

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Zimbabwe: Food Insecurity

Emergency appeal n° MDRZW003
GLIDE JT-2008-000097-ZWE
31 May 2009

This Emergency Appeal seeks to implement activities to the value of CHF 12,204,474 (USD 11,339,177 or EUR 8,070,815) in cash, kind, or services to support the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS) to assist 198,360 beneficiaries for 13 months (September 2008 – September 2009) in 23 districts in Zimbabwe's eight provinces. As donor response has been extremely positive, no further funding support is required. A review will follow to determine further needs and any associated plan of action.

This operation is intended for responding to the immediate humanitarian needs as a result of food shortages in Zimbabwe through the following interventions:

- Procurement and distribution of basic food items;
- Livelihoods recovery through the provision of agricultural inputs to the targeted families; and
- Water and sanitation (WatSan) interventions.

A total of 198,360 beneficiaries will receive food relief assistance. Furthermore, specific targeted groups (among the 198,360) will be provided with additional support depending on their location and circumstance as follows: Agricultural support (100,930 people targeted); livelihoods recovery (128,500 people targeted) and water and sanitation (15,000 people targeted).

Appeal History:

The Preliminary Emergency Appeal for CHF 27,755,314 (USD 26,837,020) was initially launched on 6 August 2008 for nine months to assist 260,787 vulnerable beneficiaries - community home-based care clients (CHBC), orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and their household members within the ZRCS HIV and AIDS community home-based care programme in 25 districts across the country's eight administrative provinces. This operation was initially expected to be implemented over nine months, to be completed by 6 May 2009.

Implementation of emergency food relief distributions began in September 2008 with the World Food Programme (WFP) providing food commodities (cereals, pulses, oil and CSB) for distribution to all targeted beneficiaries for seven months up to March 2009. Coordination between the Red Cross and other humanitarian organisations ensured effective sharing of beneficiary information. This resulted in Africare (a WFP implementing partner) absorbing the beneficiary caseload in two districts (Buhera and Zvishavane) from November 2008, although all other services to Red Cross HBC and OVC beneficiaries continue as planned.



ZRCS volunteers off-loading food packs
(cereals) for distribution in Masvingo, March
2009

Subsequently, it was agreed that the WFP pipeline would provide food in 16 districts from November 2008 to May 2009, with the IFRC pipeline providing food in a further seven districts. Should the agreement with WFP be extended until end of September, their total contribution will be 25,492.36 MT of food, and the IFRC pipeline 9,512.15 MT, giving a grand total of 35,004.52 MT of food provided to beneficiaries.

Operational Developments:

- The target beneficiaries were revised to 198,360 after correction of errors in the initial assessment following a beneficiary verification process conducted in December 2008 by a joint IFRC/ZRCS/WFP team. Of the total 136,708 are being provided with food relief under the WFP pipeline while 61,652 are covered under the IFRC pipeline and it's bilateral partners, Belgium, Finnish and Danish Red Cross.

Appeal Extension

- The magnitude of food needs continues to be high and the limited availability of agricultural inputs to most farmers in the previous year is also affecting the food supply situation. Although the 2008/2009 rainy season was favourable, it is projected that there is likely to be a considerable food shortage after the 2009 harvest. As a result, ZRCS/ IFRC deem it necessary and appropriate to extend until the end of September to ensure a food safety net and that longer-term interventions bear results.
- The IFRC is not appealing for any more funds since current resources are adequate to fund the operation until September 2009, thus the appeal timeframe is being extended (no-cost extension) after 6 May by five months to September 2009 and the budget has been revised based on the available funds and a reduction in food prices. More time is also needed for the WatSan interventions in the appeal since delays were experienced due to the cholera emergency operation, which diverted attention and human resources from these long-term interventions. Furthermore, activities such as borehole drilling and rehabilitation are best done after the rainy season.
- It is anticipated that a review will be carried out in the third quarter of 2009 to determine the extent to which the food security interventions will continue. Based on these findings and the level of agricultural output, it is possible that a new Food Security Appeal may be launched in early 2010.

A final report will be made available by 31 December 2009 (three months after the end of the operation).

[*<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget*](#)

The situation

The food security situation in Zimbabwe in 2008 was likely the worst ever on record. By December 2008, approximately 5.1 million people (approximately 45% of the population) were in need of food aid as estimated by the June 2008 FAO and WFP joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment (CFSAM). Food insecurity remained a major challenge for the majority of the population and according to the WFP Country Office, the need increased to almost seven million people who were receiving food assistance during the peak lean season in Zimbabwe until the harvest expected in April/May. Zimbabwe has become the world's third largest food aid operation, after Afghanistan (8.82 million) and Ethiopia (8.67 million), and ahead of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (5.58 million) and Bangladesh (5 million).

The critical food security situation prevailing in Zimbabwe is made worse by the breakdown of service delivery and other socio-economic factors with prohibitive prices of food commodities and other products and services making the general populace vulnerable thus increasing the need for humanitarian assistance. The capacity of the government to import food is constrained by soaring food prices, and unavailability of foreign currency in the country. The vulnerability is compounded by the aggravated impacts of climate change such as unpredictable weather, poor crop yields especially since the country is predominantly a subsistence agriculture economy, and delays in implementing the land reform programme. The country's food crisis was also made worse in recent months by a cholera outbreak that has claimed over 4,274 lives and infected over 98,114 people.¹ In addition, Zimbabwe, like many African countries is suffering the consequences of HIV and AIDS with a prevalence rate of 15.6%.

¹Ministry of Health and Child Welfare Rapid Disease Notification System – Daily Cholera Update 13 May 2009

In the 2009 Budget Statement, the Government proposed measures for continued support to farmers, including improved market-based access to inputs, farm mechanisation as well as support for extension services. The government liberalised the sale of agricultural produce at the beginning of 2009, giving farmers an incentive to increase their production as they could now sell in foreign currency on the open market without restrictions and all maize and wheat grain exports were suspended, until further notice, to allow for build up of the country's strategic physical grain reserve stocks. Furthermore, the food security situation in Zimbabwe has been stable in recent months with food supplies improving due to the relaxation of restrictions on private sector trade. From mid-February, the maize crop that had been planted by mid December, estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture to cover 82 percent of the total area planted with maize this season, began contributing to food supplies for rural households who were able to plant by this time. Other food crops, such as pumpkins, groundnuts, and cowpeas are also increasingly available. However, the scaling down of food relief at the end of March by most organisations is expected to reduce food access by those vulnerable households without the capacity to produce their own food. The limited purchasing power of most poor urban households continues to constrain their food access, despite a significant fall in prices of basic foods since November 2008.

The table below indicates projected and actual cereal availability for the consumption year ending March 2009. Government and humanitarian imports met about 84 percent of the intended target. Much of the deficit (160,000 MT) is likely to have been met by private sector imports. Individuals and private traders continue to contribute significantly to the availability of food supplies although no proper estimates of these figures are available. The WFP/FAO Crop and Food Security (Supply) Assessment Mission is currently in country and the preliminary results of the assessment will be presented at the end of May 2009. However, early results are showing that although the harvest this year is better than that in 2008, it is still very low at an estimated national average of less than 1 tonne/ ha for maize and less than ½ tonne/ ha for small grains.

National Cereal Availability²

	CFSAM Projection 2008	As at 13 March 2009
National Requirements *	1,773,000	1,773,000
Opening stock	19,000	32,000
Production	759,000	759,000
Government Imports	600,000	493,000
Food Aid Imports	380,000	329,000
Informal Imports (cross border trade)	23,000	Unknown
Cereal surplus/ deficit	8,000	(160,000)

Source: Government of Zimbabwe, WFP and C-SAFE

**Based on Central Statistical Office projected population of 11,865 million includes human, livestock and industrial consumption.*

According to the second round Crop and Livestock Assessment³ released by the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development (MoAMID) on 28 April 2009, the combined maize, sorghum and millets production for 2008/2009 is estimated at 1,510,000 MT, against a national cereal requirement of 2,200,000 MT, which gives a cereal deficit of about 690,000 MT. The findings from the first round assessment conducted in January/February 2009 indicated that major challenges were faced during this season. These were shortages of major crop inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and fuel. As a result area planted to maize and other crops declined. A dry spell around the end of January and the beginning February in all provinces, compromised the yield potential of various crops.

² Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) – Zimbabwe Food Security Update, March 2009.

³ The team included officials from the MoAMID, AGRITEX, Meteorological Services Department, Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers Union, Agricultural Research Council, Zimbabwe Farmers Union, FEWSNET, WFP, USAID and FAO. The assessment relied upon data collected by ward based AGRITEX officers.

Coordination and partnerships

The majority of ZRCS beneficiaries are supported through food support by the WFP, through a Field Level Agreement (FLA) with the IFRC in which WFP provides food relief, uploaded and transported by IFRC to ZRCS distribution points. WFP also pays for the transport costs at a rate per tonne of food distributed to beneficiaries, which contributes towards the operational costs of this operation. The IFRC/ZRCS coordinate closely with WFP in the management and monitoring of this project. Although the Field Level Agreement signed between IFRC and WFP is up to May 2009, discussions are underway on an extension until the end of August 2009. Should WFP decline to renew the FLA, the IFRC pipeline seven districts will be sufficient to cover its seven districts until end of September 2009. The WFP now has a two-year Protracted Relief Response Operation (PRRO) ending in April 2010. ZRCS/ IFRC will continue to coordinate their efforts in close collaboration with WFP and other partners to avoid overlap. Most of the procurement apart from the WFP commodities is being done directly by the IFRC or through in-kind support from donors.

Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, this operation will be supported multilaterally by a range of partners, and also bilaterally by the Belgian, Danish and Finnish Red Cross Societies through in-kind food aid and technical support. Regular coordination meetings are held with all Movement partners at ZRCS. Support from partners has enabled ZRCS to develop capacity to plan, deliver, monitor and report on programmes. Partners have also provided additional in-country expatriate technical support to ZRCS. IFRC and the ZRCS have thus far had full compliance from local authorities. ZRCS, supported by the IFRC, is the lead agency in this operation, whilst the IFRC technically supports resource mobilisation, donor relations and coordination.

ZRCS maintains various partnerships with key technical organisations including, FAO, WFP, Tree Africa and ICRAF who provide technical input and support implementation and training. Officers from the Zimbabwe government's Agricultural Research and Extension Services (AGRITEX) provide training and information on improved farming practices, seed variety selection, and general crop production management. They are also involved in the monitoring and evaluation of livelihood projects. ZRCS and IFRC participate in the Agriculture Coordination Working Group (ACWG), which is made up of different agencies including WFP, UNICEF, AGRITEX and the Zimbabwe Civil Protection Unit (CPU) and the IFRC.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

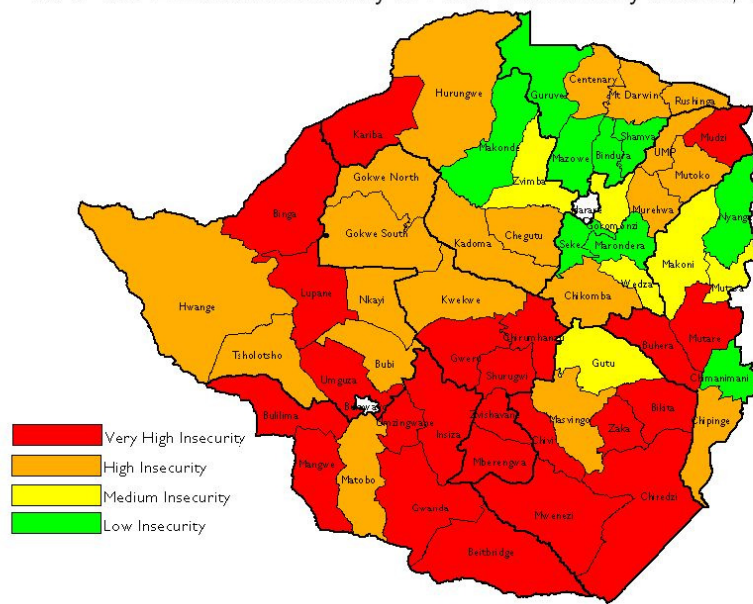
Based on the evolving needs and capacity of the implementing partners, this operation has been extended to end by September 2009. ZRCS continues to assess the situation as it evolves and is prepared to increase its reach if needed, depending on its capacity, identified needs of affected communities and the work of other humanitarian and governmental stakeholders. The CHBC programme continues as an entry point for this emergency food security operation, as mentioned above, targeting clients and their families. Operating through its network of trained community-based volunteers, ZRCS assist 16,762 chronically ill people as well as 49,519 orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) and their households through 25 CHBC project sites in the country's eight provinces. Therefore, the Red Cross volunteers will continue supporting a total of 198,360 people throughout the extended timeframe of this food security operation.

Prior experience has prompted the necessity to incorporate longer-term interventions during emergency operations in order to mitigate future vulnerabilities through enhanced community coping mechanisms and strengthened the capacity of Red Cross volunteers. Thus, in addition to meeting immediate needs through food distributions, the operation is also implementing livelihoods and WatSan interventions.

The needs

As outlined above, the 2008 CFSAM report indicated the total number of food insecure persons in rural and urban areas would be approximately 2.04 million persons for the period between July and September 2008, rising to 3.8 million people between October and December 2008 and peaking to 5.1 million people (approximately 45 per cent of the total population) between January and March 2009. The WFP estimated that the need increased to almost seven million people who were receiving food assistance during the peak lean season in Zimbabwe until the harvest expected in April/May 2009. Low harvest estimates for 2009, indicate a continuing need for food support for the vulnerable, whilst complimenting with longer term interventions.

MAP 02: Zimbabwe Severity of Food insecure by district, CFSAM 2008



Beneficiary Selection

Surveys conducted by FAO/WFP and the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) in previous years have identified districts that have higher levels of food insecurity as illustrated in the map. The districts' food insecurity is ranked from high to low. It is important to note that most of the medium to low insecurity districts now fall under highly insecure categories due to the lean periods and harsh economic

environment. The community home-based care (CHBC) clients and OVC were targeted as the entry point since these groups are extremely vulnerable and the ZRCS already has established CHBC structures in 25 districts most of which are in areas with high food insecurity.

The priority need of the beneficiaries as identified by surveys conducted by the ZRCS is food aid. Food needs are being addressed through direct food distribution and is the single largest budget line in the appeal. Some livelihoods activities although targeting specific households, will benefit the surrounding communities indirectly (model gardens, boreholes etc).

The current operation

The operational plan is guided by the IFRC Global Agenda's Goals and seeks to achieve two strategic objectives:

- The provision of timely emergency relief to meet the basic needs of the most affected by the food security crisis and;
- The provision of early recovery support to restore and improve agricultural resilience of the most vulnerable people in target areas.

Food aid is targeted towards CHBC clients, OVC and their household members in the eight provinces and out of the 25 project sites in which the ZRCS operates. The recovery activities being implemented will help beneficiaries to be more self sufficient in the future. These will include WatSan interventions, agricultural production and livelihoods recovery as per recommendations from ZRCS assessments and programme reviews. Most livelihoods interventions are agriculture-based and it is recommended to have reliable water sources to ensure high yields and sustainability. Plans are underway to supporting the livelihoods recovery and WatSan components of the operation through medium to long-term interventions.

Food Aid	
Objective: To meet immediate food needs of 198,360 vulnerable people (39,672 households) for 13 months through monthly food distributions in targeted areas.	
Expected results	Activities planned
• Improved nutrition status of beneficiaries • Safety-net provided for vulnerable households • Assisted children have improved capacity to concentrate at school	• Distribute food packs to 198,360 vulnerable people and their households in rural and urban areas. (Food packs are based on WFP standard of 2,100 Kcal per person per day) • Monitor and evaluate relief activities and report on relief distributions.

Agricultural Production and Livelihoods Recovery	
Objectives: - To build agricultural recovery and stabilise household food production of 100,930 people (20,186 households) through distribution of agricultural inputs, strengthening community seed banks and supporting agricultural management for 13 months - Establishment of sustainable systems that protect livelihoods through diverse interventions to improve household income, food security, nutrition status and self sufficiency of 128,500 people (25,700 households) for 13 months	
Expected results	Activities planned
- Increase in area under agricultural production - Improved access to agricultural inputs in the next farming season - Increase in household food production. - Livelihood projects are implemented in line with country strategic plan - Cost effective input usage - Significant increase in yields - Improved nutritional status of beneficiaries - Improved household income - Improved household food security	- Train beneficiaries on seed selection, preservation storage. - Train beneficiaries on better farming techniques such as conservation agriculture. - Conduct conservation farming trainings with technical support from AGRITEX benefiting 2,500 people (500 households). - Train 60,000 people (12,000 households) in nutrition garden management. - Distribute vegetable seeds (five varieties) benefiting 128,500 people (25,700 households). - Install low cost water pumping technologies i.e. 500 treadle pumps. - Conduct 50 training sessions in market linkage and vegetable processing. - Provide 300 families (1,500 people) with two goats each. These households are trained on animal husbandry and the goats are passed on to an additional 300 households (who in turn will do the same), three months after their first set of kids. - Implement different region specific projects such as bee keeping, mushroom production, aquaculture and crafts, based on viable project proposals and feasibility assessments (100 projects benefiting 1,000 people in total in each region). - Provide 100 water troughs at water points for domestic animals.
Log frame: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion	
Objective: To improve access of households to safe water and health and hygiene promotion for 3,000 vulnerable households (15,000 people) in six districts	
Expected results	Activities planned
- Access to sustainable safe and adequate water for both human and animal consumption - Improved behaviour change through hygiene promotion activities	- Rehabilitate 198 water points (hand pumps and apron). - Conduct a total of 50 Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) trainings targeting 15,000 people. - Form and train 198 water point committees in community- based management (CBM). - Conduct Livelihoods Framework Approach Programming workshop. - Conduct workshop on climate change adaption.

Logistics

The IFRC and ZRCS logistics departments have extensive experience in procedures on transportation, procurement, customs clearance, warehousing etc. under such operations as the food security. The food distribution points (FDPs) are monitored by ZRCS provincial programmes officers, food security officers and trained volunteers. All ZRCS structures from headquarters to field level have been strengthened in conducting logistics processes, thus ensuring smooth running of distributions.

Capacity of the National Society

ZRCS relies on its wide network of volunteers and is dependent on their community-based activities to meet the needs of vulnerable communities. ZRCS has a long experience in working with communities and has a widespread network of branches, thus has significant presence in all Provinces of the country. For this operation, volunteers have been identified and trained for the agricultural recovery programme and have been actively involved in disseminating information and monitoring household level activities.

The National Society has taken an integrated approach in order to achieve a holistic service to the beneficiaries, at the same time capitalising on the varied expertise embedded in its various programmes. The ZRCS' food security programme is well staffed and is made up of a food security and livelihoods (FSL) programme officer, assistant FSL officer and two programme assistants, skilled in programme management, agronomics and data management. FSL officers in all provinces work with the district and ward levels together with provincial programmes officers.

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit which is focused on building the capacity of staff and volunteers to effectively track progress and has achieved impact-based reports, developed a database and documentation on best practices. The IFRC, FAO, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture also provide technical assistance in joint monitoring and evaluation processes.

Capacity of the Federation

The IFRC Federation Country Representation office in Zimbabwe is very committed to supporting the ZRCS through resource mobilisation and capacity building. In collaboration with ZRCS, the IFRC has coordinated the development and implementation of other emergency operations over a number of years. With food insecurity presenting a major humanitarian challenge, the IFRC continues to strengthen capacity in response and sustainable recovery programmes. In addition to support provided by core staff of the IFRC Country Representation Office (finance, human resources, reporting), recruited a team of local and expatriate staff for this operation including the following:

- National staff – logistics officer, finance officer, programme assistants, warehouse officers, commodity tracking officers and drivers.
- Delegate staff – programme coordinator and logistics, finance, relief and PMER delegates.

Technical back-up and strategic direction are available from the IFRC Southern Africa Zone office based in South Africa, with a fully fledged complement of experienced staff and management. Resident partners in Zimbabwe also provide support in terms of capacity building and resources, mainly through bilateral arrangements.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The food insecurity situation in Zimbabwe has received a lot of attention in the media since 2008. Red Cross response efforts and interventions have received positive coverage in the local media and with international news agencies including Al Jazeera, CNN, BBC, Agence France Press and IRIN News. A special link for Zimbabwe was developed on the Federation's website (www.ifrc.org/zimbabwe) for more information, including photos, audiovisual material and feature stories.

A 20-minute documentary on the food security situation and the interventions in Chivi, Mwenezi, Lower Gweru, Dete, Mwami, Nkayi and parts of Mashonaland Central is being produced. In addition, six case studies and two web stories are also being produced and these together with the documentary will be used to provide an ongoing profile of the work being done by the ZRCS and the Red Cross Movement.

Thomas Gurtner
Director
Coordination and Programmes Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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

- **In Zimbabwe:** Emma Kundishora, Secretary General, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, Email: zrcs@ecoweb.co.zw; ekundishora@comone.co.zw; Phone: Tel: +263.4.332638; +263.4.332197; Fax +263.4.335490
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For pledges towards the programmes:

- **In IFRC Southern Africa Zone:** Laurean Rugambwa, Resource Mobilisation Coordinator, Johannesburg; Email: zonerm.southafrica@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

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For Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) enquiries:

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For mobilization of relief items and Logistics inquiries:

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BUDGET 2009

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: MDRZW003

Name: ZIMBABWE FOOD INSECURITY

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	5,370,533	0	0	0	0	5,370,532
Seeds & Plants	0	2,760,834	0	0	0	0	2,760,834
Water & Sanitation	0	438,173	0	0	0	0	438,173
Medical & First Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	14,782	0	0	0	0	14,782
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	8,584,322	0	0	0	0	8,584,321
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	168,820	0	0	0	0	168,820
Computers & Telecom	0	139,070	0	0	0	0	139,070
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	66,982	0	0	0	0	66,982
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	0	374,872	0	0	0	0	374,872
Storage	0	243,271	0	0	0	0	243,270
Distribution & Monitoring	0	556,048	0	0	0	0	556,048
Transport & Vehicles cost	0	165,428	0	0	0	0	165,427
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	964,747	0	0	0	0	964,746
International Staff	0	522,044	0	0	0	0	522,044
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	0	92,228	0	0	0	0	92,228
National Society Staff	0	146,354	0	0	0	0	146,353
Consultants	0	87,343	0	0	0	0	87,342
PERSONNEL	0	847,969	0	0	0	0	847,969
Workshops & Training	0	180,320	0	0	0	0	180,320
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	0	180,320	0	0	0	0	180,320
Travel & related expenses	0	24,601	0	0	0	0	24,600
Information & Public Rela	0	66,769	0	0	0	0	66,769
Office Running Costs	0	34,966	0	0	0	0	34,965
Communication Costs	0	46,046	0	0	0	0	46,046
Professional Fees	0	2,875	0	0	0	0	2,875
Other General Expenses	0	246,110	0	0	0	0	246,109
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	0	421,367	0	0	0	0	421,366
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	0	830,879	0	0	0	0	830,878
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	0	830,879	0	0	0	0	830,878
TOTAL BUDGET:	0	12,204,476	0	0	0	0	12,204,474