

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Zimbabwe – Food Insecurity

Final report
Appeal No. MDRZW003
GLIDE JT-2008-000097-ZWE
16 December 2010

Period covered by this Final Report:
6 August 2008 to 30 September 2010

Appeal target (current):

CHF 38,424,041; Final Appeal
coverage: 35%

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

6 August 2008: The Preliminary Emergency Appeal was initially launched for nine months for CHF 27,755,314 to assist 260,100 beneficiaries in 27 districts. This operation was initially expected to be completed by 6 May 2009.

January 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: The appeal was revised and appeal and extended 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 was CHF 26,219,567 and 222,035 beneficiaries were targeted for assistance during this period.

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

October 2009 – September 2010: Further support to recovery was undertaken through agricultural and livelihood interventions, including increasing access to safe water and sanitation (WatSan) facilities. The food security appeal MDRZW003 ended on 30 September 2010 and outstanding activities and funds were transferred to the 2010 Zimbabwe Country Plan under disaster management (Project code PZW011).



Beneficiaries receiving food rations in Bindura, Mashonaland Central.

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 Food and Agriculture (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment (CFSAM). It was in this context that the IFRC/ZRCS Food Insecurity operation commenced implementation in September 2008. The targeted beneficiaries were those under the ZRCS HIV and AIDS Home Based Care (HBC) programme, thus offering an integrated approach to care, treatment and support by food aid and livelihoods assistance. The main categories of beneficiaries were clients living with HIV registered under the HBC programme as well as children orphaned and/or made vulnerable as a result of the pandemic. The operation was spread initially in 23 districts through the eight provinces of Zimbabwe.

The food security appeal was extended twice from April 2009 to September 2009 and then from September 2009 to September 2010 largely due to the food deficit the country continued to experience although there was a gradual improvement in terms of harvest and yields. Food insecurity remained a major challenge for the majority of the population and according to the World Food Programme's WFP Country Office, the need increased almost to seven million people who were receiving food assistance during the peak lean season in Zimbabwe until the 2009 harvest in April and May 2009. An estimated 1.7 million Zimbabweans will face severe food insecurity in the peak hunger period of January to March 2011.

Significant improvement is evident in areas of food security and basic social service delivery as a result of joint efforts by Government and aid partners. Major disease outbreaks have been prevented or responded to in an effective and timely manner, averting large-scale epidemics. Improved humanitarian access has led to better targeted assistance, while the gains achieved through concerted humanitarian action in the two years need to be consolidated by ensuring strong linkages to medium-term and long-term programming. Despite improvements in the economy and its impact on the humanitarian situation in the country, one in every three children in Zimbabwe is chronically malnourished according to the 2010 national nutrition survey, and malnutrition contributes to nearly 12,000 child deaths each year.

Unemployment in 2010 reached the alarming rate of 82% and approximately 72% of the population estimated at 12.34 million people by ZIMSTAT were living below the poverty line. Urban food insecurity is a major concern although attention has mostly been on rural areas. According to the Consumer Council of Zimbabwe, the total monthly cost of the complete basket (food and non-food items) in August 2009 was USD 495.05 and declined to USD 487.00 in August 2010, showing a 2% decline. However, this is still too high for most of the urban poor. The average monthly earning of civil servants (a proxy indicator for low income earners) is USD 165.00, which shows the extent of the severity of food access challenges in Zimbabwe.

Agriculture is blighted by poor productivity and while the scale of cholera was significantly reduced, localized outbreaks continue to be observed due to the poor state of health, water and sanitation. One third of rural Zimbabweans still use unprotected water sources. It is estimated that six million people in the country are without access to adequate water or sanitation. WatSan interventions are required to mitigate the risks of waterborne disease outbreaks. The low coverage of most basic health care is resulting in rising maternal and child mortality and overall excess morbidity and mortality.

Coordination and partnerships

ZRCS, supported by the IFRC, was the lead agency in this operation. ZRCS implemented and managed the food distribution for their beneficiaries, with logistical support from IFRC. The IFRC also supported ZRCS technically and through resource mobilisation, donor liaison and coordination. The ZRCS held regular coordination meetings with all Movement partners has thus far had full compliance from local authorities. With regard to Food Aid, almost 70% of the beneficiaries were supported by

WFP through an agreement with the IFRC in which WFP provided food relief which was distributed by the ZRCS. The agreement with WFP was extended until the end of September 2009 along with the IFRC pipeline serving the rest of the beneficiaries. Additional short term field level agreements (FLA) were signed between WFP and IFRC/ZRCS under the safety net component for the periods March to May 2010 and October to December 2010.

Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, this appeal was supported bilaterally by the Belgian, Danish and Finnish Red Cross Societies through in-kind food support and technical support. In country, ZRCS worked closely with key stakeholders on technical matters with organisations such as Food and Agriculture Organisation and UN World Food Programme. Government departments such as the department of agricultural extension services, district development fund as well as the department of environmental health have been working closely with ZRCS at implementation level as they are training as well as offering technical support in the ZRCS interventions.

The importance of appropriate coordination with other stakeholders both in the field and at national level was recognised. ZRCS and IFRC have participated as members in a number of cluster groups meetings and activities including the Agriculture Coordination Working Group (ACWG), Food Assistance Working Group (FAWG) which is made up of different agencies including WFP, UNICEF, AGRITEX and the Zimbabwe Civil Protection Unit (CPU), as well as the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The ZRCS's operational activities range across disaster management, organisational development, health and care, food security, livelihoods and WatSan. The Integrated HIV programme is the largest element of the implemented programmes. Through its network of trained community-based volunteers, the ZRCS provides community home based care (CHBC) for approximately 17,000 chronically ill people as well as for 50,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) affected by HIV throughout Zimbabwe. Other projects and activities are complementary, ensuring comprehensive support to the communities and individuals targeted. Operations are implemented in an integrated approach where ZRCS strives to give the targeted beneficiaries a holistic package of support as this will go further than scattered sectoral interventions in achieving impact. Interventions were incorporated into the HIV and AIDS programme, as nutritional and livelihoods support are an essential component of assistance to households made vulnerable as a result of the pandemic.

The ZRCS, with support from the IFRC, responded to the needs of food insecure people in many affected areas. The main interventions included distribution of food aid and food vouchers, borehole rehabilitation and latrine construction in eight provinces across the country. The interventions were designed to complement the larger scale activities of the Government as well as response by other stakeholders.

The operation focused on the following:

- Procurement and distribution of basic food items;
- Livelihoods recovery through the provision of agricultural inputs;
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene interventions;
- Capacity building for ZRCS

All beneficiaries benefited from food aid, and specific sectors were targeted for livelihoods, agricultural and WatSan assistance based on the appropriateness according to needs and geographical location.

Each component has its own set of objectives, expected results and activities as detailed below:

Food Aid	
Objective: To meet immediate food needs of vulnerable people through monthly food distributions in targeted areas until the next harvesting season.	
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 rations (maize, beans, cooking oil and corn soya blend per individual per month) to vulnerable people and their households in rural and urban areas. (Food packs are based on the WFP standard of 2,100 Kcal per person per day) - Monitoring and evaluation of relief activities and reporting on relief distributions.

Warehouses were leased in Harare (Mashonaland Province) and Bulawayo (Matebeleland Province) and Mutare (Manicaland Province). The decentralisation of warehousing facilities minimised delays in distribution due to the shortened distances to the distribution points at district level.

ZRCS supported by the IFRC Country Representation Office distributed food in 26 districts in September 2008 and in 23 out of 26 districts in October 2008. Distributions in the remaining three districts - Nkayi, Chimanimani and Zvimba - were completed in the first week of November 2008, just before the beneficiary verification exercise. Some operational challenges in the pipeline led to the delayed distributions. In November and December 2008, there were no food distributions due to the beneficiary verification exercise except for Nkayi where verification had already been conducted in October 2008.



Distribution resumed in January 2009 following the verification with reduced number of beneficiaries from the initial 167,376 to 136,708 and representing an 18% overall reduction. Due to reported incidents, suspended distributions in Dete and Masvingo Urban did not resume until April 2009. The number of beneficiaries supported by the IFRC pipeline remained consistent at 61,625 with minor variation due to weaning. In August and September 2009 the WFP pipeline reached an average of 139,178 beneficiaries per month in 15 districts with an average of 1,981 MT of food aid. There was a reduction in tonnage compared to previous months due to a lack of availability of oil and corn soya blend (CSB) in the WFP pipeline, and beneficiary rations were reduced accordingly. With the IFRC pipeline a monthly average of 1191.69 MT of food was distributed in an additional seven districts to an average of 62,400 people. There was an increase in tonnage in September 2009 in IFRC pipeline areas, as any additional food remaining in the warehouse was distributed to beneficiaries in preparation for closure. A total of 12,503 vulnerable people were reached in Dete, Chimanimani, Hurungwe, Bindura and Shurugwi districts from March to May 2010 under an agreement with WFP with 375,090 tons of maize, 67,516 tons of beans, 22,505 litres of oil and 48,879 tons of CSB having been distributed.

Given the complexity and dynamic humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe, new and innovative ways of providing assistance were required. In this regard, ZRCS, with support of the Japanese and

Hong Kong Red Cross Societies and IFRC embarked on a food voucher pilot project in Gwanda Urban to support 1,000 food insecure households under the HBC programme. These households previously used to receive food aid through the IFRC pipeline until October 2009. However, the project should have started in July 2010 only commenced on October 2010 due to the long start up process of community sensitisation and mobilisation, trainings and baseline survey and beneficiary selection.

Impact

- Positive impacts include the improved health and nutritional status of HBC clients with many previously bedridden beneficiaries reportedly regaining mobility, increased adherence to ART¹; increased school attendance and performance; 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 which has been noted as a result of food distributions. Given the prevailing food security situation, many community members were eager to be part of the programme. Whilst there were advantages to this, there were negative impacts when people are HIV negative but are also food insecure and cannot get assistance due to stringent beneficiary targeting.
- The food relief operation assisted more than 200,000 people to cope with the effects of droughts, food insecurity and avoid possible death from starvation since most of the people lost their livelihood base during the economic crisis. The relief food also helped to reduce malnutrition and diseases. It should also be noted that the distributions, although monthly, were not designed to provide one full month's worth of food, but instead to provide a significant contribution to the food needs of the beneficiary households, as some food was available, either through markets or through their own limited production.

Agricultural Production and Livelihoods Recovery	
Objectives:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build agricultural recovery and stabilise household food production through distribution of agricultural inputs, strengthening community seed banks and supporting agricultural management. • Establishment of sustainable systems that protect livelihoods through diverse interventions to improve household income, food security, nutrition status and self sufficiency of vulnerable households. 	
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of recovery seed packs consisting of 10kg maize, 10kg sorghum, 5kg beans, 5kg groundnuts, 100kg ammonium nitrate and 50kg compound D fertiliser • Training beneficiaries on seed preservation and seed storage • Training beneficiaries on better farming techniques • Conservation farming trainings with technical support from AGRITEX. • Training of households in nutrition promotion • Distribution of vegetable seeds (five varieties). • Conducting training sessions in market linkage and vegetable processing. • Providing households with small livestock (goats). These households are trained in animal husbandry. Goats are passed on to additional households (who in turn will do the same), three months after their first set of kids. • Implementation of different region specific projects such as bee keeping, mushroom production, aquaculture and crafts, based

¹ Zimbabwe Red Cross, Mid Term Review, Integrated HIV and AIDS Programme and Home-Based Care and Antiretroviral Therapy for People Living with HIV

status of beneficiaries - Improved household income - Improved household food security	on viable project proposals and feasibility assessments. • Installation of low cost water pumping technologies i.e. treadle pumps and elephant pumps • Provision of water troughs at water points for domestic animals
--	--

Complementary to the food relief, agricultural recovery and sustainable livelihoods interventions were implemented. A total of 20,186 households received starter packs (seed and fertilizer) as part of agricultural recovery. A total of 15,660 households received seeds and fertilizers. In addition to good rainfall, the inputs provided by the food security operation contributed to an improved food harvest for our beneficiaries and the vegetable seed packs which were distributed in April 2009 yielded good results. With bilateral support to the appeal from Finnish Red Cross 1,944.925 MT of agro inputs were also distributed. The seeds and fertiliser were in the form of in-kind support, as well as cash support to facilitate the distribution. A total of 15,000 household were targeted under this activity. Different amounts of the various inputs were given depending on the agricultural and soil conditions of the various provinces. Hence the inputs are also categorised by range.

Distribution of goats under the livestock project was conducted and a total of 435 goats were distributed to 850 households selected as the most vulnerable by selection committees in Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North provinces. Only female goats were distributed as it was reasonably assumed that the males for breeding purposes were already present in the villages. As well as providing the animals themselves, the beneficiaries also received livestock management training from ZRCS and local veterinary agricultural extension workers. These activities are vital to ensure that the intervention has a long-term impact. The programme showed some success and even encouraged some support groups to establish their chicken projects based on the same “pass on” concept.

Bee keeping projects have also been established as income generating activities (IGAs) for OVC and HBC support groups. 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. ZRCS also conducted a workshop on climate change in September 2009 to identify the major risks and associated vulnerabilities for the organisation’s programmes; in addition to developing adaptation and response options.

A number of trainings for volunteers were undertaken as in the table below. These included nutrition gardening, conservation agriculture, livestock production and market linkages. A total of 275 volunteers were trained in these various aspects in addition to the inputs (vegetable seeds they received). The volunteers are now working with the communities to ensure sustainability of the projects and impact.

Table 1: Livelihood Volunteer trainings

ACTIVITY	Province	DISTRICT	No of volunteers trained
Nutrition Garden,	Midlands	Lower Gweru	15
		Zvishavane	10
		Shurugwi	15
Conservation Agriculture,	Mat North	Nkayi	15
		Dete	15
		Victoria Falls	15
Water lifting techniques,	Mat South	Gwanda	25
		Beitbridge	25
		Matobo	25
Market Linkages,	Mash East	Marondera	15
		Murehwa	15

Livestock Production and Management		Mudzi	15
	Mash West	Hurungwe	10
		Kariba	10
		Zvimba	25
	Masvingo	Chivi	15
		Masvingo	10
	Total		275

Vegetable seeds were procured for two provinces (Manicaland and Mashonaland Central) for gardening activities. The vegetable seeds were meant for community garden activities at sand water abstraction sites. A total of 5,500 households received vegetable packs containing five varieties of vegetables of 10g each. A total of 200 treadle pumps were distributed in three provinces to boost nutrition gardening activities and recipient households were trained in their use. A further 300 are in the process of being distributed. Training on nutrition gardening has increased knowledge on soil conservation, vegetable processing, nutrition, pest control and market linkages. Increased adoption of low resource inputs and technologies has led to labour savings and dietary diversification for beneficiaries.

Impact

- Beneficiaries yielding more than their households need are selling the surplus, which provides an increased and diversified source of income. Furthermore, some communal gardens are being used for income generation by HBC and OVC support groups.
- The post harvest assessment conducted by ZRCS/IFRC in April 2010 indicated significant improvements in household food security in regions like Mashonaland that received adequate rainfall in contrast to Manicaland that experienced a prolonged dry spells resulting in crop failure. From the seeds distributed, the average production was between 80 to 100kg per acre. This is equivalent to 320 to 400kg per hectare.

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 25 project sites	
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 200 water points (hand pumps and apron) • Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) trainings • Training of water point committees in community based management (CBM)

A combined package of hand pump rehabilitation, latrine construction, and community-based management training and hygiene promotion was provided to 100,000 targeted beneficiaries in eight project areas in five provinces. A total of 210 boreholes were rehabilitated in four districts. Water point committees were trained in the maintenance of boreholes, whilst the communities provided the labour and materials (bricks and sand) for apron and soakaway constructions. PHAST training workshops were also conducted, with each trainer provided with a training tool kit and a manual for use in field. The PHAST trainers are now engaged in the continuous process of rolling out the training within communities and schools. A total of 100 water troughs have also been installed at water points.

A total of 40 volunteers and field officers in the eight districts were trained in PHAST methodology in July 2010 and provinces are expected to cascade training to the Hygiene Promoters who will in turn undertake community training. An awareness creation programme was developed and sensitization sessions were conducted by the trained volunteers.

The targeted areas were chosen as priority needs for water and sanitation services. However, the number of water points rehabilitated were low. Additionally, many of the underlying infrastructural problems which caused the cholera crisis in 2008/9 have not yet been addressed. Therefore, an additional 500 water points and 400 toilet facilities were included as part of the activities for the extended appeal September 2009 to September 2010. The ZRCS is currently in the process of rehabilitating 500 water points (boreholes, aprons and watering trough construction) in eight districts and constructing 400 latrines at schools. Construction of toilets started in September 2010 in some districts by mobilising communities to dig holes and make bricks (using local resources); however, progress has been slow due to delays in procurement and disbursement of operational funds. Borehole spares, cement and other equipment had been procured and by the end of October 2010, all the materials and spares for rehabilitation and latrine construction had been delivered to all project sites.

Impact

- As a result of the PHAST awareness programme, there is an improved community-wide knowledge health risks and hygiene awareness. The cascading of the PHAST training at community level is ongoing. There have been no outbreaks of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) or other severe water borne diseases reported in the districts in recent months.
- The materials for aprons and troughs including labour save for the special skills for water minders and masonry, are being provided by the community thus enhancing ownership of the project and enhancing skills at grassroots level.
- The boreholes that have been rehabilitated have improved the supply of clean and safe water for household drinking and livestock. It has also reduced the distance travelled from one point to another to fetch water especially for women.

Capacity Building	
Objective: Capacity building for ZRCS both at District branch and National level	
Expected Result	Activities planned
Enhanced capacity of the National Society and the provincial offices to better respond to disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to ZRCS Headquarters, Provincial and district personnel and volunteers on food security, disaster management

In all of its activities the IFRC focused on strengthening the role of the National Society to increase its ability to respond to crises, as well as to improve the scope and quality of its humanitarian work. With regard to Food Security and Disaster Management, the focus has been on ensuring integration of emergency response within longer term rehabilitation and development, and to incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction strategies. On the job training was provided to headquarters and district personnel on food security issues, monitoring and evaluation related to food distributions, as well as on agricultural and livelihood security. A number of trainings for headquarters and field staff were conducted, including training in cash transfer, climatic change and adaptation, food security and livelihoods programming. WFP also conducted training for staff and volunteers in food distribution management and targeting. Under WatSan activities, volunteers were trained as PHAST trainers and this will greatly enhance the provincial’s capacity in hygiene promotion and allow them to respond to future emergencies as well as engaging in ongoing hygiene promotion activities. Volunteers were also trained in food, nutrition gardening and livestock distributions which will enable the provinces to implement future aid operations more effectively. Community trainings in livelihoods skills and management, food distribution management, water point management and hygiene matters were part of the holistic package of interventions the operation was offering.

The IFRC recruited 17 national and eight international technical support staff. Hardware support provided to ZRCS included vehicles and computers for branches, warehouse equipment (pallets, containers etc), motorbikes and bicycles for volunteers. Support was also provided to upgrade the accounting system, switchboard and web-site. This operation, has significantly increased the capacity of ZRCS to deliver similar large scale food distribution programmes in the future.

Conclusion

Challenges and outstanding issues

Monitoring included food basket and post-distribution monitoring. It indicated mixed levels of satisfaction among beneficiaries. The results indicated that between 60 to 70 percent of the beneficiaries said that the amount of food they received was enough to cover them for two weeks. The remaining 30 percent of the beneficiaries felt that the amount of food received was appropriate and sufficient. One important driver for such a response is that the maximum size of a household is considered to be five during the targeting of beneficiaries. However, many households have a considerably larger number of family members. There was also a possibility of bias in the responses resulting from families believing that stating satisfaction with the amounts received may lead to obtaining less in the future.

Challenges related to movement of beneficiaries from one point to another were also experienced especially in urban districts resulting in problems with follow ups and other beneficiaries having to be selected. The commencement of the implementation for some of the activities which were supposed to be completed under the Food Insecurity Appeal (MDRZW003) was delayed largely to internal structural adjustments related to the financial management systems with ZRCS which had been instituted to ensure accountability. The delays in acquitting accrued working advances, which had to be cleared first before disbursement of additional working advances, impacted on the implementation timelines. The situation only improved in September 2010. In addition, disbursement of operational funds—particularly transfers between banks—was problematic. The lead time required for procurement and delivery of materials to all project sites also had a negative effect.

The WatSan activities could not be completed by the end of September 2010 and thus had to be transferred to the Country Plan 2010. It is anticipated that at least 70% of the works will be covered by the end of December 2010 and implementation will be carried over into 2011. The key activities still to be completed are:

- Water supply (rehabilitation of 400 boreholes, aprons and watering troughs)
- Construction of 400 Blair latrines at schools and health centres.
- Cascading of hygiene promotion at community level.
- Training of water committee members and additional construction teams to scale up the activities.

Lessons learned:

Problems experienced in completing the water and sanitation activities to the planned schedule show that there is a need to ensure that work on WatSan and livelihoods activities begins as early as possible. However, as a whole the operation was successfully implemented. The largest number of beneficiaries was made up of those receiving food aid and this represented the largest portion of the costs of the operation and thus the successful implementation of this aspect is very significant. The operation delivered over 95 per cent of the planned quantities of food and reached 99 per cent of the targeted number of beneficiaries.

Recovery interventions have also been successfully implemented and shown to be beneficial. In addition, the exposure to working in different environments strengthened the ZRCS's capacity and improved its visibility. Effective coordination is vital for any response operation, particularly in emergencies. It is important also that the ZRCS continues the partnership with other actors to ensure coordinated, effective and efficient response to humanitarian needs in the future. Continued

media publicity relating to national society activities gives the public and donors a transparent account of the humanitarian situation.

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 \(NGO's\) 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 Email zrcs@ecoweb.co.zw ; ekundishora@comone.co.zw , Phone: Tel: +263.4.332638; +263.4.332197; Fax +263.4.335490
- **In Zimbabwe:** Oforbuike Nwobodo; Country Representative, Zimbabwe Country Representation, Harare; Email oforbuike.nwobodo@ifrc.org Phone: Tel: +263.4.705166; +263.4.720315, Fax +263.4.708784
- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Alasan Senghore, Director of Zone Office, Email : alasan.senghore@ifrc.org ; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; +27.11.303.9711; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

For pledges towards the programmes:

- In IFRC Africa Zone: Ed Cooper; Performance and Accountability and Resource Mobilisation Coordinator, Johannesburg; Email: ed.cooper@ifrc.org; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230

For Performance and Accountability (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting) enquiries:

- **In IFRC 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

[<Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2010/9
Appeal	MDRZW003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	38,424,041					38,424,041
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	1,974					1,974
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	45,662					45,662
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	57,344					57,344
<i>Belgian 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>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	27,035					27,035
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	134,634					134,634
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	318,570					318,570
<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>	1,724,543					1,724,543
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	119,445					119,445
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	68,670					68,670
<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>	7,103					7,103
<i>Other</i>	84					84
<i>Portuguese - Private Donors</i>	9					9
<i>South African Red Cross (from Paarl Media)</i>	39,600					39,600
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	20,000					20,000
<i>Swedish 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	10,104,125					10,104,125
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	941,225					941,225
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	2,151,984					2,151,984
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	3,093,209					3,093,209
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	89,253					89,253
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	72,927					72,927
C5. Inkind Personnel	162,180					162,180
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	13,359,514					13,359,514
D. Total Funding = B + C	13,359,514					13,359,514
Appeal Coverage	35%					35%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRZW003 - Zimbabwe - Food Insecurity

Appeal Launch Date: 06 aug 08

Appeal Timeframe: 06 aug 08 to 30 sep 10

FINAL Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2010/9
Appeal	MDRZW003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	13,359,514					13,359,514
E. Expenditure	-13,251,250					-13,251,250
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	108,264					108,264

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRZW003 - Zimbabwe - Food Insecurity

Appeal Launch Date: 06 aug 08

Appeal Timeframe: 06 aug 08 to 30 sep 10

FINAL Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2010/9
Appeal	MDRZW003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)	38,424,041						38,424,041	
Supplies								
Food	22,746,858	3,782,525				3,782,525	18,964,333	
Seeds,Plants	4,382,487	4,357,225				4,357,225	25,263	
Water & Sanitation	1,076,027	488,366				488,366	587,661	
Utensils & Tools	106,132	14,783				14,783	91,349	
Other Supplies & Services	1,106,070	19,675				19,675	1,086,395	
Total Supplies	29,417,574	8,662,573				8,662,573	20,755,001	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	205,570	156,178				156,178	49,392	
Computers & Telecom	138,792	31,838				31,838	106,954	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	55,351	53,967				53,967	1,384	
Others Machinery & Equipment	66,982	12,809				12,809	54,173	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	466,695	254,793				254,793	211,902	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,573,928	230,978				230,978	1,342,950	
Distribution & Monitoring	556,048	827,298				827,298	-271,250	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	517,802	231,503				231,503	286,299	
Total Transport & Storage	2,647,778	1,289,779				1,289,779	1,357,999	
Personnel								
International Staff	522,044	642,233				642,233	-120,188	
National Staff	1,245,621	233,034				233,034	1,012,587	
National Society Staff	146,354	512,336				512,336	-365,983	
Consultants	124,576	144,081				144,081	-19,506	
Total Personnel	2,038,595	1,531,684				1,531,684	506,911	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	447,913	105,266				105,266	342,646	
Total Workshops & Training	447,913	105,266				105,266	342,646	
General Expenditure								
Travel	55,849	31,705				31,705	24,144	
Information & Public Relation	87,699	40,968				40,968	46,731	
Office Costs	176,926	110,363				110,363	66,563	
Communications	123,064	42,994				42,994	80,070	
Professional Fees	5,500	5,432				5,432	68	
Financial Charges	176,323	208,555				208,555	-32,232	
Other General Expenses	244,346	85,509				85,509	158,837	
Total General Expenditure	869,706	525,527				525,527	344,180	
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	2,535,151	876,611				876,611	1,658,539	
Total Programme & Service Support	2,535,151	876,611				876,611	1,658,539	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		5,016				5,016	-5,016	
Shared Services	630						630	
Total Services	630	5,016				5,016	-4,386	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	38,424,041	13,251,250				13,251,250	25,172,791	
VARIANCE (C - D)		25,172,791				25,172,791		