

actalliance

APPEAL



Appeal Target: US\$ 3,501,403
Balance requested: US\$ 3,501,403



Table of contents

0. Project Summary Sheet

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. Context*
- 1.2. Needs*
- 1.3. Capacity to Respond*
- 1.4. Core Faith Values (+/-)*

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

- 2.1. Intervention Strategy and Theory of Change*
- 2.2. Impact*
- 2.3. Outcomes*
- 2.4. Outputs*
- 2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions*
- 2.6. Risk Analysis*
- 2.7. Sustainability / Exit Strategy*
- 2.8. Building Capacity of National Members (+/-)*

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- 3.1. ACT Code of Conduct*
- 3.2. Implementation Approach*
- 3.3. Project Stakeholders*
- 3.4. Field Coordination*
- 3.5. Project Management*
- 3.6. Implementing Partners*
- 3.7. Project Advocacy*
- 3.8. Private/Public sector co-operation (+/-)*
- 3.9. Engaging Faith Leaders (+/-)*

4. PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.1. Project Monitoring*
- 4.2. Safety and Security Plans*
- 4.3. Knowledge Management*

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

- 5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues*
 - 5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV (+/-)*
 - 5.1.2. Resilience Marker (+/-)*
 - 5.1.3. Environmental Marker (+/-)*
 - 5.1.4. Participation Marker (+/-)*
 - 5.1.5. Social inclusion / Target groups (+/-)*
 - 5.1.6. Anti-terrorism / Corruption (+/-)*
- 5.2. Conflict Sensitivity / Do No Harm*
- 5.3. Complaint Mechanism and Feedback*
- 5.4. Communication and Visibility*

6. PROJECT FINANCE

- 6.1. Consolidated budget*

7. ANNEXES

- 7.1. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework*

Emergency Response to the Drought in Zimbabwe – ZIM201

Project Summary Sheet											
Project Title	Emergency Response to the Drought in Zimbabwe										
Project ID	ZIM 201										
Location	Masvingo, Mashonaland East, Matebeleland South / Behera, Benita, Gutu, Insiza, Mudzi and Mutoko, Mwenezi, Chivi										
Project Period	16th March 2020 to 17 March 2021 Total duration: 12 months										
Modality of project delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other										
Forum	Zimbabwe ACT Forum										
Requesting members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Methodist Development and Relief Agency (MeDRA) ▪ Lutheran Development Services (LDS) ▪ DanChurchAid (DCA) ▪ Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC) ▪ Christian Aid (CA) 										
Local partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP) -DCA ▪ Africa Ahead-CA 										
Thematic Area(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change									
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience									
Project Impact	To provide immediate humanitarian assistance and build resilient livelihoods for communities affected by drought										
Project Outcome(s)	1. Improved access to food and safe water for drought affected households 2. Enhanced livelihood resilience to common disasters including drought										
Target beneficiaries	Beneficiary profile										
	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> host population <input type="checkbox"/> Returnees										
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-displaced affected population										
	Age / Gender										
	0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		above 65 yrs		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,554	2,304	4,202	6,404	14,847	22,136	804	1,349	21,407	32,193		
<p>At least 10, 706 rural households approximately 53 600 persons will be targeted in this response (one HH has approx. 5 persons).</p> <p>The target population will be households from the districts most affected by drought and by the effects of Cyclone Idai.</p> <p>Selection criteria will include women, children and the elderly with minimal or depleted cereal stocks, household's dependent on market for food purchase and households whose income depends on farm related labour.</p>											
Project Cost (USD)	3,501,403 (USD)										

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	9 July 2020 quarterly
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31 July 2021
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 August 2021

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

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Finance Officer Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.Schmidt@actalliance.org) with a copy to ACT Regional Representative (Africa) Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org) and ACT Humanitarian Officer (Africa) Caroline Njogu (Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent directly to the requesting members.

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

For further information, please contact:

ACT Zimbabwe Forum Coordinator - Sostina Takure (takures@gmail.com)
ACT Regional Representative-Africa, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org)
ACT Humanitarian Officer, Africa- Caroline Njogu (Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org)

ACT website: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwynn Javier

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

1. **BACKGROUND**

1.1. **Context**

Erratic and poorly distributed rainfall in Zimbabwe for two years has resulted in a severe drought affecting the Provinces of Matabeleland North and South. The same eastern region is yet to recover from unprecedented flooding from Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. Approximately 100,000 children are estimated to be suffering from acute malnutrition in affected areas in Matabeleland North and South provinces.

Food Scarcity

There is currently an absence of staple maize meal in the country, creating a dire situation and leaving vulnerable communities in need of food assistance.

According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (Fewsnet), international forecasting models confirm that “the start of the 2019/20 rainy season has been erratic, with early season deficits and international forecasts all indicating January to March 2020 rainfall expected to fall below average.”

The 2018/19 rainfall season was among the worst on record in parts of the country characterized by significantly below-average rainfall with drought conditions across much of the country. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), estimates that in 2019, more than 7.7 million people — half the population — faced food insecurity at the peak of the lean season (October-December), as poor rains and erratic weather patterns had a negative impact on crop harvests and livelihood prospects earlier in the year.

Water Scarcity

There is an acute need for water as a growing number of traditional community water points have dried out and cannot meet the minimum water depend. As the year progresses, the situation will further deteriorate since the major water bodies are 50% full despite January being the peak season for rain in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe National Water Authority are below 50% full-ZINWA). Zimbabwe water scarcity is bound to affect both animals and human beings resulting in household water insecurity as water for domestic and livestock use has gone to critical levels. Since water points for agriculture and livestock have been depleted, there has been increased unplanned migration of people and livestock.

Death of Livestock

Increased livestock deaths and human-wild-life conflict have been reported in Matabeleland North and South in areas that are bordering game parks. This is due to unavailability of pasture, a sharp increase of the cost of stock feed, and increased agricultural input prices. As a result, livestock disease outbreaks have recurred. The drought has also killed more than 200 elephants according to the guardian, (The guardian, Nov 2019) due to a lack of water at the country’s main conservation zones in Mana Pools and Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe.

Harsh Economic Times

The drought found Zimbabwe facing two decades of economic turmoil with a population already struggling with shortages of basic food, fuel and medicine. The economic performance has deteriorated with inflation estimated at 521% according to Trading Economics January 2020 publication (<https://tradingeconomics.com/zimbabwe/forecast>). Political tension and polarization continue to complicate economic recovery as the country remains highly politicized. The introduction of the Zimbabwe dollar has not relieved the situation either as the banning of the

multi-currency regime has even worsened the situation. The prices of fuel continue to go up at a time when salaries are stagnant. Though the markets are functional, citizens are unable to procure goods and services to meet their food requirements.

1.2. Needs

Humanitarian needs include food assistance, emergency health and nutrition support, increased access to safe water and reviving the market system.

Zimbabwe's food security situation is growing ever more precarious as millions of Zimbabweans require food assistance. There is also a need to support affected communities with safe water, health and nutrition services and to restore depleted livelihoods recovery through support with small livestock restocking. The current UNDP Flash Appeal is still to be funded as it requires no less than \$200 million to cater to the needs. The country's southern districts are among the direst districts- as they are continually deficit areas.

1.3. Capacity to respond

Requesting members in the past have supported communities to restore livelihoods through the restoration of productive assets and livestock restocking and provided health and hygiene education in Matabeleland South Province among affected households on emergency and other long-term programs. The members supported the same communities to improve access to safe water in households by drilling solar-powered boreholes, protecting wells in households and schools in the past.

MEDRA and Danchurchaid (DCA) have experience in implementing cash transfer programmes and DCA is an implementing partner for WFP under the urban pilot programme in Harare and Bulawayo. Other requesting members are implementing partners for the United Nations Development Program working on resilience-building programmes.

1.4. Core Faith values

All requesting members ascribe to ACT Alliance core faith values of dignity, love, justice and equality. This elaborates the partners will put the human life as reverential and puts the being at the center of programming.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE

2.1. Intervention strategy and theory of change

Requesting members will use cash and non-cash approaches (using mobile money). The cash transfer food basket equivalent has been calculated based on 7.5 kg cereals, 1.5 kg pulses, and 0.75 kg vegetable oil per person per month which is equivalent to USD 9 per person.

This livelihood provision will target 53, 500 people approximately for three months under food support and nine months working towards recovery and resilience building. The unit of entry is a household.

The project will address livelihood asset protection to guarantee engagement in livelihood strategies after the disaster, this is realised by support in subsidised inputs to recoup asset losses, seed distribution, small livestock breeding stock, water supply and sanitation and veterinary materials for curbing disease outbreak. This livelihoods component will target 10,706 households, with community groups as the unit of entry- where community dip tanks and other public goods like boreholes, feeding troughs have to be repaired or erected.

To avoid cholera and typhoid outbreak, the project will include a water and sanitation component through promoting and distributing WASH kits (soaps, vaseline, buckets and ORS) Information Education and Communication materials to improve hygiene practices. In addition, solar powered boreholes will be rehabilitated to address access to safe water.

2.2. Impact

All the outcomes aim to develop a community that has capacity to anticipate future shocks and hazards cope and adapt to the stresses and shocks while at the same time reducing future humanitarian situations. The resilience building component is going to strengthen communities and enhance their preparedness by being organised (DRR plans and committees) and having coping mechanisms (climate smart agriculture) and being able to resurge from the disasters through diversified and strengthened livelihoods. Resilience dimensions will be measured in three dimensions of anticipatory, absorptive and adaptive capacity.

The impact will there be empowering communities in 9 districts to build resilience and adapt to shocks through diversified and strengthened livelihoods by 2021

2.3. Outcomes

1. Improved food availability and access to 10 706 households in 9 districts. The household food availability increases by having enough stocks each month for three months and are able to buy in markets.
2. Enhanced community's resilience to food insecurity and disaster management. The targeted households have their livelihood assets protected from the drought induced hazards and are in a position to recover from the shocks.
3. Improved access to clean water by targeted communities
4. Communities psychologically strengthened to deal with the shocks and imbalances brought by the drought.

2.4. Outputs

Output 1: 10,706 households ((60%) women and (40%) men) receive food assistance/cash transfers.

Output 2: 6100 households receive breeding stock for small scale livestock and poultry.

Output 3: ORS water treatment is distributed 20 wells are upgraded and protected; 13 boreholes are drilled 3,351 HH receive hygiene kits.

Output 4: 400 Community members, 18 staff, 45 pastors/ministers are trained in psychosocial support.

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

- Markets are functional to ensure that cash transfer or voucher recipients can purchase goods or redeem vouchers in optimal quantities and quality
- Other supporting interventions will be available to support resilience building initiatives.
- No major shifts on government policies that guides monetary and food assistance modalities.
- The current economic situation remains stable or improves.
- Community leaders will have political will and resources to support community DRR plans

2.6. Risk Analysis

The project is bound by several; political, economic, social and environmental risks.

Political Risk: The Matebeleland region has for long been a political hotspot with the opposition party garnering more seats. The crisis presents an opportunity for the ruling party to further shrink civil society space and hijack the project activities. The project will emphasise need for neutrality during inception meetings- as it is a church-based intervention, there politics (sloganeering and regalia) will be off bounds.

Economic Risk: Zimbabwe has of late been experiencing a deepening economic crisis characterised by cash shortage, inflation, fuel price increases & shortages among other indicators. Several economic shocks have punctuated the country- the ban of the multi-currency system which led to high transaction costs. These will eventually erode the value of cash received and total goods purchased. In cash transfers the project will emphasise in transferring money using the mobile platforms as there is cash challenges in the country

Social Risks: The project context sets in motion potentials for negative social indicators; gender-based violence, sexual abuse, and disease outbreaks of disproportional scales due to disrupted social fabrics. The project will set up a functional complaints and reporting mechanism. Partners will work with other state and non-state actors to ensure that social risks are minimised.

Environmental: Cyclone Idai is one such hazard which have affected Chimanimani. Droughts have been recurrent in the targeted districts. The project will capacitate communities to develop and implement disaster response committees. These will work with state agencies for support and advocacy for state responsiveness and information sharing

2.7. Sustainability / Exit strategy

The project will combine humanitarian assistance and resilience building of communities. Resilience building will entail the phase where communities are supported to start engaging in livelihood activities through livelihood protection and input support. The main aim is to ensure that communities will not be dire if another drought strikes thus making the project sustainable.

The project aims to strengthen the communities to be capable of self-production and engaging with markets. In this regard, markets linkage activities will be dovetailed with the ending of the project. The strengthened committees and communities will be strengthened to address structural issues pertaining their exposure to droughts. Having functional DRM committees that periodically meet to discern potential hazards and share information will reduce the vulnerability of the communities, improve capacity thus reduce the impact of droughts.

The action as far as can be possible, will work with government departments and ministries with the intentions of ensuring that government continues to support initiatives introduced by this action around issues of recovery and resilience building.

The action is going to build on the works of other partners and revitalised and equip community structures such as health promoters, water point committees and DRR committees setting them to continue supporting the communities.

The last 2 months of the project will be for phaseout where monitoring of the activities will be done with the aim to ensure that communities will not be dire if another drought strike. Linking Relief, Recovery and development was principle in the development of the project.

2.8. Building capacity of national members

Government Extension Staff: Climate Smart Agriculture is a new phenomenon which is not in our extension curriculum. It requires, both practices, organisational and institutional capacity building- hence the extension officers get to learn new technologies and systems such as climate risk assessment, communication of impending disasters. A critical role of extension is the

interpretation and dissemination of climate data, and teaching farmers in response mechanisms that will enable and setting up systems for micro insurance piloting.

Private sector extension will be advocated for supply of irrigation schemes to ensure that services and maintenance are in place. Other private sector players are capacitated to work with communities to have business that are observant to local ethos and cultures. Most rural areas do not stock sanitary wares for women as there is no demand for these. Making them aware of the business opportunity and need to cater for the health of women is envisaged.

The disasters are always with distressing conditions, increasing vulnerability hence, supporting local organisations with safeguarding capacity, psychosocial support to ensure counselling of those harmed by the context.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? Yes No

Members of the ACT Alliance have a common commitment to prevent misconduct against children and to safeguard children. ACT members support or implement humanitarian, development and advocacy programs in more than 12 districts around the country. Staff of ACT members and ACT Secretariat are personally and collectively responsible for upholding and promoting the highest ethical and professional standards in their work

All the staff members and volunteers of requesting members have signed the Child Safeguarding policy. Continuous sensitisation meetings are held by the organisation on the need to uphold child safeguarding. Communities are also made aware of issues of child safeguarding and have the right to report (if any) cases of child abuse caused by the projects or staff or any other community member.

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

The management of every ACT member organisation and the ACT Secretariat have a responsibility to ensure that all staff are aware of the Code of Conduct, that they understand what it means in concrete behavioural terms and how it applies to their programme context. Dissemination of this Code of Conduct is supported by ACT guidance and policy documents, namely, the ACT Alliance Guidelines for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, ACT Child Safeguarding Policy and Policy Guidance Document and the ACT Alliance Guidelines for Complaints Handling and Investigations. The Code of Conduct applies to all the work performed by all members of the ACT Alliance and defines required behaviour of staff.

3.2. Implementation Approach

The emergency response phase will use both cash and non-cash approaches and will target to provide unconditional cash grants (DCA and MEDRA).

The implementation is through partnership, pooling several strengths from each other's competencies. The organisations will be in direct contact with the beneficiaries, understand the stakeholders more. They will be working on systems development and grant oversight as well. Deliverables will be achieved via facilitation - as the communities know what they want in as much they may be variants amongst them.

At community level the project implementation will be centered on participatory approaches; to identify the beneficiaries, market systems development and implementation of major activities. This ensures ownership and sustainability of the activities after project close.

A market led approach is envisaged in livelihoods provision and protection. Where markets are assessed to sustain developed system, and transfer of goods and commodities while promoting for diversification and observing the farming systems approach.

The link of the relief and resilience building approaches is innovative as it makes the project more sustainable and supporting communities to bounce back after times of shocks.

The approach of supporting communities with unconditional cash transfer entails giving communities the freedom to choose what they deem necessary and what is best for them to curb food insecurity. Thus, cash transfers using the mobile platforms in the country and people (beneficiaries) will be encouraged to open mobile platforms in order for them to access the money. The vouchers system will be used in cases where the mobile platform is a challenge mainly because of cellphone network issues.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

The project stakeholders will be drawn from the social, Public, private and community sectors. The communities (rights holders) will be the primary stakeholders, in the targeted districts. They will comprise 60% women and 40% men. They have a right to decide the type of food that fits their social cultural rights, where and when to buy, after receiving cash transfers. Mostly the targeted beneficiaries will be from child headed, women headed and any vulnerable communities such as disabled members of families, and those living with HIV and AIDS. They have a fundamental right to be heard when they give feedback on project activities.

The private sector will be banks (Steward, and Organisational Banks), cash transfer agencies such as CASSAVA, Econet Pvt Ltd and Netone. Local retailers and wholesalers- to ensure that food, cash and agro input suppliers are made available to those in need.

The public sector will be local authorities, DDF, Home affairs to ensure services such as roads are available, identification of the beneficiaries, provision and guarantee of security (policy) during the distribution. Departments such as livestock development and Agritex will be important for training of communities in crop and livestock production as well as the monitoring for extension purposes. CSO will aid in implementation of the advocacy components and maintaining of repositories for the project. Their main role can be summed as facilitation of the humanitarian intervention.

3.4. Field Coordination

In the implementing districts the participating organisations will be part of the District development Committees and the local NGO forums. These committees ensure transparency and avoid duplication of activities in similar wards. At national level all five members will be part to the national forums and groups such as humanitarian, social protection and Agriculture working groups. In these groups, information will be shared on what is happening where and how the organisations are collaborating on the ground.

In addition, the 5 organisations are members of ACT Zimbabwe Forum Community of Practice on Livelihoods who share best practice in implementing humanitarian programmes early recovery, social protection and resilience building projects in Zimbabwe. The members have a culture of sharing where learning is valued as an inevitable tool for growth and success. The knowledge transfer among members aims at having each organisation better as best practices and lessons

learnt are shared. The members also belong to district committees such as the Civil Protection Committees that are responsible for responding to emergencies.

At the project management level, a project management unit- chaired by the ACT coordinator and supported by all participating organisations will periodically meet to discuss the project challenges and oversight. Information of milestone achievement is shared as well.

While selecting beneficiaries, consideration will be given to ensure that those under World Food Programme, social Welfare or other stakeholders programs will not be enrolled in order to avoid duplicating efforts.

3.5. Project Management

The project will be implemented and managed by five requesting members who are all part of the ACT Zimbabwe Forum. In terms of the staffing compliment, the ACT Forum Coordinator will have general oversight of the project- including coordinating of implementing organisation. The Coordinator will be supported by an M&E advisor for the project, whereas the five Requesting organisations; they all shall be responsible for management systems and general framework development.

Each of the organisations will have a programme manager for cascading and ensuring ACT guidelines are observed. Theme specific advisors (gender, safeguarding, and resilience building) will be obtained from a pool among requesting members. Where need is identified, they may be shared between the requesting members as part of mutual support.

The organisations will each have a field officer, in each of the 9 districts stationed there and a team for data collectors, and field coordination at grass roots level. The local staff will work with local committees coming from the targeted villages. The organisations will have specific Monitoring and Evaluation, finance and support staff level of efforts.

3.6. Implementing Partners

Three of the requesting members MeDRA: Methodist Development and Relief Agency, Zimbabwe Council of Churches and Lutheran Development Services are national members while DCA and Christian Aid are International members. Christian Aid will work with their long-term local partner Africa Ahead while DCA will work with ORAP.

3.7. Project Advocacy

The project will take humanitarian advocacy as a vehicle to address several issues on rights. First to be addressed is the fundamental right to food, social cultural rights ingrained where choices of what to eat are considered. This will ensure communities will develop local economies and reduce carbon footprints, as much as ensuring local food variants are available on the market. These issues will be identified by a baseline where the dietary needs should be incorporated into policies guiding food availability nationally, e.g. government can be confronted to lower tariffs on all food imports to cushion consumers on parity prices spikes. Government can be urged to observe nutritional requirements of people in developing rural markets such as ensuring iodised salt or bio fortified foods are available in communities, and part of the import quota permits. The rights for women and other marginalised groups will be incorporated; issues to do with sexual and reproductive health rights, access to sanitary pads can be singled out as an important element to advocate for, as it is likely to fall out of the priority list in stocks in the communities. Humanitarian impact on women and disabled people's social cultural rights for example how food can be used as a weapon of oppression is categorically explored.

3.8. Private/Public sector co-operation

Cash transfer, which is aimed at boosting market systems will work with private and public sector actors for provision of cash transfer services. Private financial and non-financial sector collaboration will be contracted for banking services and the supply of goods and commodities (food and non-food items). For mobile money transfer, Econet and Netone mobile wireless companies will work with the project team to facilitate cash transfers to beneficiaries

3.9. Engaging faith leaders

The project will work with faith leaders who have respect and trust from their community members in by training them on psychosocial first aid and the trained faith leaders will support affected communities to cope during this difficult time.

Insert Simplified Work Plan

Work Plan for the ZIM ACT APPEAL	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Activity														
Cash Transfer for basic needs														
Distribution of Dignity Kits														
Distribution of Wash kits														
Training of District stakeholders on DRR														
Rehabilitation and drilling of Water Points														
Agricultural Crop Support														
Agriculture Animal Support (small livestock)														
Agriculture Nutrition Gardens														
Monitoring and evaluation														

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

During the 12 months period, field officers in the respective organisations will be monitoring project activities against the log frame with technical support from the programmes Team/Head Offices. Quality and compliance will be ensured during monthly visits, Programme Managers and M&E Officers will have the opportunity to collect data using a pre designed template that will ensure the collection of information from beneficiaries and analysis will be done and results shared during the scheduled monthly meetings. Field Officers will lead in the monthly review meeting with relevant stakeholders and communities where they will meet to discuss progress, identify gaps and check if objectives are being met. During these meetings, updates will be shared on progress and stakeholders will be engaged and concerns of communities dealt with in order to ensure the smooth running of the project. The project team will make use of the log frame to keep track of the planned targets while monitoring process. Monthly review meetings will be conducted in order to share reports, critically analyse the progress made, and difficulties encountered to come up with possible recommendations to enable the project team to achieve desired results. Field motor bikes will be available to ensure that project team is able to reach out to beneficiaries this will help especially where roads are not accessible.

4.2. Safety and Security plans

ACT Alliance views staff safety and security as a serious concern for all its members and those that it interacts with. Due to the increasing hostile environment that humanitarian workers at times face as they carry out their work, ACT will ensure that there is adequate safety and security measures put in place to ensure that everyone is protected. The ACT Coordinator will ensure that there is provision for necessary training together with the selected INGOs with expertise on safety and security measures develop risk management tools in order to improve the safety and standards for all humanitarian workers.

4.3. Knowledge Management

The ACT forum members intend to make use of the Monitoring and Evaluation experts within respective organisations who will guide them in the production of quality data collection tools that will enable the project team to capture data, analyse and produce meaningful reports for the benefit of the project. The project team will also conduct monthly review meetings with relevant stakeholders, project implementers and representatives from the affected communities. These meetings will give a platform where there will be sharing of experiences, progress and discussion on possible way forward where possible. The workshops will provide a learning space for project stakeholders as they will be sharing of experiences from different areas. The field officers will be responsible for daily collection of vital project information which they will be sharing on a weekly basis to their respective thematic focal person. All reports will be compiled by the Field Officers while reviewing of the reports and finalisation will be done by the Programmes Officers/ Managers who will then submit the finalised reports to the ACT Coordinator. Monitoring and Evaluation department will be available to give support at all times in instances, which pertain to data collection and analysis. The lessons learnt during the course of the project will be a basis for future corrections in similar projects and will be of beneficial as the project is being implemented. The project team will be responsible for collecting case studies, stories depicting good practices at least on a quarterly basis. The significant stories of change will be a basis for replication or upscaling of best practices within the project

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender (gender sensitivity/gender equality) and Gender Based Violence:

Given the high priority the requesting members attach to gender equality, and the organisations' intention to deliver on its commitments to end violence against women and girls, the current appeal endeavours to meet the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men across the response. In order to do so all projects have been developed with reference to requesting members' internal policy on Gender Sensitive Programming and minimum standards for inclusive programming.

Resilience:

The five requesting members all have a strong background in sustainable livelihoods and human rights-based approach to development and will apply this knowledge where relevant and possible. Members will continue to consult with the local communities throughout the project cycle to ensure sustainability and resilience. The inclusion of cash programming will be prioritized to meet essential needs whilst also supporting the necessary transition phase towards more durable recovery. Direct support to communities will have a sustained impact at personal and household level.

Environment sensitivity and climate change:

The members will be committed to the protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the planning and implementation of all development initiatives, regardless of their sector of focus. Contamination of the environment will be reduced through safe disposal of greywater, garbage collection and safe hygiene behaviour. There are Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH officers) officers already working within the organization will work with local experts especially for WASH programs where extraction of water may deplete ground-water resources. For pollution resulting from improper disposal of human waste, solid waste management units shall be established especially in coordination UN agencies. It is expected that the project will have a positive impact on the environment through contribution to the enhancing local markets and livelihoods.

Participation:

Members will enable and encourage affected populations to play an active role in the decision-making processes that affect them to ensure that the most marginalized and affected are represented and have influence.

Social inclusion:

Relief distribution teams will maximize their effort to deliver the services at the nearest point of the target population's residing place, and make sure that all beneficiaries are well informed about distribution space, date and time. Beneficiary selection criteria will also be communicated to the target population to avoid any conflict at community level.

5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV

The identified beneficiaries are disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and other identities. In project activities, these specific identities will be used consistently in identifying the gender, strategic, dietary needs to ensure equitable beneficitation from the project. During distribution- the ratio of 60% women will be targeted since it is noted that women have been known to tend to use their earnings in purchasing food. During food or cash distribution, disabled persons will be considered and given priority to collect aid or cash. Women and girls will also have separate que for dignity during distribution. Women livelihoods will be part of the livelihoods considered during the recovery, asset protection, and will ensure that women also have capacity to own assets and promote and protect their livelihoods against shocks. In planning and resilience building all community stakeholders specific opinions will be considered and committees will endeavor to be a representation of different groups.

5.1.2. Resilience Marker

Targeted communities will identify common disasters, risks, hazards and stresses/shocks and using a participatory approach, develop coping mechanisms that will build their resilience. A community plan of action using available community resources will be developed in communities, which may not have developed community action plans. There will be specific action planning to respond to drought and cyclone disasters, which the affected areas are commonly prone to. Disaster preparedness committees will be strengthened and supported to draw or update community disaster response plans. The communities will have to be prepared and will rely less from external support in future disasters.

5.1.3. Environmental Marker

Requesting members will conduct an environmental impact assessment when construction is part of the activities to ensure that project activities do not influence the environment negatively.

5.1.4. Participation

The project will be pivoted in participatory approaches and the project will ensure decision making on the details of project design are done by local actors. In the inception, communities will play a pivotal role in identifying who is vulnerable based on the given criteria. After identification, monitoring will also be participatory- to guide learning rather than extractive. This gives communities power on who will or not benefit. As a rule of thumb, participants to any meeting and discussion will represent, gender, ethnicity and political diversity. Women, youth, aged, and various religious groups should be well represented. Committees are established for making key decisions- such as the beneficiary selection committee and those for participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.

5.1.5. Social inclusion / Target groups

Zimbabwe is a highly politically and religiously divided patriarchal society. This cements 'Othering' in access to resources and basic services predisposing ethnic minorities, certain religious groups,

women, youth and those who are physically and mentally challenged to discrimination. The project will observe the national statistics in the expected target populations in the interventions; (10% disabled people, 44% women headed households, and 10% child headed households, considerations of those living with HIV (13%) or with a chronic illness in the targeting).

Other vulnerable people to be considered are people with special dietary requirements such as pregnant women. These individuals are at risk of suffering from the effects of hidden hunger and thus need ample supply of necessary nutrients.

During baselines, the communities through participatory approaches and DRR - will identify marginalized groups.

5.1.6. *Anti-terrorism / Corruption*

ACT Alliance has a robust policy on money laundering and anti diversion and fraud. Staff have also been trained in the relevant policies. In 2019 all Members of ACT Alliance were trained on fraud and complaints response mechanism and the ACT Zimbabwe Coordinator will monitor to ensure that requesting members follow financial and procurement procedures that are internationally used.

5.2. *Conflict sensitivity / do no harm*

Furthermore, ACT Alliance members uphold a Do No Harm principle among other humanitarian principles and will ensure that all its project teams follow them. The ACT members will ensure that necessary trainings will be offered to all project implementers so that they observe all the humanitarian principles which are of great importance in order to work well among staff and with respective communities.

The project will minimize conflict and harm while providing assistance. During baseline assessments, the potential for common dividers and potentials sources of conflicts, such as contentious resources- like boreholes and pools will be identified and measures taken to avoid the humanitarian aid being the root cause of conflict. line with CHS potential security and safeguarding risks are mapped and the risk matrix will identify response mechanisms. The mechanisms will include mapping of the referral pathways for safeguarding of the vulnerable and tracing actions done on each reported case.

5.3. *Complaints mechanism + feedback*

Tools developed to ensure that target groups and stakeholders are able to address their concerns and voice their opinions in regard to the project and he staff behavior in all stages of the project cycle. These tools will identify risks and hazards caused by the project and appropriate response mechanisms will be developed to support feedback between requesting members and target community.

In addition, the project will create a dedicated mail, phone number (including a toll-free number to report incidents) and install suggestion boxes in the communities and offices as appropriate. Communities, and staff will be encouraged to provide feedback on any issue that threatens their protection in order to ensure safety and humanity of all stakeholders. Further to the reporting systems, each district will establish a complaints desk to handle non-sensitive/and sensitive issues and complains as is appropriate to the community. Feedback will be recorded and tracked. Communities will be given a toll-free number to report any incidents.

5.4. *Communication and visibility*

All the five requesting members will follow ACT communication policy and increase visibility by promoting the ACT Alliance logo alongside their own vehicles, and promotional materials and other distributed supplies. Several promotional materials will be printed for committees and community volunteers, and staff visibility- with Act Alliance insignia. There shall be use of relevant social media platforms where the key information about the programme shall be shared. This will be done in adherence with the ACT Alliance Communication policy.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. Consolidated Budget

ACT APPEAL BUDGET FORMAT

DIRECT COSTS	Appeal Budget USD	Appeal Budget USD
1 PROGRAM STAFF		
Appeal Lead	66'452	66'451.60
Total international program staff	3'006	3'006.17
Total national program staff	331'259	331'259.46
TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF	400'717	400'717
2 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES		
2.1. Unconditional CASH grants	1'985'350	1'985'350.00
2.2. Food security	10'750	10'750.00
2.3. Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	263'920	263'920.00
2.4. Climate Smart Agriculture	44'400	44'400.00
2.5. Rehabilitation of Irrigation	33'600	33'600.00
2.8. Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	25'800	25'800.00
3 Early recovery & livelihood restoration Protection / Psychosocial support	122'078 6'000	122'078.00 6'000.00
TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	2'491'898	2'491'898
3 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION		
Local Partners	3'000	3'000
Needs Assessment	606	606
Baseline / endline Assessment	6'940	6'940
Complaint mechanisms / information sharing	700	700
Advocacy	2'100	2'100
Resilience -	200	200
Coordination	7'500	7'500
TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	21'046	21'046
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAM COSTS	2'913'661	2'913'661
4 PROGRAM LOGISTICS		
Transport (of relief materials)	41'092	41'092.00
Handling	9'360	9'360.00
TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS	50'452	50'452
5 PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	3'000	3'000.00
TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT	3'000	3'000
6 OTHER PROGRAM COSTS		
6.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	56'200	56'200.00
TOTAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION	56'200	56'200

6.2. APPEAL COORDINATION/REVIEWS/INCEPTION	47'740	47'740.00
TOTAL COORDINATION	47'740	47'740
6.3. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES	6'000	6'000.00
TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES	6'000	6'000
6.4. AUDIT	18'810	18'810
TOTAL AUDIT	18'810	18'810
TOTAL DIRECT COST	3'095'863	3'095'863
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT		
e.g. <u>Staff salaries</u>		
Country Director	80'701	80'701.41
Programs Manager	35'640	35'640.00
Finance Manager/Grants Manager/Accountant/FO	116'268.22	116'268.22
Finance Intern	4'500.00	4'500.00
HR Officer	7'944	7'944.00
Driver	5'760	5'760.00
<u>Office Operations</u>		
Office rent	20'940	20'940.00
Office Utilities	14'528	14'527.92
Office stationery	5'412	5'412.00
<u>Communications</u>		
Telephone and fax	8'364	8'364.00
<u>Other</u>		
Insurance	2'300	2'300.00
Bank Charges	1'200	1'200.00
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT	303'558	303'558
	9%	9%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee	3'399'421	3'399'421
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%	101'982.62	101'982.62
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee	3'501'403.39	3'501'403.39
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)	3'501'403.39	3'501'403.39

7. Annexes

7.3. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
IMPACT Empowering communities in 9 districts to access food, build resilience and adapt to shocks through diversified and strengthened livelihoods by 2020			
OUTCOME(S) A. Improved food availability and access to 10 706 households in 9 districts. B. Enhanced communities' resilience to food insecurity and disaster management. The targeted households have their livelihood assets protected from the drought induced hazards and are in a position to recover from the shocks. C. Improved access to clean water by targeted communities D. Communities psychologically strengthened to deal with the shocks and imbalances brought by the drought	Objectively verifiable indicators # of households with access to food assistance # of available and viable markets Percentage of targeted households with protected livelihood assets At least 75% of the target households have improved capacity to recover and adapt to shocks # of households with access to clean water # of water sources drilled and rehabilitated # of community members trained on psychosocial first aid # of staff members trained on community based psychosocial support	Source of verification Baseline Reports Beneficiary Registers Distribution lists Post Distribution Reports Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Assumptions Communities accept the intervention Local leadership buy-in Availability of food in the market
OUTPUT(S) A.1 10 706 households have food assistance and involved in resilience building from March 2020 to April 2021 A.2 Sustainable markets system developed in using multi stakeholder approaches.	Objectively verifiable indicators # of people (60% women and 40% men) receive food assistance/cash transfers. Number of markets developed # of households receiving breeding stock. # of households provided with inputs % of households trained in climate smart agriculture	Source of verification Beneficiary Registers Progress Reports Distribution Lists Markets List Asset Registers Training registers Volunteers registers Livestock facilities lists	Assumptions Communities accept the intervention Local leadership buy-in Availability of requisite NFI on the market

SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. TEL.: +4122 791 6434 – FAX: +4122 791 6506 – www.actalliance.org



Emergency Response to the Drought in Zimbabwe – ZIM201

<p>B.1 6 100 Breeding stock for small scale livestock and poultry distributed to targeted households B.2 3 330 Crop and vegetable inputs provided to targeted households B.3 730 Households trained in climate smart agriculture B.9 Livestock markets, drinking and feeding facilities repaired or built B.5 15 trainings are conducted on gender sensitive and inclusive DRR programming</p> <p>C.1 26 boreholes rehabilitated C. 2. 13 Boreholes drilled C.3 20 wells upgraded and protected C.4 3,351 households receive hygiene kits and IEC Materials and 2400 receive ORS treatment</p> <p>D.1 400 Community members (250F 150M) trained on psychosocial first aid 18 Staff members trained on community based psycho social support, 45 Pastors are trained in psychosocial care and support 36 Meetings are convened with mental health and wellness service providers</p>	<p># of marketing, drinking and feeding facilities repaired or built # of training conducted on gender sensitive and inclusive DRR programming #of boreholes rehabilitated # of boreholes drilled # of water wells rehabilitated and drilled # of wells upgraded and protected, # of households that receive Hygiene kits and IEC Materials # of households that receive ORS treatments # of Community members trained in psychosocial first aid # of staff members trained on community based psycho social support # of community-based pastoral psychosocial support care givers trained # of stakeholder meetings convened with mental health and wellness service providers</p>	<p>Borehole and wells list</p>	<p>Stable political environment</p>
---	---	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Activities	Pre-conditions
<p>A.1.1 Baseline study</p> <p>A.1.2 Beneficiary identification and verification of food insecure households</p> <p>A.1.3. Markets Assessments</p> <p>A.1.4. Disbursement of cash and vouchers to food insecure households</p> <p>A.1.5. Multi Stakeholder Markets meetings</p> <p>A.1.6 Post Distribution Monitoring</p> <p>B.2.1 Distribution of breeding stocks</p> <p>B.2.2 Trainings in climate smart agriculture</p> <p>B.2.3 Establishment of livestock markets as part of LEGS</p> <p>B.2.4 Provisions and purchase of repairing materials for livestock facilities</p> <p>B.2.5 Post Distribution Monitoring</p> <p>B.2.6 DRR training to identified communities</p> <p>B.2.7 Establishing and/or resuscitating DRR committees</p> <p>C.3.1 Technical assessments for water points</p> <p>C.3.2 Rehabilitation of boreholes</p> <p>C.3.3 Upgrading and protection of wells</p> <p>C.3.4 Distribution of dignity kits</p> <p>C.3.5 Monitoring</p> <p>D.4.1 Training of Community members on psychosocial first aid</p> <p>D.4.2 Training of selected staff members on community based psychosocial support</p> <p>D.4.3 Training of Pastoral Care givers on community based psychosocial support</p> <p>D.4.3 Stakeholder meetings with mental health and wellness service providers</p>	<p>Availability of boreholes</p> <p>Communities are willing to participate</p> <p>Availability of livestock facilities</p> <p>Availability of functional markets</p> <p>Stable weather</p>