


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal operation update Zimbabwe: Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRZW011	12-month operations update
Date of issue: 16 September 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 15 September 2015 – 16 September 2016 (12 months)
Operations manager (responsible for this EPoA): Jamie LeSueur, Operations Manager, Zimbabwe, IFRC, Southern Africa	NS point of contact: Maxwell Phiri, Secretary General, ZRCS
Operation start date: September 2015	Operation timeframe: 18 months (revised from 15 months), end date 31 March 2017
Overall operation budget: CHF 5,181,321 (original budget CHF 832,900)	Appeal coverage: 33% (latest donor response)
N° of people affected: 2.8 million (4.1 million expected between Jan. and Mar. 2017)	N° of people being assisted: 38,330 (7,666 HH) increased from 10,830 (2,166HH)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Zimbabwe Red Cross Society Headquarters; Provincial Branches of Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Manicaland, and Masvingo (10 full time, 21 support staff, 420 volunteers), which cover eight districts	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The Danish Red Cross (DRC/World Bank), Finnish Red Cross, British Red Cross, American Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross. IFRC and ICRC are also present in country giving technical support to the NS.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Zimbabwe, WFP, Save the Children, Oxfam, Trocaire, ENSURE, Caritas, SNV, Dan Church Aid (DCA), CAFOD, HEA, Care International, Amalima, Lead Trust, and UMCOR.	

A. Appeal History

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) (EA) was launched on 16 September 2015 for **CHF 832,900** to support the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS) to reach **10,830 beneficiaries (2,166HH)** with cash-bashed interventions to meet immediate food needs; borehole rehabilitation to ensure safe water access; Participatory Health and Hygiene (PHHE) training to promote safe hygiene practices; and agricultural inputs subsidization and training of lead farmers to strengthen livelihoods.
- CHF 83,000** was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the national society to start up operations and meet the immediate needs of affected people.



The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society conducts a beneficiary selection in Mudzi district, northern Zimbabwe for the cash-transfer component of the Appeal.

- On 2 February 2016 the Government of Zimbabwe declared a state of National Disaster in view of the El Nino induced poor rains and the escalating food insecurity situation in the country. This declaration was followed, on 12 February, by the release of the 2016-17 Drought Disaster Domestic and International Appeal for Assistance, which sought USD \$1.5 billion to support Government drought response operations.
- [Operations Update 1](#) was issued on 29 September 2015; [Operations Update 2](#) was issued on 15 October 2015.
- [Operations Update 3](#) was issued on 24 March 2016 requesting a 4-month extension of the EA to allow for completion of the remaining activities and revise it upwards to address the deteriorating food situation in the country.
- The [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was issued on 27 April 2016 for **CHF 5,148.865** targeting **38,330 beneficiaries (7,666HH)** in eight districts of Zimbabwe until December 2016.
- The [6 Month Update](#) was issued on 28 April 2016.
- The ZRCS has issued this Operations Update to request a **3-month extension** of the Appeal from December 2016 to March 2017 to ensure programme activities meet the needs of vulnerable populations throughout the entirety of the lean season. This Update also serves to update on the amended per person cash transfer value, which has been implemented to harmonize with other humanitarian partners on the ground. The transfer value was approved jointly by members of the Food Assistance Working Group, Cash Sub-Working Group on 30 June 2016.

IFRC, on behalf of the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, would like to thank all of its partners and appeal to all distinguished donors to support the EA to enable ZRCS to provide much needed assistance to the most vulnerable, drought affected communities.

B. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

Zimbabwe, a country where 72 percent of the population lives in chronic poverty¹, is gripped in the throes of the most devastating drought in 35 years. The combination of a poor 2015 harvest, an extremely dry early season and continuing hot and drier-than-average conditions have caused extensive crop failure across the country² and left some 2.2 million food insecure. However, while the effects of the drought are already apparent, the peak phase of this emergency is projected to begin in October 2016 and last through March 2017. The 2016 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) forecasts that food insecurity will peak at 4.1 million—42 percent of the rural population—across 15 provinces before the 2017 harvest³, representing a rise of 44 percent increase relative to the same time last year. Food availability through production is at its lowest in a decade with maize production estimated at 35 to 50 percent of the five-year average. For the 2016-17 consumption year, it is estimated that Zimbabwe will face a national cereal deficit of over 1 million MT⁴. This prompted the Government to declare a national disaster on 2 February, appealing for USD \$1.5 billion, of which USD\$1.01 billion has been allocated for immediate humanitarian interventions.

The low level of rainfall has also resulted in low levels of crop cultivation, which has reduced the demand for casual labour for planting and weeding—a key source of income for rural families during the hunger gap period⁵. The number of households deriving income and grain from casual labour has decreased by 45 per cent⁶ this year, drastically reducing the livelihoods capabilities of rural households, increasing their vulnerabilities, and forcing the adoption of negative and emergency coping strategies. Access to adequate drinking water for livestock consumption has also been negatively impacted by the drought and has resulted in more than 23,000 cattle deaths, further reducing livelihood capacities. Domestic water access has equally been affected, which, when coupled with

¹ The World Bank, “Zimbabwe.”

² OCHA, “El Nino: Overview of Impacts and Humanitarian Needs in Africa.”

³ FNC, “Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee 2016 Rural Livelihoods Assessment.”

⁴ FEWS NET, “Zimbabwe Food Security Outlook: June 2016 - January 2017.”

⁵ SADC, “Regional Humanitarian Appeal.”

⁶ FNC, “Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee 2016 Rural Livelihoods Assessment.”

low access to improved sanitation and a 37 per cent open defecation rate, poses high risks for health complications and disease outbreaks in both rural and urban areas⁷.

Finally, the ZIMVAC report has highlighted the need to scale-up nutrition-specific interventions to mitigate malnutrition effects among vulnerable groups. Malnutrition remains a challenge especially in children > 5 years. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate in Zimbabwe stands at 4.4%, with a Severe Acute Malnutrition rate of 1.9%⁸.

Summary of current response

Overview of ZRCS response

Following the launch of the Revised Appeal in April 2016, the ZRCS has been involved in responding to the immediate needs of **38,330 individuals (7,666HH)** in eight (8) rural districts—Binga, Chipinge, Gwanda, Gweru, Kariba, Mwenezi, Mudzi, and Muzarabani—providing cash-bashed interventions to meet immediate food needs; borehole rehabilitation to ensure safe water access; Participatory Health and Hygiene (PHHE) training to promote safe hygiene practices; and agricultural inputs subsidization and training of lead farmers to strengthen livelihoods. To date, the following has been accomplished:

- Reached 10,830 beneficiaries (2,166HH) in the districts of Mudzi and Muzarabani with monthly mobile cash support between January and April 2016;
- Rehabilitated 34 water points in Mudzi (29) and Muzarabani (5) to support 13,330 beneficiaries (2,666HH) with access to safe sources of water for domestic consumption;
- Trained 29 water point committees (171 males and 32 females) in borehole maintenance to ensure the on-going functionality of the rehabilitated water points;
- Trained 23 volunteers in Participatory Health and Hygiene (PHHE) promotion. These volunteers are cascading their knowledge to an estimated 2,300 people per month by carrying out awareness sessions in the rural wards of Mudzi and Muzarabani.
- Supported 4,720 beneficiaries (944HH) in Muzarabani with 5kg bags of maize seed to enhance agricultural productivity in the 2015/16 agricultural season

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The Finnish, Norwegian and the Danish Red Cross Societies have an in-country presence in Zimbabwe and are supporting health, disaster management and organisational development programmes. ZRCS also receives bi-lateral support from the American and the British Red Cross Societies, whom do not have physical representation in the country. ZRCS and its PNSs maintain coordination through quarterly Movement Coordination Meetings and emergency steering committee meetings as, and when, required.

Movement Coordination

ZRCS is working closely with in-country partners to ensure coordinated implementation of the emergency operation. Updates and plans are regularly shared with Movement partners and PNSs were consulted in the development of this EA. The ZRCS and delegates from the Danish Red Cross (DRC) have conducted joint field monitoring missions and witnessed cash transfers as well as seed distributions in Muzarabani. On 10 and 11 February 2016, the DRC Secretary General and a DRC back donor, together with IFRC Disaster Risk Management Coordinator, conducted a joint field monitoring of the Muzarabani district, witnessed a cash transfer, and had the opportunity to interact with families benefiting from the Appeal. The IFRC delegate also conducted monitoring of the field activities in Mudzi district. An IFRC Operations Manager was deployed to Zimbabwe in early July 2016 to support the NS in its on-going implementation of the EA and provide technical support and guidance for the duration of the Appeal.

To support longer-term development initiatives, the British RC sent its livelihoods advisor to assist ZRCS in developing a Community Food Security and Livelihoods Resilience project proposal as well as the relevant monitoring and evaluation tools. The project is proposed to run for 4.5 years and is slated for implementation in Chipinge and Mwenezi.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

ZRCS has been actively participating in a number of coordination platforms with in-country humanitarian and development partners, including the Food Assistance Working Group (FAWG), FAWG Cash Sub Working Group (CSWG), Agriculture and Food Security Sector Working Group (AFSSWG), and WASH Working Group. These

⁷ SADC, "Regional Humanitarian Appeal."

⁸ FNC, "Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee 2016 Rural Livelihoods Assessment."

platforms allow humanitarian partners to share progress regarding their agency's interventions and coordinate response action more effectively. To further enhance response coordination, WFP has brought on two information management officers to support in the development and on-going management of a 5W (Who does What, When, Where, and for Whom?) map and matrix. ZRCS and IFRC have committed to actively and regularly contribute to this initiative and share operational information with WFP on a bi-weekly basis.

Between May and June ZRCS participated in the 2016 ZIMVAC assessment that was conducted throughout the country. ZRCS provided logistical support that enabled the enumerators to collect data in all provinces. ZRCS also attended and provided logistical support for the feedback of the ZIMVAC results in the different provinces. ZRCS has maintained relationships with the Meteorological Department, the Department of Civil Protection and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

In July 2016, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee estimated that some 2.2 million rural Zimbabweans were facing crisis levels of food insecurity and required immediate humanitarian assistance. Despite this reality, the effects of the emergency have been progressively increasing since September 2015 and are expected to peak between January and March 2017. During the peak, it is estimated that 4.1 million—nearly half of the rural population—will face IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) levels of food insecurity, with some districts of Zimbabwe facing IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) levels. To exacerbate an already tenuous food security situation, Zimbabwe is enthralled in a worsening economic and political crisis that has resulted in waves civil unrest across the country and is facing a 76% likelihood of a La Nina weather system between October 2016 and March 2017.

As such, the operation may face a number of risks throughout the remainder of the Appeal's lifespan. ZRCS and IFRC have highlighted the following as the priority risks and their associated mitigation measures to reduce likelihood and impact.

Risks	Mitigation Measures
<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given import restrictions, growing economic pressures, and massive grain deficits, there is growing uncertainty of the availability of staple foods on the markets as well as the stability of grain prices throughout the lean season. It is possible that as food stocks are reduced throughout the remainder of 2016, people will be forced to travel further distances to purchase food and may have less purchasing power as prices concurrently rise. Throughout 2016, Zimbabwe has faced an increasing liquidity crunch that has reduced the physical availability of US dollars within the economy. As the cash-based intervention (CBI) of the Appeal relies on the availability of physical cash within the rural areas so that beneficiaries are able to cash-out their mobile transfers, a reduction in liquidity poses a risk to the impact of the RCRC intervention. 	<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In coordination with key humanitarian agencies involved in the drought response in Zimbabwe, particularly WFP, Care, and World Vision, ZRCS will monitor the availability of food on the markets as well as the market prices of staple foods. To guarantee the availability of funds for its cash-based intervention, ZRCS has received guarantee letters of financial liquidity from its mobile service provider's financial backer, NBM Bank. IFRC and ZRCS also coordinate closely with humanitarian partners in Zimbabwe in contingency planning for the continued effectiveness of its CBI. As such, upon reaching established thresholds for cash liquidity, individual purchasing power, market price, and others, ZRCS will consider a change in transfer modality.
<p>Secondary Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between October and March 2017, the 20th Southern African Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-20) estimates that areas of Zimbabwe will experience normal to above-normal rainfall patterns. This forecast is in line with predictions that Zimbabwe will be impacted by higher than normal rainfall as a result of a La Nina weather pattern. As some of the Appeal's target districts are flood-prone, this brings a strong risk of flooding, which could negatively impact the Appeal's livelihoods interventions, ability to monitor cash distributions, and safety. 	<p>Secondary Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZRCS has a good working relationship with the Government of Zimbabwe's meteorological department and will work closely with them to plan operational implementation around down-scaled seasonal precipitation forecasts.

C. Operational strategy and detailed operational plan

Through the REA, ZRCS is targeting **38,300 food insecure people (7,666 HH) in 8 districts**--Mudzi, Muzarabani, Binga, Kariba, Gwanda, Gweru, Chipinge, and Mwenezi. The Southern Africa Country Cluster Support Team Office has been providing technical support to ZRCS and deployed an Operations Manager in early July to support the implementation of the Appeal. As the emergency situation intensifies throughout the 2016/17 agricultural season, ZRCS plans to address growing food insecurity through an upwards revision of the current Appeal. Planning and assessments to inform this decision are on-going and being jointly tackled with IFRC. To date the Appeal has received **33% coverage** and faces a **funding gap of CHF 3,494,590**.

Quality Programming: Areas Common to All Sectors		
Outcome 1: Increased ZRCS visibility and information sharing with communities	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Improved planning, reporting and implementation	41.6%
Activities	% progress (estimate)	
1.1.1 Media tours	50%	
1.1.2 Procurement of visibility materials (t-shirts, hats and Bibs)	12.5%	
1.1.3. Zimbabweans for Zimbabwe campaign	On-going	
Progress towards outcome		
<p>Following the launch of the EA, ZRCS conducted a media tour to highlight the food insecurity situation in its target districts. A second media tour was conducted in February 2016 during a visit of the DRC Secretary General. This tour profiled the cash transfer programme activities and highlighted the extensive work of the Red Cross. From these two media tours, a number of stories and articles were published in local media.</p> <p>To support the Netherlands Red Cross Society's country campaign, the ZRCS communications department, together with a blogger from NRCS, conducted another media tour in June to gather visibility material profiling the extent of the drought's impact in Chipinge, Masvingo and Gwanda. Shortly following the mission, the NRCS pledged 425,000 Euros to the EA.</p> <p>In May, the IFRC Secretary General visited ZRCS to better understand the extent of the food insecurity situation in Zimbabwe. During the visit, the IFRC Africa Zone Communications Manager and a team of journalists from Geneva gathered content in Mudzi, which contributed to raising the profile of the emergency and raising funds for the EA. Southern Africa is considered a priority area for visibility by the IFRC Regional Office and, as the largest Appeal in southern Africa, Zimbabwe is a key focal area. In early August, ZRCS hosted a communications delegate from the Canadian Red Cross Society to profile the scale of the drought emergency and take the angle of exhibiting the drought as a 'silent emergency'. The tour was conducted in Mwenezi, Gwanda, and Lower Gweru over a 5-day period.</p> <p>To support the initial phase of the EA, ZRCS procured visibility material for the Muzarabani operation which included t-shirts, hats and bibs for volunteers working on the intervention. The planned visibility materials for volunteers in Mudzi district could not be procured due to low funding of the appeal and prioritization of life saving activities.</p>		

Quality Programming: Areas Common to All Sectors		
	Outputs	% of achievement
Outcome 2: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Output 2.1: Monitoring information informs revisions of plans of action where appropriate	19.84%
	Output 2.2: The findings of evaluations lead to adjustments in future planning	

Activities	% progress (estimate)
2.1.1. Branch capacity assessments conducted in targeted districts	0%
2.1.2. Training of 80 volunteers on ODK (10 in each district)	50%
2.1.3. Monthly post-cash distribution monitoring by volunteers	29%
2.1.4. Beneficiary survey on CTP utilization and satisfaction	25%
2.1.5. Pre-assessments in targeted districts (for markets and livelihoods)	25%
2.1.6. HQ Monitoring	On-going
2.2.1. Inception training	50%
2.2.2. Operation review workshop	0%
2.2.3. End of implementation evaluation	0%
Progress towards outcome	
<p>To date 40 volunteers (10 in Mudzi, 10 in Mwenezi, 10 in Chipinge and 10 in Muzarabani) have been trained in the use of Open Data Kit (ODK). This has proven extremely useful for the registration of beneficiaries for the cash interventions as well as in conducting post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and assessments. Volunteers have conducted 4 PDM's in Mudzi and Muzarabani. They have also assisted in the beneficiary registration process of 3222 households between January and May 2016 and registered 1,222 HH for cash interventions. 40 more volunteers will be trained in ODK in the remaining four districts.</p> <p>To harmonize ZRCS staff's understanding of the EA's outcomes, outputs, and activities, an inception workshop was conducted and was attended by provincial managers, district officers and head office staff. During the meeting the IFRC DRR Coordinator also had the chance to take the participants through the reporting requirements of the Appeal as well as reporting deadlines.</p>	

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion		
	Outputs	% of achievement
Outcome 3: Safe access to water for human consumption and livelihoods	Output 3.1: Improved access to safe drinking water for humans and livestock	47.75%
	Output 3.2: Health and hygiene promotion are carried out to the target population	
Activities		% progress (estimate)
3.1.1. Water point assessments conducted in target districts		100%
3.1.2. Selection of water points for rehabilitation		100%
3.1.3. Rehabilitation of 55 water points		62%
3.1.4. Construction of 55 water troughs and aprons		22%
3.1.5. Training and establishment of 55 water point committees in borehole maintenance and monitoring and hygiene		62%
3.2.1. 100 volunteers trained in Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE or PHAST methodology)		36%
3.2.2. Community education on health and hygiene promotion, HIV prevention, Gender Based Violence and nutrition trainings		On-going

3.2.3. Awareness sessions in schools, public gatherings and household visits	On-going
Progress towards outcome	
<p>To date, 34 water points have been rehabilitated in Mudzi (29) and Muzarabani (5) to provide safe water access to 2,666HH (13,330 beneficiaries) as part of the EA. Water troughs were also constructed at the rehabilitated sites. To support the maintenance and on-going functionality of these boreholes, 203 people (171 males and 32 females from 29 water point committees) have received water point committee training in Mudzi and 35 individuals were trained in Muzarabani.</p> <p>Participatory health and hygiene (PHHE) training was also conducted, which saw 23 volunteers trained in hygiene promotion and nutrition. Trained volunteers are carrying out awareness sessions and are reaching an estimated 2,300 people per month. In Muzarabani 13 volunteers were trained (9 females and 4 males) by the Ministry of Health staff.</p> <p>Water point assessments in Gwanda and Lower Gweru are scheduled for mid-August to ensure rehabilitation/conservation of identified water points is completed in advance of the onset of the rainy season. By completing rehabilitation in September, ZRCS can guarantee the efficiency of installation and maximum water catchment. It is expected boreholes will be rehabilitated through this initiative and will support 1,500HH (7,500 beneficiaries) in both districts. Water point committees will be formed and trained in each district.</p>	

Food Security and Livelihoods		
	Outputs	% of achievement
Outcome 4: Increased food security and dietary diversity for 7,666 HH (38,330 beneficiaries) through better farming and access to better nutrition	Output 4.1: Improved food consumption for food insecure households through mobile cash transfers.	30 %
	Output 4.2: Increased diversified farming and improved knowledge in climate smart agriculture and post-harvesting of grain	
Activities		% progress (estimate)
4.1.1. Design of beneficiary selection tools		100%
4.1.2. Stakeholder engagement and notification		50%
4.1.3. Volunteers trained in beneficiary selection and the management of mobile cash transfers		50%
4.1.4. Beneficiary selection and verification		50%
4.1.5. Malnutrition screening and referrals of severely malnourished individuals to health centres		0%
4.1.6. Preparation of monthly mobile cash transfers and uploading of operational plan		29%
4.1.7. Beneficiary training and sensitization on mobile cash transfers		50%
4.1.8. Engagement and procurement of local service providers for mobile cash distributions		On-going
4.1.9. Community notification of the distribution date and time		29%
4.1.10. Distribution of cash to 2,166 HH for 14 months		29%
4.1.11. Distribution of cash to 5,000 HH for 9 months		0%
4.1.12. Post-distribution monitoring, reporting and feedback to partners		29%
4.2.1. Training of 420 lead farmers in crop production, seed preservation, food processing and preservation, market linkage/marketing and pricing for income		10%

generation. Training on traditional farming systems also to be taken into consideration for good high yielding harvests.	
4.2.2. Identification of short season seed varieties that are tolerant to drought and traditional varieties that are cost-effective and locally available.	100%
4.2.3. Post-harvest technology and nutrition training for improved dietary intake at household-level targeting 420 lead farmers	10%
4.2.4. Cascading of training to 7,666 HH by lead farmers	On-going
4.2.5. Distribution of drought resistant vegetable seeds to 7,666 HH	12%
4.2.6. Monitor good practices by households in post-harvest handling	On-going
Progress towards outcome	
<p>During the first phase of the EA, 2,166 households (10,830 beneficiaries) were assisted through mobile cash transfers to meet their food needs for the lean period from January to April 2016. In Mudzi each household received USD \$40 per month whilst in Muzarabani each HH received USD \$48 per month. These cash transfer values were determined through a Household Economy Approach Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment conducted in December 2016. However, in the revised Appeal, ZRCS has moved towards harmonization of its cash transfer value with humanitarian partners in country. At the Cash Sub-Working Group meeting held in late July 2016, consensus was reached between drought response agencies that partners should target their distribution value to cover between 65 percent-75 percent of the standard food basket as rural Zimbabweans still have some coping capacity to provide for their basic food needs. As such, the transfer value was harmonized at USD \$7 per person and the number of individuals within a household who would receive this monthly transfer value would remain uncapped.</p> <p>In terms of the use of the mobile cash, PDMs conducted between January a- April 2016, indicated that the money received in Mudzi and Muzarabani was put to good use as families generally spent the money on food, though a few families did spend it on school fees. Generally, cash was the preferred transfer modality as households felt that it gave them the freedom to choose what to purchase depending on their needs.</p> <p>Cash transfers for the REA are scheduled to begin in late August and will be distributed monthly until March 2017, to ensure that Red Cross support of the most vulnerable extends throughout the entirety of the lean season. ZRCS has finalized its procurement process for contracting a mobile service provider to support the revised appeal and has submitted the procurement documents to IFRC for review and finalization. Due to funding constraints, cash distributions are scheduled, at the moment, for only 3 of the 8 targeted districts—Mwenezi, Mudzi, and Chipinge. This support will assist 3,222HH (16,110 beneficiaries) fo 8 months. The Danish Red Cross will provide bilateral support for the REA in Muzarabani and Kariba districts. ZRCS will target the remaining three districts of Binga, Gwanda, and Gweru as funding becomes available throughout the lifespan of the Appeal.</p> <p>To complement emergency intervention activities and lay the groundwork for longer term disaster risk reduction and resilience, the REA includes a livelihoods support intervention targeted at lead farmer training and agricultural input subsidization. Through the lead farmer approach, ZRCS intends to upskill 420 lead farmers in nutrition, disaster risk reduction, and climate smart agriculture. Each lead farmer will then be responsible for cascading knowledge and skills to an average of 20 HH providing benefits to 8,400HH (42,000 beneficiaries). To date 40 lead farmers (26 males and 14 females) have been trained in Muzarabani district. Cascading of the new acquired knowledge by the lead farmers is ongoing</p> <p>Through the agricultural input subsidization approach, ZRCS intends to support increased food production at household level through the provision of drought resistant seed varieties. To date, 944 HH in Muzarabani have received 5kgs maize seed to support production throughout the 2015/16 agricultural season. However, due to low rainfall within the district during the 2015/16 crop season, productivity was negatively impacted. This component of the Appeal intends to support 7,666 HH (38,330 beneficiaries) before the 2017 harvest.</p>	

D. BUDGET

See attached budget.

Contact Information

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

Zimbabwe Red Cross Society

- Maxwell Phiri, Secretary General; phone: +263.4.332197; email: phirim@redcrosszim.org.zw

IFRC Country Representation:

- Jamie LeSueur, Operations Manager, Zimbabwe ; phone +263772128648; email : lesueur.jamie@ifrc.org

IFRC Cluster Representation:

- Lorraine Mangwiro, Head of Southern Africa Cluster; phone: +27113039715; email: lorraine.mangwiro@ifrc.org

IFRC Secretariat Geneva:

- Cristina Estrada, Operations Support, phone: +41 22 730 4260, email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

IFRC Africa Zone:

- Farid Aiywar, Disaster Management Unit; Nairobi; phone: +254 20 2835213; email: farid.aiywar@ifrc.org
- Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; phone: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- Fidelis Kangethe, Partnership and Resource Development; email: fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org

Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.africa@ifrc.org

- **For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting): IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Penny Elghady, Acting PMER Coordinator; Phone: +254 (0) 731067277; email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org

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 Humanitarian 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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRZW011 - Zimbabwe - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 14 Sep 15 to 31 Dec 16

Appeal Launch Date: 16 Sep 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe *		Programme	MDRZW011
Budget Timeframe	2015/9-2016/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		5,181,321				5,181,321	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		846,334				846,334	
<i>British Red Cross (from Beit Trust*)</i>		26,903				26,903	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		32,748				32,748	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		27,500				27,500	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		57,095				57,095	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		5,490				5,490	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		119,802				119,802	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		25,750				25,750	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		545,108				545,108	
C1. Cash contributions		1,686,731				1,686,731	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,686,731				1,686,731	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,686,731				1,686,731	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		1,686,731				1,686,731	
E. Expenditure		-404,311				-404,311	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,282,420				1,282,420	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRZW011 - Zimbabwe - Food Insecurity

Timeframe: 14 Sep 15 to 31 Dec 16

Appeal Launch Date: 16 Sep 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	*	Programme	MDRZW011
Budget Timeframe	2015/9-2016/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			5,181,321			5,181,321		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Seeds & Plants	114,990						114,990	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	67,200		25,048			25,048	42,152	
Cash Disbursement	3,711,816		150,673			150,673	3,561,143	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	3,894,006		175,721			175,721	3,718,285	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom			2,871			2,871	-2,871	
Others Machinery & Equipment	2,880						2,880	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,880		2,871			2,871	9	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	192,790		19,641			19,641	173,149	
Logistics Services			2,500			2,500	-2,500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	192,790		22,141			22,141	170,649	
Personnel								
International Staff	90,000		52,242			52,242	37,758	
National Staff	14,000		19,817			19,817	-5,817	
National Society Staff	272,101		43,038			43,038	229,063	
Volunteers	26,982		509			509	26,473	
Total Personnel	403,083		115,607			115,607	287,476	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	10,000						10,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	10,000						10,000	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	74,500		7,690			7,690	66,810	
Total Workshops & Training	74,500		7,690			7,690	66,810	
General Expenditure								
Travel	18,830		7,292			7,292	11,538	
Information & Public Relations	99,824		3,692			3,692	96,132	
Office Costs	54,000		1,306			1,306	52,694	
Communications	65,250		2,755			2,755	62,495	
Financial Charges	23,400		5,187			5,187	18,213	
Other General Expenses	4,000		9,214			9,214	-5,214	
Shared Office and Services Costs	22,527		17,742			17,742	4,785	
Total General Expenditure	287,831		47,188			47,188	240,643	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	316,231		28,952			28,952	287,279	
Total Indirect Costs	316,231		28,952			28,952	287,279	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,041			2,041	-2,041	
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,100			2,100	-2,100	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			4,141			4,141	-4,141	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,181,321		404,311			404,311	4,777,010	
VARIANCE (C - D)			4,777,010			4,777,010		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRZW011 - Zimbabwe - Food Insecurity**

Timeframe: 14 Sep 15 to 31 Dec 16

Appeal Launch Date: 16 Sep 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	*	Programme	MDRZW011
Budget Timeframe	2015/9-2016/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	5,181,321		1,686,731	1,686,731	404,311	1,282,420	
Subtotal BL2	5,181,321		1,686,731	1,686,731	404,311	1,282,420	
GRAND TOTAL	5,181,321		1,686,731	1,686,731	404,311	1,282,420	