

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Zimbabwe: Food Insecurity

Emergency appeal n°
MDRZW003
GLIDE JT-2008-000097-ZWE
Operations Update No. 8
26 August 2009

Period covered by this Operations Update
1 June – 25 August 2009

Appeal target: CHF 27,755,314 (USD 26,837,020)
(pending budget revision)

Appeal coverage: 41 percent: The operation has adequate funding up to the end of September 2009 with the World Food Programme covering the balance of the operational costs however with the appeal extension (detailed below), continued donor support will be necessary.

[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was launched on 6 August 2008 for 27,755,314 (USD 26,837,020) to assist 260,787 beneficiaries infected or affected by HIV and AIDS in Zimbabwe for a period of nine months ending in May 2009.
- The targeted beneficiaries were revised in December 2008 to 198,360 people after a tripartite verification jointly conducted by Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and WFP.
- The appeal was extended from May up to September 2009 taking into consideration the protracted food insecurity in the country and operational adjustments necessary to render effective assistance to the most vulnerable.
- A decision has been taken to further extend the appeal for twelve months year ending in September 2010 due to the continued food security crisis and the levels of vulnerability of the targeted beneficiaries. WFP is currently supplying approximately 70 percent of the food for the operation and IFRC is currently negotiating a new Field Level Agreement (FLA) with WFP. The livelihood and water and sanitation (WatSan) activities are currently under review and will be adjusted in accordance with the needs on the ground. The Swedish and Danish Red Cross in cooperation with the IFRC have formed a consortium to apply for ECHO funds on behalf of ZRCS, with main emphasis on livelihood activities for the period of October 2009 to September 2010. If the proposal is accepted by ECHO, the funding will be channelled through the food security appeal.

Summary: The ZRCS supported by the IFRC Country Representation has been implementing an emergency food security operation since September 2008. The overall objectives of the operation meeting the basic needs of the most food insecure, as well as ensuring early recovery support to restore and improve resilience of the most vulnerable in target areas. ZRCS continued with food aid, livelihoods interventions and WatSan initiatives including the distribution of over 3,200 metric tonnes (MT) of food to an average of 197,000 beneficiaries monthly, borehole rehabilitation and hygiene promotion and training beneficiaries on the use of treadle pumps for irrigation. At branch level, the National Society continued with capacity building and monitoring the food supply situation.



Despite the success of the Red Cross food security interventions, assessment reports indicate that although the harvest showed a great improvement in 2009, food insecurity remains critical, with an estimated 2.8 million people in need of assistance until the next harvest. Thus the extension of the food security operation become a prerequisite; thus to continue with food aid and provision of agricultural inputs before the next planting season. The operation will continue focus on three components as follows:

- Procurement and distribution of basic food items;
- Livelihoods recovery through the provision of agricultural inputs;
- Water and Sanitation (WatSan).

The situation

The food insecurity situation in Zimbabwe was likely the worst ever on record. By December 2008, approximately 5.1 million people (approximately 45 percent of the population) were in need of food aid as estimated by the June 2008 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) joint crop and food supply assessment - Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM). It was in this context that the IFRC/ZRCS food security operation commenced implementation in September 2008. Based on its absorption capacity, ZRCS decided to target beneficiaries under the community-based HIV and AIDS programme, thus offering an integrated approach to care, treatment and support by food aid and livelihoods assistance. The main categories of beneficiaries are home-based care (HBC) clients and orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in 23 districts in the country's eight provinces.

Nevertheless, 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 2009 harvest in April and May. During an operations review held in April 2009, ZRCS/IFRC decided to extend the operation until the end of September 2009, reasons being that despite the good harvest figures, there were projected deficits. In addition, the operation supports a particularly vulnerable sector of the population such that a sudden retraction of food aid without a thorough assessment of their food situation could intensify their vulnerability. Internally, ZRCS needed an extension in order to complete the planned livelihoods and WatSan interventions, as resources had been detracted from these areas during the cholera emergency.

Thus, a rapid food security assessment was carried out in April and May with the overall objective to understand the food security situation at the household level and in light of the prevailing economical and social context. Concurrently, the FAO/WFP Crop and CFSAM, and the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) Interim Rural Food Security Assessment were taking place. According to the CSFAM¹ and ZIMVAC² results, there is a significant improvement on last year's harvest although there are still considerable deficits. Inputs (seeds, fertiliser etc) were 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 CSFAM and with regard to cereals, a national deficit of approximately 180,000 tonnes was recorded.

Furthermore, the Mission 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). According to the ZIMVAC, about 72 percent of the rural districts had average household cereal production of one to three months in the 2007/2008 agricultural season, whereas in the 2008/2009 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. These provisional estimates will be revised in the August 2009 ZIMVAC, which will define the level and nature of assistance required to mitigate the food insecurity situation expected to worsen from October 2009 to March 2010; a period otherwise known as the 'lean period' or 'hungry season'.

However, all of these results must be placed in the socio-economic context of the county. Although the harvest may have increased; notably in certain districts, this does not ensure access for vulnerable populations the majority of which rely on their own production. Furthermore, there is very limited access to the foreign currency (USD and Rand) in the rural areas, and this situation is magnified in the lower income vulnerable household bracket. This results in people bartering for non-food items such as soap, and for transport, school and health fees. The main resource available for bartering is food, so for vulnerable households without access to other sources of income, food stocks may deteriorate much more rapidly than

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

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

expected. Also, the most valuable commodity for barter in the community is maize, and people may exchange items that would have higher cash value (such as livestock) for maize. Aside from unequal monetary value, the trade of livestock and other household items for maize seriously depletes the assets of vulnerable households, and represents a negative coping strategy which leaves them even more vulnerable in the future. Strategies to protect household assets and increase the livelihoods opportunities of food insecure households must be given precedence. The CSFAM also recommended emergency assistance by the Government and the international community to acquire fertiliser and seed for delivery in September 2009. This situation is supported by the results of the ZRCS commissioned Rapid Food Security Needs Assessment. Of the five districts surveyed, two districts reported having enough food to last for four months, two districts for three months, and one district had on average enough food to last for only two months.

On the other hand, Zimbabwe's food insecurity is being eased by private imports but prices remain high, making basic commodities unaffordable to most people especially in light of the high unemployment rate (94 percent). Between 500,000 and 900,000 of Zimbabwe's urban population are regarded as food insecure while it expected that about 1.4 million rural people will not be able to meet their cereal requirements during the 2009/2010 consumption year. All of the above factors highlight the need for continued operations with intensified livelihood support. Negotiations with WFP have started for food aid support in the same districts, and immediate donor support is sought for the IFRC pipeline as well as urgent agricultural inputs.

Coordination and partnerships

ZRCS, supported by the IFRC, is the lead agency in this operation. ZRCS implements and manages the food distribution and livelihoods interventions, with technical and logistical support from IFRC. The IFRC also supports technically and through resource mobilisation, donor liaison and coordination. The ZRCS holds regular coordination meetings with all Movement partners has thus far had full compliance from local authorities.

With regard to food aid, almost 70 percent of the beneficiaries are supported by WFP through an agreement with the IFRC in which WFP provides food relief, which distributed by the ZRCS. This agreement with WFP was extended until the end of September 2009 along with the IFRC pipeline serving the rest of the beneficiaries. A new agreement is being discussed with WFP to continue support to the Red Cross' targeted vulnerable beneficiaries in the extended appeal period.

Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, this operation is supported bilaterally by the Belgian, Danish and Finnish Red Cross Societies through in-kind food support and technical support. In country, ZRCS liaises on key technical matters with organisations such as FAO and WFP. Officers from the Agricultural Research and Extension Services (AGRITEX) provide information and training, as well as assisting with monitoring. 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), as well as the relevant UN cluster meetings, such as WASH and Food Aid. Regular co-ordination meetings are also held at the WFP country office and at their respective sub-offices.

National Society Capacity Building:

In all of its activities the IFRC seeks to strengthen the role of the National Society to increase its ability to respond to crises, as well as the scope and quality of its humanitarian work. With regard to food security and disaster management, focus is on ensuring integration of emergency response with long-term rehabilitation and development, and to incorporate disaster risk reduction strategies. Specifically relating to this operation, the capacity of ZRCS to deliver similar large scale food distribution programmes has been considerably strengthened. Vehicles, computers warehouse equipment (pallets, containers) have also been procured for the ZRCS branches, as well as motor bikes and bicycles for volunteers. Support has also been provided to upgrade the accounting system, switchboard and web-site.

Trainings for ZRCS national and field staff have been conducted in areas such as relief and logistics. Monthly review meetings for both ZRCS headquarters and field staff support and strengthen the operation. A two-day planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) training was conducted for ZRCS headquarters and field staff involved in the food security operation, in order to enhance skills on project management.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

A significant part of the operational focus lies on its HIV and AIDS programming. Operating through its network of trained community-based volunteers. ZRCS provides community home-based care (CHBC) for over 16,700 chronically ill people as well as over 49,500 OVC and their households. The food security interventions have been integrated due to the fact that nutritional and livelihoods support are an essential component of assistance to households made vulnerable as a result of the pandemic. However, the targeted households must meet the food insecurity criteria set by the ZRCS in collaboration with other sector agencies. To date, the food security operation is assisting an average of 39,600 households (198,300 beneficiaries) on monthly basis.

The positive impact include improved health and nutritional status of the HBC clients, increase adherence to antiretroviral treatment (ART), increased school attendance and performance, combined with a decrease in both risky and negative coping mechanisms to food shortages. A further positive impact has been the significant increase in voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) attendance, which has been noted as a result of food distributions. Given the prevailing food security situation, many community members are ready to disclose their HIV status in order to be part of the programme, which has also destigmatised HIV within communities.

In relation to monitoring and evaluation, weekly and monthly quantitative and qualitative reporting tools are in place. There are also standardised monitoring tools and reports, and ZRCS headquarters monitoring teams rotate amongst the Food Distribution Points (FDPs) each month. The total number of beneficiaries that the operation is assisting to date is just over 198,360 people. All of these people benefit from food aid, and specific sectors of this total are targeted for various livelihoods, agricultural and WatSan assistance based on the appropriateness of the intervention relating to their needs and geographical location. Each component has its own set of objectives, expected results and activities as detailed below with updates for this reporting period and cumulatively where appropriate. These are detailed below.

Progress towards objectives

Food Relief	
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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved nutrition status of beneficiaries Safety-net provided for vulnerable households. Assisted children have improved capacity to concentrate at school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of 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) Monitoring and evaluation of relief activities and reporting on relief distributions.

Progress

On monthly basis, the IFRC/ZRCS programme distributes food rations to around 198,360 people through two pipelines, the first of which is supported by WFP and services approximately 70 percent of the target population. The second is a direct IFRC pipeline, which reaches the other 30 percent of the target. In June and July the WFP pipeline reached an average of 134,588 people per month with 2,132 MT of food aid. This was 99 percent of the planned target. For the IFRC pipeline, an additional 1,100 MT of food was delivered to 62,400 on average. The total was less than the average number of people targeted due to advance rations of food being distributed in certain districts in April and May and being deducted in June and July.

This food aid provides a safety net for vulnerable households in the following ways:

- Adequate nutrition contributes to the improved health of HBC clients until they are able to resume productive activities again;
- Allows time for livelihood activities to yield benefits;
- Enables vulnerable children to attend school as their work.

Although ZRCS did not conduct a baseline survey was conducted in terms of nutrition, a nationwide nutrition survey conducted in 2008 showed chronic malnutrition in children to be as public health concern with a national level of 27.6 percent³. The highest levels are recorded in Manicaland (34.6 percent), Mashonaland East (33.6 percent) and Matabeleland North (29.5 percent). The food basket contains at least the minimum energy and nutritional requirements under SPHERE standards, and thus must contribute to an improved nutritional situation. Furthermore, programme monitoring shows significant increase in health and mobility of HBC clients, which is largely attributed to the food aid. Interviews with households and community leaders also highlight improved health and nutrition status as a major impact of the programme. The relief also assists children in both the school attendance and concentration. However, in larger households these benefits may be diluted as the food aid is inadequate as the maximum household ration is for five people. Furthermore according to the ZRCS Rapid Food Security Assessment, crop and diet diversification remains an issue that requires focused attention.

Challenges

- Monitoring in cooperation with ZRCS went on well in most areas; however Federation IFRC presence was not possible in some areas due to a shortage of manpower to cover all FDPs, and most often the IFRC food pipeline was left out of the monitoring process.
- Beneficiary lists are still to be computerised and standardized. This needs to be done urgently by the National Society in conjunction with the IFRC.

Agricultural Production and Livelihoods Recovery	
Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 . • 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training beneficiaries on seed selection, preservation storage • Training beneficiaries on better farming techniques such as conservation agriculture. • Conservation farming trainings with technical support from AGRITEX benefiting 2,500 people (500 households). • Training 60,000 people (12,000 households) in nutrition garden management. • Distribution of vegetable seeds (five varieties) benefiting 128,500 people (25,700 households). • Installation of low cost water pumping technologies i.e. 500 treadle pumps. • Conducting 50 training sessions in market linkage and vegetable processing. • Provision of 100 water troughs at water points for domestic animals • Livelihoods frame work Approach Programming workshop • Workshop on climate change projects benefiting 1,000 people in total in each region. • Provide 100 water troughs at water points for domestic animals.

Progress

The rapid food security assessment showed that in surveyed districts beneficiaries had harvested an average of four months worth of cereal. This showed an increase on last year's average of 0-3 months. Aside from good rainfall, the inputs provided by the IFRC/ZRCS programme were a contributing factor for beneficiaries. Furthermore, early monitoring is showing that the vegetable seed packs which were distributed in April are yielding results. The 100g household vegetable packs were comprised of the following seeds: tomatoes 10g; onion 20g; cabbage 20g; carrot 20g; butternut/cucumber 20g. In some areas communities are grouping their seeds into community gardens around water points, whereas in areas where water is more available households are choosing individual gardens. A total of 200 treadle pumps were distributed in three provinces which have relatively high water tables. Households have been trained in their use, and these pumps will boost nutrition gardening activities and productivity. These are also low labour intensive and therefore ideal for the vulnerable households targeted by the programme. Beneficiaries who

³ 2008 November, Zimbabwe Combined Micronutrient and Nutrition Surveillance Survey, Food & Nutrition Council, and UNICEF.

are yielding more than their household needs are selling the excess and thus providing an increased and diversified source of income for their household. Some communal gardens are being used as IGAs for HBC and OVC support groups. However, these activities are limited as mentioned above as there has been a collapse of markets in the country making it very difficult for communities to engage in meaningful trade or marketing. Another limiting factor for the production of crops remains the availability of water.

Distribution of goats has been completed and households have been trained on animal husbandry. The programme is proving to be a success and has even encouraged support groups to establish chicken projects. However, early monitoring is showing that more support is needed in terms of veterinary services. A total of 100 water troughs have also been delivered and will be installed at water points. Districts were chosen on the basis of being livestock rearing areas. Households and community groups in the selected districts reported that those who were trained in and are utilising the conservation farming techniques are doing well, and better than those using the traditional farming techniques. This is a methodology that uses minimum soil tillage for moisture retention and soil fertility improvement and is less labour intensive. The households have however been limited by lack of supporting implements such as jab planters and ripper tines. Beekeeping projects have also been established as IGAs for OVC and HBC support groups. Trainings for communities in livelihoods and hygiene matters are also ongoing as part of the operations activities and are expanded upon further in below but should be noted here as a significant contribution towards community disaster risk reduction.

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to sustainable safe and adequate water for both human and animal consumption. • Improved behaviour change through hygiene promotion activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitating 198 water points (hand pumps and apron). • Conducting a total of 50 Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) trainings targeting 15,000. • Formation and training 198 water point committees in community based management (CBM).

Progress

A total of 210 borehole rehabilitation sites have been identified in four districts, namely Buhera, Dete, Beitbridge and Chivi. With the materials available the operation can actually manage to rehabilitate all 210, thus surpassing the target, and to date, materials have been distributed to all of the sites. Trained community personnel have been engaged to undertake the repairs. On-site refresher training will be conducted by IFRC/ZRCS where necessary. Borehole repair is due to start mid- August and expected to end mid-September 2009. Every borehole in Zimbabwe has, or had at one stage, a water point committee but these are largely non-functional due to lack of resources and will be re-established by the programme where necessary. Refresher trainings will be conducted. Furthermore, the communities themselves contribute labour as well as material (bricks and sand) for apron and soak-away construction. PHAST trainings have been conducted, and each trainer was provided with a set of training tool kit and a PHAST Manual for use in field. They are now engaged in the continuous process of cascading the training within the communities and schools.

The targeted areas were chosen as priority needs for WatSan services. However, the low number of water points rehabilitated here should not minimise the great need within Zimbabwe to extend and rehabilitate the infrastructure. Aside from the livelihoods implications, this should also be seen in the context of the upcoming rainy season and threat of further cholera outbreaks. Many of the underlying infrastructural problems which caused the cholera health crisis last year have not yet been addressed and sanitation facilities would need to be considered for any further operation.

Logistics

All procurement for this current appeal until the end of September 2009 has been completed. However since the appeal has been extended, procurement of food and agricultural inputs has to start immediately for the period beginning October 2009.

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 very 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 was produced by the ZRCS communications department. In addition, six case studies and two web stories have also been 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.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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; Fax +263.4.335490
- **In Zimbabwe:** Stephen Omollo; Country Representative, Zimbabwe Country Representation, Harare; Email stephen.omollo@ifrc.org .Phone: Tel: +263.4.705166; +263.4.720315, Fax +263.4.708784
- **In Southern Africa 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

For pledges towards this operation:

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

For media enquiries:

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

- **In IFRC Southern Africa 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

[<Updated donor response report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRZW003 - Zimbabwe - Food Insecurity

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/08-2009/07
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/9
Appeal	Mdrzw003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	12,204,475					12,204,475
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	45,662					45,662
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	57,344					57,344
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)</i>	35,725					35,725
<i>British Red Cross</i>	602,916					602,916
<i>British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors)</i>	62,343					62,343
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	303,471					303,471
<i>French Government</i>	1,369,863					1,369,863
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	58,595					58,595
<i>Germany Red Cross (from German Government)</i>	527,353					527,353
<i>Japanese Government</i>	1,185,818					1,185,818
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	193,800					193,800
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	39,250					39,250
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	793,660					793,660
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	1,046,178					1,046,178
<i>On Line donations</i>	6,969					6,969
<i>Other</i>	84					84
<i>Portugal - Private Donors</i>	9					9
<i>South African Red Cross (from Paarl Media)</i>	39,600					39,600
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	2,992,740					2,992,740
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	79					79
<i>Unidentified donor</i>	50,000					50,000
C1. Cash contributions	9,411,459					9,411,459
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	941,225					941,225
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	941,225					941,225
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	4,547					4,547
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	35,753					35,753
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	19,427					19,427
C4. Inkind Personnel	59,727					59,727
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	10,412,410					10,412,410
D. Total Funding = B + C	10,412,410					10,412,410
Appeal Coverage	85%					85%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRZW003 - Zimbabwe - Food Insecurity

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/08-2009/07
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/9
Appeal	Mdrzw003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	10,412,410					10,412,410
E. Expenditure	-9,933,544					-9,933,544
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	478,867					478,867

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRZW003 - Zimbabwe - Food Insecurity

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/08-2009/07
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/9
Appeal	Mdrzw003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		12,204,475					12,204,475	
Supplies								
Food	5,370,533	3,585,110				3,585,110	1,785,423	
Seeds,Plants	2,760,834	2,792,720				2,792,720	-31,886	
Water & Sanitation	438,173	320,269				320,269	117,904	
Utensils & Tools	14,782	14,783				14,783	-1	
Total Supplies	8,584,322	6,712,881				6,712,881	1,871,441	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	168,820	93,928				93,928	74,892	
Computers & Telecom	83,720	33,017				33,017	50,702	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	55,351	1,131				1,131	54,220	
Others Machinery & Equipment	66,982	9,321				9,321	57,661	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	374,873	137,398				137,398	237,475	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	243,271	151,124				151,124	92,147	
Distribution & Monitoring	556,048	437,821				437,821	118,227	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	165,428	184,331				184,331	-18,904	
Total Transport & Storage	964,746	773,276				773,276	191,471	
Personnel								
International Staff	522,044	366,436				366,436	155,609	
National Staff	92,228	115,869				115,869	-23,641	
National Society Staff	146,354	107,751				107,751	38,603	
Consultants	87,343	46,562				46,562	40,781	
Total Personnel	847,969	636,618				636,618	211,351	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	180,320	16,739				16,739	163,581	
Total Workshops & Training	180,320	16,739				16,739	163,581	
General Expenditure								
Travel	24,601	19,207				19,207	5,393	
Information & Public Relation	66,769	4,718				4,718	62,051	
Office Costs	34,966	55,526				55,526	-20,560	
Communications	46,046	27,668				27,668	18,378	
Professional Fees	2,875	2,411				2,411	464	
Financial Charges	176,323	136,698				136,698	39,625	
Other General Expenses	69,787	51,066				51,066	18,721	
Total General Expenditure	421,366	297,295				297,295	124,071	
Programme Support								
Program Support	830,879	683,513				683,513	147,365	
Total Programme Support	830,879	683,513				683,513	147,365	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		675,825				675,825	-675,825	
Total Operational Provisions		675,825				675,825	-675,825	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	12,204,475	9,933,544				9,933,544	2,270,931	
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,270,931				2,270,931		