely communicated through sensitization sessions and the training of the food management committees, who involve women and represent the most disadvantaged groups. Staff of WFP and cooperating partners will be trained in basic principles for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian assistance. A complaint and feedback mechanism will be established and it will involve women and representatives of the most disadvantaged groups.
30. The Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment (VAC 2016) is taking place in May and will be followed by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Should the results of these assessments show increased levels of food insecurity, WFP will revisit the number of beneficiaries and the geographic targeting under this EMOP. Consideration will be given to the expansion of cash transfers.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
General food distribution (GFD)*	70,000	80,000	150,000
TOTAL	70,000	80,000	150,000

* General food distribution (GFD) – Cash: 50,000 (Boys/Men 23,500; Girls/Women 26,500)

¹ Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) 2015

² In Swaziland, an Inkhundla (plural: Tinkhundla) represents the second level of administration after the regions. There are 55 Tinkhundla in Swaziland: 14 in Hhohho Region, 11 in Lubombo Region, 16 in Manzini Region, and 14 in Shishelweni Region.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

31. WFP will provide 50 kg cereals, 12.5 kg pulses and 4.5 kg fortified oil to cover 85 percent of daily energy requirements. This assumes an average household size of five people for a period of one month. Ration sizes are based on national guidelines in the NERMAP. WFP will engage with Government to discuss further improvements to the nutritional value and composition of the food basket, as the drought situation evolves.

32. Acknowledging that this is the first CBT intervention by WFP in the country, WFP will start at a relatively small scale to build its internal local capacity. Given the diverse financial instruments available in the country, cash accounts¹ and unrestricted cash transfers will be the main platform through which to deliver the cash assistance. Swaziland has a functional road network and transport system, enabling access to markets even in rural areas where there are few retailers. Markets are interconnected with a smooth flow of goods both locally and with South Africa.

33. WFP will provide an initial monthly cash transfer of 870 Emlangeni (US\$ 57)² per household. The value of the CBT is equivalent to the nutritional value of the food basket provided through in-kind assistance, and is consistent with the local diet. The value is calculated on the basis of prevailing retail prices, including a monthly US\$1 to account for costs involved in travelling to collect the cash and to the market locations. Given the current drought situation, market prices will be regularly monitored to ensure that if required the transfer value will be adjusted to reflect significant changes in prices.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)		
	General Food Distribution	CBT
Maize	333	
Pulses	83	
Veg. Oil	30	
Cash/(USD/person/day)		0.38
TOTAL	447	0.38
Total kcal/day	1,767	
percent kcal from protein ³	11.7	
percent kcal from fat	23.8	
Number of feeding days per month	30	30

¹ Cash Accounts are one of the two WFP cash transfers distribution models, where project beneficiaries have financial accounts as individuals or groups, with a financial services provider including banks, micro-finance institutions and mobile money.

² Based on the official UN Exchange Rate, as of April 2016

³ A GFD ration should provide a basket of food commodities that covers the 'recommended mean daily per capita nutrient intake' (WHO, 1995). The GFD ration should therefore provide 10 to 12 percent of its Kcal (energy) from protein and at least 17 percent from fat (Food and Nutrition Handbook. Page 65, table 8.1).

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY <i>(mt/USD)</i>			
Commodity Type / Cash & voucher	General Food Distribution (In-Kind) (mt)	General Food Distribution (In-Kind) (USD)	General Food Distribution (Cash) (USD)
Maize	9,152	3,486,919	
Pulses	2,288	1,487,203	
Veg. Oil	824	543,630	
Cash/voucher (USD)	-	-	3,504,873
TOTAL	12,264	5,517,751	3,504,873

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

34. *Participation:* WFP and its cooperating partners will work with communities for the establishment of gender-balanced food management committees, and promote women’s participation in leadership positions. WFP will ensure that women comprise at least 50 percent of the membership of these committees and hold at least 50 percent of the executive decision-making positions. Whenever possible, women will be registered as food entitlement holders and will be responsible for collecting the food rations. Local authorities will be responsible for security during the monthly food distributions.¹
35. The distribution model that will be used for the CBT uses beneficiaries’ existing financial accounts and has the potential to limit security risks as well as enhance financial inclusion for targeted beneficiaries. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) will be incorporated into the sensitization messaging, to advise beneficiaries of the types of foods to be accessed from the markets and their nutrient value.
36. *Partners:* WFP will collaborate with UNICEF to provide technical advice to Ministry of Health and the Swaziland National Nutrition Council for intensification of nutrition education and strengthening of nutrition surveillance.
37. In partnership with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and NGO partners, SBCC will be provided focusing on sexual reproductive health, HIV prevention as well as referrals to health centres. HIV prevention and sexual reproductive health (SRH) materials will also be distributed by partners alongside WFP food and cash distributions.
38. In an effort to accelerate recovery WFP will coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO to provide complementary agricultural inputs alongside relief food/cash assistance where possible. WFP will also work with UNICEF to ensure synergies with WASH interventions to support availability of safe water at household level.

¹ These activities contribute to SDG 5, target 5.5. “Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life” and are in line with WFP Gender Policy, and the WFP Regional Gender Strategy.

39. *Procurement:* Given the effects of the El Niño phenomenon and cereal production shortfalls, local purchases are not expected under this EMOP. Over 90 percent of food commodities will be purchased regionally and 10 percent from international markets. WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) will be leveraged to access pre-positioned reserves in the region which will support competitive pricing and assist in shortening lead times. To guarantee the food safety and quality, an independent food inspection company will be appointed to conduct quality inspections of the food in the country of origin.
40. *Logistics:* Overland transport of commodities will continue to originate from the ports of Durban and Beira for overseas commodities, entering Swaziland through Lavumisa and Lomahasha border posts. Regionally-purchased commodities will come through either the Oshoek or Lavumisa border post. About 40 percent of food commodities will be directly delivered from the point of origin to the field warehouses to reduce both transportation and handling costs.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

41. WFP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team will use the corporate CBT-specific questionnaires for the monitoring of CBT activities and to enable further expansion of the use of CBT in WFP operations and foster evidence-based information.
42. Follow-up and outcome data will be collected from both primary and secondary data sources using modern technologies and electronic devices. As part of the post-distribution monitoring, focus group discussions with women beneficiaries and household female members will be conducted to determine beneficiary satisfaction and compare the two modalities of transfer that will be employed in this project.
43. WFP will monitor the targeting process to ensure fairness and transparency of assistance. WFP and cooperating partners will conduct on-site distribution monitoring to ensure timeliness, adequacy and effectiveness of the distribution process; reporting output level information after each distribution cycle. WFP will also monitor the safety of assisted people as they access the program, their understanding of targeting criteria and eligibility to the food assistance.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

44. WFP's long-term goal in Swaziland is a transition of existing programmes to the Government and a gradual shift to provision of technical assistance. In 2015, WFP engaged in extensive consultations with government and partners to review its strategic approach in the country. The results of these discussions illustrated the need for WFP to gradual shift from an operational partner implementing food and nutrition assistance programmes to a strengthened advocacy and advisory role.
45. Whilst the duration of this EMOP is only ten months, WFP will continue to support the Government in strengthening sustainable safety net programmes and to develop a comprehensive nutrition and HIV sensitive social protection system, which will also help mitigate the impact of similar shocks in the future.

RISK MANAGEMENT

46. Internal and external risks that may affect the successful implementation of this EMOP and relevant mitigating actions have been identified as follows:

Programmatic Risks

47. WFP could face a challenging funding environment and insufficient financial resources for the implementation of this EMOP. To mitigate this risk, WFP will continue to explore alternative funding opportunities with traditional donors, including possibilities of increased engagement of the private sector. WFP will also work to strengthen collaborative partnerships that can also serve as platforms for joint resource mobilization efforts.
48. As Government has limited experience in the implementation of CBT, and this will be the first time that WFP is implementing CBT in the country, limited expertise and insufficient human resources at country office level could result in delays in the implementation of CBT. WFP staff have received targeted trainings on CBT and will share this knowledge with Government and cooperating partners. Furthermore, technical support from the Regional Bureau and Headquarters will be leveraged.
49. Given the potential risk of fraud in implementing CBT, WFP will use cash accounts (as opposed to immediate cash). Any potential illiteracy barriers could also be a risk, and this will be mitigated by showing, for instance, graphic illustrations on the use of mobile technologies.

Contextual Risks

50. There is a possibility of worsening of food security situation due to El Niño phenomenon. This could result in a knock-on effect on the country's economic conditions in part due to market prices volatility and exchange rates fluctuation. WFP will work with stakeholders to monitor the food security situation and market prices trends to ensure early warning. If assessments indicate a worsening situation, WFP will work with Government to reassess the scale of this EMOP.
51. Given the magnitude of the El Niño phenomenon and considering the HIV prevalence in the country, serious repercussions on the health systems and other WFP's programmatic interventions addressing HIV vulnerabilities (e.g. nutritional support for HIV/TB clients and support to OVCs) could be experienced. As part of WFP's nutrition surveillance, WFP will promote further integration of data collection and indicators to assess impact for most vulnerable groups affected by HIV. Furthermore the existing Development Projects already serve as "safety-net" to mitigate the impact of the drought on the most vulnerable groups.

Security Risk Management

52. The entire territory of Swaziland is classified by the UN Department of Safety and Security under security level 2 (low). There are no major security risks or threats that may impact or negatively affect WFP staff, assets, partners and all beneficiaries. WFP operations and infrastructure are compliant with minimum operating security standards (MOSS).

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation Swaziland 200974.

APPROVAL

.....
 Ertharin Cousin
 Executive Director
 Date:

.....
 José Graziano da Silva
 Director-General of FAO
 Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	9152	3 486 920	
Pulses	2 288	1 487 203	
Oil and fats	824	543 630	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	-	-	
Total Food Transfers	12,264	5 517 752	
External Transport		38,293	
LTSH		1,425,370	
ODOC Food		521 914	
Food and Related Costs ¹		7,503,330	
C&V Transfers		3 504 873	
C&V Related costs		261,232	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		3,766,106	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		57 823	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			11,327,259
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			855 784
Total Direct Project Costs			12,183,043
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²			852,813
TOTAL WFP COSTS			13,035,856

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

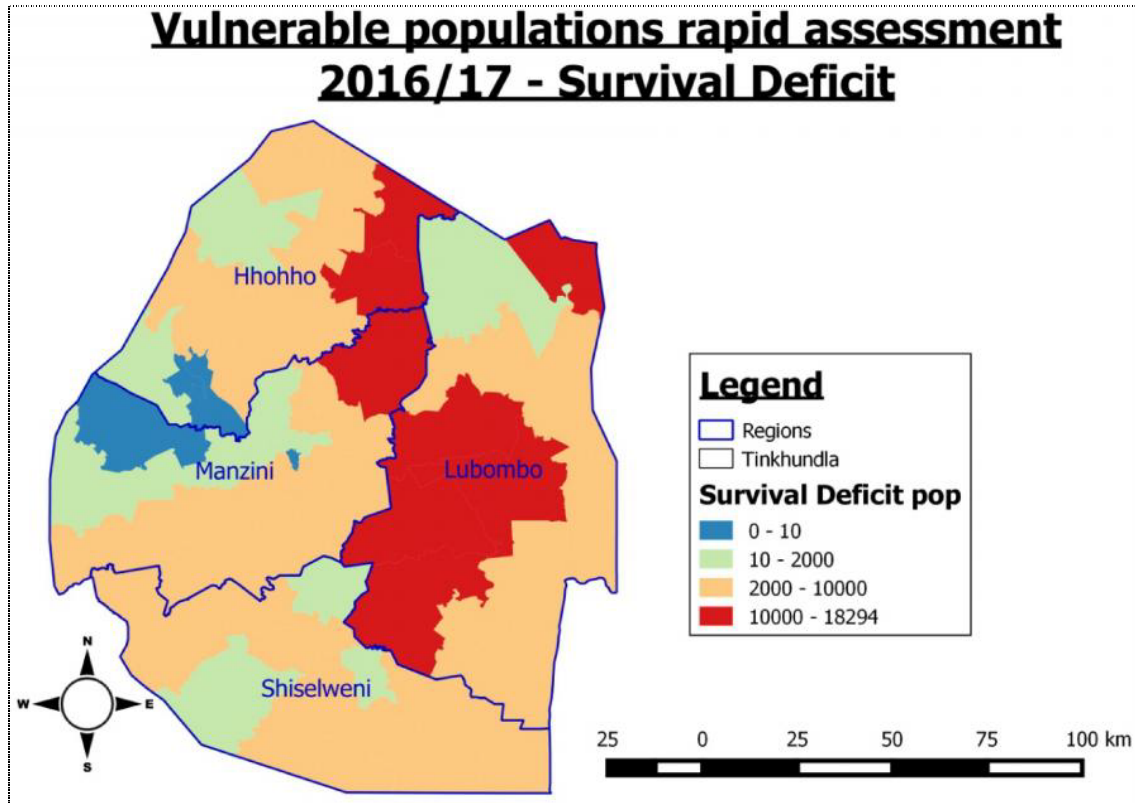
DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	273 548
General service staff **	268 695
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	542 243
Recurring and Other	107 882
Capital Equipment	8 177
Security	2982
Travel and transportation	134 500
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	60 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	855 784

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Ove

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

MAP



Source: Government of Swaziland, Swaziland Drought Rapid Assessment Report 2016

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART anti-retroviral therapy

CFSAM Crop and Food Security Assessment

CBT cash-based transfers

DEV development project

EMOP emergency operation

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IR-EMOP immediate response emergency operation

MDG Millennium Development Goals

M&E monitoring and evaluation

MOSS minimum operating security standards

NERMAP National Emergency Response Mitigation and Adaptation Plan

NDMA National Disaster Management Authority

NGO non-governmental organization

NMC National Maize Corporation

OVC orphans and vulnerable children

PDM post-distribution monitoring

PLW pregnant and lactating women

SRF Strategic Results Framework

SO strategic objective

TB people living with tuberculosis

VAC Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report

VAM vulnerability and mapping

UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
