

# Appeal

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## Zimbabwe

### Drought Response in the Midlands, Northern and Southern Matabeleland Provinces.

**Appeal Target: US\$4,884,144.00**

***Balance Requested: US\$4,598,310.00***

Geneva, 4 April 2016

Dear Colleagues,

In Zimbabwe, food security has extremely been compromised by erratic rains in the 2015/16 season. According to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) 2015, there is a nationwide cereal deficit of over 650,000 MT while an additional 350,000 MT will be required to feed livestock. This has put 1.5 million people at risk of starvation. The figure is currently being revised upwards following the current ZIMVAC lean season assessment, which has tentatively projected the “at-risk” population to 3 million. Highest levels of food insecurity are in the Midlands, Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North provinces. As the 2015/16 lean season assistance programme comes to an end at the end of March 2016, an additional 1million people who had been receiving assistance through the from WFP and other development partners will immediately become vulnerable, thus ballooning the food insecure population to 4 million people.

The ACT Zimbabwe forum through DanChurchAid (DCA), Christian Aid (CA) and other local implementing partners will contribute to immediate assistance of 62,380 beneficiaries through cash transfer programme to enable households buy food, emergency preparedness and planning through Community based DRR to better prepare for drought and promote resilience and food security by providing drought tolerant seeds to the affected provinces in Zimbabwe.

This full appeal replaces the preliminary appeal issued on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2016, now removed from our web site.

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**TITLE:** Drought Response in the Midlands, Northern and Southern Matabeleland Provinces.

**ACT APPEAL NUMBER:** ZIM 161

**APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):** 4,598,310.00

**DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 4 APRIL 2016

**NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

ACT FORUM	ACT ZIMBABWE FORUM
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	CHRISTIAN AID DAN CHURCH AID

## THE CRISIS

Drought Response in the Midlands, Northern and Southern Matabeleland Provinces.

## PRIORITY NEEDS

The following have been identified as priority needs according to the UN (2015) and Government updates:

- Food- 4 million people are now in urgent need of food assistance (The Herald, 15 March 2016)
- Nutrition- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rose to a 15 year high of 5.7% while Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) increased from 1.5% in 2014 to 2.3% (UN, 2015)
- Early Recovery and Restoration- 77,000 households are in need of livestock support (UN, 2015)
- Education- 37% of children are out of school due to financial constraints
- Psychosocial support- for the 63% still in schools to avoid further dropouts and equip communities to be conversant with psycho social first aid

## PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

By ACT members within the Appeal

KEY PARAMETERS:	ACT Member	ACT Member
	Dan Church Aid	Christian Aid
Project Start/Completion Dates	01/04/16 – 30/12/16	01/04/16 – 30/12/16

<b>Geographic areas of response</b>	<b>Mwenezi, Mberengwa, Chivi, Insiza and Umzingwane</b>	<b>Lupane Insiza Binga</b>
<b>Sectors of response &amp; projected target population per sector</b>	<p><b>Cash transfer :</b> 8776 households equivalent to 43880 (21062 F, 22818M) beneficiaries assisted</p> <p><b>CMDRR and Resilience Building:</b> 1417 households equivalent to 7085 (3401F, 3684M) beneficiaries assisted to be more resilient and to better prepared and able to manage disasters)</p> <p><b>Early recovery &amp; livelihood restoration:</b> 1917 households equivalent to 9585 (4601F, 4984M) beneficiaries assisted to recover from the disaster and restore their livelihoods</p> <p><b>Psychosocial support</b> 400 Community members (250F 150M) trained on psychosocial first aid, 18 Staff members trained on community based psycho social support, 1200 women and girls supplied with dignity kits, 1026 pupils supplied with education enablers and 1080 women trained on savings and lending</p>	<p><b>Cash transfer:</b> 3700 households equivalent to 18500 (8880 F, 9620 M) beneficiaries assisted</p> <p><b>CMDRR and Resilience Building:</b> 1083 households equivalent to 5415 (2599F, 2816M) beneficiaries assisted to be more resilient and to better prepared and able to manage disasters)</p> <p><b>Early recovery &amp; livelihood restoration:</b> 1083 households equivalent to 5415 (2599F, 2816M) beneficiaries assisted to recover from the disaster and restore their livelihoods</p> <p><b>Psycho social support</b> 400 Community members (250F 150M) trained on psychosocial first aid, 18 Staff members trained on community based psycho social support, 1200 women and girls supplied with dignity kits, 1026 pupils supplied with education enablers and 1080 women trained on savings and lending</p>

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:**

ACT Partner	Sectors of Response	Total Requirements	Less Pledges/ Contributions	Balance of Requirements
CA	Cash Transfer	1,048,950.00	84,770.00	964,180.00
	CMDRR and Resilience Building	3,705.00		3,705.00
	Early Recovery and Livelihoods Restoration	37,075.00		37,075.00
	Psycho social assistance	0.00		0.00
	Other sector related direct costs	143,463.00		143,463.00
	Transport	101,160.00		101,160.00
	Capital Assets	48,200.00		48,200.00
	Indirect costs	208,347.00		208,347.00
DCA	Cash Transfer	2,487,996.00	201,065.00	2,286,931.00
	CMDRR and Resilience Building	8,792.88		8,792.88
	Early Recovery and Livelihoods Restoration	87,928.82		87,928.82
	Psycho social support	25,435.06		25,435.06
	Other sector related direct costs	198,777.00		198,777.00
	Transport	118,440.00		118,440.00
	Capital Assets	48,600.00		48,600.00
	Indirect costs	317,275.00		317,275.00

**TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE**

Type of Report	CA	DCA
Situation reports	Bi monthly	Bi monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	Quarterly	Quarterly
Final narrative and financial report	31 December 2016	31 December 2016
Audit report and management letter	30 January 2017	30 January 2017

**Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:**

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT Alliance**

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/ReportServer/Pages/ReportViewer.aspx?%2fAct%2fAppeals&rs:Command=Render>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel ([Line.Hempel@actalliance.org](mailto:Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, Arnold Ambundo ([Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org](mailto:Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org))

Of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Reshma Adatia  
Global Humanitarian Coordinator  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

## I. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

### The Crisis

Two consecutive droughts in Zimbabwe over the past two agricultural seasons have left 4 million people at risk of starvation. The initial focus after the 2014/15 drought had put the figure at 1.5 million. However, that figure rose to close to 3 million people as the devastating impact of the El Nino induced drought in the 2015/16 agricultural season came into effect. That figure has now reportedly risen to 4 million people as the lean season assistance comes to an end in March 2016, making a further 1 million people vulnerable. Zimbabwe had initially experienced a poor 2014/15 agricultural season characterized by over 60 days of dry spells in most parts of the country particularly in the Matabeleland Region. This has led to losses in agricultural production highlighted by over 60% drop in cereal production as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development (MAMID). There was also subsequent loss of household incomes due to reduced labor opportunities in the agricultural sector. According to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) 2015, there was a nationwide cereal deficit as a result of the lean season, deficiency levels stood at over 650,000 MT while an additional 350,000 MT was required to feed the food insecure. Highest levels of food insecurity are found in some districts in Midlands and Matabeleland provinces for example at the peak of the lean season the food insecurity levels are as follows: Umzingwane (40%), Umguza (41%), Lupane (33%), Binga (33%) and Tsholotsho (32%). Remittances have fallen to 40% of the normal level while cereal prices in the southern districts are ranging between 38-46% of previous year's level and 35% above the national average (UN Situation Report). Markets are seen as critical in distribution of food as long as policies and mechanisms are in place to arrest inequitable distribution and subsequent price disparities.

According to ZIMVAC acute malnutrition in children has risen to 3.3% up from 2.3% in the previous season. Average household purchasing power in terms of maize grain dropped from 300 kilograms last season to 244 at the start of this consumption season and FEWSNET predicts this trend to continue. Despite the ongoing lean season assistance, FEWSNET reported that most districts are currently experiencing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security outcomes because of a lower than typical level of lean season assistance. Following a poor 2015/16 agricultural season, preliminary estimates indicate that the level of food insecurity in the 2015/16 consumption season is expected to more than double to over 3 million people (The Herald, 01 February, 2016). It is estimated that of the affected population, 7% are chronically ill, 8 % are physically or mentally challenged while 22% are orphans. The impact is also higher on women who are normally socially excluded from participating in formal labour opportunities and normally participate in unpaid work. This situation is worsened by the fact that cereal prices have risen to above the 5 year average and continue to be in the upward trend. Maternal and lactating mothers are also affected more due to increased food and nutritional requirements. Although it could not be established how many women fall into this category, it is important for any assistance to pay special attention to the needs of these groups.

As the 2015/16 lean season assistance comes to an end at the end of March, the over 1million people who were being assisted immediately become vulnerable as there is no fall back as there were no significant harvests in the 2015/16 agricultural season. It is therefore being reported that the food insecure population has now risen to 4 million people following the withdrawal of lean season assistance (The Herald, 15 March 2016).

The Zimbabwe drought crisis timeline can therefore be summarised as follows:

Table 3: Timeline for Zimbabwe Crisis

July 2015	Aug 2015	Sept 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016
ZimVAC reports that 1.5million people will be food insecure after a poor 2014/15 agricultural season	Development partners come up with response strategy for the current insecurity	Another drought is predicted in the 2015/16 agricultural season with 90% chance of El Nino induced drought  Implementation of response strategy begin with though there are funding gaps  Government avails 45000 Metric tonnes and issues import permits to private importers	Response by government and partners	Response by government and partners	Response by government and partners	ZimVAC carry out a rapid assessment to update the drought scenario.  Food insecure population increases to 3 million people	President declares a state of National Disaster with regards to the food insecurity as a result of El Nino induced drought	As the Lean Season Assistance Programme comes to an end, food insecure population balloons to 4 million people.
WFP and partners carry out a rapid market assessment to inform interventions								

## 2 ACTIONS TO DATE

### 2.1 Needs and resources assessment

The Government has reportedly imported 1,800 MT of maize as of June 2015, with a further 45,000 MT in stock available for distribution (Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development). They have partnered with the World Food Programme (WFP) in the distribution of these available stocks. They have also issued import permits of up to 450,000 MT to private importers. Additionally, government has also made appeals of USD 300 million to development partners for this crisis. Likewise, the UN has called on development partners, in particular INGOs to urgently and individually mobilise resources in order to bridge that gap to support the vulnerable people affected by the lean season since its start in late June.

Furthermore, the UN Resident Coordinator (supported by OCHA) drafted a multi-sector response plan aimed at addressing the immediate needs in the next few months and also assisting transition of food insecure groups to more resilient strategies.

However, despite seeking support via bilateral aid from donors (including USAID, Japan, UK-DFID and EU- ECHO), there are still significant gaps in capacity, with the above mentioned UN call for greater support from humanitarian and development partners. So far WFP has targeted to provide assistance to 800,000 people but they only managed about 70% of that target.

This ACT appeal will provide relief in part to at least 17% of the population that is expected to be food insecure beyond the current response in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Masvingo provinces, where this ACT appeal has been targeted for.

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## **2.2 Situational analysis**

Current estimates indicate that up to 4 million people in Zimbabwe (30% of the population) are in urgent need of food assistance. This is the worst drought the country has experienced in more than 35 years. The Government, through the President has declared a state of disaster with respect to the emergency, saying that close to USD 1.5 billion will be required to meet the food needs of the population during 2016/7 consumption season. The current political context is very stable with no major incidents of political violence, despite widespread media interest in intra-party disagreements particularly within the ruling party. Hence the environment is very conducive for ACT partners to respond to the emergency without any security risk. The major assumption is that prices will remain relatively stable during the intervening period particularly given that Zimbabwe is using the US dollar as a major currency in a multicurrency system and the funds are also being requested in the same currency, making it volatile to price changes. The major risk is that the food insecurity situation may trigger a major economic downturn which may reverse the gains of this response.

## **2.3 Capacity to respond**

The requesting members and involved implementing partners have enough capacity to respond to the crisis. Partners have human resource capacity to implement, the staff have already received training in Mobile money transfer monitoring, cash learning partnership and general food distribution. ORAP and Christian Care have transport fleet that will assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the project. LDS will be the lead partner on psycho social support and their staff have been trained on community psycho social systems. The Organizations have a strong presence in the targeted Districts.

## **2.4 Activities of forum and external coordination**

Humanitarian partners, led by the office of the UN Coordinator's office have put together a multi-sector humanitarian response strategy in which is being used to guide and coordinate responses by the various humanitarian partners. This strategy is currently being reviewed in view of the deepening food insecurity prompted by the El Nino weather conditions. Partners (including the ACT Alliance forum) are coordinating and sharing mainly through the Food Assistance Working Group (FAWG) led by the World Food Programme (WFP). DCA has already been part of the current response in conjunction with ORAP and Christian Care while Christian Aid are also engaging in internal fundraising.

## **1.1.1 PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

### **1 Target populations, and areas and sectors of response**

#### **TARGET POPULATIONS:**

Women in Zimbabwe constitute 52% of the total population (ZIMSTAT, 2012), and contribute most of the work in food production (land clearing and cultivation of crops), and household distribution of the food. They are also in the forefront in post-harvest activities such as shelling of grains, processing, storage, and marketing. Despite their central role in food production, women have limited access to land, education, agricultural extension services and credit



compared to their male counterparts (MoAMID, 2013). Small scale women farmers lack accurate information about existing markets for various products, support, and finance for expansion, risk-taking propensity; they have many domestic commitments, and suffer from stereotyping at family and community levels. The status of women in a patriarchal social structure like Zimbabwe makes them dependent on close male relatives (husbands, brothers or fathers) for decision-making.

Women will be involved in the selection, registration and handling complaints from the beneficiaries as 80% of the beneficiaries will be women.

### *Summary of beneficiaries and locations*

DCA and CA will intervene in 4 sectors, food assistance, emergency preparedness as well as early recovery and livelihood restoration and offering psycho social assistance. Interventions will be done through the following Partners, Lutheran Development Services (LDS), Christian Care (CC), and the Organization of Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP) and Zimbabwe Project Trust (Zimpro). On food assistance, DCA and CA through the Partners will use the unconditional cash transfer system to beneficiaries to enable them to purchase food items. Beneficiaries will also be trained on community based disaster risk reduction initiatives specifically on drought risk management. LDS will complement all Partners and supply psychosocial support including psycho social first aid and provision of dignity kits to women and girls and non-food items to school going children to arrest the school drop outs.

**Table 4 ORAP Beneficiaries Cash Transfer**

<i>District</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Population</i>	
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Umzingwane	2, 12 , 13	1213	2730	3335
Insiza	3, 4, 12	700	1680	1820
<b>Total</b>		<b>1913</b>	<b>4410</b>	<b>5155</b>

**Table 5 LDS Beneficiaries Cash Transfer**

<i>District</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Population</i>	
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Mwenezi</i>	2,4,6	2227	<b>4640</b>	<b>6495</b>
<i>Chivi</i>	19,20, 32	3396	8150	8830
<i>Mberengwa</i>	26,27,28,29,	1240	2420	3780
<b>Total</b>		<b>6863</b>	<b>2724</b>	<b>4022</b>

**Table 6 Christian Care Beneficiaries Cash Transfer**

<i>District</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Population</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Binga</i>	<i>1543</i>	<i>3385</i>	<i>4330</i>
<i>Lupane</i>	<i>1357</i>	<i>2355</i>	<i>4430</i>
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>2900</i></b>	<b><i>5740</i></b>	<b><i>8760</i></b>

**Table 7 Zimpro Beneficiaries Cash Transfer**

<i>District</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Population</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Insiza</i>	<i>800</i>	<b><i>1920</i></b>	<b><i>2080</i></b>

**Table 8 Beneficiary Summary and location- Cash Transfer**

	<b><i>LDS</i></b>	<b><i>Christian care</i></b>		<b><i>ORAP</i></b>	
<i>District</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Household</i>
<i>Mwenezi</i>	<i>2227</i>	<i>Binga</i>	<i>1543</i>	<i>Insiza</i>	<i>Orap: 700 Zimpro: 800</i>
<i>Chivi</i>	<i>3396</i>	<i>Lupane</i>	<i>1357</i>	<i>Umzingwane</i>	<i>1213</i>
<i>Mberengwa</i>	<i>1240</i>				
<i>Total</i>	<i>6863</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2900</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2713</i>
<i>Total Households</i>					<sup>1</sup> <i>2476</i>
<b><i>Total Beneficiaries</i></b>					<b><i>62,380</i></b>

### Emergency Preparedness Beneficiaries

	<i>LDS</i>	<i>Christian care</i>		<i>ORAP</i>	
<i>District</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Household</i>
<i>Mwenezi</i>	250	<i>Binga</i>	448	<i>Insiza</i>	ORAP 215 ZIMPRO 220
<i>Chivi</i>	283	<i>Lupane</i>	415	<i>Umzingwane</i>	417
<i>Mberengwa</i>	252				
<i>Total</i>	785		863		852
<i>Total Households</i>					2500
<i>Total beneficiaries</i>					<b>12,500</b>

### Early Recovery & Livelihood Restoration

#### Agricultural input distribution and ISAL participation

	<i>LDS</i>	<i>Christian care</i>		<i>ORAP</i>	
<i>District</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Household</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Household</i>
<i>Mwenezi</i>	452	<i>Binga</i>	448	<i>Insiza</i>	ORAP 210 ZIMPRO 220
<i>Chivi</i>	420	<i>Lupane</i>	415	<i>Umzingwane</i>	417
<i>Mberengwa</i>	413				
<i>Total</i>	1285	0	863	0	852
<i>Total Households</i>					3000
<i>Total Beneficiaries</i>					<b>15,000</b>

**Psycho social support beneficiaries distributed across Districts**

<i>Partner</i>	<i>District(s)</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Population</i>	
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
LDS	Mwenezi, Chivi, Mberengwa Umzingwane, Insiza, Lupane and Binga	Women	0	2280
Totals		Pupils	<b>492</b>	<b>534</b>

All the selected districts will participate in the Internal Savings Lending (ISAL) and the training will draw up to 286 households per district.

**2 Overall goal of emergency response****2.1 OVERALL GOAL:**

To reduce acute food insecurity and reduce human suffering in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South Midlands and Masvingo

**2.2 OUTCOMES**

- To increase access to food for 12,476 vulnerable households in 2016
- To improve community capacity to respond to disasters
- To reduce loss of productive asset through resilience building initiative
- To increase human dignity and provide psycho social support

**3. PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN****3.1 Narrative of planned intervention**

The ZIMVAC results for 2015 reveal that most households were food insecure and of the Districts where Christian Care has a strong presence Mwenezi, Nkayi and Matopo were among the worst affected districts. During the lean period the supply of maize grain or mealie- meal will be erratic and the prices will escalate to as high as \$12 per 20 kg from the normal \$5-6/20kg. This means that this commodity will be beyond the reach of many and thus access of this commodity is reduced. However, the existence of available viable market allows for increased access when the worst affected households benefit from cash transfers. Increased demand by beneficiaries will force supply to increase and stabilise the prices at the same time promoting growth and development of the markets in the communities. Cash transfer will be undertaken to support household at an average rate of 30US per household per month.

All the selected ACT Alliance partners will participate in the cash transfer programme. The Alliance envisages engaging private sector players in the provision of mobile cash transfer and monitoring technology. Community has already engaged in reckless asset disposal because of the drought. The ACT Alliance Cash transfer and asset building initiative will promote the protection of assets. As a socio-economic capital development initiative, all households will be required to participate in Internal Savings and Lending schemes (ISAL). This will assist household in generating more income through income generating activities thereby building their resilience. Disposal of livestock and selling prices will also be monitored under this outcome. Secondly participating in ISALs and IGAs will help these communities build on their asset base for resilience in future. This will aim to reduce the number of lives lost to disasters triggered by natural hazards, save and protect livelihoods and productive assets.

The concept of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) will be mainstreamed within the project so that people are aware and capable of responding to climate change related disasters and other. The ISALs and IGAs will help these communities build and maintain their and only sell them as a normal economic undertaking not a distressful reaction. The CMDRR concept will incorporate capacity development through knowledge transfer and business management skills. They will be trained on running a viable commercial livestock base maintaining the breeding stock and creating the annual off take. They will also engage in IGAs that will help them become more resilient in future. Conservation-farming component will help the communities to produce enough food enough to see them at least up to the next season. Demonstration plots will be established to encourage farmers to adopt to key agro-ecological principles. These efforts seek to reduce disaster risk more effectively through targeted action on disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. This objective is premised on developing and preparing the community for survival in the absence of donor support. Negative coping mechanisms common in the targeted area include marrying off girl children, withdrawal of children from school (in order to participate in food sourcing activities), distressful sale of livestock particularly breeding stock, commercial sex work, poaching and gold panning. These mainly manifest because of food insecurity.

A core element of the project will be capacitating implementing staff on psychosocial social support to enable them discharge their duties from a point of knowledge. It has been realised that implementing staff need to have sufficient head knowledge on psycho-social support and more importantly understand the myriad of linkages relating to referrals of the affected individuals. Members of staff implementing the project are also affected by the drought and the stressful environment they work in, therefore there is a need to conduct staff care workshops for both staff and management to address their psychological needs. Capacity building will be extended to communities particularly focusing on psychological first aid to enable them utilise the look, listen and link principles to enable referrals for affected community members. The project activities will mainly focus on the lower end of the intervention triangle, however the LDS realizes that there could be need for working at the second and third tiers of the triangle and will therefore focus on strengthening the referral and networking with other more specialized institutions and other relevant players, such as social welfare, women police friendly sections, hospitals and other related institutions.

### 3.2 Log frame by both ACT requesting members (Both agencies have the same goal and outcomes)

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<b>Goal</b> To reduce acute food insecurity and reduce human suffering in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South Midlands and Masvingo			
<b>Outcome 1</b> Increased access to food for 12476 vulnerable households in 2016	-Number of beneficiaries receiving cash and using it to purchase basic food basket. % of households reporting improved food consumption	Distribution lists Monitoring and evaluation reports	Government supports non-governmental organizations interventions  The drought situation can be managed
<b>Output(s)</b> Improved food consumption for targeted households	-Number of households having at least 2 meals a day	Distribution lists Monitoring and evaluation reports	Government supports non-governmental organizations interventions  The drought situation can be managed

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<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Market Assessment</li><li>• Identification of food insecure households</li><li>• Identifying and engaging cash transfer service providers</li><li>• Effecting cash transfers to the identified food insecure households</li></ul>	<b>List of keys inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Transport</li><li>-Accommodation</li><li>-Communication</li></ul>	Service provided by the mobile operators is efficient  The political climate remains conducive to objective identification of beneficiaries	
<b>Outcome 2</b> Improved community capacity to respond to disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Number of community contingency plans developed</li><li>-Number of women participating in contingency planning</li><li>-% of people who can name 3 traditional warning signs for drought</li><li>-Number of staff trained on emergency response</li></ul>	Community reports Monitoring and evaluation reports	Community members are able to identify traditional warning signs
<b>Outputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Communities are trained on emergency preparedness and develop contingency plans</li><li>• Capacitated staff on on emergency preparedness</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Number of community contingency plans developed</li><li>-Number of women participating in contingency planning</li><li>-% of people who can name 3 traditional warning signs for drought</li><li>-Number of staff trained on emergency response</li></ul>	Community reports Monitoring and evaluation reports	Communities are able to develop and implement contingency plans



<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conduct capacity building trainings on Community emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction</li><li>• Conduct capacity building trainings on contingency planning</li><li>• Training of staff on emergency preparedness and response</li><li>• Staff orientation on Core Humanitarian Standards</li></ul>	<b>List of keys inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Training venues</li><li>-Transport</li><li>-Accommodation for training staff</li></ul>		
<b>Outcome 3</b> Reduced loss of productive asset through resilience building initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Number of beneficiaries engaging in ISALS</li><li>-Number of beneficiaries engaging in income generating activities (IGAs)</li><li>-No of households receiving agricultural inputs</li><li>-Reduction in negative coping mechanisms</li></ul>	Training statistics Monitoring and evaluation reports	The market continues to operate freely and efficiently  Communities have excess funds to commit to income generating projects
<b>Outputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Access to alternative income sources</li><li>• Access to agricultural inputs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Number of beneficiaries engaging in ISALS</li><li>-Number of beneficiaries engaging in income generating activities (IGAs)</li><li>-No of households receiving agricultural inputs</li></ul>	Training statistics Monitoring and evaluation reports	The market continues to operate freely and efficiently  Communities have excess funds to commit to income generating projects

<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Diversify means of livelihood through income generating activities (IGAs)</li><li>• Training and capacitation of beneficiaries on ISALs</li><li>• Contingency planning</li></ul>	<b>List of keys inputs</b>  -Training materials		
<b>Outcome 4</b> Increased human dignity and provide psycho social support	-Number of community members trained on Psycho social support -Number of women supplied with dignity kits -% reduction of school drop outs. -% of women knowledgeable of savings and lending ventures	Assessments Monitoring Reports School attendance Registers	School authorities will identify with the project  Women Savings and Lending Clubs remain viable
<b>Outputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 400 Community members trained on psychosocial first aid,</li><li>• 18 Staff members trained on community based psycho social support,</li><li>• 1200 women and girls supplied with dignity kits,</li><li>• 1026 pupils supplied with education enablers and</li><li>• 1080 women trained on savings and lending</li></ul>	-Number of community members trained on Psycho social support -Number of women supplied with dignity kits -% reduction of school drop outs. -% of women knowledgeable of savings and lending ventures	Assessments Monitoring Reports School attendance Registers	Community based Facilitators continue with the work after the Trainings

<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of School support clubs facilitated by Trained Teachers</li> <li>• Provision of learning enablers to school children</li> <li>• Training on entrepreneurial skills to Women Village Savings and Lending groups to support women</li> <li>• Psychological First Aid community workshops</li> <li>• Provision of Dignity kits</li> <li>• Staff care and psycho social training workshops.</li> </ul>	<b>List of keys inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Stationery</li> <li>-Energy biscuits</li> <li>-Facilitators</li> <li>-Venues for training</li> <li>-Transport for Trainers</li> <li>-Dignity kits (bathing soap, toothpaste Vaseline and sanitary wear)</li> </ul>	<p>School authorities will accommodate the activities</p> <p>The number of affected children is manageable</p> <p>Community based Facilitators continue with the work after the Trainings</p>
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### **3.3 IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.3.1 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS:**

Christian Aid and Dan Church Aid are the two ACT members who will be carrying out the appeal response. Christian Aid will carry out the food distribution and cash outs through Christian Care in Binga, Lupane and with Zimpro in Insiza. Dan Church Aid will work through the Lutheran Development Service LDS and ORAP in Matabeleland South, Midlands and Masvingo provinces working on food and cash distribution as well as nutrition for school going children. The total household targeted for reach is 12,476 which translates to 62380 people to be assisted.

To ensure compliance with ACT Alliance standards and policies, DCA and CA will provide close monitoring and oversight of the implementing local Partners. The ACT Alliance Coordinator will provide support on compliance to policies and guidelines and also on reporting. The Coordinator will also coordinate advocacy efforts which will be a cross cutting theme and all implementing Partners have a single approach to initiatives.

Christian Care, ORAP, ZIMPRO and LDS will enter into Contracts with Christian Aid and Dan Church Aid, which will spell out deliverables in terms of reporting and also project results and role of each agency. For the communities, the implementing agencies have standing Memorandum of agreement that will allow operations in the Districts targeted.

#### **3.3.2 PARTNERSHIPS WITH TARGET POPULATION**

The target communities will be central to the project as they will be partners in the identification of community members to benefit as they know the members better. They will also be involved in monitoring and evaluation as they give reports on how well the cash transfer system will be working. Communities will also be implementers of the project as community based psychosocial assistants will be trained to continue servicing the communities after the project roll out.

#### **3.3.3 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

Gender and environment sensitivity will be mainstreamed across all interventions in the Project. All implementing agencies will ensure that 70% of the beneficiaries at every stage are women because as care givers, they are affected by the drought more. People with disabilities and the elderly will be given special attention in the Project as they are the most vulnerable to the effects of drought. Drought in essence is nature's response to an ecological imbalance, as such the Project will ensure environmental friendly approaches and inputs. The Project will also include disaster risk reduction and climate change as cross cutting issues in order to ensure that communities are better equipped to deal with and avoid man-made and natural disasters that may occur in the future.

#### **3.3.4 COORDINATION:**

DCA and CA as the lead agencies with a global reach and lead experience, will rely on their corporate policies for procurement, recruitment, anti-corruption, program implementation and reporting, among others, to ensure that the intervention delivers value for money throughout

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working with local implementing Partners. A feasible, cost-effective project is designed based on a profound context, problem, and stakeholder and strategy analysis. The interventions will utilise existing staff, offices, structures and equipment of implementing partners. The project baseline will be conducted internally, using the expertise of implementing Partners and existing survey results.

All implementing partners will receive technical and financial monitoring and support to ensure the project implementation stays on track. Data and experience collection and consolidation will reveal if inputs lead to expected outputs, and how resources may be allocated more efficiently for future activities. This information will be shared with the other payers including United Nations agencies. In order to further enrich the interventions, requesting and implementing agencies will attend UN meetings and share information with them as well.

The ACT Alliance Coordinator will have the central role of coordinating the efforts under the appeal. She will be liaising with the requesting members and the ACT Alliance Head Office to ensure disbursements of funds and timely reporting.

### **3.3.5 COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY**

The ACT Zimbabwe Forum will provide the necessary situational reports and updates from Zimbabwe situation to the ACT Secretariat for compilation. In addition, both ACT Alliance requesting agencies will provide reports and other information to their primary constituencies for compilation and distribution to partners and donors for fundraising, as well as for the purpose of public engagement and awareness-raising, especially in advocating for durable resolution for drought affected areas in the target communities covered and uncovered by the appeal. Requesting organizations have dedicated public relations service and therefore the communication staff members will avail any interventions to the Forum, media and concerned bodies and to the public through entities' websites. ACT Alliance branding and donor recognitions will be highly promoted in all communications.

The ACT Zimbabwe Forum communication strategy that is yet to be developed will be utilised to ensure that all entities who need to receive information get it. The ACT Coordinator will play the central role of relaying information.

### **3.3.6 Advocacy**

The implementing local organizations will be part of advocacy groups to continue advocating for better preparedness against drought situations in Zimbabwe. These include United Nations platforms. The requesting Organizations participate in the Heads of Agencies meetings and these offer an advocacy platform to further discuss the drought situation in the country. Both requesting and implementing Organizations will continue to scout for advocacy opportunities and be part of ongoing efforts to raise Government and international attention to the drought in Zimbabwe.

### **3.3.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery- prioritization**

The project integrates strategic interventions that ensure sustainability of actions and link to community recovery. The inclusion of communities at all stages ensures that all interventions are able to address the specific problem in the community without adopting a one size fits all approach. Engaging communities in training, equipping them with basic information on psycho

social first aid will ensure that even after end of the project communities will be able to continue addressing problems and referring for further assistance. Training on drought resilience, preparedness and income generating activities will ensure that in the event of the drought recurring, communities have fall back plans and will be better prepared to deal with the effects of drought.

### **3.3.8 ACCOUNTABILITY- COMPLAINTS HANDLING**

The requesting members are part of the core Humanitarian Standards on quality and accountability. These will be mainstreamed into the drought response. The members will ensure that communities involved will be involved at all stages of the intervention and their input taken into consideration. Beneficiaries will have the opportunity to raise complaints during monitoring and evaluation of the interventions.

ACT alliance policies and codes of conduct will be enforced on all partners through training and entering into corporate agreements. The requesting agencies will be responsible for monitoring compliance and for assisting Partners to get a better understanding of the codes of conduct.

### **3.4 HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS**

Country Directors in Christian Aid and Dan church Aid will have overall oversight in the management of funds in liaison with the Finance and Programme persons. Programme officers from Christian Aid and Dan Church Aid will provide technical support to the partners in the implementation of the project. Funds will be requested using the usual channels existing for the 2 requesting organizations who will further disburse to the implementing agencies. The ACT Alliance Forum Coordinator will coordinate all efforts in the country and with the ACT Secretariat.

### **3.5 Planned implementation period**

The project will run from 1 April 2016 to 30 December 2016 (9 months)

### **3.6 MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION:**

Monitoring and evaluation Officers and project managers will undertake project monitoring and evaluation with oversight support from ACT members. Post Distribution monitoring tools will be developed at the beginning of the Project. Data collected will be analysed on the use of cash, distribution of cash, and availability of food on the market and periodic price monitoring using digitalised tools. The tool will collect data of utilisation cash and general process. Price and inflation monitoring will be done quarterly to ensure that beneficiaries are able to continue to purchase food items. Consultant to be hired for end of project evaluation.

## **IV. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY**

Dan Church Aid has pledged 200 000 USD to assist over 1200 people in three districts in Matabeleland province under the ongoing response. Christian Aid has launched campaigns with Trusts and Foundations in the UK to try and mobilize internal funding towards this crisis.

## II. FINANCIAL SUMMARY/BUDGET BY REQUESTING MEMBERS

### ACT APPEAL BUDGET

Requesting ACT member: **DanChurchAid**  
 Appeal Number: **ZIM 161**  
 Appeal Title: **Drought Response in the Midlands, Northern and Southern Matabeleland Provinces.**  
 Implementing Period: **01/04/2016 - 30/12/2016**

		Appeal Budget USD	Appeal Budget USD
<u>INCOME</u>		Local currency	
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva			
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #	
	List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and		0.00
	payment advice #		0.00
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors			
Date	Donor Name		
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount		0.00
	Interest earned		0.00
INCOME - In-kind donations received			
Date	Donor Name		
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief		0.00
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)		0.00	0.00
Date	Donor Name		
	Church of Sweden - SIDA Funds (SEK 1,512,375.76)	176,444	176,444
	Church of Sweden - Own Funds (SEK 211,029.18)	24,620	24,620
TOTAL INCOME		201,064.58	201,064.58

### EXPENDITURE

	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Frequency	Appeal Budget USD	Appeal Budget USD
	Unit	Units	USD	months	USD	USD
<b>DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)</b>						
<b>Food security</b>						
Unconditional Cash Transfer to Households	hh	8,776	30.00	9	2,369,520	2,369,520.00
Mobile Money Transfer Cost	Transfers	8,776	1.50	9	118,476	118,476.00
<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>						
Contingency Planning and CMDRR on Drought Disaster - Training	Training	1,759	5.00	3	8,793	8,792.88
<b>Early Recovery and Livelihoods Restoration</b>						

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Purchase & Distribution of Drought Resistant seeds (10kg bag/hh)	hh	2,110	25.00	1	52,757.29	52,757.29
Internal Lending and Savings (ISALS)	hh	1,407	25.00	1	35,171.53	35,171.53

**Psyco social support**

Psychological First Aid Workshops	Teachers	40	30.00	1	1,200.00	1,200.00
First Aid Workshops	Participants	360	10.00	1	3,600.00	3,600.00
CBPS Workshop staff	Participants	18	299.11	1	5,384.00	5,384.00
Staff Care Workshop	Participants	18	100.00	1	1,800.00	1,800.00
Staff Care Workshop for management	Participants	7	67.14	1	470.00	470.00
Dignity Kits	Kits	1,200	6.30	1	7,560.00	7,560.00
VS and L Training by CBTs	Participants	1,080	2.20	1	2,376.00	2,376.00
Education enablers (stationary)	Participants	1,026	2.31	1	2,370.06	2,370.06
Women's meetings	Participants	450	1.50	1	675.00	675.00

**Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)**

Project Manager (100%)	Person	2	3,700.00	9	66,600	66,600.00
Field Officers (100%)	Person	5	980.00	9	44,100	44,100.00
Projects Account Officers (100%)	Person	2	1,200.00	9	21,600	21,600.00
Facilitators	Person	5	700.00	9	31,500	31,500.00
Needs/Market Assessment	Person Days	13	350.00	1	4,550	4,550.00
Communication/visibility cost	Items	211	7.00	1	1,477	1,477.00
Stakeholder meetings	meetings	49	50.00	3	7,350	7,350.00
Partner - utility costs (Rents, rates & communication)	Costs	2	1,200.00	9	21,600	21,600.00
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					<b>2,808,930</b>	<b>2,808,930</b>

**TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING****Transport (of relief materials)**

Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	Vehicles	5	1,800.00	9	81,000	81,000.00
Fuel	Vehicles	6	560.00	9	30,240	30,240.00
Vehicle servicing	Vehicles	1	1,800.00	4	7,200	7,200
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					<b>118,440</b>	<b>118,440</b>

**CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)**

Computers and accessories	laptop	2	1,000.00	1	2,000	2,000.00
Tablets - Monitoring	Tablets	4	200.00	1	800	800.00
Vehicles	Vehicle	1	45,000.00	1	45,000	45,000.00
Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...	Cameras	1	800.00	1	800	800.00
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>					<b>48,600</b>	<b>48,600</b>

**TOTAL DIRECT COST****2,975,970****2,975,970****INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT****Staff salaries**

DCA Director (15%)	Month	1	6,900.00	1.35	9,315	9,315
DCA Finance Manager (15%)	Month	1	5,100.00	1.35	6,885	6,885
DCA Admin support staff (40%)	Month	1	2,625.00	3.60	9,450	9,450
Driver	Month	1	2,300.00	9.00	20,700	20,700
M&E Officer	Month	1	3,700.00	9.00	33,300	33,300
Programme Officers DCA (50%)	Month	1	3,700.00	4.50	16,650	16,650
ACT Coordinator Salary (50%)	Month	1	4,000.00	4.50	18,000	18,000

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HQ support and Advisors (10%)	Month	1	1,400.00	0.90	1,260	1,260
<b><u>Office Operations</u></b>						
Office rent (10%)	Month	1	984.90	6	6,205	6,204.87
Office Utilities (10%)	Month	1	866.60	6	5,460	5,459.58
Office stationery (10%)	Month	1	394.10	6	2,483	2,482.83
<b><u>Communications</u></b>						
Telephone, fax & internet (20%)	Month	1	490.00	6	3,087	3,087.00
<b><u>Other</u></b>						
Insurance & Security (30%)	Month	1	1,500.00	6	9,450	9,450.00
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; SUPPORT</b>					<b>142,244</b>	<b>142,244</b>
<b>AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>						
Audit of ACT appeal @ 1.75%	Annual	1	56,611.00	1	56,611	56,611.00
Monitoring & Evaluation	Month	1	2,500.00	9	22,500	22,500.00
<b>TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION</b>					<b>79,111</b>	<b>79,111</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee</b>					<b>3,197,325</b>	<b>3,197,325</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%</b>					95,920	95,920
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee</b>					<b>3,293,245</b>	<b>3,293,245</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)</b>					<b>3,092,180</b>	<b>3,092,180</b>

## ACT APPEAL BUDGET

**Requesting ACT member:** Christian Aid  
**Appeal Number:** ZIM 161  
**Appeal Title:** Drought Response in the Midlands, Northern and Southern Matabeleland Provinces.  
**Implementing Period:** 01/04/2016 - 30/12/2016

	Appeal Budget USD	Appeal Budget USD
<u>INCOME</u>		
Local currency		
INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva		
Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #
	List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #	
		0.00
		0.00
INCOME - Cash received directly from donors		
Date	Donor Name	
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount	
	Interest earned	
		0.00
		0.00
INCOME - In-kind donations received		
Date	Donor Name	
	List by date, donor name and fill in amount- indicate items received in brief	
		0.00
		0.00
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)		
		0.00
		0.00
Date	Donor Name	
	Church of Sweden - SIDA Funds (SEK 637 624.00)	
		74,390
	Church of Sweden - Own Funds (SEK 88,971.00 )	
		10,380
TOTAL INCOME		
		84,769.71
		84,769.71



## EXPENDITURE

	Type of	No.	Unit Cost	Frequency	Appeal	Appeal
					Budget	Budget
	Unit		USD	months	USD	USD
<b>DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)</b>						
<b><u>Food security</u></b>						
Unconditional Cash Transfer to Households	hh	)	30.00	9	999,000	999,000.00
Mobile Money Transfer Cost	Transfers	)	1.50	9	49,950	49,950.00
<b><u>Emergency Preparedness</u></b>						
Contingency Planning and CMDRR on Drought Disaster -	Training	741	5.00	3	3,705	3,705.00
<b><u>Early Recovery and Livelihoods Restoration</u></b>						
Purchase & Distribution of Drought Resistant seeds /hh)	hh	890	25.00	1	22,250.00	22,250.00
Internal Lending and Savings (ISALS)	hh	593	25.00	1	14,825.00	14,825.00
<b><u>Psycho social support</u></b>						
Psychological First Aid Workshops	Teachers		30.00	1	0.00	0.00
First Aid Workshops	Participants		10.00	1	0.00	0.00
CBPS Workshop staff	Participants		299.11	1	0.00	0.00
Staff Care Workshop	Participants		100.00	1	0.00	0.00
Staff Care Workshop for management	Participants		67.14	1	0.00	0.00
Dignity Kits	Kits		6.30	1	0.00	0.00
VS and L Training by CBTs	Participants		2.20	1	0.00	0.00
Education enablers (stationary)	Participants		2.31	1	0.00	0.00
Women's meetings	Participants		1.50	1	0.00	0.00
<b><u>Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by</u></b>						
Project Manager (100%)	Person	2	3,700.00	9	66,600	66,600.00
Field Officers (100%)	Person	2	980.00	9	17,640	17,640.00
Projects Account Officers (100%)	Person	2	1,200.00	9	21,600	21,600.00
Facilitators	Person	2	700.00	9	12,600	12,600.00
Needs/Market Assessment	Person Days	5	350.00	1	1,750	1,750.00
Communication/visibility cost	Items	89	7.00	1	623	623.00
Stakeholder meetings	meetings	21	50.00	3	1,050	1,050.00
Partner - utility costs (Rents, rates & communication)	Costs	2	1,200.00	9	21,600	21,600.00
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					<b>1,233,193</b>	<b>1,233,193</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>						
<b><u>Transport (of relief materials)</u></b>						
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	Vehicles	3	1,800.00	9	48,600	48,600.00
Fuel	Vehicles	9	560.00	9	45,360	45,360.00
Vehicle servicing	Vehicles	1	1,800.00	4	7,200	7,200.00
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					<b>101,160</b>	<b>101,160</b>
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS ( over US\$500)</b>						
Computers and accessories	laptop	2	1,000.00	1	2,000	2,000.00
Tablets - Monitoring	Tablets	2	200.00	1	400	400.00
Vehicles	Vehicle	1	45,000.00		45,000	45,000.00



Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera,  
ording, satellite phone...

Cameras	1	800.00	1	800	800.00
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>				<b>48,200</b>	<b>48,200</b>

**TOTAL DIRECT COST**

**1,382,553**      **1,382,553**

**INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &****Staff salaries**

CA Country Director (15%)	Month	1	6,900.00	1.35	9,315	9,315
CA Finance Managers (15%)	Month	1	5,100.00	1.35	6,885	6,885
CA Admin support staff (40%)	Month	1	2,625.00	3.60	9,450	9,450
Driver	Month	1	2,300.00	9.00	20,700	20,700
M&E Officer	Month	1	3,700.00	9.00	33,300	33,300
Programme Officers CA(50%)	Month	1	3,700.00	4.50	16,650	16,650
HQ support and Advisors (10%)	Months	1	1,400.00	0.90	1,260	1,260

**Office Operations**

Office rent (10%)	Month	1	1,407.00	3	3,799	3,798.90
Office Utilities (10%)	Month	1	1,238.00	3	3,343	3,342.60
Office stationery (10%)	Month	1	563.00	3	1,520	1,520.10

**Communications**

Telephone, fax & internet (20%)	Month	1	700.00	3	1,890	1,890.00
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**Other**

Insurance & Security (30%)	Month	1	1,500.00	3	4,050	4,050.00
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**TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &**

**112,162**      **112,162**

**AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION**

Audit of ACT appeal @ 1.75%	Annual	1	27,348	1	27,348	26,117.00
Monitoring & Evaluation	Month	1	2,500.00	9	22,500	22,500.00

**TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION**

**49,848**      **49,848**

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International  
ion Fee**

**1,544,563**      **1,544,563**

**INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%**

46,337      46,337

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International  
ion Fee**

**1,590,899**      **1,590,899**

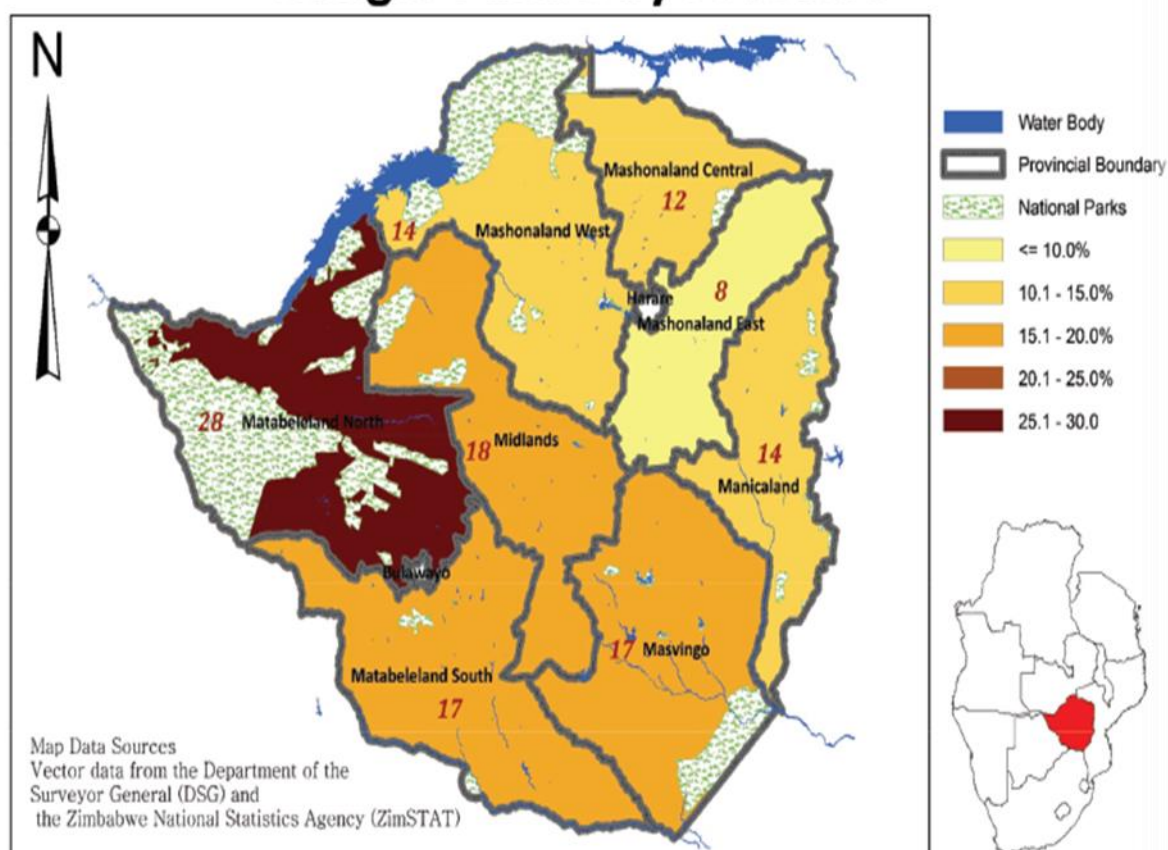
**BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)**

**1,506,130**      **1,506,130**

### III. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT (*maximum 2 pages*)

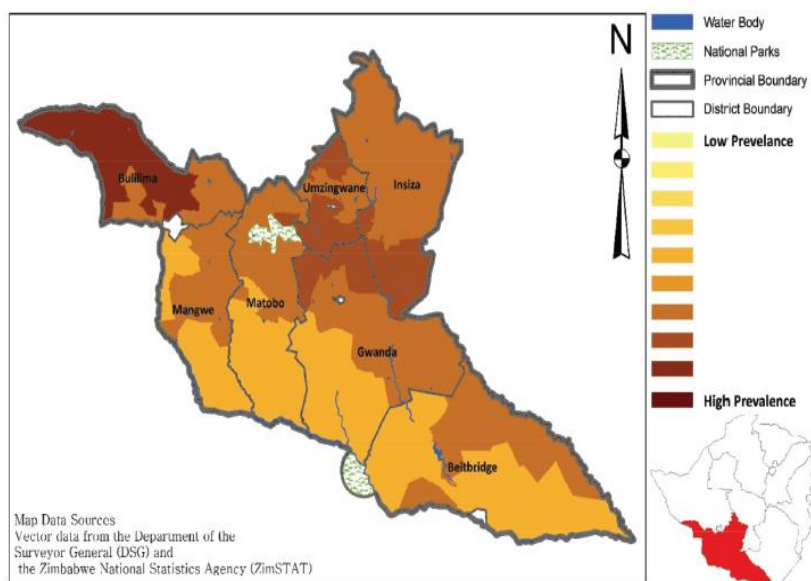
#### Appendix 1: Map

## Proportion of Food Insecure Households at Peak Hunger Period by Province



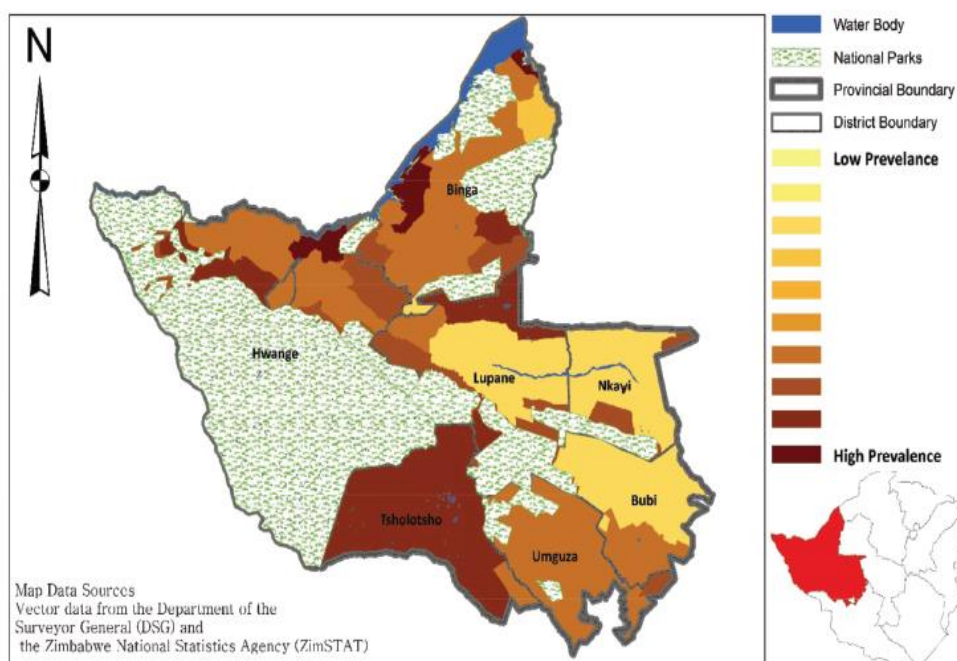
Matabeleland North (28%) had the highest proportion of food insecure population and Mashonaland East (8%) had the least.

### Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Matabeleland South Province



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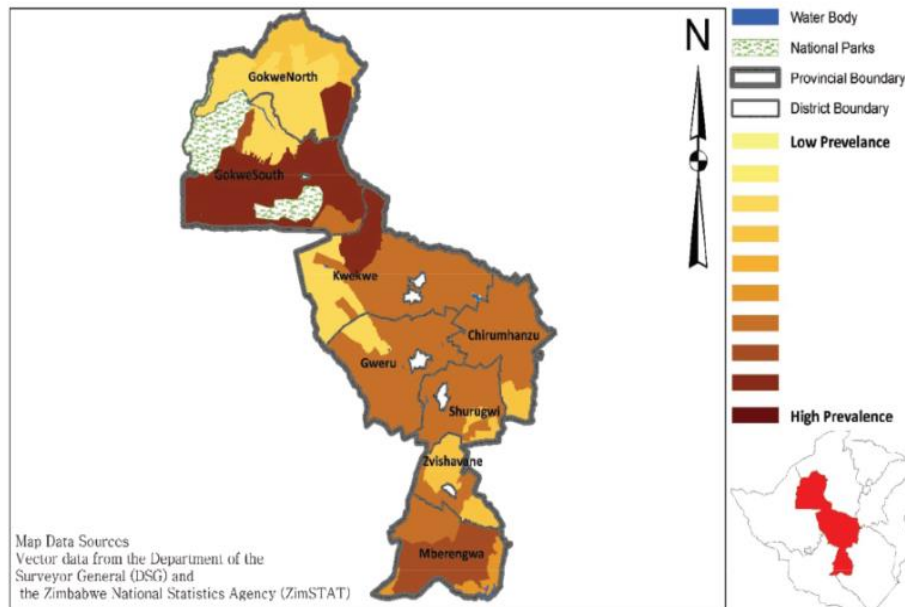
### Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Matabeleland North Province



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### Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone during the Peak Hunger Period - Midlands Province



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