

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Zimbabwe: Food Insecurity

Emergency appeal n° MDRZW003
GLIDE JT-2008-000097-ZWE
10 December 2009

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 38,424,042 (USD 33,236,794 or EUR 26,228,250) in cash, kind, or services to support the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS) to assist 222,035 targeted beneficiaries for a further 12 months (October 2009 – September 2010).

Appeal History:

- **6 August 2008:** The Preliminary Emergency Appeal was initially launched for nine months for CHF 27,755,314 (USD 26,837,020) to assist 260,100 beneficiaries in 27 districts. This operation was initially expected to be completed by 6 May 2009.
- **10 March 2009:** The number of target beneficiaries was revised from 260,100 to 198,360 as a result of the beneficiary verification process conducted in December 2008 by a joint IFRC/ZRCS/WFP team. Of these, 136,708 received food relief through the WFP pipeline, with 61,652 covered by the IFRC pipeline.
- **10 March 2009:** The food security operation was extended from May to September 2009 based on the continued and severe food insecurity in the country. The appeal budget was revised downwards to CHF 12,204,475 for the period August 2008 to September 2009, reflecting the reallocation of the WFP contribution to the bilateral contributions list.
- **9 December 2009:** This revised appeal seeks to extend the operation for a further twelve months (September 2009 - September 2010) due to the continuing food insecurity situation and the levels of vulnerability among the targeted beneficiaries. The budget for the period October 2009 to September 2010 is CHF 26,219,567 (USD 25,653,100 or EUR 17,380,066) and the 222,035 beneficiaries will be assisted during this period.
- Negotiations on continued engagement with WFP are promising, and the appeal budget will be adjusted accordingly during the first quarter of 2010. The current field level agreement (FLA) with WFP runs to April 2010. A new FLA will be negotiated for the remainder of the appeal period (until September 2010).



Food distribution point

ZRCS, supported by the IFRC, began food distributions in September 2008. In-country negotiations saw the signing of a FLA with WFP for the provision of food commodities (cereals, pulses, oil and corn soya blend). The WFP pipeline provided food to 16 districts between November 2008 and May 2009. The concurrent IFRC pipeline provided food to seven districts. Distributions were handled by ZRCS volunteers and staff in the most part, though some implementation was carried out by local civil society organizations such as Africare (a WFP cooperating partner).

Despite the success of the intervention to date, and despite the better than expected 2009 harvest, food insecurity remains of serious concern in Zimbabwe. According to FAO/WFP, an estimated 2.8 million¹ people will be in need of food assistance during the traditional lean period in the lead up to the 2010 harvest. With such large numbers of vulnerable people, the food aid relief component needs to be funded as soon as possible to avoid gaps in the pipeline. That said, as a result of the positive harvest and some economic improvements, the food availability is slowly improving, though access to food remains a challenge. As a result, a voucher system will be piloted in targeted urban areas.

Alongside traditional humanitarian assistance, there is a clear need for continued and intensified focus on building the livelihoods of vulnerable communities through activities designed to increase agricultural production, to foster adaptation to climate change, and to provide community level access to improved water and sanitation. In terms of agricultural recovery, inputs are needed immediately if they are to beat the deadline of the next planting season. Negotiations are already underway with partners to ensure that this deadline is met but again, there is need for urgent funding support for their procurement and distribution. Improved access to clean water and effective sanitation facilities is also a clear priority for communities, a fact that was made brutally clear during the 2008/2009 cholera crisis.

October 2009 – April 2010: Targeted relief activities through distribution of food in rural areas, and food vouchers in urban settings to 222,035 on a monthly basis.

October 2009 – September 2010: Further support to recovery through agricultural and livelihood interventions, including increasing access to safe water and sanitation (WatSan) facilities.

Appeal Budget Summary

Consolidated Summary Breakdown of Food Security plan August 2008 to September 2010	August 2008 to September 2009	October 2009 to September 2010	Grand total in CHF
Food	5,370,533	17,376,325	22,746,858
Food vouchers	0	1,106,070	1,106,070
Seeds & Fertilizers	2,760,834	1,621,653	4,382,487
Utensils & Tools for livelihood activities	14,782	91,350	106,132
Water & Sanitation	438,173	637,854	1,076,027
Total Relief Needs	8,584,322	20,833,252	29,417,574
Capital Equipments	374,873	91,823	466,696
Transport, Storage & Vehicles	964,746	1,683,032	2,647,778
Personnel	847,969	1,190,625	2,038,594
Workshops & Trainings	180,320	267,593	447,913
General Expenses	421,366	448,970	870,336
Fee from WFP			0
Programme Support (PSR)	830,879	1,704,272	2,535,151
Total Operational Needs	3,620,153	5,386,315	9,006,468
Grand total	12,204,475	26,219,567*	38,424,042

**To be revised after conclusion of negotiations with WFP.*

A final report will be made available by 31 December 2010 (three months after the end of the operation).

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

¹ 22 June 2009, FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Zimbabwe

The situation

Food insecurity remains a major challenge for the majority of the population in Zimbabwe and according to the WFP Country Office, almost seven million people required food assistance in the first quarter of 2009. Despite a better harvest this year, by the first quarter of 2010 almost three million Zimbabweans are expected to be in need of food aid. Although there is a significant improvement on last year's harvest there are still considerable deficits. Inputs (seeds, fertiliser etc) are in still in short supply, and the increased yields are largely due to improved rainfall patterns. There was also a lack of draught (animal) power as many households had sold their livestock as a coping mechanism during the lean period. According to the 22 June 2009, FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Zimbabwe (CSFAM), and with regards to cereals, a national deficit of approximately 180,000 tonnes was recorded for the 2008/2009 farming season. Furthermore, it was provisionally estimated that a total of 2.8 million people in rural and urban areas will be food insecure during the course of the year and would require food assistance amounting to 228,000 tonnes (including 190,000 tonnes of cereals). Of these, 1.4 million people reside in rural areas. According to the ZimVac², about 72 percent of the rural districts had an average household cereal production of one to three months in the 2007/2008 agricultural season, whereas in the 2008/09 agricultural season over 60 percent of the rural districts had most of their households producing cereals enough to last four to six months of household cereal requirements.

Findings from the assessment have also indicated that due to a low cash flow in rural areas, barter trade has been used extensively. Rural households have been using their harvest or livestock to pay for various services such as milling, transport and purchase of basic commodities such as salt and sugar. Due to desperation and limited appreciation of the true value of money, the terms of trade have been unfavourable to those seeking commodities to purchase. For example, the barter price for a bar of soap (70 US cents on the market) is 24 kg of maize (equivalent to USD 8).

The urban ZimVac assessment estimated that 15 percent of the urban areas were food insecure. Peri-urban and urban households have no access to land. This means that they cannot rely on their own field production for basic cereal food needs. Most households were engaging in buying and selling of basic commodities in the street, but with the formal adoption of the US dollar and South African rand, retailers and open markets are now able to import and provide various commodities for a lower price. Assessments have highlighted the need to improve the income and buying power of these households.

Thus life for large sectors of the population who have no access to cash remains very difficult in rural and urban areas. It is reported that 56 percent of Zimbabweans live below 1 USD a day and 80 percent live below two USD per day³. As a point of comparison, according to the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe in March 2009, the cost of the minimum food basket for low income households was estimated at USD 120 per month. Thus, although availability of food has increased, access remains the limiting factor. These problems are magnified in certain highly vulnerable households such as those who are child, widow and elderly-headed, those badly impacted by HIV and AIDS, and people with disabilities. The demographic factors which contribute to high levels of vulnerability include:

- Subsistence households who produce marginal or inadequate amount of food;
- Households with a large number of dependents;
- Household situated on marginal lands and;
- Households with insufficient income to enable continued access to adequate supply of food.

Nevertheless, Zimbabwe's predominantly subsistence agriculture economy is particularly prone to the changing weather patterns induced by climate change where the rains have been erratic in the last ten years. ZRCS experience indicates that households who are food insecure share common socio-economic, agro-ecological and demographic characteristics that usually occur simultaneously. For example, households vulnerable to food insecurity are those most vulnerable to environmental degradation, HIV and AIDS and cholera. A serious cholera outbreak that ended in June 2009 affected 55 of 62 districts with a reported 98,531 cholera cases which left 4,282 dead⁴. The case fatality rate of 4.5 percent was well above the normal emergency threshold of one percent for international standards. The underlying causes of the outbreak relate to the lack of safe drinking water and inadequate sanitation resulting in poor hygiene practices in the country and these are yet to be addressed.

² May 2009, Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVac) Interim Rural Food Security Assessment

³ July 2009, FAO journal

⁴ Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, C4 Epidemiological report for 13 June 2009

Coordination and partnerships

ZRCS, supported by the IFRC, continued to be the lead agency in the food security operation in Zimbabwe in addition to implementing and managing the activities. Through its country representation office, the IFRC provides technical support in coordination, relief, recovery, performance measurement and tracking, resource mobilisation, and donor liaison. Timely coordination meetings are held with all Red Cross Movement partners.

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, and provide agricultural extension services to ensure sustainability of projects.

ZRCS and IFRC participate in the Agriculture Coordination and Food Aid Working Groups, which are made up of various agencies including WFP, UNICEF, AGRITEX, Zimbabwe Civil Protection Unit (CPU) and the IFRC. Technical partners such as FAO, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture will continue assisting with joint monitoring and evaluation. For the new activities of this extended Appeal, IFRC/ZRCS will also join new working groups on Cash and Vouchers and Early Recovery, and in all areas will seek to share experiences and learn from that of others.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Operating through its network of trained community-based volunteers, ZRCS provides community home-based care (CHBC) for over 17,000 chronically ill people and holistic support to 50,000 OVC as well as their households in project sites in the country's eight provinces. The ZRCS livelihoods programme was established in 2004 and has been on-going under a five-year strategic plan with funding from several partners including the Danish and Finnish Red Cross Societies, ECHO and WFP. However, there are still gaps which are requiring long-term funding in order to strengthen the livelihoods interventions. Prior experience has shown the necessity of addressing longer-term interventions during emergency operations in order to mitigate future food shortages through building community coping mechanisms and strengthening the capacity of Red Cross volunteers at community level. The CHBC programme serves as an entry point for this emergency food security operation, in order to capitalize on established structures.

The overall objectives of the operation are the provision of timely emergency relief to meet the basic needs of the people most affected by food shortages, and the provision of early recovery support to restore and improve agricultural resilience of the most vulnerable in target areas. The National Society 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 agencies and local authorities. In the next phase of this operation, the Red Cross volunteers will be assisting a total of 222,035 people with food relief, livelihoods activities and WatSan interventions in all eight provinces of the country. The Danish and Finnish Red Cross Societies will also be providing bilateral support for livelihoods activities to almost 20,000 households within this target group.

Therefore, the intended activities for the extended phase of this operation include the following:

- Distribution of basic food items in rural areas and food vouchers in urban settings;
- Agricultural recovery support in rural areas through direct agricultural input distributions, coupled with seed selection trainings, and support and promotion of conservation agriculture;
- Nutrition gardens supported by appropriate irrigation systems and training on nutrition.
- Provision of water for livestock projects;
- Assessments and feasibility studies for intensified livelihood support, followed by securing resources and implementation where appropriate;
- Mainstreaming climate change adaptation training into livelihoods activities;
- WatSan interventions including hygiene promotion, borehole rehabilitation and sanitary facilities in schools and health centres.

The needs

According to the August 2009 Monthly Humanitarian Update from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), *'Zimbabwe's humanitarian situation remains serious as the country continues to face threats such as food shortages and the possibility of another cholera outbreak, among other challenges'*.

The estimated need for food aid for 2.8 million people through the lean period in Zimbabwe has been discussed above. The CSFAM also recommended emergency assistance by the Government and the international community to acquire fertilizer and seeds for delivery in September 2009. This situation is confirmed by the results of the ZRCS commissioned Rapid Food Security Needs Assessment conducted in June 2009 in five targeted districts and sampled both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The study found that even though much of the harvested output was retained, only a small fraction of five percent of households reported that their harvest was sufficient to cover ten months of food needs. Almost half of the households interviewed (47 percent) indicated that their harvest would last between 1-4 months whilst 38 percent of the households indicated that the harvest would not even last them for a month. The continuing vulnerability of both the rural and urban population to food insecurity is attributed to low yields, low income and in crop diversification, reduced asset base, high dependency ratios, and low purchasing power. These results concurred with the ZIMVAC evaluation that the projected average household cereal access deficits for about 45 percent of the rural districts are estimated to be in the lower range of 1-3 months in the 2009/10 consumption year.

In addition, the ZRCS study revealed that lack of water was continuously cited as a major limiting factor for agricultural production, highlighting the need for appropriate irrigation systems. The underlying causes of the cholera crisis in the country last year emphasised the serious need to continue rehabilitating and building WatSan infrastructure.

All of the factors discussed above highlight the need for continued relief operations with intensified livelihood support to continuously rehabilitate and build the resilience of these households. Strategies to protect household assets and increase the livelihoods opportunities of food insecure households must be given precedence. Negotiations with WFP have started for food aid support in the same targeted districts, and immediate donor support is sought for the provision of relief.

Beneficiary Selection: The reports of the June 2009 ZRCS Rapid Food Security and Needs Assessment and CFSAM/ZIMVAC 2009, emphasize that, even if food is available, chronically food insecure households who do not have sufficient access to food should be assisted in a timely manner. These are the households that have limited capacity to grow their own food or purchase sufficient food even at regulated prices. The beneficiary targeting for this project will therefore include households vulnerable to food security including, but not limited to, households badly affected by HIV and AIDS, those caring for OVC, the disabled, and elderly, female and child-headed households. These same households will be targeted for recovery based livelihood activities. Targeted areas will be thoroughly assessed and beneficiary selection criteria applied. Verifications will be at both public and household levels. To further strengthen the selection criteria of all vulnerable groups, the ZRCS will engage and consult with other humanitarian organizations.

The operation

The food security operation is guided by the IFRC's four Global Agenda Goals and seeks to achieve two strategic objectives:

1. The provision of timely emergency relief to meet the basic needs of highly vulnerable households affected by the food security crisis; and
2. The provision of early recovery support to restore and improve agricultural resilience of the most vulnerable households.

The preference is to continue to work in the same targeted areas i.e. in 25 districts across the country, building on previous livelihood activities. Those households in need of relief will be targeted with direct food aid in rural areas, and with food vouchers in urban areas. The availability of retail outlets in the urban areas, as well as the increased local food availability, allows for a voucher system, which will have the added sustainability benefits of stimulating the local economy. The system for such vouchers is currently being designed, and following assessments, trainings, and appropriate start up processes, the aim is to start in November and continue to roll out during the lean period.

The proposed recovery activities will build on the previous phase of the operation, and the pilot projects such as the treadle pump irrigation system for nutrition gardening activities. For this next phase of the Appeal, the planned recovery activities include direct seed and fertilizer distributions, water harvesting techniques and irrigation systems such as sand abstraction and treadle pumps, and conservation farming - all of which will help to protect and strengthen beneficiaries' livelihoods, resilience and furthermore, will mainstream climate change adaptation. Further assessments and feasibility studies will be carried out to identify any additional livelihood and agricultural recovery activities. These will be combined with the relief activities where appropriate.

In order to ensure consistent capacity development of the National Society, this operation includes training of local staff and volunteers as well as seeking for adequate resources to secure the timely implementation of these activities. It is envisaged that the IFRC and the ZRCS will continue having full support from the local authorities; and that most of the procurement will be done directly by the IFRC or through in-kind support from donors.

There are a number of factors that may impact on the implementation of this operation. In terms of procurement, delays could arise as a result of logistical problems relating to transport, access to fuel and customs procedures. There could also be problems with the supply chain if the appeal is not supported early enough, which would lead into delays in delivery and consequential impacts on agricultural activities - for example the agricultural inputs. If a rapid-onset disaster should take place during the appeal time frame (e.g. floods, cholera), then this could also slow down implementation as focus and resources would temporarily have to be diverted to the immediate disaster response.

Thus, the desired situation is that significant support for this appeal is realized as soon as possible in order to minimize the break in food relief and provides for the new planting season, while mitigating associated negative impacts for beneficiaries. The need to ensure the transition from relief to recovery is paramount.

The tables below indicate the activities for the extended operational timeframe (October 2009 to September 2010). A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy is being developed, which will thoroughly ensure effective and efficient performance measurement, tracking and reporting throughout the operation. An impact assessment will be conducted at the end of the operation, whilst process monitoring systems are being established for the voucher components. For activities already undertaken from August 2008 to September 2009, please refer to the Food Insecurity Operations Update No. 9

(<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/08/MDRZW00309.pdf>) available on the IFRC website.

Component 1: Food Aid and Vouchers	
Objective: To meet immediate food needs of 222,035 vulnerable people (40,046 households) for seven months through monthly food and voucher distributions in targeted areas until the next harvesting season.	
Expected results	Activities planned
- Improved nutrition status of beneficiaries - Safety-net provided for vulnerable households - Increased or stabilised school attendance for targeted OVC.	- Distribution of food packs containing maize (12kg), beans (1.8kg), cooking oil (1 litre) and corn soya blend (3kg) per individual per month to 40,046 households (173,370 people) in rural areas. - Distribution of food vouchers to 12,206 households (48,665 people) in urban areas. - Monitoring and evaluation of relief activities and reporting on relief distributions.
Component 2: Agricultural Production and Livelihoods Recovery	
Objectives: To support agricultural and livelihood recovery through diverse interventions to improve household income, food security, nutrition status and self sufficiency of 165,000 people (33,000 households) for a 12 month period.	
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. - Cost effective input usage - Improved nutritional status of beneficiaries - Improved household income	- Conduct assessment and baseline survey. - Distribution of seed packs consisting of maize (10kg), sorghum (5kg); beans (5kg); groundnuts (5kg); cowpeas (5kg); ammonium nitrate (50kg) and compound D fertiliser (50kg) to 33,000 rural households in all targeted areas. - Beneficiary training on seed preservation, storage and nutrition promotion for the same 33,000 households. - Training of 500 households in five provinces on conservation agriculture, and provide further support by piloting appropriate implements (60 jab planters and 40 ripper tines). - Installation of low cost water pumping technologies i.e. 500 treadle pumps (three provinces) and 20 sand abstraction sites (two provinces).

♦ Improved household food security ♦ Access to adequate safe water for animal consumption	♦ Conduct treadle pump training (one in each ward). ♦ Providing 500 water troughs at rehabilitated water points for domestic animals in seven districts. ♦ Training on climate change mainstreaming. ♦ Assessments and feasibility studies for additional livelihood recovery activities. ♦ Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on agricultural and livelihoods activities and recovery.
Component 3: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion	
Objective: To improve access of households to safe water and health and hygiene promotion for 12,000 vulnerable households (60,000 people) in seven districts.	
Expected results	Activities planned
♦ Improved access to safe and sustainable water sources. ♦ Improved hygiene through behaviour change promotion activities.	♦ Rehabilitate 500 water points (hand pumps and apron). ♦ Form and train 500 water point committees (ten people per borehole) in community-based management (CBM) ♦ Construction of sanitation facilities in schools and health centres ♦ Conduct 20 refresher 'training of trainers' sessions on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) in four districts ♦ Conduct community-based PHAST trainings for 60,000 people in the three new districts.

Logistics

The IFRC and ZRCS logistics departments have earned extensive experience in logistical procedures (transport, procurement, customs clearance, warehousing) during this food security operations. All ZRCS and IFRC Country Office structures from headquarters to field level have been strengthened in conducting logistics processes thus ensuring smooth distribution process and management of distribution points. The logistics departments will also be fully involved in the tendering and distribution of the new voucher component.

Capacity of the National Society

The ZRCS has vast experience working at community level and is a volunteer driven organisation with over 30,000 community-based volunteers nationwide. The community-based approach enhances the capacity building of staff and volunteers to address relevant needs, as well as to monitor and evaluate projects and participate in data collection. Community consultation through the participatory approach exercises has ensured capacity building at household levels as well as a mechanism for identifying ways of adequately supporting the entire community and to strengthen social protection around the most vulnerable.

The ZRCS staff are committed at all levels (national, provincial and district) to ensure effective and efficient implementation of all programmes. Specific volunteers have been identified for the food aid and agricultural recovery programme. These volunteers and lead farmers will continue to reach the targeted households, cascading information, assisting in project monitoring and acting as key facilitators of community action. The national food security team is made up of a food security and livelihoods programme officer and programme assistants, skilled in programme management, agronomics, and data management. Food security and livelihoods officers in all provinces work with the district and ward levels together with provincial programmes officers. There are also food security and livelihoods officers in all provinces working with the district and ward levels. Provincial level officers help coordinate and monitor projects.

The ZRCS also has a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit, which is focused on building the capacity of staff and volunteers to effectively monitor and evaluate programmes through production of impact-based reports, development of indicators and databases and documentation of best practices. The department remains focused on building the capacity of staff and volunteers to effectively monitor programmes. This will help in the production of quality, impact-based reports through the development of indicators, M&E plans, assessments, and development of data bases and mapping of strategies to meaningfully involve beneficiaries. This operation will allow for dedicated M&E officers at the provincial level, and those to monitor the new food voucher system in the urban areas.

Capacity of the International Federation of the Red Cross

The IFRC Country Representation office in Zimbabwe is strongly committed to support ZRCS through resource mobilisation and capacity building by means of providing technical advice and training in relevant areas. The IFRC in collaboration with ZRCS has coordinated the development and implementation of previous food security operations in Zimbabwe. With food insecurity presenting a major humanitarian challenge, the

IFRC continues to strengthen capacity in response and sustainable recovery programmes. The IFRC 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. Technical and strategic back-up is also available from the IFRC Zone Office in Johannesburg and from Partner National Societies where required.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Since its launch in August 2008, this operation has received positive, sustained and high profile media coverage from organizations like BBC, CNN, Al Jazeera, the Associated Press (AP) and Agence France Presse (AFP). In addition, a designated section on the Federation's website has been developed (www.ifrc.org/zimbabwe) and holds all communications materials on the food and cholera operations. Proactive efforts to profile the work of ZRCS, and to advocate for the needs of vulnerable communities in Zimbabwe, will continue co-lead by ZRCS and IFRC; these efforts will include the pitching and arranging of media tours (a new approach given the recent lifting of restrictions on foreign journalists), the gathering of photos and video, and the publication of human interest stories on the IFRC and ZRCS websites. On-going focus will remain on ensuring that the communication efforts around activities in Zimbabwe actively and measurably increase the communication and advocacy capacity of the ZRCS.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Yasemin Aysan
Under Secretary General
Disaster Response and Early Recovery 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 operation 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
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- **In Southern Africa sub-Zone:** Françoise Le Goff, Head of Zone Office, Johannesburg; Email: francoise.legoff@ifrc.org Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; +27.11.303.9711; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

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For Performance and Accountability (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting) enquiries: In IFRC Southern Africa Sub-Zone: Theresa Takavarasha; PMER Manager, Johannesburg; Email: terrie.takavarasha@ifrc.org Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Mobile: +27.83.413.3061; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

For mobilization of relief items and Logistics inquiries: Regional Logistic Unit in Dubai; Peter Gleniste; Regional Logistics Coordinator; Email: peter.gleniste@ifrc.org Phone: Tel: +971.4883.3887

<Revised Emergency Appeal budget is attached below; [click here to return to the title page](#)>

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

ZIMBABWE FOOD INSECURITY

MDRZW003

	ORIGINAL BUDGET TO SEP 2009	BUDGET FROM OCT 2009 TO SEP 2010	TOTAL
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
500 Shelter		0	0
505 Construction Materials		0	0
510 Clothing & Textiles		0	0
520 Food	5,370,533	17,376,325	22,746,858
523 Seeds & Plants	2,760,834	1,621,653	4,382,487
530 Water & Sanitation	438,173	637,854	1,076,027
540 Medical & First Aid			0
550 Teaching Materials			0
560 Utensils & Tools (for livelihoods activities)	14,782	91,350	106,132
570 Other Supplies & Services (food vouchers)		1,106,070	1,106,070
571 Emergency Response Units (ERUs)			0
Total Relief Needs	8,584,322	20,833,252	29,417,574
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
580 Land & Buildings			0
581 Vehicles Purchase	168,820	36,750	205,570
582 Computers & Telecom Equipment	83,720	55,073	138,793
584 Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	55,351		55,351
587 Medical Equipment			0
589 Other Machinery & Equipment	66,982		66,982
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
590 Storage - Warehouse	243,271	183,206	426,477
592 Distribution & Monitoring	556,048	1,147,451	1,703,499
593 Transport & Vehicles Costs	165,428	352,375	517,803
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
600 International Staff	522,044	312,480	834,524
640 Regionally Deployed Staff		0	0
661 National Staff	92,228	168,455	260,683
662 National Society Staff	146,354	672,458	818,812
670 Consultants	87,343	37,233	124,576
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
680 Workshops & Training	180,320	267,593	447,913
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
700 Travel	24,601	31,248	55,849
710 Information & Public Relations	66,769	20,930	87,699
730 Office running costs	34,966	141,960	176,926
740 Communication Costs	46,046	77,018	123,064
750 Professional Fees	2,875	2,625	5,500
760 Financial Charges	176,323	630	176,953
790 Other General Expenses	69,787	174,559	244,346
798 Depreciation			0
799 Shared Services			0
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
599 Programme Support - PSR	790,678	1,704,272	2,494,950
<u>SERVICES & RECOVERIES</u>			
59 Services & Recoveries			0
Total Operational Needs	3,579,954	5,386,314	8,966,268
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	12,164,276	26,219,566	38,383,842