

Southern Africa El Niño Emergency Response (SAENER)

18 Months On Report

September 2015 - March 2017



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Affirmation

Except as acknowledged by the references in this report to other authors and publications, the SAENER 18 Months On Report consists of our own work undertaken to update our partners and for learning to improve World Vision's programme, design and implementation as part of the organization's requirements in Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Learning System. The data collected throughout the monitoring and reporting process remain the property of the communities and families described in this document. Information and data must be used only with their consent.

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On September 2015, World Vision declared a Category III Emergency Response across the Southern Africa Region. This was the first emergency declaration among humanitarian actors and governments across the region. It was premised on vivid early warning data from our monitoring tools and mechanism. Subsequently, other organisations followed suit and by December 2015, governments across the regions had begun their emergency declarations in response to an intense El Niño induced drought.

Our early declaration enabled us to marshal support from the World Vision partnership and prepare to respond across six countries in the region. However, we were against a number of challenges due to the competing humanitarian needs across the world specifically the refugee migration crisis that was affecting most of Europe, the Iraq, and Syrian crises that dominated both the global humanitarian agenda and the media. These constraints informed our USD 60 Million Response Strategy which was far below the needs that unravelled.

Despite the limited media attention on the unfolding disaster, we remained undeterred; we put in place the structure and system to engage the public by all means necessary which catapulted us to become one of the key leaders in the industry. Our various levels of engagement enabled us to build strong alliances with other NGOs, the United Nations bodies, governments in the region and the key donor representatives. The response activities attracted the attention of high profile visitors to the region, and our national offices hosted the USAID Administrator in Zimbabwe, the UN envoy on El Niño in Swaziland, the British Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development in Malawi, the American Ambassadors in Swaziland and Lesotho. The visitors experienced first-hand the impact of the drought on the communities and were in turn able to relay their experiences to their constituents which raised the profile of both the need and our response.

With time, the intensity of the humanitarian need became clearer and, we scaled up our response to reach 2.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. We also ensured constant prayer for the affected people and our front line staff. At the time of releasing this report the SAENER response had raised USD209, 972, 267 to meet the needs and have reached almost 3.5 million people with food aid cash transfers WASH, Protection and complementary livelihood activities. Our outreach far exceeded our targeted beneficiaries mainly because of the growing humanitarian needs in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. We cannot underestimate God's favour in this, the tireless efforts of our team as well as the generosity of the donors who entrusted us with the resources.

The magnitude of the Southern Africa El Niño Emergency Response calls us to higher level of accountability, transparency and effectiveness especially in addressing the root cause of re-occurring disasters resulting in food insecurity in the region. We should ask ourselves the hard questions especially how to sustainably change the status quo. We aim to leverage our experience backed up by research to improve our long term interventions to create resilient communities.



Mrs Rudo Kayombo
Regional Leader

Southern Africa Region has long been vulnerable to disasters such as droughts and floods. Some of the earliest recorded occurrences were as early as 1902¹. By 2000, the intensity, severity and frequency were exacerbated across the region. During the same period, the governments started organised responses to the increased threat. Nonetheless, the government response continues to be overwhelmed by the increasing severity of each new drought. The 2015/16 El Niño induced drought was recorded as the most intense to affect the region in the past three decades². Crops, livestock and fresh water bodies were badly affected with cascading effects to livelihoods, jobs wellbeing and the general economies of the region.

World Vision had been monitoring our internally generated early warning systems prior to the drought and was able to make timely decisions at the highest level which empowered the Southern Africa Regional Office to mount a commensurate response to the drought. We embarked on mobilising partners and highlighting the magnitude of the problem. However, the dwindling resources especially the Private Non Sponsorship funds constrained the operationalisation of the regional response coordination unit (RCU). Nonetheless, our efforts raised sufficient funds to implement the urgently needed lifesaving interventions in the national offices. We also worked closely with the Regional Inter Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO) and the various governments to profile the humanitarian situation as well as coordinate activities to maximise the impact of the intervention.

Through the various organisational networks, we were able to attract and deploy skilled staff to the various national offices at minimal cost. Most of these were acquired on secondment due to the short and temporary nature of the assignment. However, this enabled us to save on staffing costs and the savings channelled into direct programming.

Notwithstanding the successful response, key questions remain unanswered and desire further investigation to inform policies and improve the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The questions are:

- Are the governments and humanitarians addressing the key drivers of recurring droughts? If not, why and what can they do to address them?
- How relevant are our models and capacities to the context? How long will they withstand the increasing assault by droughts?

I'm not suggesting that these questions are exhaustive and/or answering them will give us the 'magic bullet' to resolve the drought induced challenges. Nonetheless, it will give us a new outlook on the regional context. Sadly, we know it is not only a matter of 'if' but 'when' the next drought will strike- this is our new reality.



Joseph K. Kamara

Regional Director, Humanitarian & Emergency Affairs

¹Manatsa et. al, 2008. *The superior influence of Darwin Sea level pressure anomalies over ENSO as a simple drought predictor for Southern Africa. Theoretical and applied climatology*, 92(1), pp.1-14.

²OCHA. *RIASCO Action Plan for Southern Africa: Response Plan for the El Niño Induced Drought in Southern Africa, May 2016- April 2017*. 2016.

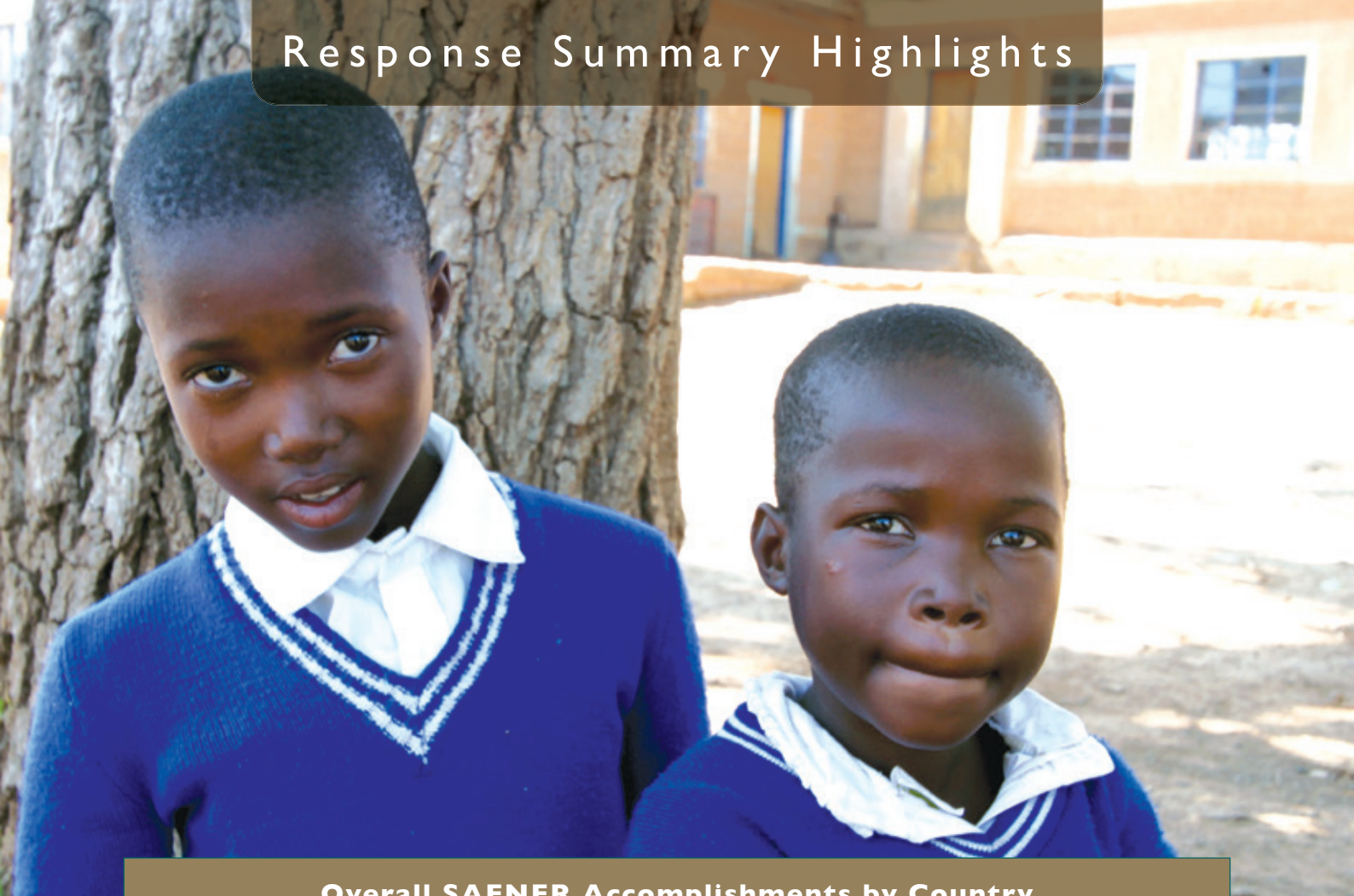
World Vision responded to one of the strongest El Niño crises the Southern Africa Region has faced in 35 years which affected 29,979,991 people across the Southern African countries³. The El Niño caused food insecurity, increased food prices, death of livestock, and economic slow-down. In addition, there was a significant impact on children, particularly in food insecurity and malnutrition.

World Vision Southern Africa Region declared a Category III multi-country climate change-induced food insecurity and water shortage emergency with a global response on September 2015, with the goal of *meeting the life-saving needs of drought-affected children and their families across the SAR region, and support increased resiliency in the face of future disasters.*

While each country context is unique, the region focused on Food Security, WASH, Health & Nutrition & Livelihoods & Resilience as priority sectors, integrating Child Protection in its processes. The interventions in these sectors covered both immediate relief needs and longer term resilience building needs.

Eighteen months after, **the response has so far benefitted 3,472,462 people** during both the relief and recovery phases. The response ended in Zambia and South Africa while projects in Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe will be ending within the next 6 months. The Response received funding worth USD USD209, 972, 267 with expenditures to date of USD145, 679,169.66

³OCHA



Overall SAENER Accomplishments by Country

SAENER Reached Close to 3.5 Million Beneficiaries in 18 months!

Country	Population Affected	Beneficiaries Reached				
		Girls	Boys	Adult Men	Adult Women	Total
Angola	755,930	103,217	91,512	77,679	82,290	354,698
Malawi	6,500,000	247,174	226,027	168,656	228,223	870,080
Lesotho	709,394	61,939	56,469	99,370	119,950	337,728
Mozambique	1,980,000	61,353	61,545	50,137	69,725	242,760
South Africa	14,349,445	52,484	31,088	18,062	54,634	156,268
Swaziland	638,251	51,157	48,099	98,061	114,108	311,425
Zambia	975,738	18,691	19,102	31,612	32,153	101,557
Zimbabwe	4,071,233	314,670	273,670	234,414	275,182	1,097,946
Total	29,979,991	910,685	807,522	777,991	976,265	3,472,462

Overall SAENER Accomplishments by Sector



2,525,861

People receiving food or cash assistance



270,414

People having access to sustainable livelihood and community resilience



683,565

People having access to safe water and improved hygiene practices



1,027,309

Children, pregnant & lactating women & vulnerable groups having access to health services & appropriate nutrition

3,472,462



Total number of beneficiaries in SAENER



2,915,351

Total Number of People Targeted

2,525,861

**Total Number of Beneficiaries
as of Reporting Period**

85%

**Achieved as of
Reporting Period**

264,079

**Lesotho Food
Beneficiaries**

870,080

**Malawi Food
Beneficiaries**

206,552

**Mozambique Food
Beneficiaries**

86,229

**Swaziland Food
Beneficiaries**

101,557

**Zambia Food
Beneficiaries**

997,364

**Zimbabwe Food
Beneficiaries**

Food Assistance

Objective:

1. Improved access of food to vulnerable households.

With drought and the resulting food shortages exacerbating food insecurity within the region, World Vision worked with World Food Programme, USAID, ECHO, FAO, DFID and other agencies to provide immediate food assistance to vulnerable households in the form of general food distribution, direct cash transfer and food for work/food for assets. National Offices engaging in food programme assistance worked closely with Food Programming and Management Group (FPMG) to access their expertise and ensure quality programmes are designed and implemented to donor standards.

World Vision is utilizing the Last Mile Mobile Solutions (LMMS) to reduce costs and improve efficiency in providing humanitarian aid. Since its deployment, the technology has improved food aid and cash distribution, making it easier, faster and more dignified for communities in need. The LMMS developed by World Vision, is a stand-alone digital system with functions including beneficiary registration, verification, distribution planning and management, monitoring and reporting. It improves remote data collection, helps manage aid recipients, enables faster and fairer aid distributions and delivers rapid reporting to aid workers.

Food Assistance includes the following:

- ✓ General Food Distribution
- ✓ Cash-Based Programming
- ✓ Food for Assets

US \$14,622,597

**Total Amount of Cash
Transferred to Beneficiaries**

Examples of Food for Asset (Community Assets) Projects

- ✓ Road rehabilitation
- ✓ Improvement of school facilities (e.g. latrines)
- ✓ Protection of water sources
- ✓ Improvement of school playgrounds
- ✓ Improvement of market places
- ✓ Improvement of health posts
- ✓ Tree planting
- ✓ Communal gardening
- ✓ Dam rehabilitation
- ✓ Gully reclamation
- ✓ Community Orphans Crop Field Fencing
- ✓ OVC House Construction

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



729,075

Total Number of People Targeted

683,565

**Total Number of Beneficiaries
as of Reporting Period**

94%

**Achieved as of
Reporting Period**

335,695

**Clean Water
Beneficiaries**

167,804

**Sanitation
Beneficiaries**

441,019

**Hygiene, Promotion
& Behaviour Change
Beneficiaries**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Objectives:

1. *Improved access to sustainable and safe water supply to the affected households*
2. *Increased access to improved sanitation for affected households*
3. *Improved hygiene knowledge and practices for households affected by drought*

World Vision implemented WASH activities across affected countries, aimed at supporting access to adequate and safe water for families and communities and improving hygiene practices. These included multi-functional water systems for irrigation and livestock. All WASH programmes integrated protection and do-no harm approaches to prevent abuse and/or conflict.

Summary of WASH Outputs:

Water	✓ 762 water sources/points rehabilitated
	✓ 746 boreholes and hand pumps constructed & rehabilitated
	✓ 478 water tanks provided
	✓ 191 stand pipes provided
	✓ 17 mechanized systems with solar provided
	✓ 285 water committees trained in safe water usage and maintenance
	✓ 12,184 community members trained in safe water usage and maintenance
	✓ 9,074 water purification containers distributed
	✓ 1,039,672 water purification solutions distributed
	✓ 4,618 NFIs distributed
	✓ 20,549 households supported with potable water supply access
	✓ 59 schools supported with water facilities
	✓ 13 health centers/clinics supported with water facilities
Sanitation	✓ 113 schools supported with sanitation facilities
	✓ 204 school hand washing facilities constructed & rehabilitated
	✓ 228 school latrines constructed & rehabilitated
	✓ 4,641 household latrines constructed
	✓ 112 hand-washing facilities in health & community centers constructed & rehabilitated
Hygiene Promotion & Behaviour Change	✓ 25,120 households participating in BCC campaigns
	✓ 439,758 people reached in awareness raising
	✓ 1,297 community members & health workers trained



1,222,300

Total Number of People Targeted

1,027,309

**Total Number of Beneficiaries
as of Reporting Period**

84%

**Achieved as of
Reporting Period**

4,119

**Maternal, Newborn
& Child Health
Beneficiaries**

894,389

**Nutrition
Beneficiaries**

128,801

**Diseases (IEC,
Testing & Treatment)
Beneficiaries**

Health and Nutrition

Objectives:

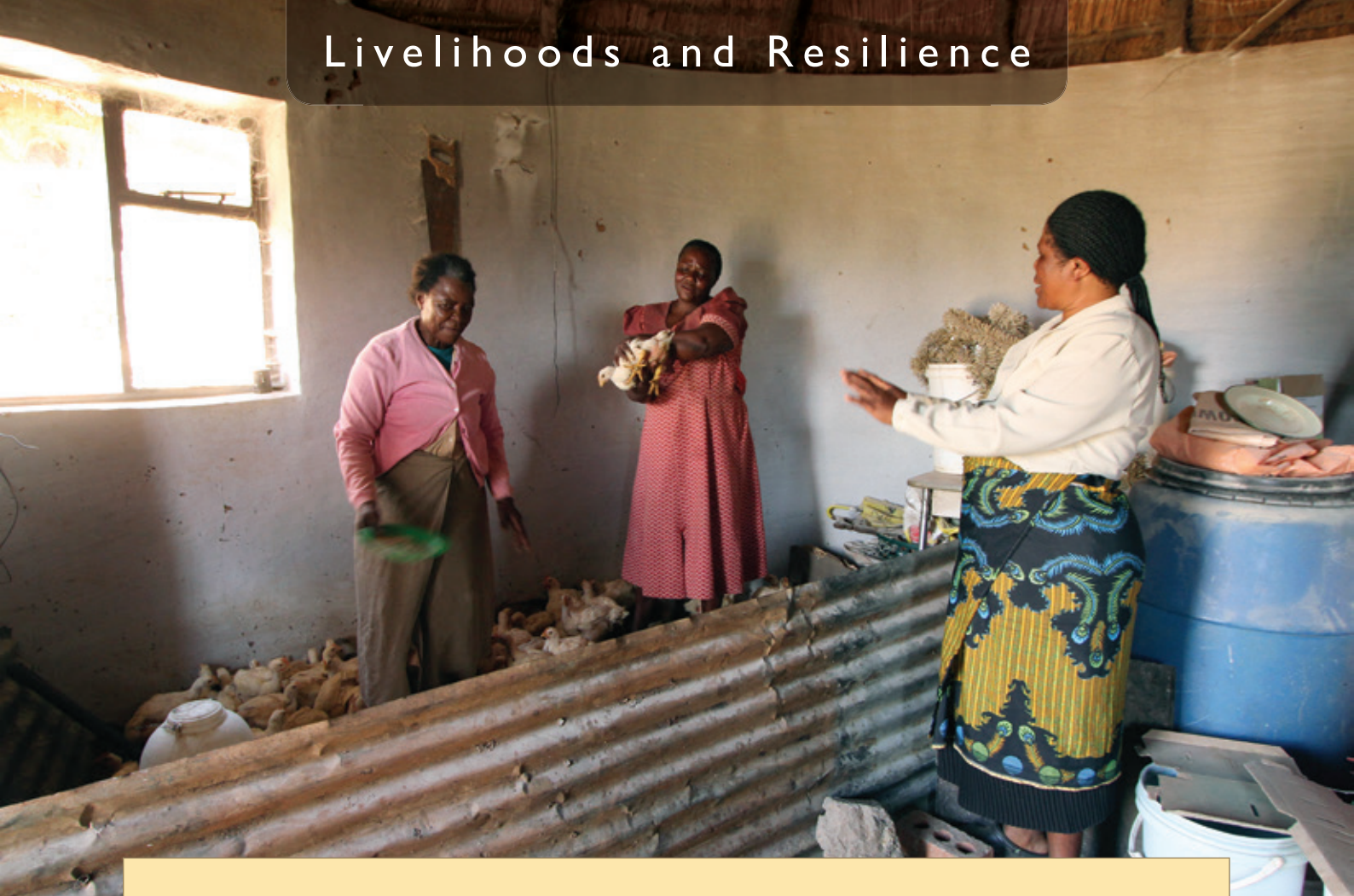
1. **Reduced under nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women**
2. **Improved success of treatment for targeted cases**
3. **Increased food security for HHs that have at least one member enrolled in the nutrition program.**

Child stunting and wasting rates in many countries were alarmingly high. The drought induced food insecurity throughout 2015//2016 exacerbated the situation⁴. To combat child malnutrition and to safeguard children against the devastating impacts of malnutrition, World Vision supported nutritional interventions, including Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and supplementary feeding as appropriate. The later included the ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) which is a mixture of micronutrients, proteins, vitamins and minerals designed and primarily addressed to the therapy of malnutrition without complications. The main ingredients of the formulation are powdered milk, peanuts butter, vegetal oil, sugar, and a mix of vitamins, salts, and minerals; which allows patients to be treated at home rather than in a hospital. World Vision provided this treatment to children aimed at addressing the malnutrition problem. World Vision also provided a super cereal made of corn soy blend to affected children. We worked with the community health volunteers in partnership with each of the country's Ministry of Health.

Summary of Health and Nutrition Outputs:

Maternal, New Born & Child Health	✓ 3,733 pregnant & lactating women supported
Nutrition	✓ 729,959 children under 5 screened for malnutrition
	✓ 17,119 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) supported
	✓ 196,354 community members participated in nutrition education
Diseases (IEC, Testing & Treatment)	✓ 24,000 IEC materials distributed
	✓ 128,740 patients with malaria & yellow fever supported with testing & treatment
	✓ 61 health technicians trained

⁴World Food Programme, *El Niño: Undermining Resilience - Implications of El Niño in Southern Africa from a Food and Nutrition Security Perspective*, World Food Programme, February 2016.



341,299

Total Number of People Targeted

270,414

**Total Number of Beneficiaries
as of Reporting Period**

79%

**Achieved as of
Reporting Period**

270,414

**Agriculture
Beneficiaries**

61,694

**Natural Resource
Management
Beneficiaries**

35,616

**Disaster Management &
Community Resilience
Beneficiaries**

Livelihoods and Resilience

Objective:

1. Improved household food security in the targeted areas.

Drought impacts a wide range of inter-connected survival needs, including food security and access to sustainable livelihoods to enable people to provide for their basic needs. World Vision worked with affected communities to improve their access to and maintenance of viable and sustainable livelihoods, including via the provision of agricultural inputs and training, as well as livelihood diversification, so as to contribute to promote resilience in the face of cyclical droughts in the region.

Summary of Livelihoods and Resilience Outputs:

Agriculture	✓ 10,427 farmers trained
	✓ 62 demonstration plots established
	✓ 87,201 households supported with agricultural inputs
	✓ 91 small scale irrigation technologies distributed
	✓ 2,596 livestock distributed
	✓ 41 gardens supported
	✓ 18 seed fairs organized
Natural Resource Management	✓ 1,348,764 trees planted
	✓ 3 Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration conducted
Disaster Management & Community Resilience	✓ 466 village savings & loan groups established
	✓ 171 village agents trained in VSL
	✓ 3,500 members trained in energy stove making
	✓ 24,200 community members trained on DRR

Child Protection

Child protection was a key element in all our programming. With drought affecting both food security and household livelihoods, children were at increased risk of school dropout, child labour, abuse and exploitation.

In the last 18 months, SAENER supported 1,718,207 children (910,685 girls and 807,522 boys) with the responses' interventions on food assistance, WASH and health and nutrition. A total of 729,959 children under 5 have been screened for malnutrition and World Vision directly supported 36,329 children with acute malnutrition in Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The response also worked on improving the enabling environment of children supporting 59 schools with water facilities, 204 schools with hand washing facilities and 228 schools with latrine construction and rehabilitation.

Child protection is integrated in all programming and the organization works with the government and other like-minded organizations to protect children. In South Africa, a Child Protection Rapid Needs Assessment was done in partnership with the Department of Social Development and UNICEF in 5 affected provinces and a National Child Protection in Emergencies training was conducted with government stakeholders including the South African Police Services, The Department of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Local Municipalities and different media houses. In partnership with the Department of Traditional Affairs, total of 79 Traditional Leaders were empowered to strengthen their response mechanism through the CVA as a local level advocacy mechanism to ensure that there is timely provision of water by the Municipalities in the water tanks erected by World Vision South Africa. Aiming to strengthen its efforts of protecting children at-risk of abuse, World Vision joined forces with the University of South Africa (UNISA) to support child protection efforts through capacity building initiatives for communities.

In Mozambique, 28 child protection campaigns were conducted together with community-based child protection actors trained on case management and on child protection minimum standards. In Lesotho, Her Majesty Masenate Mohato Seeiso, the Queen of Lesotho, supported World Vision's efforts to advocate for children's rights and child protection issues, such as, child marriage. World Vision worked on the creation of safe and protective environment for all children to enable them to have a fruitful, positive and healthy future and ensure that they become productive citizens of the country.

SAENER supported World Vision's global campaign on ending violence against children, defined as, "violence against children in all forms of physical, sexual and mental violence, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, harm or abuse, including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour, and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage".

Integration of Cross Cutting Themes

Gender

World Vision recognizes the need to ensure women, men and children have equitable access to and are included in all response activities. The response mainstreamed gender in all aspects of project design and implementation and throughout the life of the program. Gender analysis were undertaken in the planning and conduct of project interventions. The response programmes were also aligned to the SPHERE Project principles when identifying and working with beneficiaries. Efforts were made to promote gender equality/equity and the empowerment of women as an effective way to combat hunger and stimulate sustainable development. Both women and men were involved in planning and implementation and response interventions engaged women, men, girls and boys. Where one gender was disproportionately represented, initiatives to redress the imbalance were adopted. Women were also encouraged to participate more in the various committees that would oversee the project implementation at community level. Gender awareness sessions were conducted through community sensitization sessions and gender based violence and protection messages were disseminated at every food distribution point. On nutrition, active case finding for acute malnutrition, nutrition surveillance and treatment were carried out on both boys and girls with ages between 6 and 59 months. In WASH, women are now part of water management committees and community disaster management forums.



In partnership with World Vision, Her Majesty Masenate Mohato Seeiso, the Queen of Lesotho, meets with national and community leaders to exhort them into action towards ending child marriage in the country.



Peacebuilding

The SAENER Regional Coordination Unit and the National Offices applied principles such as the Do No Harm/Local Capacities for Peace approach to ensure any assistance provided to communities did not create or exacerbate tension. The response interventions were conducted to connect men, women and children, as well as groups of different ethnic or religious backgrounds to achieve social cohesion. World Vision recognized that bringing humanitarian assistance especially food resources into an extremely food insecure area could potentially create conflict or exacerbate existing tensions. Understanding the culture and context of every community is important. The Response ensured that practices, initiatives or projects do not conflict with societal structures and systems. Communal challenges were solved by the communities themselves using localised systems. Implementation of projects also considered inputs from traditional leaders to ensure that activities do not have a negative impact on a specific section of the population. The complaints and response mechanism played a critical role in helping address issues related to the response. The response team worked closely with other stakeholders and community leaders to ensure that distribution processes were transparent and fair. World Vision took necessary precautions to ensure that distributions were completed early to give enough time for beneficiaries and staff to reach home safely. All program updates especially on changes in food rations were made in a transparent manner. Community meetings were conducted in an effort to address any pertinent issues that were unearthed through the complaints and response mechanism and the other monitoring processes. All activities were closely coordinated with local governments and appropriate line ministries (e.g. Ministry of Health, Water and Agriculture).



Farmer Rufino Hungulo is among the 33,000 beneficiaries of a subsistence farming project known as ‘Securing Angola’s Future’. The project aims to help farmers meet the food needs of rural households.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

World Vision defines resilience as the capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to hazards to adapt, by changing or resisting in order to reach and maintain acceptable levels of functioning and structure⁵. SAENER’s disaster risk reduction efforts focused on building resilient communities. DRR was mainstreamed by ensuring that farmers receive subsidised drought tolerant crop seeds. Farmers were capacitated in fodder making, hence, reducing the impact of drought on livestock. Trainings on participatory scenario planning on risk reduction approaches such as identification of early warning systems, planting drought tolerant varieties, monitoring planting dates and other approaches that would help them to be more resilient were also conducted. Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) was also promoted for beneficiaries to understand concepts like catchment area conservation and specific vegetation that can be planted for conservation work. Provision of seeds to vulnerable households and conducting trainings on developing resilient cropping systems and improving agricultural practices, such as water harvesting, climate-smart agriculture, and conservation agriculture is contributing towards improvement of households’ food security in the long term. Households were encouraged to establish an orchard and woodlots which will be used for fuel and poles for roofing houses as well as for selling to earn income. Awareness messages on environmental friendly farming technologies were done to all the beneficiaries and communities at large. Community assets such as water dams, grazing plots, roads, etc. were also created focusing on disaster risk reduction.

⁵<http://www.wvi.org/disaster-risk-reduction>

Disability

World Vision works to address the barriers that people living with disabilities face on a daily basis. SAENER supported the global goal of World Vision's disability inclusion work to see full, equal and meaningful participation of children and adults with disabilities in all spheres of society. Trainings and sensitizations workshops during response were inclusive of those living with disabilities and the venues which were used were accessible by all groups. Monitoring the situation of people living with disabilities has been very pivotal in recognising their situation and designing inclusive project intervention.



With the aid of World Vision's economic development program (a goat multiplication project in Hambula village of Moyo Area Development Program in Zambia's Southern province), HIV positive couple Lillian, 43 with her husband Stephen, 46, were able to raise their 5-year old son, Stephen.

Ensuring Humanitarian Accountability

The National Offices of Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe implemented humanitarian accountability mechanisms that are critical to the effectiveness of the provision of humanitarian aid in whatever form, and improved the response's programme quality. The approaches were guided by the WVI Programme Accountability Framework: information provision, community consultation, participation and the collection of feedback and complaints.

- ✓ Involving the beneficiaries in assessment as input to designing of projects
- ✓ Capacity building of local project management committees
- ✓ Information provision about the response's objectives and processes
- ✓ Participation of key stakeholders in structured consultations at pre-determined stages of project implementation
- ✓ Community Help Desk (CHD) to receive and address complaints. Community Help Desks (CHD) were set up to coordinate community feedback on the implementation of the project. World Vision established procedures of complaint resolution which are efficient and safe for beneficiaries, communities affected by disasters, agency staff, and humanitarian staff and for other specified bodies. The project staff regularly consolidates the list of complaints received and explain how they were to be dealt with. This helped World Vision to solve issues early and therefore run a more effective response.

The response employed SPHERE Standards as a guide to ensure high level community participation. Community based and people-centered aid delivery approach were used ensuring community participation at all levels of the project cycle. Participation of communities in the project increased transparency, accountability and instilling ownership and sustainability of the project. Community involvement was promoted at all stages which included beneficiary identification, targeting and registration, verification of eligible beneficiaries, distribution of food and cash/voucher monitoring of project activities. Various committees from the communities such as WASH committees, food distribution committees, among others, were put in place to strengthen community knowledge on humanitarian accountability partnership. The social accountability tool Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) was also integrated in the response. CVA is used to advocate for local authorities to establish Disaster Advisory Complaints and Response Mechanisms in some areas.



Community health mobilizer, Teresa Joana Ndunguyougo, assists mothers in Humpata Municipality, Angola in monitoring cases of malnourishment of children in the area

Response Management

Programmes

As a result of the Category III declaration, World Vision implemented a lifesaving humanitarian response across the region focusing on food/ food security and livelihoods, health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, child protection, advocacy and communications. Each National Office (NO) undertook its own donor liaison within country supported by the SAENER Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) which also led fundraising efforts at the regional level, engaging with donors based in the region. The RCU also led the advocacy efforts to raise the profile of the growing regional crisis and lobbied for further funding to address the humanitarian needs and build resilience of affected communities. Additionally, the RCU provided timely support to NOs on the development of funding proposals, ensuring the adherence of donor specific regulations, WV Disaster Management policies, as well as international humanitarian standards. In the eight National Offices, programmes were designed and managed according to donor specific regulations, WV Disaster Management policies, as well as international standards, including SPHERE, HAP, Red Cross Code of Conduct, People in Aid, etc.

Challenges:

- ▶ Monitoring of projects implemented with other partners (e.g. consortium or with the government) needs more time in collecting and analyzing data;
- ▶ One inherent challenge to response management in a multiple project environment is integrated monitoring which can be costly and time-consuming;
- ▶ The response will need to deliberately plan for transition and linking rehabilitation strategies to development.



Following the incessant rains in the Mangwe district of the Matabeleland South Province, floods hit a thriving Makwakwa Irrigation Project supported by World Vision, damaging infrastructure worth around US\$25,000.

Veronica Macamo, Mozambique's Speaker of the National Assembly, meets with World Vision's National Director Graham Strong.



Liason & Communications

Liason (External Engagement and Coordination)

Liaison approaches in SAENER strengthened World Vision's working relationships with strategic partners and donors. The SAENER team engaged World Vision Partnership for full support and has been the primary mechanism for coordination across Regional Offices, Support Offices, Global Centre and National Offices. At the regional level, the SAENER team participated in relevant INGO networks, coordinated with the regional UNOCHA office and supported engagement and representation with the Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO). At the national level, each NO coordinated and engaged with Country Humanitarian Teams (HCT) and other coordinating bodies and networks, and relevant government officials and departments. The SAENER team also supported National Offices with engagement at the country level wherever the need was identified, with a focus on building capacity of NO staff for strong, long-term engagement with the humanitarian community within their countries. For example, in Swaziland, World Vision led various engagements including the National forum Reflection on the humanitarian response hosted by the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA).

Communications

The regional and national communication efforts positioned World Vision as a responsive child focused organization that makes a difference in the lives of children and their communities even in times of drought, dwindling food and water reserves. World Vision initiated engagement efforts and utilized media (traditional and social) as well as organisational platforms to message targeted external and internal audiences. A three part strategy was done - to generate interest and grow momentum; to showcase implementation efforts; and to demonstrate the difference that our work is making in the lives of children and their communities.

Internal communication efforts ensured that staff, particularly leaders and decision makers, are informed and motivated appropriately in a timely manner about the crisis. External audiences were identified and targeted. Communications also supported decisions on key messages, types of communication products and appropriate channels. The team helped built positive public perception, managed risks, public information and media relations as well as information campaigns to position World Vision for influence, income and impact.

Challenges:

- ▶ A structured feedback mechanism is necessary to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of cluster updates, decisions and information flow. This would inform development of appropriate strategies to address the changing contexts and scenarios.
- ▶ Lack of Emergency Communications staff led to overstretching of the available Communication staff and facilities. There is a need to consider developing the surge capacity in the department and include communications as a vital office in future Responses.

Support Services

Finance

The Response was funded by different funding sources such as bilateral and multilateral grants from donors (e.g. DFID, USAID, WFP, ECHO, GAC, FAO, UNICEF). Furthermore, we drew on our internal resources such as EPRF, Private Non Sponsorship and GIK to kick start the response. The total funding as of reporting period is US\$209,972,267.



(UK) Minister for the Department for International Development (DfID) James Wharton visits Chikwawa district. The UK government has pledged a £8.1 million funding for Malawi to support families that are grappling with the drought situation.



“I am happy to witness how malnutrition has gradually gone down in the communities I work with” says Teresa Joana Ndunguyougo, 53. A health mobilizer since 2014, Teresa has aided mothers by educating them on the importance of bringing their children to health centers instead of traditional healers.

People and Culture

The SAR P&C worked with the SAENER team and the National Offices in ensuring adequate manpower with required skill sets, is available to implement the response. The SAR P&C and the SAENER regional team worked with the Response Managers and NO P&C to ensure an understanding of programs for updated workforce planning, including other P&C procedures and processes.

Challenges:

- ▶ Timeliness and efficiency of procurement and availability of financial resources need to be improved
- ▶ Large scale response involve large quantities of food provisions; availability of needed supplies (e.g. CSB++ and seeds) are sometimes challenging because of high demand and low supply

Security

The security situation across all countries remains calm and stable and is continually monitored. Each National Office adhered to their respective Security Risk Assessments and Security Plans and the Regional SAENER team continues to liaise with the SAR Security Director to ensure that all staff are well versed with these plans.

Financial Summary

\$209 Million (USD)

Total Budget

\$145 Million (USD)

Total Expenditures

SAENER FINANCIAL SUMMARY as of reporting period

Total Confirmed Funding: US\$209,972,267



National Office	Total Confirmed Funding in USD	Total Expenditures in USD	Remaining Balance in USD	Burn Rate
Angola	\$5,663,832.00	\$2,306,358.00	\$3,357,474.00	41%
Malawi	\$15,631,391.00	\$9,517,788.00	\$6,113,603.00	61%
Lesotho	\$83,153,339.00	\$65,806,687.66	\$17,346,651.34	79%
Mozambique	\$21,798,860.00	\$8,196,439.00	\$13,602,421.00	38%
South Africa	\$702,548.00	\$550,837.00	\$151,711.00	78%
Swaziland	\$11,198,432.00	\$6,769,817.00	\$4,428,615.00	60%
Zambia	\$362,735.00	\$310,235.00	\$52,500.00	86%
Zimbabwe	\$71,461,130.00	\$52,221,008.00	\$19,240,122.00	73%
Overall Total	\$209,972,267.00	\$145,679,169	\$64,293,097.34	69%

A. List of SAENER Donors

Department for International Development (DFID UK)

European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)

ESICOJENI Foundation

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Global Affairs Canada (GAC)

Malawi Government

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

World Food Programme (WFP)

Zambia Government

Standard Bank Swaziland

Sustainable Water Fund

B. List of World Vision Support Offices for SAENER

World Vision Australia

World Vision Austria

World Vision Canada

World Vision Germany

World Vision Hong Kong

World Vision Japan

World Vision Korea

World Vision Netherlands

World Vision New Zealand

World Vision Taiwan

World Vision United Kingdom

World Vision United States

C.WV Angola El Niño Response Accomplishments



World Vision ANGOLA El Niño Response



354,698

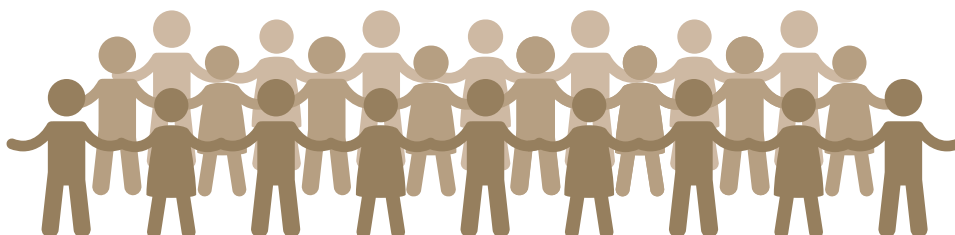
Children, pregnant & lactating women & vulnerable groups having access to health services & appropriate nutrition



41,334

People having access to sustainable livelihood and community resilience

354,698



Total number of beneficiaries in ANGOLA

A man with a mustache, wearing a blue baseball cap with a logo and a light blue jacket over a white shirt, is smiling slightly. He is holding a potato in his right hand. The background is a dry, hilly landscape under a clear blue sky.

Over 33,000 Angolans benefit from organized farm associations

by Eunice Lopes

World Vision, in partnership with the Government of Angola and other partners such as the African Innovation Foundation are developing social projects which include organizing associations of peasants and farmers. The project Securing Angola's Future aims to stimulate agricultural production and trade by supporting farmers and their associations through farmer field schools, provision of seeds and increased market access.

Read more of the story, go to:

www.bit.ly/2pqQc2Q

D.WV Lesotho El Niño Response Accomplishments



World Vision LESOTHO El Niño Response



264,079

People receiving food or cash assistance



8,129

People having access to sustainable livelihood and community resilience



152,505

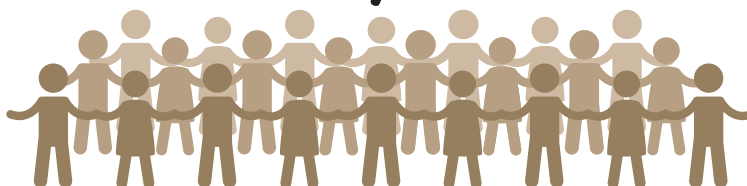
People having access to safe water and improved hygiene practices



3,247

Children, pregnant & lactating women & vulnerable groups having access to health services & appropriate nutrition

337,728



Total number of beneficiaries in LESOTHO



A poultry project spreads the spirit of caring for Lesotho's vulnerable children

by Makopano Semakale

It started as a savings group that grew into an income-generating venture through a poultry project. Now, it is not only making profit for its members but provides care for children at-risk. The group does not just send their children to school, but also extends a helping hand to other children in their community. As the country continually confronts an increasing number of orphaned and vulnerable children, care and protection is urgent. Most are at risk of dropping out of school and subsequently exposed to abuse and exploitation.

Read more of the story, go to:
www.bit.ly/2jprbGY

E.WV Malawi El Niño Response Accomplishments



World Vision MALAWI El Niño Response



870,080

People receiving food or cash assistance



96,368

People having access to sustainable livelihood and community resilience



17,600

People having access to safe water and improved hygiene practices



543,719

Children, pregnant & lactating women & vulnerable groups having access to health services & appropriate nutrition

870,080



Total number of beneficiaries in MALAWI



Cash and food assistance program in Malawi helps girls stay in school and out of early marriage

by Charles Kabena

Wearing her blue blouse and maroon skirt, Jessy is in her second term of form one. She said that she dreams of becoming a nurse. With the cash and food assistance along with other support programs, World Vision is reaching out to one million of the 6 million people affected by hunger across the Malawi.

Read more of the story, go to:
www.bit.ly/2qlljNl

F.WV Mozambique El Niño Response Accomplishments



World Vision MOZAMBIQUE El Niño Response



206,552

People receiving food or cash assistance



38,385

People having access to sustainable livelihood and community resilience



17,600

People having access to safe water and improved hygiene practices



6,326

Children, pregnant & lactating women & vulnerable groups having access to health services & appropriate nutrition

242,760



Total number of beneficiaries in MOZAMBIQUE



Relief work covers urgent needs of 190,000 people in drought-hit provinces of Mozambique

by Lucia Rodrigues

Thanks to our partnership with the United States Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID), more than 17 metric tons of seeds have been distributed to approximately 6,000 households affected by El Niño-induced drought in Mozambique's central province of Tete. The seeds are designed to help struggling families recover from the impact of the drought.

Read more of the story, go to:
www.bit.ly/2kFISID

G.WV South Africa El Niño Response Accomplishments



World Vision SOUTH AFRICA El Niño Response



156,268

People having access to safe water and improved hygiene practices



325

Children, pregnant & lactating women & vulnerable groups having access to health services & appropriate nutrition



430

People having access to sustainable livelihood and community resilience

156,268



Total number of beneficiaries in SOUTH AFRICA



Girls can suffer more than boys during drought; assessment answers why

by Ireen Mutombwa-Shumba

The assessment done by World Vision in the Kwa-Zulu Natal and Limpopo provinces revealed that the negative effects of drought than boys hit most girls hardest. Most schools reported high levels of absenteeism among girls compared to boys. School authorities and groups of girls who were engaged in interviews during the assessment highlighted that most girls were absent from school during their menstrual cycle.

Read more of the story, go to:
www.bit.ly/2qIK7K6

H.WV Swaziland El Niño Response Accomplishments



World Vision SWAZILAND El Niño Response



86,229

People receiving food or cash assistance



2,948

People having access to sustainable livelihood and community resilience



156,450

People having access to safe water and improved hygiene practices



68,726

Children, pregnant & lactating women & vulnerable groups having access to health services & appropriate nutrition

311,425



Total number of beneficiaries in SWAZILAND

A close-up photograph of a woman with dark skin and hair, wearing a teal-colored t-shirt. She is smiling and looking towards the right side of the frame. The background is slightly blurred, showing a grey stone wall and some green foliage. The overall lighting is bright, suggesting an outdoor setting.

Health and hygiene conditions improve as families in Swaziland get new toilet facilities

by Zanele Dlamini

“We did not have a toilet at all. We used to share with our neighbor’s or at the bush to relieve ourselves”, 28-year old mother Cinile Mamba said. “Luckily for us because of the on-going water project, we were chosen as one of the households to benefit toilets. World Vision provided us with building material. Without this help, I do not think we were going to afford to build this good-looking toilet. The toilet design is beautiful. It has a section where we can dispose children’s nappies and sanitary pads. This will enable our toilets to last longer without getting full,”

Read more of the story, go to:

www.bit.ly/2qNAIRG

I.WV Zambia El Niño Response Accomplishments



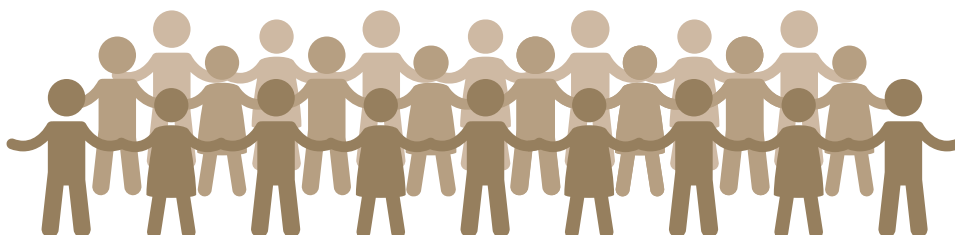
World Vision ZAMBIA El Niño Response



101,557

People receiving food or cash assistance

101,557



Total number of beneficiaries in ZAMBIA



Lillian's family rises from pains of HIV with a new livelihood and fresh hopes

by Chimuka Hamudulu

For many years, Lillian yearned to have a child of her own - one who would give her a smile and fulfilment. But the sting of death that surrounded her family denied her the opportunity. Deep in Hambula village of Moyo Area Development Program in Zambia's Southern province lives Lillian, 43 with her husband Stephen, 46, and her 5-year old son, Stephen.

Read more of the story, go to:

www.bit.ly/2pZFLHo

J.WV Zimbabwe El Niño Response Accomplishments



World Vision ZIMBABWE El Niño Response



997,364

People receiving food or cash assistance



83,250

People having access to sustainable livelihood and community resilience



284,177

People having access to safe water and improved hygiene practices



109,324

Children, pregnant & lactating women & vulnerable groups having access to health services & appropriate nutrition

1,097,946



Total number of beneficiaries in ZIMBABWE



Village health workers step up campaign against malnutrition in Zimbabwe

by Munyaradzi T. Nkomo

On Valentine's Day last 14 February, World Vision dedicated the day feeding more than 2000 children below the age of five who have moderate acute malnutrition in 19 wards of Mt Darwin district in Zimbabwe. The Moderate Acute Malnutrition Program provides supplementary feeding to the children with support from World Food Programme.

Read more of the story, go to:

www.bit.ly/2pg7vbB



World Vision is an international partnership of Christians whose mission is to follow our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God.

We pursue this mission through integrated, holistic commitment to:

Transformational Development that is community-based and sustainable, focused especially on the needs of children.

Emergency Relief that assists people afflicted by conflict or disaster.

Promotion of Justice that seeks to change unjust structures affecting the poor among whom we work.

Partnerships with churches to contribute to spiritual and social transformation.

Public Awareness that leads to informed understanding, giving, involvement and prayer.

Witness to Jesus Christ by life, deed, word and sign that encourages people to respond to the Gospel.

Scan the QR code below to view
SAENER 18 Months On Video
on YouTube



or type
<http://bit.ly/2ozfIHt>
on your desktop or mobile device

World Vision

wvi.org/africa