



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
ZIMBABWE
RAPID RESPONSE
FLOODS**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Bishow Parajuli

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

Following camp closure in September 2014, WFP and Plan International met with government authorities from Masvingo to review the emergency operation. A presentation on WFP's activities was made at the November Food Assistance Working Group (FAWG) meeting.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

The report has not yet been tabled for discussion.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The report will be shared with in-country stakeholders once it has been circulated amongst the sector coordinators.

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: US\$ 2,319,522		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	773,181
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	N/A
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	579,880.50 ¹
	TOTAL	1,353,061.50

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 21-May-14			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
WFP	14-RR-WFP-037	Food	773,181
TOTAL			773,181

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	724,030
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	49,151
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
TOTAL	773,181

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

More than 3,125 families were affected by flooding after torrential rains received in mid-January and early February 2014, caused water levels to rise in the basin of the Tokwe-Mukorsi dam, that was under construction. With the continued heavy rains and rising water levels, families were evacuated to higher grounds where they were relocated to the Chingwizi Camp. The President of Zimbabwe declared a State of Disaster on 12 February 2014 and the Government subsequently issued an Emergency Appeal for assistance to flood victims. The flooding resulted in the displacement of people, destruction of livestock, property, food stocks and crops. Some were just about to harvest; others had to leave their cattle behind to escape the rising water levels. According to the findings of a Joint Government and FAO assessment, an estimated 1,056 ha of food crops was submerged by the floods, leading to a loss of 718 tons of potential harvest, thereby compromising food and nutrition security until the next harvest in 2015. The Government of Zimbabwe and humanitarian partners managed to urgently relocate some 3,125 households, to the designated resettlement area at the Chingwizi Camp.

¹ The figure relates to 3 months from February to April 2014.

At the onset of the emergency, sufficient food was provided on an ad hoc basis by private sector enterprises, well-wishers and charitable organisations. In the aftermath of the emergency, the Government of Zimbabwe indicated that it would provide for the food needs of the affected people. At this stage, with the food needs covered and the Government ready to assist, there was no immediate need for WFP to step in with food assistance. In addition to this, WFP was already facing serious resource challenges for its ongoing programmes which eventually forced WFP to pull out from some areas altogether much earlier than planned and distribute half rations in most areas. However, the support by Government and other organisations was not adequate. Funds were therefore urgently required to ensure adequate food availability at the camp to avert further deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation.

The situation at the camp deteriorated and required emergency food assistance prompting WFP to seek CERF resources to assist people in desperate need of food. At the end of April 2014, food stocks in the camp were at an all-time low with families receiving reduced rations, which were far below enough. For example, the monthly cereal ration was reduced from 50 kg to 10 kg per household. At the “Flood Coordination Meeting” held on 28 April 2014, the Government of Zimbabwe indicated that it would no longer be able to assist as per its commitment at the onset of the crisis and made an appeal to partners and WFP to assist with food assistance to avert what it called “a potential crisis”². For instance, no distributions were done in May 2014 due to unavailability of resources at the camp posing a threat to vulnerable people living at the camp, among them children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. Children at the camp were at risk of a variety of short-term and long-term complications such as developmental delays, weight-loss and illness as a result of inadequate intake of protein, calories and other nutrients. Funds were thus urgently required to ensure adequate food availability.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

Following the declaration of the State of Emergency by the President of Zimbabwe on 12 February 2014, there were good responses from partners and well-wishers in meeting the various needs at the Chingwizi Resettlement Camp. Altogether US\$2 million had been contributed towards the response leaving a gap of \$2.5 million out of the \$4.5 million total requirement³. The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) provided resources for four projects responding to the needs of people affected by floods in Tokwe Mukorsi/Chingwizi camp.

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and Action Contre La Faim targeted 12,500 people with a 3 months WASH project. Activities included drilling of 3 boreholes, repairing of bush pumps, construction of 350 temporary latrines, providing Non-Food Items and health promotion. CESVI targeted 20,471 people including school going children with a four months project. They provided Non-Food Items kits, basic health care, medical drugs, supplementary feeding and psychosocial support.

ADRA implemented a 4 months project targeting 1,000 children below the age of five, 500 pregnant and lactating mothers and 100 people on antiretroviral drugs and tuberculosis treatment. They provided nutritious, energy-dense complementary food to the above target group. Additionally, they trained 50 health workers in appropriate nutrition practices who cascaded the training to 500 relevant caregivers and people with chronic illnesses.

CESVI received another ERF Grant and provided tents to 74 most vulnerable households and built a 3-roomed solar powered prefabricated clinic which was partly be used for drug storage.

With those four projects, the ERF fund was depleted. The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, Christian Care and Gift of the Givers along with well-wishers and the private sector companies such as Tongaat Hullett; OK Supermarket; Mohamed Mussa Wholesalers also contributed food for the camp.

WFP in conjunction with other partner agencies, OCHA, IOM and UNICEF participated in a Joint UN Rapid Assessment in March 2014 which established that immediate needs for households were food; water and sanitation; and shelter. In the aftermath of the emergency, food was urgently provided on an ad hoc basis by private sector enterprises, well-wishers and charitable organisations. However, there was a food crisis as the support dried up at the end of April 2014. Subsequent follow-up joint-monitoring visits by OCHA and the Government revealed that the conditions in the camp had deteriorated requiring WFP to step in and assist with meeting the food needs of the population for the next 4 months while the Government of Zimbabwe finalised preparations for its own response. In case of further reduction or halt in food assistance which was inevitable if the resourcing situation had not

² Zimbabwe: Floods Situation Report # 9 (16 May 2014).

³ Zimbabwe: Floods Situation Report # 9 (16 May 2014).

improved, it was feared that the situation would have further degenerated into a crisis as food insecurity levels would have continued to rise. In the long term, malnourishment would have greatly compromised affected children's immune system, making them more susceptible to infectious diseases particularly in institutions such as Chingwizi Resettlement Camp where there had poor sanitary practices. A Nutrition SMART Survey had recommended that urgent food distributions be provided to all to meet the acute food insecurity at the camp. Unfortunately, WFP had not received any resources for the provision of food assistance to Chingwizi camp and funding was urgently required to address a glaring food shortage at Chingwizi camp⁴.

On 9 May 2014, the Government of Zimbabwe published the Chingwizi Emergency Nutrition Assessment (SMART Nutrition Survey) report. The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) amongst children under-five at the camp was 5 per cent way above the national average of 3 per cent. Only 3 per cent of children at the camp had access to at least 3 meals a day and were likely to consume the recommended 4 or more food groups. Even worse, the prevalence rate of severely acutely malnourished children (0.6 per cent) was found to be above the national average of 0.2 per cent

III. CERF PROCESS

WFP's emergency food assistance programme to flood affected people at Chingwizi Camp was part of the Food Assistance Working Group's priority interventions in Zimbabwe. A series of consultative and strategic planning meetings coordinated by OCHA which brought together Government, donors, UN agencies and NGOs to jointly prioritise, plan, coordinate, implement and monitor responses to the emergency needs underscored the need for food support. The Food Assistance Working Group's priority was to save lives and to improve nutritional well-being of vulnerable groups. Activities were prioritised on the basis of the Joint assessments done at the camp which resulted in a humanitarian action plan in the Food Assistance Working Group. The request was informed through a consultative process through the Food Assistance Working Group.

This CERF appeal was reviewed by members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) at the request of the Humanitarian Coordinator. The Food response was a standing agenda item at various coordination meetings. In addition, various donors were approached through bilateral meetings and correspondence appraising them of the on-going crisis.

The reason this request was solely from the Food Assistance Sector was because other sectors such as agriculture, education, WASH and health were using alternative funds such as the ERF and other recovery mechanisms to meet some of the emerging needs. At the time of seeking for resources, WFP was facing challenges with resourcing even its ongoing activities.

The intervention was carried out within the above coordination frameworks, including key NGO co-operating partner involved in programme implementation, the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare as WFP's line ministry within the Government, and provincial and district authorities at field level.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 15,625				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Food	8,125	7,500	15,625

⁴ Zimbabwe: Floods Situation Report No. 8 (as of 22 April 2014) – UNOCHA.

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

At the start of the floods in early February, only 600 households had been relocated. The authorities subsequently relocated the remaining 3,125 household's equivalent to 15,625 people to the designated resettlement camp at the Chingwizi section of the Nuanetsi ranch. Those moved were either affected or deemed at risk. WFP however reached approximately 13,000 people including women, men and children under 5 for four months until camp closure in September 2014 as the other 1,625 had left for other destinations in nearby villages and towns or joined relatives elsewhere.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	8,125	7,179
Male	7,500	6,216
Total individuals (Female and male)	15,625	13,395
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	2,656	2,277

CERF RESULTS

The programme sought to stabilize or improve food consumption for households over the assistance period for the targeted beneficiaries. The target was to reduce the prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households by 80 per cent. At baseline, the percentage number of male-headed households with poor food consumption was 0.9 per cent. The target was to reduce the proportion to 0.1 per cent. There was an improvement as at end line all the male-headed households had moved to borderline (24) and acceptable (76 per cent). For females, the percentage of households with poor consumption was at 0 per cent at baseline. At end line, however, 3 per cent of female headed households were within poor food consumption. There was a general improvement in the food consumption score, with 77 per cent of families having acceptable food consumption up from 73 per cent. Dietary diversity scores remained unchanged. The average number of food groups consumed over the past 7 days remained at 5 for both female and male headed households. There was also a significant reduction in the number of people employing mechanisms such as relying on less preferred foods, borrowing from friends and selling livestock. There was however a significant reduction in the percentage households employing the coping mechanisms following the food supports.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Due to flexibility of CERF cash grants, WFP used CERF funds to purchase cereals from Zambia and prioritised buying maize from the Southern Province, which borders Zimbabwe, to reduce lead time and transport distances. This drastically reduced the lead time to get food to beneficiaries by three weeks thereby enabling WFP to urgently meet the needs of the vulnerable.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs⁵?

YES PARTIALLY NO

This programme was required to respond to increased levels of food insecurity resulting from dwindling support 3 months after the emergence. There was an urgent need to meet the food requirements of 15,625 flood displaced population for four months and with the quick approval and disbursements of resources, WFP was able to immediately step-in with assistance from July 2014 and provided relief to affected people.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF resources were adequate for an emergency response for four months only. It was hoped that the Government and other actors would be able to assist the flood victims afterwards but WFP did not receive additional resources for its emergency programme. However, the Government of China through the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society availed food support in September/October 2014 whilst the Government of Zimbabwe mobilised resources to finalise relocation of the affected population to Mwenezi resulting in camp closure in September 2014.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF grant enabled WFP to intensify field presence and monitoring within the camp resulting in better coordination with partners. With resources from CERF, WFP was able to collect data on the food and nutrition security situation at the camp as part of its post distribution monitoring. The results have been shared widely with the Food Assistance Working group enabling other agencies to use them in designing their interventions.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

N/A

⁵ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
WFP assistance to the flood victims was an emergency response for four months only. The termination of assistance meant an unfortunate reduction in support. There is a need to link the emergency support with longer term resilience activities.	Link CERF emergency response resources with resources for longer term response.	WFP; CERF Secretariat, UNOCHA; FAO; IOM

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
WFP assistance to the flood victims was an emergency response for four months only. The termination of assistance meant an unfortunate reduction in support. There is need to link emergency support with longer term resilience activities.	Lnk CERF emergency response resources with resources for longer term response.	WFP; IOM;FAO

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF grant period:	[15.05.14 – 14.11.14]
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-WFP-037	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Food Insecurity		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$2,319,522	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$579,880 ⁶	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$49,151
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$773,181	▪ Government Partners: US\$ N/A
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	8,125	7,179	The difference in number reached is due to people deciding to return to their original homes or to join relatives elsewhere.
b. Male	7,500	6,216	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	15,625	13,395	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	2,656	2,277	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The overall objective of the CERF funded programme was to support some 15,625 internally displaced people with food assistance at Chingwizi Resettlement Camp in response to the Government of Zimbabwe's international appeal in addressing the emergency as a result of the Tokwe-Mukorsi Dam Disaster. This was implemented under the framework of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200453 which started in May 2013, "Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Food Insecurity" which promotes a transition from emergency assistance to recovery while maintaining a capacity for emergency response, the operation is in line with national priorities and consistent with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 and 3:</p> <p>SO 1 - protect and promote livelihoods and enhance the self-reliance of targeted, vulnerable households in emergencies and during early recovery</p> <p>SO 3 - support the re-establishment of livelihoods, food security and nutritional well-being of communities and families affected by shocks.</p>			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			

⁶ The figure relates to 3 months resources received from various partners between February to April 2014

CERF Project Results Framework		
Outcome Statement	Stabilised or improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households.	
Outcome 1 indicators	Description	Target for Indicator
FCS:	Percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households by 80%
FCS:	Percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households by 80%
Diet diversity	Diet Diversity Score (female-headed)	Increased diet diversity score of targeted households
Diet diversity	Diet Diversity Score (male-headed)	Increased diet diversity score of targeted households
Output 1 Indicators	Description	Target for Indicator
Indicator 1.1	Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)	100%
Indicator 1.2	Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance, by category and as % of planned	100%
Output 1 Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Targeting of all by categories	WFP & Cooperating Partner
Activity 1.2	Food dispatches and deliveries	WFP & Cooperating Partner
Activity 1.3	Monthly food distributions at Chingwizi Resettlement Camp	WFP & Cooperating partner
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a general improvement in the food consumption score, with 77 per cent of families having acceptable food consumption up from 73 per cent. • Dietary diversity scores remained unchanged. The average number of food groups consumed over the 'past 7 days' remained at 5 for both female and male headed households. • There was also a significant reduction in the number of people employing negative mechanisms such as relying on less preferred foods, borrowing from friends and selling livestock following the food support. Only 1 per cent of all targeted families down from 27 per cent resorted to negative coping mechanisms. 		
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:		
There were no significant discrepancies noted.		
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): YES 2a If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): N/A		
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?		EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
		EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
		NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner*	Comments/Remarks
I4-RR-WFP-037	Food Assistance	WFP	Plan International	INGO	\$49,000	30-Jun-15	1-Jun-14	Actual transferred value is 49,151 but has been rounded off to the nearest whole number.

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CERF	Central Emergence Response Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
IOM	International Organisation of Migration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Organisation for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WFP	World Food Programme
WHH	Deutsche Welthungerhilfe