

Emergency Response Fund (ERF) Zimbabwe Update April 2011



ERF News

The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) hosted a donor round table on 24 March 2011 as part of efforts to replenish the Fund. Speakers at the function included the Norwegian Ambassador, Christian Care representing National NGOs, Help Germany representing International NGOs who have received ERF funding in the past and the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator.

The ERF is seeking \$6.5million in 2011 to meet unplanned emergency interventions and is a part of CAP 2011 appeal.

In her speech, the Norwegian Ambassador's emphasised that the current decline in financial contributions to the ERF comes against a delicate humanitarian situation in the country. Zimbabwe's national preparedness and response capacity still remains weak. She endorsed the need to see additional donors, and invited the countries present to participate to this much needed fund.

A photo exhibition showcasing the impact of previous ERF funding on the lives of vulnerable populations was mounted. Guests included Donor representatives in Harare, ERF board members, members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). In 2010, the ERF in Zimbabwe funded 25 projects worth US\$4.3 million while in 2009 some 22 projects were supported. Because funds received are un-earmarked, the ERF supports projects across sectors such as Agriculture, Education, Health, WASH and Multi-sector. Further, ERF resources are con-



Norwegian Ambassador H.E. Ingebjørg Støfring flanked by United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator Mr Alain Noudehou and Mr Fernando Arroyo, Head of OCHA on the left and Dr Custódia Mandlhate on the right during the ERF Special function.

Photo below: Participants follow proceedings at the ERF event

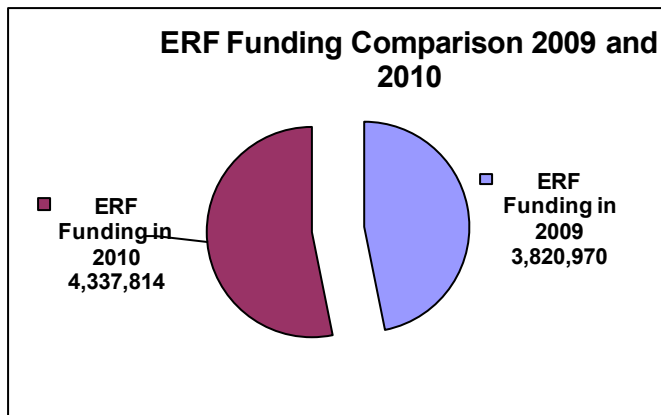
sidered to be neutral funds, free of varying donor policies and political interests. The fund receives projects throughout the year as long as the fund is replenished.

Decisions on interventions supported under the ERF are made at the country level thereby decentralizing authority to national offices and providing flexibility in funding allocations which contributes to better targeting of assistance. Also, the vetting process through humanitarian clusters and the ERF Board ensures that it is properly targeted. The availability of funding through the ERF also gives NGOs an incentive to participate in coordination meetings which means that humanitarian activities are better coordinated thereby reducing duplication.

Globally, there are 16 Emergency Response Funds and 4 pooled funds. Since their introduction, these pooled fund mechanisms have attracted a total of US\$1.6 billion in response to humanitarian needs, of which the Zimbabwe fund has received more than US\$9 million since its activation in 2008.



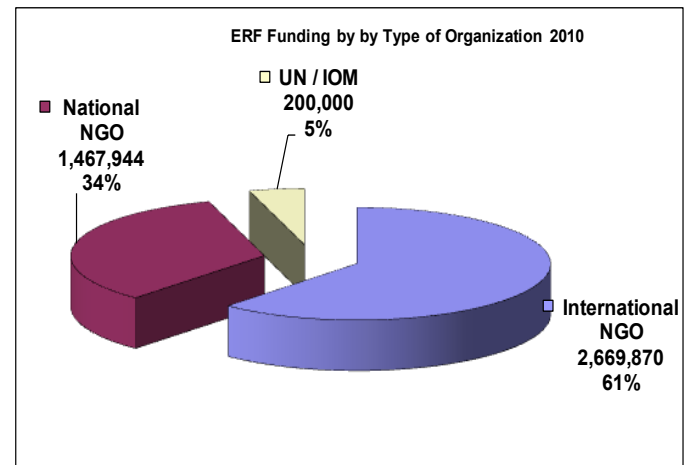
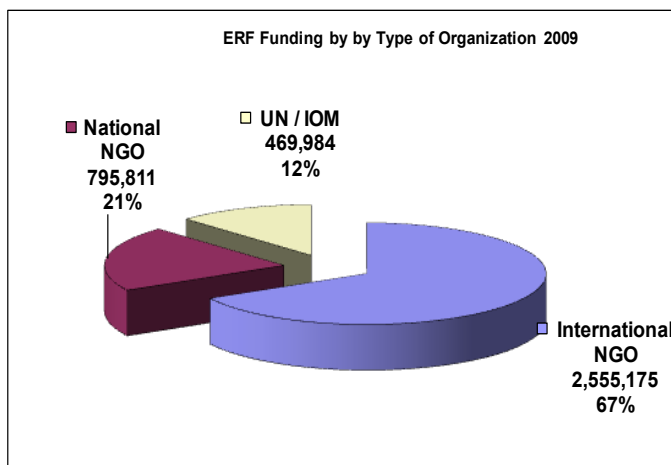
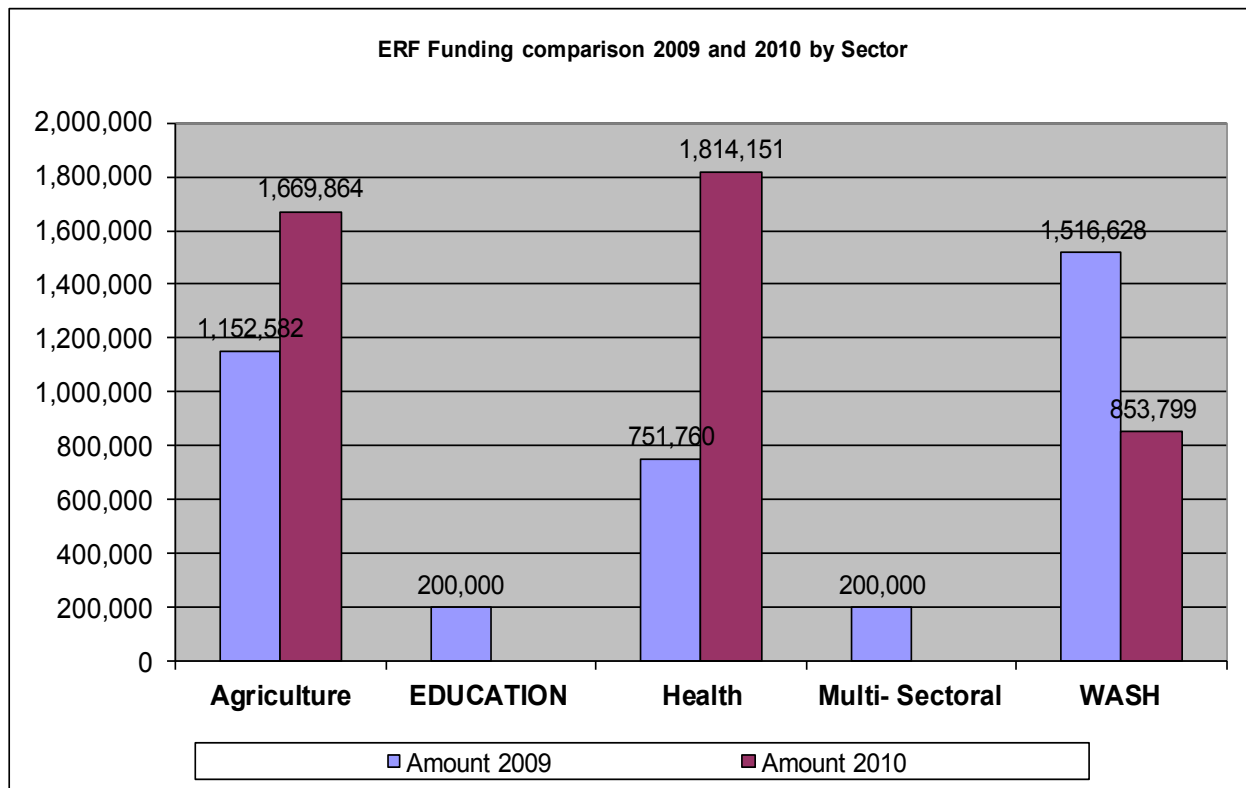
ERF Funding History in graphics



ERF Balance in April 2011.

Date	Donor	US\$
August 2010	Norway	717,000
Refunds	Unspent portions	99,000
Disbursed	Jan 10-Jan 11	4,804,643
Balance		813,136

As noted above, the ERF received a total of US\$4,337,814 in 2010 of which a total of US\$4,804,643 was disbursed. There was a carry-over of US\$901,000 from the 2009 financial year.



ERF Project Selection Criteria

Sector	Activity	Conditions
Agriculture <i>Criteria: Agricultural activities that have a direct and immediate impact on protecting and restoring food availability and the livelihoods of families affected by an emergency.</i>	- Provision of seeds, fertilizers and tools in emergency contexts to restore food security and production capacity.	Time-critical interventions to restore livelihoods and food availability.
	- Survival of productive animals (emergency vaccination, initial restocking, de-stocking, water and supplementary feeding for animals)	Only on case by case and when animal husbandry is a primary source of livelihood particularly for pastoralists communities and women and when livestock are essential for nutrition, income, and ploughing.
	- Flood and drought related response (i.e. emergency embankments, spot repair of agricultural infrastructure, emergency inputs)	Time-critical interventions to protect or ensure food security.
Coordination and Support Services <i>Activities that support the delivery of emergency/ humanitarian response for UN agencies, NGOs and Government.</i> <i>Activities that provide immediate logistical support for the delivery of priority sectoral interventions in emergency response.</i>	Interagency Rapid Needs Assessment in new emergencies	Only for HC/RC or Cluster lead assessments and to complement agency resources for rapid response. ERF will not serve sector specific assessment.
	- - Emergency storage	supplies for humanitarian response
	- Provision of security measures for safety delivery of humanitarian efforts	Support to UNDSS and other agencies at HC/RC request.
Education <i>Criteria: Interventions aiming at restoring educational and recreational activities for children and adolescents during an emergency.</i>	Provision of school tents and other education and recreation materials to establish safe spaces/learning environments for different age groups.	No recurrent costs funded.
	- Emergency repair of primary education facilities	No recurrent costs funded
	- Initial teacher training in emergencies	Only to support establishment of initial teaching capacity. No recurrent costs for training.
	- Essential life-saving skills (SGBV information, Mine risk education, HIV/AIDS, health and hygiene)	
Food Aid <i>Criteria: Provision of minimum food requirements to people affected by emergencies.</i>	- General food distribution and targeted distribution for most vulnerable groups (complement gaps).	Covers food pipeline breaks and based on analysis of funding/ financial status

Sector	Activity	Conditions
Health <i>Criteria:</i> <i>Activities that have an immediate impact on the health of population affected by an emergency.</i>	- Disease surveillance and dissemination of critical health information and laboratory reagents for early diagnosis.	Case detection action and epidemiological surveillance through existing Early Warning Systems.
	- Ensuring equitable and timely access to Emergency health services	All if these in the context of specific emergency response.
	- Provision, distribution and replenishment of quick turnover emergency stockpiles.	
	- SGBV medical and psychosocial support to survivors of rape. Including PEP kits.	
	- Mass casualty management	
	- Addressing life-threatening conditions related to communicable diseases (immunizations, outbreak control).	
	- Maternal and neo-natal risk, reproductive health emergency interventions (including provision of emergency reproductive health kits based on the Minimum Service Package MISP);	
	- Secondary Level Health Care (only as follow up to natural disasters)	Case by case basis
	- Psycho-social support for survivors of emergencies	Case by case basis
Nutrition	- Infant Feeding in Emergencies. In refugee/IDP situations ensure secluded areas for breast feeding; supplementary feeding when required; targeted distributions of formula and education on preparation and use of formula.	Only for temporary emergency shelter
	- Management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition Requires community involvement and establishment of feeding centers.	
	- Micronutrient supplementation - Vitamins supplementation	

Sector	Activity	Conditions
Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law: <i>Criteria: Activities aiming at providing physical, legal and social protection to individuals and families affected by natural disasters, complex emergencies or protracted displacement situations.</i>	Establishment of IDP/refugee camps	Case by case
	- Initial profiling of displaced populations, refugees and returnees (registration) disaggregated by age, gender and diversity.	New situations
	- Assistance for relocation and return of refugees and IDPs and creation of minimum conditions for return	Case by case basis
	- Provision of humanitarian assistance in refugee and IDP protracted situations.	As contribution towards durable solutions
	- Protection strategies to respond to threats to physical security and persecution of displaced populations and protection monitoring.	Case by case basis
	- Protection of children (registration, identification, tracing, family re-unification and provision of psychosocial and trauma counseling services).	
	- Documentation campaigns for communities at risk to ensure access to life-saving related rights.	Case by case (No funding of regular State responsibilities in return operations)
	- SGBV response, awareness and education with a focus on women and girls.	In the context of new emergencies and camp related situations.
Mine action <i>Criteria: Activities that create immediate conditions of physical safety of populations affected by an emergency.</i>	- Emergency demining/ surveys (start up) to allow/improve humanitarian access.	Case by case basis
	- Mine awareness/education for displaced populations.	Case by case basis
	- First aid training and services available for immediate treatment of injuries.	Case by case basis
	- Coordination mechanisms	Case by case basis
Water and Sanitation <i>Criteria: Provision of minimum requirements of water, sanitation and hygiene standards in emergency</i>	-Provision of drinking water and emergency repair (wells, boreholes, pumps, small pipeline systems, trucking)	
	- Water purification systems/vector control.	
	-Sanitation systems in emergency situations.	
	- Water management	
	- Hygiene and sanitation supplies (including for women and girls) and awareness raising.	

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