



GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

2016-2017 DROUGHT DISASTER DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE

1.0 Preamble

- 1.1 In accordance with Subsection (1) of Section 27 of the Civil Protection Act of 1989, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe His Excellency Cde R.G. Mugabe, on 4 February 2016 declared a State of Drought Disaster following the impact of El Nino induced erratic rainfall. The influence of climate change cannot be ruled out. The amount of rainfall received to date is inadequate to meet basic household consumption needs as well as support for livelihoods, agriculture and wildlife.
- 1.2 The entire country has been affected, with the most affected being the traditionally low rainfall Regions 4 and 5 covering, mainly Masvingo, Matebeleland South and Matebeleland North provinces. Even the traditionally food secure provinces of Mashonaland in regions 1, 2 and 3, have been severely affected.
- 1.3 All cities, municipalities and urban settlements will have to endure prolonged water rationing schedules. In addition, the reduced water levels will drastically affect electricity generation at the country's hydro-power points.
- 1.4 It is estimated that humanitarian assistance be rendered from February to December 2016 and thereafter a review be done for the ensuing period from January to June 2017. Due to the inter linkages of the various sectors in the economy, the disaster is anticipated to affect a wide range of sectors including the manufacturing sector and energy sector. However, the most affected sectors are food and nutrition, agriculture, water, education, health, and wildlife. Based on these needy sectors, the Government of Zimbabwe requires a total of **US\$1 572 009 953.00** with effect from February to December 2016. This is

for providing humanitarian assistance in the short to medium term also taking into account sustainable measures which will assist in the event that the drought prolongs to the 2016/17 agricultural season.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 The 2015/16 national outlook seasonal forecast pointed to prospects of normal to below normal rainfall. However, the cropping season started late throughout the country. As of February 2016, the peak of the rainfall season, over 95% of the country had received less than 75% of what they would have normally received. The least amounts received are in Binga, Lupane, Tsholotsho (Matabeleland North) Zaka and Buffalo Range in Masvingo.
- 2.2 Overall, the food insecure rural population has since risen to approximately 2820 000 which translates to approximately 30% of the population. Initial indications from the 2015 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) report were that 1.5 million people were food insecure with all the 60 rural districts being affected in varying degrees. However, there has been an upsurge in distress calls from various districts inclusive of traditionally food secure Mashonaland Provinces. Furthermore, preliminary indications from the 2016 ZimVAC report revealed that provinces with the highest proportion of the food insecure populations include Matabeleland North at 40%, Midlands at 30%, Mashonaland Central at 21% and Mashonaland East at 17%.

3.0 Situation analysis

3.1 Maize crop

3.1.1 The maize crop condition has been adversely affected with as much as 75% having been written off in Masvingo and 65% in Matabeleland South province. The maize crop condition in other provinces ranges from poor to fair and largely at vegetative stage.

Zimbabwe, being dependant on maize for staple food, is therefore in emergency need of grain supplies to feed the population. To this effect, emergency programmes to distribute food to the vulnerable populations and to supply to the domestic markets as well as to increase domestic production have been put in place for the participation of all interested stakeholders.

3.2 Dams and boreholes

3.2.1 Dam levels are decreasing due to the poor rainfall season and the national average is currently 51.1% full. All the catchment areas are below expected levels for this time of the year except for Manyame and Mazowe. Runde catchment is the lowest at 27.4%. Boreholes are drying up particularly in the southern provinces and 31% are non-functional, hence people and livestock have to move in excess of five kilometers in search of water. A total of 15 000 boreholes need rehabilitation and 160 more need to be drilled.

It is therefore clear that there is a threat to human and animal life as safe water, irrigation water and drinking water sources for animals are increasingly drying up.

3.3 Grazing and livestock

3.3.1 Grazing is expected to improve in areas currently receiving rains. However, livestock prices have dropped significantly in some areas. The problem has been compounded by outbreaks of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in some of the affected areas. Cumulative livestock deaths as a result of the drought are currently at 16,681 with Masvingo Province being hardest hit at 6, 566 cattle.

The situation poses a threat to household incomes as households in rural areas normally depend on livestock sales to generate income for food, school fees and health care among others basic needs. In addition, nutrition security and draught power for production of food and transportation purposes are negatively affected.

3.4 Schools

3.4.1 A total of 681 schools are offering feeding programmes. However, some schools feed ECD learners only. Due to the aforementioned drought induced threats at household levels, it is estimated that by end of December 2016, a total of 8 287 schools will require standard school feeding requiring a nutritious wet meal. Sustainable and participatory programmes such as nutrition gardens have to be up-scaled. Currently, there are only 236 viable nutrition gardens.

3.5 Health

Due to the anticipated health related challenges, a total of 216 000 under five (U5) aged children need imported corn soya blend for child supplementary feeding in order to prevent malnutrition. In this respect, there are associated costs which include acquisition of rapid food and water testing equipment.

3.6 Wildlife

There is need to translocate wildlife to relatively secure areas in order to minimize conflicts over food and water with human beings. Furthermore, there is need for 5 000 bales of hay for supplementary feeding of the translocated wildlife and a total of 20 boreholes for related water supply would require servicing.

4.0 Current efforts

Government has established a Special Cabinet Committee on Emergency Responses to Drought/Flood-induced Disasters to oversee the production and implementation of the Drought Response and Early Recovery Plan and set up the related mechanisms for resource mobilization.

The Special Cabinet Committee is supported by a Working Party of officials which coordinates the implementation of eight (8) programmes as follows:

1. Food Importation and related logistics Programme;
2. Food Security and Social protection Programme;
3. Emergency Safe Water Supply;
4. Micro Nutrient/under five feeding Programme;
5. School Feeding Programme;
6. Emergency Irrigation Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Production Programme;
7. Livestock Destocking Programme; and
8. Wild Life Relief Programme.

The Irrigation and Social Protection Programmes such as the Food Deficit Mitigation Programme, Productive Safety Net Programme and Harmonised Social Cash Transfer will be up scaled.

5.0 Needs

5.1 Immediate needs

- food relief and water for affected communities, livestock and wildlife;
- rehabilitation of non functional boreholes and irrigation schemes; and
- health and hygiene promotion

5.2 Intermediate needs

- full utilization of underutilized dams
- livelihood diversification

5.3 Long term needs

- Development of new irrigation schemes
- water harvesting technology
- drought insurance schemes
- conservation farming
- short season variety cropping

5.4 PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND RELATED COSTS FOR IMMEDIATE AND INTERMEDIATE NEEDS: FEB – DEC 2016

Below is a list of programmes in which Government is seeking support and the estimated costs thereof. Details of each programme are captured in Annexures 1 to 5:

a) **Grain Importation and Related Logistics Programme**

Sub Total \$717 292 000.00

This figure is for grain purchase and logistics of 1 408 000 MT up to March 2017.

b) **Food Security and Social Protection Programmes to Vulnerable People**

Sub Total \$34 392 224.00

c) **Livestock Support Programme**

Sub Total \$138 701 190.00

d) **Livestock Destocking Programme**

Sub Total \$53 878 825.00

e) **Wildlife Support Programme**

Subtotal \$ 15 707 737.00

f) **Emergency Irrigation Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Production Programme**

Subtotal \$350 000 000

The programme has two parts as follows:

(i) **Emergency Irrigation Infrastructure Rehabilitation**

Sub Total \$273 650 000.00

(ii) **Emergency Food Production Input Support Programme**

Sub Total \$76 350 000.00

h) **Health-Micro Nutrient/Under Five feeding Programme**

Sub Total \$16 564 600.00

i) **Education-School Feeding Programme**

Sub Total \$199 659 077.00

GRAND TOTAL US\$1 572 009 953.00

The assistance to be rendered to affected communities should aim to build resilience by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into local development planning processes.

6.0 Modalities for Donations

Donations can be made directly to the affected communities through existing formal structures at District, Provincial and National level. These donations can be in cash or kind. Food items should be palatable to the local populations, i.e. maize, mealie-meal, small grains, flour, sugar beans and other legumes, dried fish and various types of dried vegetables, powdered milk, peanut butter, cooking oil, sugar, salt, maheu and baby formula. Non-food items include soap, water containers; pharmaceuticals and sanitary ware. Others could be in the form of provision of transport and logistical support to ferry relief items to affected populations. Assistance in rehabilitation and development of key infrastructure such as access roads, non-functional irrigation schemes and boreholes are also considered as key donations.

For any enquiries you may contact:

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ANNEXURES: PROGRAMME NEEDS

ANNEXURE 1: GRAIN IMPORTATION PROGRAMME SPECIFIC DETAILS

Preamble

The annual cereal requirement for human consumption in Zimbabwe is estimated at 1 458 688MT while that for livestock is estimated at 300 000MT giving a total of 1 758 688MT.

Estimated Food Gap/ Deficit Analysis

It should be noted that National Grain Production for the 2014/15 season was 808 829 Mt. Total Maize imports (as at 31 Jan 2016) amounted to 526 802Mt with estimated cost of purchase and logistics averaging US\$412 per tonne. This gives a total value of US\$217 042 424.00 imported up to January 2016. Total Human Consumption as at 31 Jan 2016 was 1 197800MT. There was an opening stock (as at 1 April 2015) of 150 197MT and GMB is currently holding 119 749MT. Including the private sector stock, the estimated Maize Grain Available is 288 548MT. The Grain Requirement for the period February to December 2016 is 1 650 000MT giving us a Grain Deficit for the period February to December 2016 of 1 361 452MT at an estimated value of US\$560 918 224.

Provisionally as we plan, we should expect food to still be required beyond December 2016. Assuming the 2016/17 season receives good rains the Country would continue requiring food assistance up to start of the harvest time in March 2017. Therefore, the three months period January 2017 to March 2017 would require an estimated 450 000 MT valued at an estimated cost of US\$185 292 000. Thus the entire period February 2016 to March 2017 would require \$717 292 000.

ANNEXURE 2: EMERGENCY IRRIGATION REHABILITATION AND LIVESTOCK DESTOCKING PROGRAMMES SPECIFIC DETAILS

A. Emergency Irrigation Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Production Programme

The total amount required for emergency irrigation rehabilitation is US\$350 000 000. The funds are required for emergency rehabilitation of communal irrigation schemes; A1/A2 model farms; Government Estates (ARDA and Prison farms) and procurement of inputs required for maize production on the irrigation schemes.

The US\$350 000 000 is broken down as follows:

- i. US\$42 000 000 is required for emergency rehabilitation of 10 000 Ha of communal irrigation schemes;
- ii. US\$168 000 000 is required for emergency rehabilitation of around 80 000 Ha of A1/A2 model farms;
- iii. US\$76 350 000 is needed for the procurement of inputs for grain production (maize and small grains) on the irrigation schemes.
- iv. ARDA Estates have 1200 Ha in need of emergency irrigation rehabilitation costing US\$7 000 000.
- v. Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services has 1 140 Ha in need of emergency irrigation rehabilitation costing US\$6 650 000.
- vi. US\$50 million will cover energy infrastructure related to irrigation rehabilitation and development.

B. Livestock Destocking Programme

The livestock destocking programme targeting 227 417 cattle requires US\$53 878 825 broken down as follows: 97 417 animals from the affected areas to be purchased (destocked); 80 000 animals needing commercial supplements and 50 000 animals requiring hay supplements.

ANNEXURE 3: EMERGENCY SAFE WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

PROVINCE	BOREHOLES TO BE DRILLED			BORE HOLES TO BE REHABILITATED			
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. Of districts	No. of Dry Boreholes	No. of new b/holes to be drilled	Estimated Cost (US\$)	No. of water points (b/holes & deep wells) to be Rehabilitated	Estimated Cost (US\$)	Repairs, maintenance & Tools
Mash East	9	126	15	112 500.00	2250	1 125 000.00	12 000.00
Mash. West	7	92	10	75 000.00	1750	875 000.00	25 000.00
Mash Central	8	132	15	112 500.00	2000	1 000 000.00	30 000.00
Manicaland	7	77	10	75 000.00	1750	875 000.00	12 000.00
Masvingo	7	486	30	225 000.00	1750	875 000.00	11 000.00
Mat. South	7	251	30	225 000.00	1750	875 000.00	15 000.00
Mat. North	7	227	30	225 000.00	1750	875 000.00	11 000.00
Midlands	8	239	20	150 000.00	2000	1 000 000.00	31 000.00
Total			160	1 200 000.00	15 000	7 500 000.00	147 000.00
Grand Total							\$8 847 000.00

ANNEXURE 4: EDUCATION-SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

RELIEF PROGRAMME	REQUIREMENTS/NEEDS		RELATED COSTS	
SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME	CURRENTLY AVAILABLE	GAP BY END OF DECEMBER 2016	Number at each enrolment level	Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 681 schools currently offering school feeding • The schools offer different types of feeds e.g. mahewu, porridge, nyemba • Some schools feed ECD learners only • There are 236 viable nutrition gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 287 schools require standard school feeding (a standard nutritious wet meal per day) 	Infant 1 336 140	US\$ 63 466 650.00
			Junior 1 840 225	US\$ 87 410 688.00
			Secondary 1 026 984	US\$48 781 740.00
			Total 4 203 349	US\$ 199 659078.00

ANNEXURE 5: FOOD SECURITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Programme	Estimated needs	Requirements		Related costs
1. Food Deficit Mitigation programme	The updated ZimVAC report projected that 30% of the rural population that is 2 829 159 million people (a round figure of 3 million people) are food insecure.	Phase 1: February to may 2016	120 402 MT of maize grain	Administration US\$ 1 204 016 Transport and logistics US\$ 3 612 048
		Phase 2: June 2016 to March 2017	301 004 MT of maize grain	Administration US\$3 010 040 Transport and Logistics US\$ 9 030 120
Total			421 406	US\$16 856 224
2. productive safety net Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These programmes can assist to build community resilience • An estimated 400 000 people (80 000 households) will be engaged in ten (10) poorest districts. 			Household transfers: US\$ 6 720 000 Materials US\$2 016 000
Total funds required				US\$8 736 000

Programme	Estimated needs	Requirements		Related costs
3.Harmonised Social cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current support is 52 000 households until March 2016 • From April 2016 funding available can support only 23 117 households in 8 districts living a balance of 28 883 households. 			A total of US\$8 800 000 is required for the period April 2016 to December 2016.

ANNEXURE 6: WILDLIFE RELIEF PROGRAMME

Programme	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	TOTAL BUDGET (US\$)
1.0 Game water provision	Increase water availability for wildlife	1 227 000
2.0 Wildlife reduction and translocation	Translocation of wildlife to relative secure areas Prepare for supplementary feeding at stations in affected areas Value addition/ processing of game meat	890 500
3.0 Wildlife rescue operations (Animals stuck in mud)	Rescue and transport animals to secure areas Boma manage rescued animals Map and monitor natural and artificial waterholes	147 560
4.0 Livestock grazing/feeding management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify awareness campaigns • Lobby other conservation, agricultural and funding agencies to provide supplementary feed to farmers • Collaborate with Ministries of Agriculture and Local Government on livestock destocking and enforcing by-laws • Engage local Authorities to create buffer zones and incorporate them in district land use plans 	310 800
5.0 Wildlife protection (responding to increased wildlife poaching, poisoning of water holes and illegal mining)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased area coverage through ground, aerial and water borne patrols • Continuous mapping, monitoring and protection of salt licks and water holes 	9 521 400

Programme	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	TOTAL BUDGET (US\$)
6.0 Veldt fire management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify fire awareness campaigns • Start early to make fire guards and early burning • Collaborate with stakeholders (EMA, Local Authorities, local communities, private farmer owners) outside the parks estate to control fires 	1 068 303
7.0 human-wildlife conflict management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify awareness campaign • Production of educational for extension work • Swift response to reports • Introduce new mitigation measures for human-wildlife conflict management in communities living in areas adjacent to wildlife areas • Create permanent working communities with RDCs to address human-wildlife conflict issues • Continue engaging political and traditional leadership on wildlife matters at ground level 	330 400
8.0 Domestic water supply and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of new boreholes • Construction of sanitary facilities in rural communities • Collaborate with Ministry of Health to monitor and control diseases • Upscale emergency medical services • Set up drug dispensary facilities at strategic points 	434 400
9.0 Disease management between livestock, wildlife and man	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify awareness campaigns • Continuous rehabilitation and maintenance of wildlife protection areas. 	301 000
10.0 Community relief program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify community conservation awareness campaigns • Continue to give access to communities to perform traditional rituals compatible with protected area values and mandate • Continue to give technical advice to communities, and setting up Mujingwe project 	580 800

Programme	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	TOTAL BUDGET (US\$)
11.0 Tourism management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with all key local and international media houses to intensify media coverage and educate the public about impacts of drought and efforts being made. • Sinking new boreholes, where necessary • All strategies above will improve the country's image for tourism 	190 000
12.0 Drought impact monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate environmental impacts of previous droughts and coping mechanisms implemented • Design and Monitor implementation of components of the drought mitigation strategy-socio-economic, and bio-physical factors • Research on droughts patterns and impacts • Provide technical advice to wildlife producers outside the Estate 	480 000
13.0 Resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop resource mobilizing strategies through stakeholder workshops and coordination. All key donors, relevant Government Ministries, and corporate community entities approached • RDCs to engage operators to mobilize resources for community projects 	225 574