

Appeal

Zimbabwe

Drought Response in the Midlands, Masvingo, Matabeleland North and South Provinces- ZIM161, Revision 1

Appeal Target: US\$ 1,747,965

Balance Requested: US\$ 410,751

Nairobi, 27 February, 2017

Dear Colleagues,

The ZIM161 Appeal has been both revised and extended (for 6 additional months), for the following reasons: i) there are indications of additional funding for the appeal, ii) late receipt of pledged funding for the appeal. iii) an expected peak in the need for food in March-April as people await yields. The proportion of people in need of urgent assistance has increased to 42% of the rural population (ZimVAC, 2016) which is well above the initial projection of 30% used at the planning stage of the appeal. This makes assistance more urgent and critical in the new proposed intervening period of the appeal.

On top of the drought crisis started in 2015/16, the incessant rain that Zimbabwe is receiving is already resulting in flash floods that are affecting the logistical movement of grain and food stuffs. The rains are also disrupting normal agronomic practices such as timely weeding, and fertiliser application which might lead to reduced yields. In some areas the crops have also been affected by army worm and Agritex reports that in the Matabeleland North Province, 50-70% of the crops have been affected and likely to result in decreased yields.

In Zimbabwe, food security has extremely been compromised by erratic rains in the 2015/16 season. This has put 4.1 million people at risk of starvation during the lean season period of January-March 2017. Highest levels of food insecurity are in the Midlands, Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North provinces. As the 2016/17 lean season approaches no additional assistance has been received from government, WFP and other aid agencies.

The ACT Zimbabwe forum through DanChurchAid (DCA), Christian Aid (CA) and other local implementing partners have responded to the 2015/16 El Nino induced drought since March 2016. To date, DCA has reached 12 090 and CA 5360 beneficiaries. They will continue contributing to immediate assistance to 27 955 beneficiaries through cash transfer programme to enable households buy food. Early recovery activities will also be mainstreamed throughout the extension period.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: DROUGHT RESPONSE IN THE MIDLANDS, MASVINGO, MATABELELAND NORTH AND SOUTH PROVINCES

ACT APPEAL NUMBER: ZIM 161

APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$): 1 747 965

DATE OF ISSUANCE: 27 February, 2017

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, Masvingo, Matabeleland North and South Provinces.

PRIORITY NEEDS

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

- ZimVAC (July 2016) estimates over 44% rural people facing acute food insecurity during the 2016/2017 lean season
- FEWSNET (August 2016) worse off areas could fall into emergency conditions IPC Phase 4 during the peak lean season
- Nutrition- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is at 4.4% while Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was at 1.9% in 2016 (ZimVAC, 2016)
- 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

KEY PARAMETERS:	DCA	CA
Project Start/Completion Dates	01/04/16 – 30/06/17	01/04/16 – 30/06/17

Geographic areas of response	Mwenezi, Mberengwa, Chivi, Insiza, Umzingwane and Beitbridge	Lupane Insiza Binga
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	<p>Cash transfer: 3076 households equivalent to 15380 (7997 F, 7382 M) beneficiaries assisted</p> <p>Emergency Preparedness: 1250 households equivalent to 6 250 (3250F, 3000M) beneficiaries assisted to be more resilient and to better prepared and able to manage disasters</p> <p>Early recovery & livelihood restoration: 3076 households equivalent to 15380 (7997 F, 7382 M) beneficiaries assisted with vegetable seeds</p> <p>Psychosocial support 440Community members (229F 211M) trained on psychosocial first aid, 2200 women and girls supplied with dignity kits, 2475 pupils supplied with education enablers,1925 women trained on savings and lending, 17 staff trained in CBPS and 64 CBTs trained</p>	<p>Cash transfer: 2515 households equivalent to 12575 (6539 F, 6036 M) beneficiaries assisted</p> <p>Emergency preparedness: 750 households equivalent to 3750 (1950F, 1800M) beneficiaries assisted to be more resilient and to better prepared and able to manage disasters</p> <p>Early recovery & livelihood restoration: 2515 households equivalent to 12575 (6539 F, 6036 M) beneficiaries assisted with vegetable seeds</p> <p>Psycho social support 360 Community members (187F 173M) trained on psychosocial first aid, 1800 women and girls supplied with dignity kits, 2025 pupils supplied with education enablers, 1575 women trained on savings and lending, 13 staff trained in CBPS and 52 CBTs trained</p>

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

Appeal Requirements	CA	DCA	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	776,347	971,618	1,747,965
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	426,651	910,563	1,337,214
Balance of requirements US\$	349,696	61,055	410,751

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	CA	DCA
Situation reports	Bi monthly	Bi monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	Quarterly	Quarterly
Interim narrative and financial report	31 December 2016	31 December 2016
Interim narrative and financial report	30 April, 2017	30 April, 2017
Final report and financial report	31 August, 2017	31 August, 2017
Audit report and management letter	30 September, 2017	30 September, 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/>. 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) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, Arnold Ambundo (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.

ACT Regional Representative, Gezahegn K. Gebrehana (gkg@actalliance.org)

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

Florine Jobin
Humanitarian Officer
ACT Alliance Secretariat

II. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. 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 begins in January 2017 making a further 1 million people vulnerable. Zimbabwe experienced a poor 2015/16 agricultural season due to the El Nino induced drought in most parts of the country particularly in the Matabeleland Region. This has led to losses in agricultural production which resulted in complete write off of cereal production in most parts of Matabeleland, Masvingo and Midlands provinces. 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. Highest levels of food insecurity are found in some districts in Midlands, Matabeleland and Masvingo 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.

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 expects this trend to continue. Following a poor 2015/16 agricultural season, current figures indicate that the level of food insecurity in the 2016/17 consumption season is expected to more than double to over 4.1 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 on 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 2016/2017 lean season begins, more people are becoming vulnerable to food shortages as their savings and stored grains are depleted and consumption increase due to increased labour intensive agricultural activities. It is therefore now being reported that the food insecure population has now risen to 4 million people.

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 that have been 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 assists 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, Midlands and Masvingo provinces, where this ACT appeal has been targeted for.

2.2. Situation 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 2016/17 consumption season. *The incessant rain that Zimbabwe is receiving is already resulting in flash floods that are affecting the logistical movement of grain and food stuffs. The rains are also disrupting crop management and cultural practices which might lead to reduced yields. In some areas the crops have been affected by the army worm and Agritex reports that in the Matabeleland North Province 50-70% of the crops have been affected and likely to result in decreased yields. Indications are that no additional assistance has been received from government, WFP and other aid agencies.* 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 has already received training in mobile money transfer monitoring, cash learning partnership and general food distribution. ORAP, CA and ZIMPRO 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 has 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 LDS while Christian Aid is also engaging in internal fundraising.

III. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
DCA	Cash Transfer	Mwenezi, Mberengwa, Chivi, Umzingwane and Beitbridge	M 1107	F 1200	M 2953	F 3199	M 2584	F 2799	M 738	F 800	M 7382	F 7997
CA	Cash Transfer	Lupane, Insiza and Binga	905	981	2414	2616	2113	981	604	654	6036	6539
Totals (in individuals):			2012	2181	5367	5815	4697	3780	1342	1454	13418	14536
ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
DCA	Emergency preparedness	Mwenezi, Mberengwa, Chivi, Umzingwane and Beitbridge	M 450	F 488	M 1200	F 1300	M 1050	F 1138	M 300	F 325	M 3000	F 3250
CA	Emergency preparedness	Lupane, Insiza and Binga	270	293	720	780	630	683	180	195	1800	1950
Totals (in individuals):			720	781	1920	2080	1680	1821	480	520	4800	5200
ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
DCA	Early Recovery	Mwenezi, Mberengwa, Chivi, Umzingwane and Beitbridge	M 1107	F 1200	M 2953	F 3199	M 2584	F 2799	M 738	F 800	M 7382	F 7997
CA	Early Recovery	Lupane, Insiza and Binga	905	981	2414	2616	2113	981	604	654	6036	6539
Totals (in individuals):			2012	2181	5367	5815	4697	3780	1342	1454	13418	14536
ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population									
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals	
DCA	CBPS	Mwenezi, Mberengwa, Chivi, Umzingwane and Beitbridge	M	F 330	M	F 880	M	F 770	M	F 220	M	F 2200
CA	CBPS Transfer	Lupane, Insiza and Binga		270		720		630		180		1800
Totals (in individuals):				600		1600		1400		400		4000

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

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The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

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

2.2 Outcomes

- To increase access to food for 5 591 vulnerable households in 2017
- 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 summary of planned intervention

The ZimVAC results for 2016 reveal that most households will be food insecure in Matabeleland North and South, Midlands and Masvingo provinces. During the lean period the supply of maize grain or mealie-meal will be erratic and the prices are projected to increase by 35% above the end of 2016 price (FEWSNET, 2016). 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 adapt 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 know. 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 same goal and outcomes)

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Goal To reduce acute food insecurity and reduce human suffering in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands and Masvingo			<i>No assumptions</i>
Outcome 1 To increase access to food for 5591 vulnerable households in 2017	-Number of beneficiaries receiving cash and using it to purchase basic food basket. - % of households reporting improved food consumption	- Distribution list - Monitoring and evaluation reports	Government supports non-governmental organizations interventions The drought situation can be managed
Outputs 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 Food products (grain, oil, vegetables and other essential

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			commodities) remain available at affordable prices. Vendors will still be willing to accept cashless transaction in the event of the cash crisis deepening.
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Assessment • Identification of food insecure households • Identifying and engaging cash transfer service providers • Effecting cash transfers to the identified food insecure households 	List of Key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport -Accommodation -Communication 		

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Outcome 2 To improve community capacity to respond to disasters	-Number of community contingency plans developed -Number of women participating in contingency planning	Community reports Monitoring and evaluation reports	Community members are able to identify traditional warning signs

	-% of people who can name 3 traditional warning signs for drought number of staff trained on emergency response		
Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are trained on emergency preparedness and develop contingency plans Capacitated staff on emergency preparedness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of community contingency plans developed -Number of women participating in contingency planning -% of people who can name 3 traditional warning signs for drought -30 staff trained on emergency response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community reports -Monitoring and evaluation reports 	Communities are able to develop and implement contingency plans
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building trainings on Community emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction Conduct capacity building trainings on contingency planning Training of staff on emergency preparedness and response Staff orientation on Core Humanitarian Standards 	List of Key inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training venues -Transport -Accommodation for training staff 		

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Outcomes 3 To reduce loss of productive asset through resilience building initiative	-Number of beneficiaries engaging in ISALS -Number of beneficiaries engaging in income generating activities (IGAs) -5591 households receiving garden seeds -Reduction in negative coping mechanisms	-Training statistics -Monitoring and evaluation reports	The market continues to operate freely and efficiently Communities have excess funds to commit to income generating projects
Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to alternative income sources Access to agricultural inputs 	-Number of beneficiaries engaging in ISALS -Number of beneficiaries engaging in income generating activities (IGAs) -No of households receiving agricultural inputs	-Training statistics -Monitoring and evaluation reports	The market continues to operate freely and efficiently Communities have excess funds to commit to income generating projects
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversify means of livelihood through income generating activities (IGAs) 	List of Key inputs -Training materials		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of beneficiaries on ISALs • Contingency planning 		
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Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Outcome 4 To increase 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
Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 Community members trained on psychosocial first aid, • 30 staff trained on CBPS • 4000 women and girls supplied with dignity kits, 	-Number of community members trained on Psycho social support -Number of women supplied with dignity kits -% reduction of school	-Assessments -Monitoring Reports -School attendance - Registers	Community based facilitators continue with the work after the trainings

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4500 pupils supplied with education enablers and • 3500 women trained on savings and lending 	<p>drop outs.</p> <p>-% of women</p> <p>559 knowledgeable of savings and lending ventures</p>		
<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of School support clubs facilitated by Trained Teachers • Provision of learning enablers to school children • Training on entrepreneurial skills to Women Village Savings and Lending groups to support women • Psychological First Aid community workshops • Provision of Dignity kits • Staff care and psycho social training workshops. 	<p><u>List of Key inputs</u></p> <p>-Stationery</p> <p>-Energy biscuits</p> <p>-Facilitators</p> <p>-Venues for training</p> <p>-Transport for Trainers</p> <p>-Dignity kits (bathing soap, toothpaste Vaseline and sanitary wear)</p>		<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>

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 Zimpro in Insiza and a yet to be identified partner in Binga and Lupane. Dan Church Aid will work through the Lutheran Development Service (LDS) and ORAP in Matebeleland South, Midlands and Masvingo provinces working on food and cash distribution as well as nutrition for school going children. The total households targeted for reach is 5591 which translates to 27955 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.

ORAP and LDS will continue contracts with Dan Church Aid and ZIMPRO with Christian 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 populations

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 ill balance, 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 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 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 players 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 material 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 not covered 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 which 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 psychosocial 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 Head Office.

3.5 Planned implementation period

The project will run from 1 April 2016 to [30 June 2017](#)

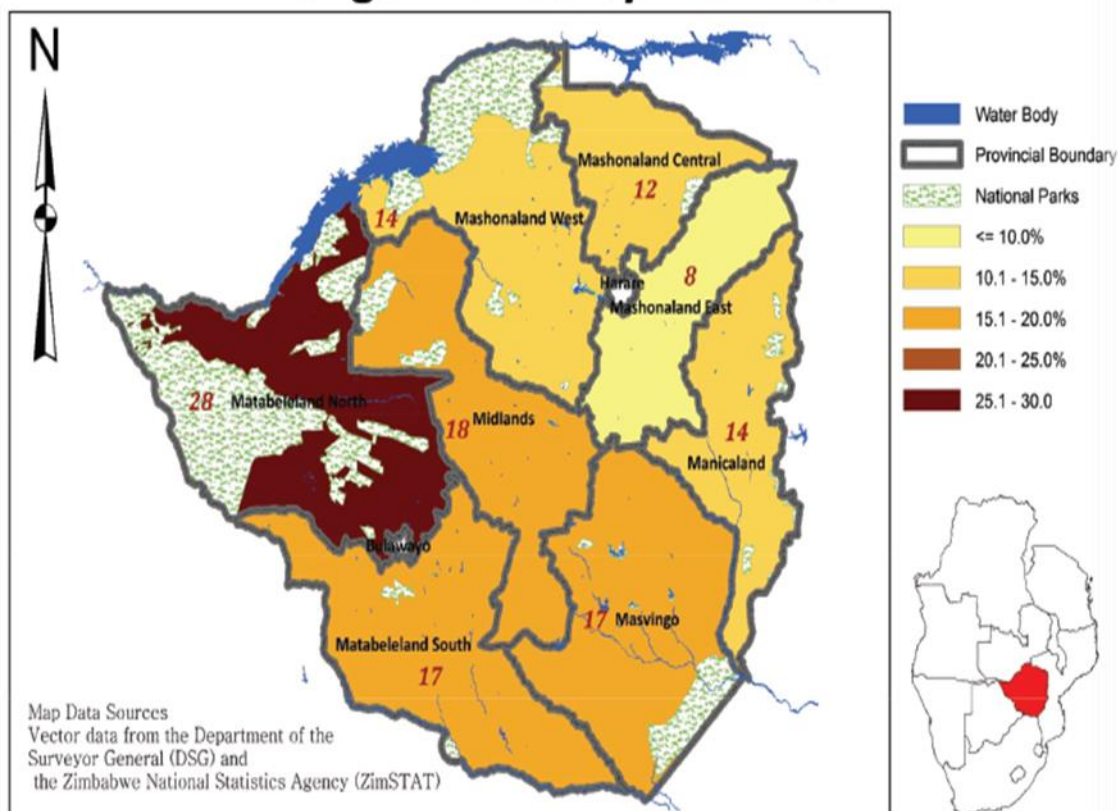
3.6 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

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. A consultant will be hired for end of project evaluation

IV. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

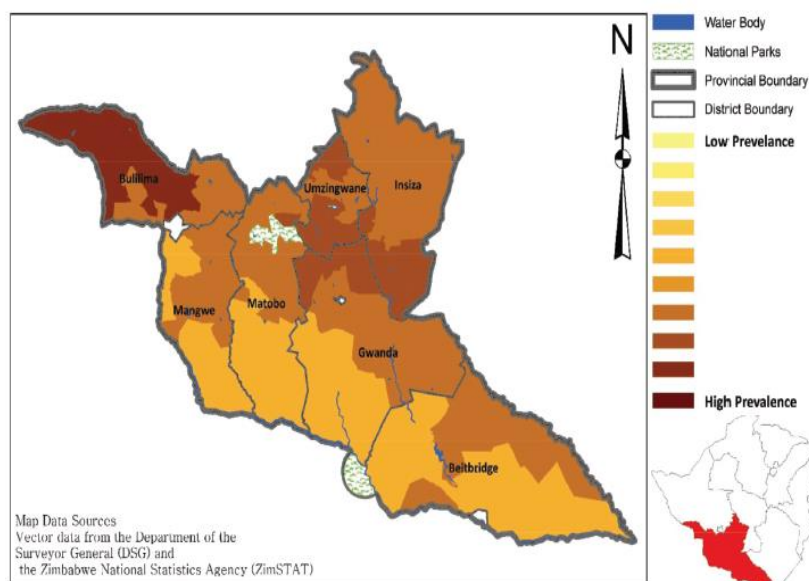
Appendix 1: Map

Proportion of Food Insecure Households at Peak Hunger Period by Province



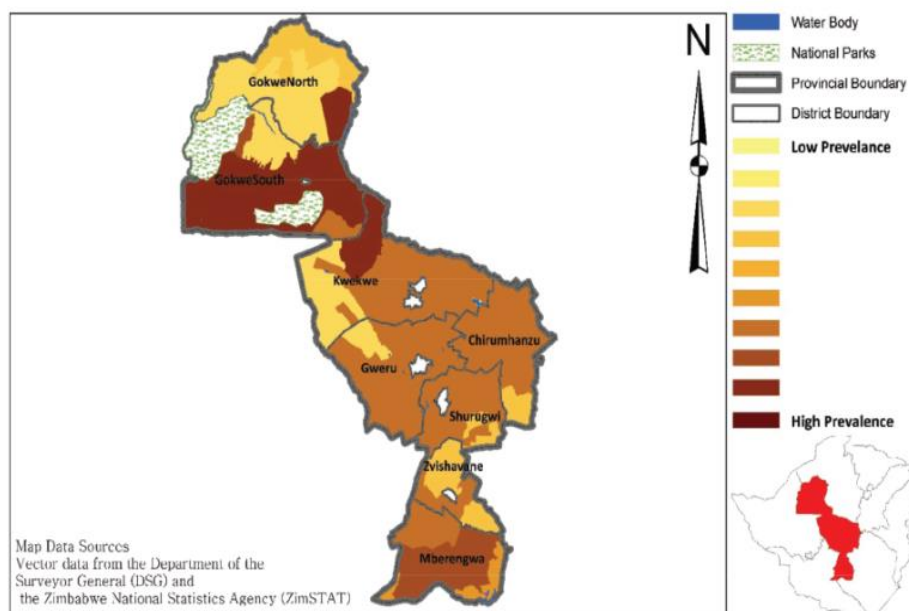
Matabeleland North (28%) had the highest proportion of food insecure population and Mashonaland East (8%) had the least.

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



135

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



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Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member

ACT APPEAL BUDGET										
Requesting ACT member:		Christian Aid								
Appeal Number:		ZIM 161 Extension								
Appeal Title:		Drought Response Appeal and Strategy for Zimbabwe								
Implementing Period:		01/01/2017 - 30/06/2017								

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TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING										
Transport (of relief materials)										
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles	Vehicles	3	1 800.00	9	48 600					
Fuel	Vehicles	9	560.00	9	45 360	2.00	560.00	3.00	3 360.00	3 360.00
Vehicle servicing	Vehicles	1	1 800.00	4	7 200	1.00	600.00	2.00	1 200.00	1 200
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					101 160				4 560	4 560
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)										
Computers and accessories	laptop	2	1 000.00	1	2 000					
Tablets - Monitoring	Tablets	2	200.00	1	400					
Vehicles	Vehicle	1	45 000.00		45 000					
Communications equipment e.g. camera, video camera, sound recording, satellite phone...	Cameras	1	800.00	1	800					
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS					48 200					
TOTAL DIRECT COST					1 382 553				670 340	670 340
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT										
Staff salaries										
CA Country Director (15%)	Month	1	6 900.00	1.35	9 315	1.00	6 900.00	0.90	6 210.00	6 210
CA Finance Manager (15%)	Month	1	5 100.00	1.35	6 885	1.00	5 100.00	0.90	4 590.00	4 590
CA Admin support staff (40%)	Month	1	2 625.00	3.60	9 450	1.00	2 627.00	2.40	6 304.80	6 305
CC Country Director (2%)	Month	1	5 600.00	0.04	-	1.00				
CC Finance Controller (15%)	Month	1	3 000.00	0.45	-	1.00				
CC Programs Director(15%)	Month	1	4 000.00	0.30	-	1.00				
CC HR officer (5%)	Month	1	2 000.00	0.15	-	1.00				
Driver	Month	1	2 300.00	9.00	20 700	1.00	1 200.00	3.00	3 600.00	3 600
Project Officer	Month	1	3 700.00	9.00	33 300	0.00	3 700.00	6.00	0.00	0
CA Programme Officer (50%)	Month	1	3 700.00	4.50	16 650	1.00	4 420.00	6.00	26 520.00	26 520
HQ support and Advisors (10%)	Months	1	1 400.00	0.90	1 260	0.00	1 400.00	0.60	0.00	0
ACT Coordinator Salary (50%)						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Office Operations										
Office rent (10%) (30%)	Month	1	1 407.00	3	3 799	1.00	3 000.00	1.80	5 400.00	5 400
Office Utilities (10%) (30%)	Month	1	1 238.00	3	3 343	1.00	1 500.00	1.80	2 700.00	2 700
Office stationery (10%) (30%)	Month	1	563.00	3	1 520	1.00	200.00	1.80	360.00	360
Communications										
Telephone, fax & internet (20%) (30%)	Month	1	700.00	3	1 890	1.00	300.00	1.80	540.00	540
Other										
Insurance & Security (30%)	Month	1	1 500.00	3	4 050	1.00	1 500.00	1.80	2 700.00	2 700
Bank Charges						1.00	750.00	6.00	4 500.00	4 500
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					112 162				63 425	63 425
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION										
Audit of ACT appeal @ 1.75% (.75%)	Annual	1	27 348.00	1	27 348	1.00	12 939.79	0.50	6 469.89	6 470
Monitoring & Evaluation	Month	1	2 500.00	9	22 500	1.00	2 500.00	3.00	7 500.00	7 500
Project Evaluation - External						1.00	12 000.00	0.50	6 000.00	6 000
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					49 848				19 970	19 970
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee										
					1 544 563				753 735	753 735
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%					46 337				22 612	22 612
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee					1 590 899				776 347	776 347
									776 347	776 347

ACT APPEAL BUDGET

Requesting ACT member: DanChurchAid
 Appeal Number: ZIM161
 Appeal Title: Drought Response Appeal and Strategy for Zimbabwe
 Implementing Period: 01/03/2016 - 31/12/2016

Appeal
Budget
USD

Appeal
Budget
USD

INCOME

Local currency

INCOME - Received by Requesting Member via ACT Secretariat, Geneva

Date	Donor Name	Payment advice #		
	Wider Church Ministries	N/N	0.00	7 272.00
	Church of Sweden	196		170 813.80
	Church of Sweden	252		110 684.48
	Church of Sweden	298		174 175.32
	Diakonie	426		53 461.55
	ICCO Cooperation	482		219 755.32
	Diakonia and United Church of Canada	634		112 620.76
	ICCO Cooperation	698		18 019.00
	List by date & donor name and fill in amount- indicate original currency amount and payment advice #		0.00	0.00

TOTAL INCOME 0.00 910 563.37

EXPENDITURE

	Type of	No. of	Unit Cost	Frequency	Appeal Budget USD	Appeal Budget USD	No. of Units	Unit Cost USD	Frequency months	Appeal Extension Budget USD	Appeal Extension Budget USD
	Unit	Units	USD	months	USD	USD					
DIRECT COST (LIST EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR)											
Food security											
Unconditional Cash Transfer to Households	hh	8 776	30.00	9	2 369 520	2 369 520.00	3 076.00	35.00	6.00	645 960	645 960.00
Mobile Money Transfer Cost	Transfers	8 776	1.50	9	118 476	118 476.00	3 076.00	1.50	6.00	27 684	27 684.00
-Training on Cash Transfer											
- Beneficiary Registration											
Emergency Preparedness											
Contingency Planning and CMDRR on Drought Disaster - Training	Training	1 759	5.00	3	8 793	8 792.88	1 250.00	5.00	1.00	6 250	6 250.00
-Training Community Leaders on Emergency Preparedness and Response							6.00	150.00	1.00	900	900.00
-Training Community Awareness raising on livestock destocking decisions											
-Inception Meetings											
- Beneficiary Verification							6.00	400.00	1.00	2 400	2 400.00
Base Line Survey											
Early Recovery and Livelihoods Restoration											
Purchase & Distribution of Drought Resistant seeds (10kg bag/hh)	hh	2 110	25.00	1	52 757.29	52 757.29	3 076.00	10.00	1.00	30 760.00	30 760.00
Internal Lending and Savings (ISALS)	hh	1 407	25.00	1	35 171.53	35 171.53	1 925.00	2.50	1.00	4 812.50	4 812.50
Psyco social support											
Psychological First Aid Workshops	Teachers	40	30.00	1	1 200.00	1 200.00	440.00	30.00	1.00	13 200.00	13 200.00
First Aid Workshops	Participants	360	10.00	1	3 600.00	3 600.00	440.00	5.00	1.00	2 200.00	2 200.00
CBPS Workshop staff	Participants	18	299.11	1	5 384.00	5 384.00	17.00	20.00	1.00	340.00	340.00
Staff Care Workshop	Participants	18	100.00	1	1 800.00	1 800.00	17.00	20.00	1.00	340.00	340.00
Staff Care Workshop for management	Participants	7	67.14	1	470.00	470.00				0.00	0.00
Dignity Kits	Kits	1 200	6.30	1	7 560.00	7 560.00	2 200.00	6.30	1.00	13 860.00	13 860.00
VS and L Training by CBTs	Participants	1 080	2.20	1	2 376.00	2 376.00	64.00	50.00	1.00	3 200.00	3 200.00
Education enablers (stationary)	Participants	1 026	2.31	1	2 370.06	2 370.06	2 475.00	2.50	1.00	6 187.50	6 187.50
Women's meetings	Participants	450	1.50	1	675.00	675.00	450.00	1.50	1.00	675.00	675.00
GV, Migration, Teenage Pregnancy, School dropouts											
Other Sector Related Direct Costs (List expenditure by sector)											
Project Manager (100%)	Person	2	3 700.00	9	66 600	66 600.00	2.00	3 700.00	3.00	22 200.00	22 200.00
Field Officers (100%)	Person	5	980.00	9	44 100	44 100.00	4.00	980.00	6.00	23 520.00	23 520.00
Projects Account Officers (100%)	Person	2	1 200.00	9	21 600	21 600.00	2.00	1 200.00	3.00	7 200.00	7 200.00
Facilitators	Person	5	700.00	9	31 500	31 500.00				0.00	0.00
Needs/Market Assessment	Person Days	13	350.00	1	4 550	4 550.00	10.00	200.00	1.00	2 000.00	2 000.00
Communication/visibility cost	Items	211	7.00	1	1 477	1 477.00	440.00	5.00	1.00	2 200.00	2 200.00
Stakeholder meetings	meetings	49	50.00	3	7 350	7 350.00	15.00	100.00	3.00	4 500.00	4 500.00
Partner - utility costs (Rents, rates & communication)	Costs	2	1 200.00	9	21 600	21 600.00	2.00	600.00	6.00	7 200.00	7 200.00
							2.00	980.00	3.00	5 880.00	5 880.00
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE					2 808 930	2 808 930				833 469	833 469

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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	2.00	560.00	3.00	3 360	3 360.00
Vehicle servicing	Vehicles	1	1 800.00	4	7 200	7 200	1.00	600.00	2.00	1 200	1 200
TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING					118 440	118 440				4 560	4 560
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					
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS					48 600	48 600					
TOTAL DIRECT COST					2 975 970	2 975 970				838 029	838 029
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT											
Staff salaries											
DCA Director (15%)	Month	1	6 900.00	1.35	9 315	9 315.00	1.00	6 900.00	0.90	6 210	6 210
DCA Finance Manager (15%)	Month	1	5 100.00	1.35	6 885	6 885.00	1.00	5 100.00	0.90	4 590	4 590.00
DCA Admin support staff (40%)	Month	1	2 625.00	3.60	9 450	9 450.00		2 625.00	2.40	0	0.00
Driver	Month	1	2 300.00	9.00	20 700	20 700.00	1.00	1 200.00	3.00	3 600	3 600.00
M&E Officer	Month	1	3 700.00	9.00	33 300	33 300.00	1.00	3 700.00	6.00	22 200	22 200.00
Programme Officers DCA (100%) (50%)	Month	1	3 700.00	4.50	16 650	16 650.00	1.00	4 420.00	6.00	26 520	26 520.00
ACT Coordinator Salary (50%)	Month	1	4 000.00	4.50	18 000	18 000.00	1.00	4 000.00	1.50	6 000	6 000.00
HQ support and Advisors (10%)	Month	1	1 400.00	0.90	1 260	1 260.00	-	2 000.00	3.00	0	0.00
DCA Consultant							1.00	980.00	3.00		0.00
Office Operations											
Office rent (10%) (30%)	Month	1	984.90	6	6 205	6 204.87	1.00	3 000.00	2	5 400	5 400.00
Office Utilities (10%) (30%)	Month	1	866.60	6	5 460	5 459.58	1.00	1 500.00	2	2 700	2 700.00
Office stationery (10%) (30%)	Month	1	394.10	6	2 483	2 482.83	1.00	200.00	2	360	360.00
Communications											
Telephone, fax & internet (20%)	Month	1	490.00	6	3 087	3 087.00	1.00	300.00	2	540	540.00
Other											
Insurance & Security (30%)	Month	1	1 500.00	6	9 450	9 450.00	1.00	1 500.00	1.80	2 700	2 700.00
Bank Fees							1.00	750.00	6.00	4 500	4 500.00
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					142 244	142 244				85 320	85 320
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION											
Audit of ACT appeal @ 1.75% (.75%)	Annual	1	55 986.00	1	56 611	56 611.00	1.00	12 939.79	0.50	6 470	6 469.89
Monitoring & Evaluation	Month	1	2 500.00	9	22 500	22 500.00	1.00	2 500.00	3.00	7 500	7 500.00
Project Evaluation - External							1.00	12 000.00	0.50	6 000	6 000.00
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					79 111	79 111				19 970	19 970
										943 319	943 319
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee					3 197 325	3 197 325				943 319	943 319
										28 300	28 300
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%					95 920	95 920				28 300	28 300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee					3 293 245	3 293 245				971 618	971 618
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)					3 293 245	2 382 681				971 618	971 618