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# Emergency Appeal

## Zimbabwe: Food Security



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRZW008**  
**OT-2013-000150-ZWE**  
**11 December 2013**

### Summary

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 805,279 in cash, kind, or services to support the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society to assist 10,500 beneficiaries (2,100 households) in Gwanda district of Matebeleland South Province, which is ranked as one of the provinces worst affected provinces by the current food insecurity. The Appeal will be implemented over 7 months. A Final Report will be made available by 9 October 2014 (three months after the end of the operation).

CHF 80,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

This Emergency Appeal seeks to support ZRCS to assist vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe who are food insecure as a result of a drought that has affected the country during the 2012/2013 agricultural season. The ZRCS will focus on Gwanda district as it has been severely affected by the drought and is not receiving support from other organisations. The operation seeks to provide basic food assistance, agriculture and livelihood support, clean water and hygiene promotion, as to ameliorate the adverse effects of reduced nutritional intake and increase coverage of population with access to clean water.

ZRCS seeks to provide the beneficiaries in Gwanda with food assistance (through the provision of food vouchers) for 10,500 beneficiaries; this represents 30% of the identified food insecure beneficiaries in the district. Livelihoods and borehole rehabilitation will also be implemented in Gwanda district. The appeal aims to provide for immediate life-saving needs in terms of food and safe water, while focusing on longer-term activities aimed at strengthening the beneficiaries means of livelihoods, such as support for rural farming/gardening to assist household consumption and income generation, thereby making the targeted communities more resilient. The IFRC will also support the National Society to carry out Disaster Risk Reduction activities with the affected communities.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to link to a map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)



Like 2.2 million Zimbabweans, Mugoli Mthethwa is surviving day by day. He and his family have only enough for one meal a day. Source: IFRC

## The situation

Zimbabwe is experiencing chronic food insecurity. The trends in food insecurity over the years show that the situation has been worsening year to year with 2012/2013 having 1.6 million rural households (19 per cent) in need of food assistance.

According to the 2013 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) report produced in May, the 2013/2014 consumption year is projected to see 2.2 million people (25 per cent of rural households) food insecure by the peak of the hunger period in March 2014. This is a 32 per cent increase compared with the previous year. A total of 319,244 metric tonnes will be required to cover the cereal deficit that the country is facing. The ZIMVAC report also notes that levels of child severe acute malnutrition (SAM) currently exceed the globally accepted rates (4.7% compared to the global rate of 2%).

According to the Agriculture Information Coordination Forum's August bulletin, the cereal prices for the month of August had shown a significant increase from \$0.34 per kg to \$0.46 per kg. The average cereal prices according to their monitoring system indicated that grain was trading at \$7 per bucket (17.5kg). The bulletin projects that at the peak of the food deficit period (March - April), maize grain will be going for \$0.6 per kg or \$10.50 per bucket. Gwanda has been classified by FEWSNET as reaching food security crisis (ICP Phase 3) from the third quarter of 2013 onwards. According to FEWSNET, the Season Targeted Assistance (STA) programme also remains significantly underfunded and Gwanda is not being targeted under this programme.

The late onset of rainfall, prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall, coupled with households' limited access to seeds for planting due to the poor performance of the 2012/13 agricultural season, has worsened the food security situation. Post-harvest losses account for 20-30% of grain losses. According to the 2013/14 seasonal forecast, while parts of the country will receive normal to above normal rainfall for October to March, the likelihood is for normal to below normal rainfall in parts of the southern region (where Gwanda is located) from January to March.

The figures documented by the ZIMVAC assessment are primarily rural households and do not include the urban households. The severely affected provinces in terms of percentage of food insecure population are Matebeleland North (40%), Matebeleland South (32%), Masvingo (32%) and Midlands (30%). Below is a table highlighting the most affected provinces and districts.

**Table 1: Food Insecurity Profile and Responders**

Province	District	Population	Households	% Food Insecure	Total People Food Insecure	Active Food Security Actors in the district
Matebeleland North	Binga	138074	31675	51.70%	71384	Save the Children
	Hwange	62649	14893	39.40%	24684	World Vision
	Nkayi	109371	21475	38.90%	42545	World Vision
	Tsholotsho	113895	24151	38.70%	44077	CNFA
Matebeleland South	Matobo	93991	20749	30.70%	28855	Christian Care
	Gwanda	112,267	26773	30.70%	35722	ZRCS Targeted
	Beitbridge	80335	18596	20.10%	16147	Care
Midlands	Zvishavane	70047	15100	51.70%	36214	Africare
	Shurugwi	77460	17134	40.20%	31139	WFP
	Mberengwa	186164	38852	34.80%	64785	No active partners
	Gweru	93128	20756	24.40%	22723	ARDA
Masvingo	Chivi	166277	36382	34.40%	57199	Care
	Masvingo	211732	47297	36.50%	77282	WFP
	Mwenezi	166263	33967	28.90%	48050	Africare and Lutheran Development Service

Zimbabwe Red Cross has decided to target Gwanda district which has a population of 112,267 as there is no other organisation responding to acute food insecurity in the district. There are 24 operational wards in Gwanda, with a total of 26,773 households. The table below shows the population of Gwanda disaggregated by sex and vulnerability.

<b>Demographic statistics for Gwanda District (August 2013)</b>	
<b>No of Wards</b>	24
<b>Total population</b>	112,267
<b>No of female (52%)</b>	58,312
<b>No of male (48%)</b>	53,955
<b>Number of households</b>	26,773
<b>Number of OVC</b>	7,973
<b>Female headed households</b>	3,021
<b>Child headed households</b>	318
<b>Elderly headed households</b>	3,709
<b>Number of disabled people</b>	1,368
<b>Number of chronically ill</b>	1,954

**Negative Coping Strategies:** It is estimated that 3,000 children have dropped out of school as a result of the food insecurity within the district. Coping strategies such as illegal gold panning and casual labour have been noted during Red Cross field assessments. It has also been noted that, in order to cope with food insecurity, the majority of poor Zimbabweans are reducing the number of meals from three meals a day down to one, which leads to limited dietary diversity. Experience has proven that women are mostly affected as they prioritise their children. The field assessment has also highlighted that some households are now resorting to eat a diet of mainly wild fruits for survival, which also compromises dietary diversity. People are exchanging livestock with cereal to secure their household's survival needs which erodes assets and wealth at the household level.

## Coordination and partnerships

ZRCS works with the IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) including the British, Danish, Norwegian, Netherlands, Finnish and American Red Cross Societies in implementing food security, health and disaster management programmes. The support received by ZRCS from its partners has enhanced its capacity to plan, implement and monitor humanitarian programmes. Some of the PNSs working with ZRCS have in-country delegates supporting the implementation of programmes.

ZRCS maintains a good working relationship with stakeholders in the Government of Zimbabwe, such as Ministries of Agriculture, Social Services as well as Health and Child Care. ZRCS is a member of national coordinating mechanisms and the UN cluster systems such as the Food Assistance Working Group, Health, Food Security, WASH and Disaster Management and collaborate effectively with other agencies, such as WFP, FAO, and the national Civil Protection Unit. Coordination structures are effective at National, Provincial and District levels.

ZRCS is an active member of the Provincial Civil Protection Unit and Drought Relief Committee which conducts assessment on the food security situation. For this operation ZRCS will lead two district level Disaster Relief Committee meetings where they will share information and update on the progress to food security responses within the district. ZRCS also maintains a very good network of volunteers in all the country's eight provinces. Some of these volunteers are drawn from government departments which strengthen ZRCS' access to information and coordination.

The Global Fund is present in Gwanda, working on HIV. ZRCS will work with Global Fund to ensure that both interventions are closely aligned. ZRCS will ensure that HIV is cross cutting through its activities incorporated into all trainings and distributions. ZRCS, in its existing relationship with the Ministry of Health, will receive referrals of People Living With HIV (PLWHIV), clients on ART and TB treatment, to be supported with food aid.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for screening and the surveillance of malnourished clients. The Ministry of Health will refer these clients to ZRCS, who will prioritize them as target beneficiaries in this emergency operation.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

ZRCS has over the years gained experience in implementing food security initiatives both in emergency and in recovery contexts. In 2012-13, ZRCS with support from the IFRC and Partner National Societies responded to a food insecurity crisis in Nkayi district reaching 10,000 beneficiaries with food assistance at the peak of food deficit. The final report for this operation has recently been posted on the IFRC website.

Lessons learned from the implementation of the previous food security operation highlighted that:

- The needs were greater than the ZRCS response, but could not be fully met due to limited financial resources. Currently, going by the ZIMVAC report, the magnitude of the needs has increased for the 2012/13 season nationwide, therefore funding support will be a priority for ZRCS.
- There was clear evidence that the livelihoods projects improved household income and that food and dietary diversity improved during the implementation period.
- The cereal deficit in the region had an impact on prices and availability therefore continuous cereal market monitoring is required.
- The food hamper was not up to the Sphere minimum standards. The new operation will ensure that each household receives 50kg cereal, 10kgs pulses and 3.6 litres vegetable oil to meet these standards.
- A delay in launching the last Emergency Appeal made it impossible to support the targeted farmers with grain seeds such as maize, sorghum and fertilizers, which would need to have been delivered by November to support the planting season.

Currently ZRCS is implementing two projects in three provinces funded by British Red Cross and WFP. The British Red Cross funded food security project is reaching 9,000 households with training and support for agricultural recovery. ZRCS, with technical support from the Ministry of Health and financial support from WFP, is reaching out to more than 12,000 beneficiaries every month and 2,000 clients on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment with food assistance.

It is acknowledged that this intervention is not a longer term, strategic intervention. It is designed to ensure that a potential food security crisis is averted, by addressing emergency lifesaving needs and with some support to address longer-term food production needs. The Emergency Appeal will, however, be revised to provide further support, including longer-term food security assistance, in response to the developing situation and if the financial support is available. Longer term assistance needs to be planned for under a longer term Food Security Framework for Southern Africa.

### Targeting

Guided by the findings of the 2013 ZIMVAC Report and ZRCS field assessment, ZRCS proposes to work with 10,500 beneficiaries (2,100 households) in Gwanda district of Matabeleland South Province of Zimbabwe providing immediate assistance to the affected target group who are food insecure. The operation aims to reduce malnutrition and food insecurity induced morbidity and mortality to the target community.

Although Mberengwa is more affected in terms of the total number of people affected, Gwanda was selected by ZRCS because of its solid, well-established branch structure, active volunteers, and its close proximity to the Provincial Headquarters, which made it more viable for effective ZRCS support. ZRCS also has previous experience implementing similar operations in Gwanda targeting 1,000 beneficiaries in 2011.

ZRCS will target Gwanda district with food assistance (vouchers), borehole rehabilitation, training livelihoods assistance and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) training to equip the affected staff / volunteers and communities with the skills and knowledge to better anticipate and cope with such situations in future. Training, such as Community-Based DRR, Community Based Management, and PHAST (Participatory Health and Hygiene Education), and post-harvest management will be targeted at strengthening the communities to adapt to the climatic conditions of the Southern Region. ZRCS will, during the operation, look at varieties of seeds which are well suited for the southern region and will assist the rural farmers in the cultivation of small grains through technical training.

The operation will use the following indicators to identify households who are most vulnerable and require urgent food assistance:

- a) Labour constrained households<sup>1</sup>
- b) Households with malnourished clients, referred by the Ministry of Health for food assistance
- c) Child<sup>2</sup> and elderly-headed households
- d) People living with HIV, and those on ART and TB treatment
- e) Pregnant and breast feeding women, and children under five years
- f) The branch of ZRCS in collaboration with the existing structures in the District Administrators office and the department of Social Services will endeavor to target beneficiaries with limited access to productive land and livestock

The beneficiaries will not be limited to the above indicators but will be subjected to a community defined vulnerability criteria in which both women and men from the community will participate.

With regard to improving the quality and quantity of water to enhance nutritional levels among the communities, the operation will also address issues of water access and hygiene awareness in the targeted districts. In the targeted communities, 72 per cent of households use boreholes as their main source of water, with 28 per cent accessing water from unimproved sources such as unprotected wells, ponds, rivers and streams. This population will therefore be targeted for the borehole rehabilitation.

## The needs

The priority needs of the beneficiaries are food assistance to ensure that households are consuming three meals a day and that these meals meet minimum daily energy needs.

These communities also need support to diversify and consolidate their food production and therefore their livelihoods for the coming season, and will receive support in the form of vegetable seeds and trainings.

The southern parts of Zimbabwe have seasonal water sources which dry up as the year progresses and livestock are most affected by perennial water shortages. The ZIMVAC report also highlights the challenges that the country faces in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene, with very low coverage across the country. There is therefore a need to enhance communities' access to safe water, as a significant percentage of the population is dependent on unreliable water sources, therefore boreholes will be rehabilitated in the target communities. There are also knowledge gaps, in terms of good health and hygiene behaviour and there is a need to invest in capacity building of communities and volunteers in hygiene promotion and the reduction of environmental health risks. The support will be complemented by training in DRR and post-harvest techniques to address the problem that a significant amount of grain is lost due to limited knowledge on safer storage of cereals and to help the target beneficiaries have capacity to cope with future risks.

## The proposed operation

The proposed action seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. Provision of emergency assistance through food assistance (vouchers) to meet immediate household needs
2. Provide access to safe water for household consumption and for agricultural production
3. Provision of vegetable seeds and related training to diversify agricultural base and support livelihoods / income generation and promotion of good gardening practices / lessons
4. Build capacity of the targeted beneficiaries to better cope with disasters through Disaster Risk Reduction training and awareness of climate change adaptation
5. Promote the community capacity in the production of adaptable crops, through use of drought resistant seeds and local varieties of small grains and vegetables, which they can use next season. This includes increasing knowledge of post-harvest techniques and support for animal management as required.

Affected households from Gwanda district will receive food and livelihood support over seven months. In line with the Government of Zimbabwe's guidelines on food aid distribution, the food assistance will be

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<sup>1</sup> Households with children under 12, disabled people, chronically ill members and adults above the age of 60 years,

<sup>2</sup> Child headed households refers a someone under the age of 16 making key decisions for his/her siblings

implemented over the first three months, until March 2014. After this period, it is foreseen that households will have started consuming food from their own production from the 2013/14 agricultural season.

Targeted households will receive vouchers to purchase food items locally. ZRCS has established, through its Uganda branch, that local traders have sufficient stock available, which can be purchased. Local traders also have experience of this system after the IFRC supported Emergency Appeal in 2011 and the Japanese funded food security project, as well as through similar experiences with other agencies. This option will reduce any logistics costs.

The voucher will cover a food basket that includes 50kg of cereals, 10kg of pulses and 4 litres of vegetable oil. A registration and verification process will be conducted in the targeted wards to ensure that the most affected households are reached. ZRCS will prioritize the number of people to be reached based on the resources available and a community ranking system to help prioritize the most vulnerable. Schools are now breaking for holiday in Zimbabwe and will not be targeted at this stage, however based on further assessment and evolving needs the appeal may be revised to include a school feeding component.

ZRCS will also conduct in-depth consultation and coordination with other agencies to guard against any overlaps in assistance to the same beneficiaries. Beneficiary registers will be compared as well as mapping of the wards being targeted.

With the major challenges in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene, it is critical that the emergency food assistance be complemented with interventions that will enhance community resilience to disasters. Rehabilitation of boreholes is therefore proposed under the operation and this will enhance household access to safe water for consumption, as well as for garden production and livestock. The proposed operation will in addition to borehole rehabilitation, provide additional support through training in participatory health and hygiene. The planned interventions are deemed to be the most feasible, given the timeframe of the proposed period and will continue through to May 2014.

To address the longer-term needs to diversify the agricultural base and future livelihoods, ZRCS will provide vegetable seed inputs (such as okra, rape, onions tomatoes and kale) and training to support households in the use of the different strains of seeds and in good storage. Livelihoods activities will empower communities to diversify their sources of income. The communities will be trained in marketing, food processing and food preservation. The target community is at high risk of malnutrition, particularly those living with HIV, pregnant lactating women and children under five. The livelihood activities seek to diversify the communities' dietary intake and sustain the most vulnerable.

Training on Disaster Risk Reduction and cropping varieties will also be conducted. The rationale for the training is to ensure that farmers adopt small grains, which are drought tolerant and do well in the southern region of the country. The training will also enhance the rural farmers' techniques of preserving seeds for the next farming season. Trends show that year to year, farmers continue investing in maize which usually fails due to erratic rainfall. The training will therefore focus on advising farmers on markets for small grains and how income can be used to access preferred grains.

#### **Distributions (food and basic non-food items)**

<b>Outcome: 10,500 beneficiaries (2,100 households) receive food assistance for three months.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Improved food consumption for food insecure households and improved capacity of beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designing of beneficiary selection tools</li> <li>• Preparation of monthly food distribution plan and uploading of plan</li> <li>• 105 volunteers trained in beneficiary selection and managing of food distributions / voucher programme</li> <li>• Community notification of distribution date and time</li> <li>• Production and distribution of vouchers for food items (maize, pulses and oil) to be distributed over three months</li> <li>• Distribution of food vouchers to 2,100 households</li> <li>• Provide nutritional training for 2,100 households</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of distribution activities</li> </ul>

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>Outcome: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Access to safe drinking water for human and livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35 boreholes rehabilitated with water troughs constructed/rehabilitated</li> <li>• 35 of water point committees established and trained</li> </ul>
Hygiene promotion (including key health messages) activities are carried out to target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 105 volunteers trained in Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE or PHAST methodology)</li> <li>• Community education on health and hygiene promotion, HIV prevention, nutrition training</li> <li>• 10,500 reached with hygiene promotion messages (during distributions, house to house visits and through a drama group)</li> </ul>

### Agriculture and livelihoods support

<b>Outcome: To build capacity of 10,500 farmers to produce small grains and to support them in post-harvest handling of grain</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>Outcome:</b> Increased crop production knowledge and improved knowledge in small grain production and post-harvesting of grain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of small grain production in the target communities via lead farmers</li> <li>• Training in post-harvest handling and storage of grain for 105 lead farmers with consideration of cultural and gender roles</li> <li>• Training for 105 lead farmers in Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, crop production, seed preservation, food processing and preservation, market linkage / marketing and costings for income generation, nutrition promotion, post-harvest technology</li> <li>• Facilitate dialogue between farmers and climate services providers / relevant climate sensitive agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture, to make informed decisions on future crop planting and related activities.</li> <li>• Distribution of drought resistant vegetable seeds (to 10,500 households) including okra, onions, tomatoes, rape and kale</li> <li>• Establish and provide fencing support to be provided to five community gardens</li> <li>• Monitor good practices by households in post-harvest handling</li> <li>• Training in general livestock management since it was mentioned that livestock struggle for water as the season gets drier</li> </ul>

### Logistics

The IFRC and ZRCS have experienced and well established logistics units with standard operating systems that will support the smooth and transparent implementation of the proposed interventions. However, IFRC and ZRCS do not have established warehouse and might need to rent warehouses in the event that procurement of food items will not be possible to be done on a monthly basis. The operation will explore all possibilities to ensure procurement for the operation is done in-country where possible.

ZRCS will engage staff and trained volunteers to support the implementation of the project. ZRCS will establish offices in the targeted districts where field staff will operate from. This will also enhance stakeholders' coordination. Field officers will carry out registration, verification as well as distribution of the food commodities and training to the beneficiaries. ZRCS has a long standing partnership with schools and

clinics which avail their facilities for purposes of distributing food items to the beneficiaries. This long standing partnership will be used to ensure smooth and efficient distribution of food items to the intended beneficiaries.

### **Communication Advocacy and Public Information**

ZRCS will ensure that all stakeholders including the beneficiaries are kept informed of the operation and reporting is done within the agreed timeframes. The communication team will take regular trips to the affected areas to gather data (beneficiary profiles, photos, video, web stories case studies on cash and results of livelihoods interventions to draw lessons ) and will ensure that information is disseminated using the electronic and print media.

ZRCS Public Relations Officer with technical guidance from the Regional Public Relations Delegate will provide technical support to ZRCS to profile the food security needs and interventions in Zimbabwe.

Planned activities:

- Produce regular information bulletins and share with relevant stakeholders (partners, donors, beneficiaries, media, government)
- Facilitate media field trips to affected areas to create awareness
- Monitor media coverage of recovery activities
- Produce and air radio, print adverts/supplements on ZRCS interventions
- Social media monitoring and updates
- The launch of this appeal and other major milestones throughout the operation will be highlighted on IFRC website
- ZRCS will jointly work with IFRC to implement humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy activities on behalf of the vulnerable population

### **Capacity of the National Society:**

ZRCS has a Food Security department with wide experience in implementing operations of similar nature. ZRCS has been implementing food security operations over the years and the following skills have been gained:

- Household Vulnerability Assessment,
- Designing of data collection and analysis tools,
- Food security monitoring

The ZRCS has vast experience working at community level and is a volunteer driven organisation with community-based volunteers across Zimbabwe. Community consultation through a participatory approach ensures capacity building at household levels and this enhances social protection of the most vulnerable. The ZRCS staff are committed at all levels (national, provincial and district) to ensure effective and efficient implementation of all their programmes. This grassroots structure 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.

ZRCS has a range of volunteers that are well trained in various aspects of humanitarian interventions including Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), disaster management, water and sanitation as well as food security and livelihoods initiatives. ZRCS is committed to enhancing community resilience to disasters such as drought, and will therefore use a community driven approach in the implementation of the planned activities which will enhance coping capacities of the targeted communities following the exit of ZRCS support.

ZRCS staff members at national, provincial and district level have diverse skills that will complement and enhance the impact of the interventions. The ZRCS also has a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit, which is focused on building the capacity of staff and volunteers to effectively assess programme implementation. The department remains focused on building the capacity of staff and volunteers to effectively monitor programmes. The department also identifies skills gaps and organises trainings to rectify them.

ZRCS has an existing branch in Gwanda with 200 trained volunteers and staff experienced in relief operations. The NS volunteers in Gwanda are trained in CBHFA, disaster management, and water and sanitation . In 2012 the branch implemented a Japanese funded programme reaching out to 1,000

beneficiaries using the voucher system and therefore have good experience of this approach. The Gwanda office in addition to its good number of trained volunteers, has a staff compliment of five skilled personnel. (Provincial Manager, Income Generating Projects Coordinator, First Aid Trainer, office secretary and Driver). The operation will recruit a food security officer and driver for the duration of the operation. In addition, a generalist NRDT will be deployed to support the operation for one month.

### **Capacity of the IFRC**

The Zimbabwe Federation Country Representation provides support to the National Society through representation, advocacy, resource mobilisation and capacity building by providing technical advice and training in PMER, Logistics, Finance, Food Security, Water and Sanitation, and PMER related activities. The IFRC in collaboration with the ZRCS has coordinated the development and implementation of previous food security operations in Zimbabwe. In view of the fact that food insecurity has continued to pose a major humanitarian challenge in Zimbabwe, the IFRC continues to strengthen response capacity and sustainable recovery programmes. Technical and strategic back-up is also available from the Federation's Regional and Zone office and Partner National Societies.

The IFRC Zimbabwe Country Representative will provide overall coordination and ensure that all required minimum standards to the operation are maintained. Zimbabwe Country Office Water and Sanitation delegate will provide technical support in borehole rehabilitations and PHHE (or PHAST) trainings, whilst the PMER Officer will support and produce timely operations update and support ZRCS in result based monitoring of the operation.

An Operations Manager will be recruited for the duration of the operation. ZRCS is seeking support from partners to support this position. The Operations Manager will be responsible for overall coordination of the operation, ensuring that implantation goes according to plan, that the operation meets the needs of the affected communities, ensuring accountability to beneficiaries and donors.

*Walter Cotte*  
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*Programme Services Division*

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## Contact information

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## How we work

All IFRC 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 the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

APPEAL: MDRZW008

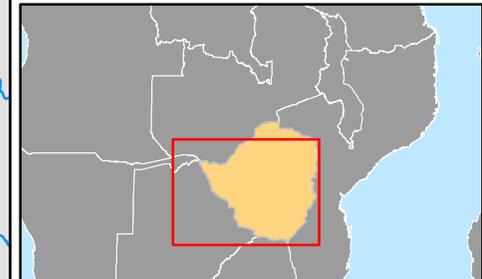
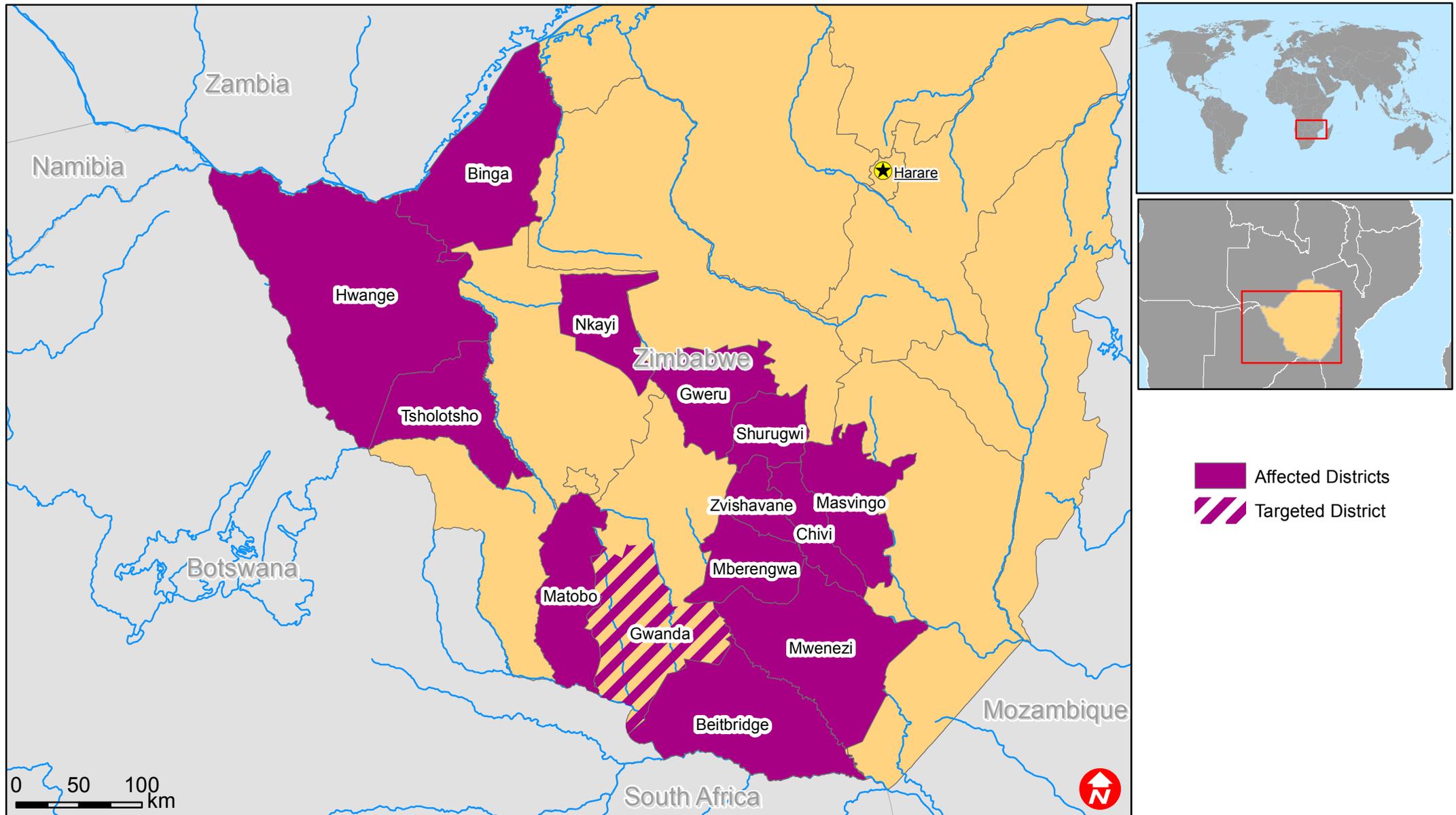
APPEAL NAME: ZIMBABWE FOOD SECURITY

09/12/2013

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0			0
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	0			0
Food	309,448			309,448
Seeds & Plants	16,800			16,800
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	20,685			20,685
Medical & First Aid	0			0
Teaching Materials	5,000			5,000
Ustensils & Tools	10,000			10,000
Other Supplies & Services	0			0
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	0			0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>361,933</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>361,933</b>
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles Purchase	0			0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	4,500			4,500
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,500</b>
Storage, Warehousing	0			0
Distribution & Monitoring	26,330			26,330
Transport & Vehicle Costs	33,990			33,990
Logistics Services	0			0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>60,320</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,320</b>
International Staff	103,550			103,550
National Staff	26,299			26,299
National Society Staff	53,442			53,442
Volunteers	7,550			7,550
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>190,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190,841</b>
Consultants	0			0
Professional Fees	8,000			8,000
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,000</b>
Workshops & Training	36,000			36,000
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,000</b>
Travel	2,095			2,095
Information & Public Relations	7,004			7,004
Office Costs	6,300			6,300
Communications	7,700			7,700
Financial Charges	17,150			17,150
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Support Services	54,383			54,383
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>94,632</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94,632</b>
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	49,155	0	0	49,155
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>49,155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,155</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>805,381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>805,381</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>				
Multilateral Contributions	0			0
Bilateral Contributions	0			0
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>805,381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>805,381</b>



# Zimbabwe: Food Insecurity



 Affected Districts  
 Targeted District