



# ZIMBABWE

## Humanitarian Dashboard (August - September 2019)

As of 1 October 2019

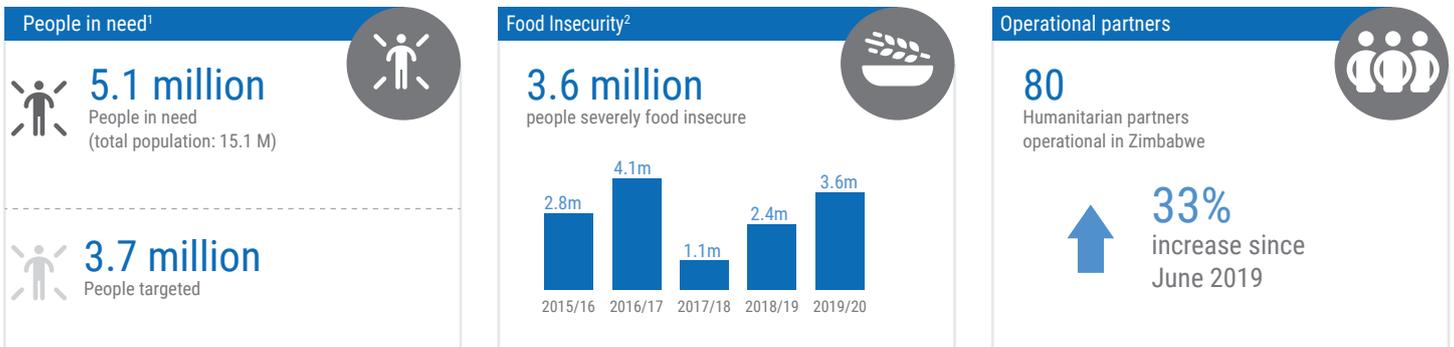
### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The deepening economic crisis combined with the impact of climate shocks, including prolonged drought, continued to cause the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe. Various macro-economic developments, including the devaluation of the local currency (RTGS), caused a year-on-year inflation rate of around 300 per cent in August, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The price of basic commodities—such as food and fuel—have risen steeply, while the drought, increases in input prices and delayed availability of inputs are impacting farmers' capacity to prepare for the upcoming maize planting season. Rolling power cuts of up to 18 hours per day are affecting the productive sector nationwide and further reducing employment opportunities.

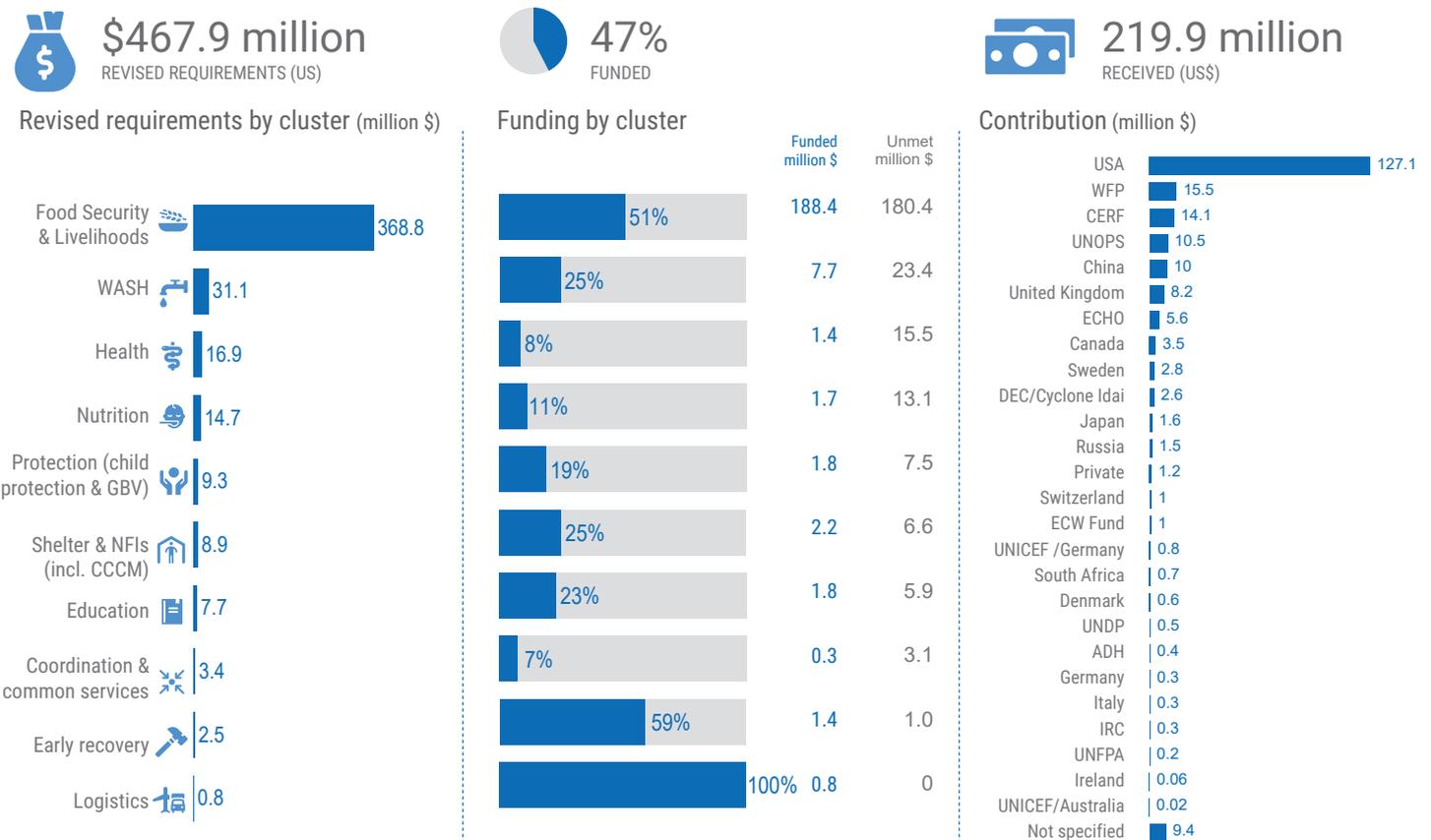
From October 2019, nearly 38 per cent of the rural population—nearly 3.6 million people—will face severe food insecurity (IPC phase 3 and above). At least 1.1 million of them are already in emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 4), according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. In addition, a further 2.2 million people in urban zones nationwide are cereal food insecure and require immediate support, according to the latest information available. Rates of acute malnutrition are rising and the risk of communicable diseases is heightened as the rainy season approaches, including due to lack of access to potable water. There have already been 5,800 cases of typhoid recorded in 2019. The country is also dealing with shortages of essential medicines and strikes in the public sector, hampering people's access to vital services, including health and education.

Escalating humanitarian needs are forcing families to adopt negative coping mechanisms, increasing the protection risks faced by women and children in particular. Nearly 841,000 Zimbabwean women and girls require some form of protection from gender-based violence in its various forms: sexual, physical, emotional, intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation and abuse. Education has been negatively impacted, with reports of school dropouts due to the deteriorating situation, as children are forced to seek food and jobs to support their families. Some 171 families who lost their homes due to Cyclone Idai are still living in camps and in need of assistance.

### KEY FIGURES



### FUNDING: REVISED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2019<sup>3</sup>



Sources: 1. Zimbabwe Revised HRP, 2. Zimbabwe ZIMVAC, 3. OCHA Financial Tracking Services (FTS) as of 8 October 2019

# SECTOR OVERVIEW

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter and NFIs

**171 families**  
remain in tented  
accommodation

### Needs

Conditions in temporary camps are inadequate to withstand the upcoming rainy season, creating serious protection and health risks. Shelter improvements and rehabilitation of existing camp facilities, especially for WASH, are urgently needed. The Government had intended to set up "transitional" semi-permanent camps at new sites but these have not yet been established. A formal request has now been made to the international community for urgent support in preparing existing camps. The displaced population that continue to reside with host families as well as the host communities also need support. Rental funding for those living in rented lands are required, as well as transport for return or relocation when appropriate.

### Response

Government's Public Work and Social Services assumed full operational management of all three camps in Chimanimani district. CCCM partners ceased operations in August 2019. The registration of the 171 families living in the camps has been completed and partners are engaged with programming for an eventual return or relocation of those that remain displaced. Food assistance is being provided to all families and one vaccination campaign has been organized. Awareness campaigns on prevention of gender-based violence and gender mainstreaming are taking place in all camps, as well as the distribution of condoms. Nyamatanda camp is receiving solar lights.

### Gaps

With a 75 per cent funding gap, many of the programmed interventions are not being implemented. Camp management capacity is a cause of concern and security remains problematic in all camps, with theft cases increasing.

## Education

**596k children**  
to be supported with  
school feeding

### Needs

Chronic food insecurity is negatively impacting education across the country. At least 17 per cent of children are not attending school, according to the ZIMVAC findings. This situation has likely deteriorated since the publication of the report in June 2019, especially as the Government's school feeding programme continues to face challenges. Lack of access to teaching and learning materials, safe water and sanitation facilities compound the situation. Improved education services are urgently needed to enable uninterrupted learning in the protective and safe space of the school. Provision of adequate food and nutrition assistance is required to ensure attendance.

### Response

The Education Cluster plans to complement the Government's supplied grain for the school feeding programme with other nutritional requirements, including pulses, cooking oil, fruit and vegetables. Nearly 600,000 children in all schools of the 10 most drought-affected districts are targeted for assistance. Provision of solar water pumping systems in schools to create viable nutritional gardens is planned, as well as the improvement of school kitchens and food storage facilities. Improved WASH services are envisaged. The response aims to create strategic value chain by supporting linkages between small scale farmers and smallholder irrigation schemes.

### Gaps

Funding is the main challenge for education response. To date, only 23 per cent of the total requested has been received. Reliability of Government supplied food continues to disrupt the School Feeding Programme as well as the requirement for schools to cover transport costs when grain is available.

## Food Security & Livelihoods



**2.5M**  
people targeted

**697k**  
people reached (August)

28% of target reached

*People reached with food and cash assistance*

### Needs

The impact of continued drought and chronic macro-economic challenges have resulted in high levels of food insecurity nationwide. Nearly 3.6 million people in rural zones are currently severely food insecure, more than 1.1 million of them already in Emergency (IPC 4). In addition, 2.2 million people in urban areas are cereal food insecure and also require urgent assistance. The drought has also impacted farmers capacity to prepare for the 2019/2020 agriculture season, with 2.1 million in need of support to restore their productive capacity and avoid another poor harvest.

### Response

More than 697,000 beneficiaries received food assistance in August 2019. About 2 per cent of beneficiaries received in-kind food and 98 per cent cash-based assistance. Over 182,000 small holder farmers received agriculture and livelihood assistance in August. Among them, 46 per cent received agricultural inputs, 43 per cent trainings with a focus on smart agriculture and 11 per cent benefited from the rehabilitation of agriculture community assets.

### Gaps

The Food Security Sector has a funding gap of \$144 million to cover the programmed interventions. In addition, the Agriculture and Livelihoods Sector still lacks \$37 million to ensure assistance ahead the next planting season. Although immediate restoration of the productive capacity of drought-affected farmers is crucial, only 182,000 farmers were supported out of a total target of 1.2 million. With 2.2 million cereal food insecure people in urban areas, the expectation is that considerable additional humanitarian support will be required.

## Health

**5.8k**  
**typhoid cases**  
have been recorded in the country since January

### Needs

The risk of water-borne disease outbreaks, including endemic cholera, increases with the start of the next rainy season. Harare is still an epicentre of typhoid fever, with nearly 5,800 cases recorded across the country since the beginning of the year. Lack of access to health services and essential medicines is widespread in Zimbabwe and continues to worsen.

### Response

Health partners have strengthened risk communication, surveillance and case management on epidemic-prone diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, malaria as well as drought-induced diseases. The country is also strengthening Ebola preparedness in light of ongoing Ebola outbreak in the DRC. Procurement and distribution of essential medicines and commodities to the drought- and cyclone-affected districts has been undertaken, ensuring no stock shortages.

### Gaps

The country still has low capacity for case management for epidemic-prone diseases including cholera, typhoid fever and measles. Widespread shortages of essential medicines and medical supplies compromises the capacity of health facilities to manage disease outbreaks.

## Nutrition

**50k children**  
under age 5 reached with vitamin A supplementation in cyclone-affected areas

### Needs

Malnutrition rates are increasing in Zimbabwe, as a result of the high level of food insecurity caused by drought and economic crises. More than 335,000 people need urgent nutrition treatment.

### Response

The nutrition emergency response is active in 9 districts out of 25 affected districts targeted. More than 163,000 children received vitamin A supplementation in the drought response districts. Micronutrient supplementation in the cyclone-affected districts reached 49,903 children under age 5. A total of 85,527 pregnant and lactating mothers and caregivers of children under age 2 have been reached with appropriate nutrition messages. The infant and young child feeding (IYCF) support and promotion is being conducted routinely in the health facilities by Ward Nutrition Coordinators (WNC) and Village Health Workers.

### Gaps

Limited funding remains a huge constraint, with a gap of almost 90 per cent of the total \$14.7 million requested. Active emergency response is currently operational in only 9 of the 25 most affected districts.

## Protection

### Child Protection



**133K**  
People targeted

**56K**  
People reached

42% of target reached

*Children, adolescents, caregivers and community actors reached with direct support or training*

### Needs

The impact of the prevailing drought, the effects of Cyclone Idai and the harsh economic environment has a negative impact on children and increases violation of their rights. Children and adolescents are increasingly experience psychosocial distress as many are dropping out of school, being pushed away from home to seek employment, livelihoods and care away from their families. In such situations, family separation and migration become some of the negatives coping mechanisms and expose children to new protection and welfare risks.

### Response

More than 56,000 people, including children, adolescents, caregivers and community actors have been reached with direct support or training, among other activities. Over 22,000 child protection cases entered the National Case Management. Five District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) in Chimanimani, Chipinge, Bikita, Zaka and Gutu, out of a target of 25 disaster-prone districts, have been supported to develop their emergency response plans, strengthening child protection systems and child coordination.

### Gaps

Funding gaps have prevented the continued focus on child protection in drought-affected areas. Increased family vulnerabilities predispose children to negative coping mechanisms, including early marriage, family violence, school abandonment, abuse and neglect, migration and family separation.

## Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



**512k**  
people targeted

**16k**  
people reached

11% of target reached

Individuals reached with GBV prevention, mitigation and response interventions

### Needs

Nearly 841,000 Zimbabwean women and girls continue to require some form of protection from gender-based violence in its various forms: sexual, physical, emotional, intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation and abuse. Food insecurity and loss of income jeopardize the capacity of affected populations to access basic services such as health and education, leading to increases in school drop-out rates and teenage pregnancies. This has further negative –and often fatal– consequences for the sexual and reproductive health of young women and girls. Cyclone-affected population still residing in temporary camps continues to be exposed to increase risk of GBV.

### Response

More than 16,000 people were reached with GBV mitigation interventions in drought- and cyclone-affected districts, including the distribution of 7,328 dignity kits, mama kits and family kits, and psychosocial support. Some 897 GBV survivors, including 213 men and 684 women, were identified in cyclone-affected districts through community outreach and safe spaces, and timely referred to GBV services. 675 humanitarian workers were reached with GBViE mainstreaming and PSEA capacity building initiatives. Partners continue to provide technical support to the Ministry of Women affairs to ensure inter-agency coordination of the GBV sub-cluster.

### Gaps

Limited funding remains a huge constraint and is seriously impacting partners' capacity to address the protection needs of the most vulnerable women and girls and to mitigate the risk of exposure to GBV in affected districts.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



**1.5M**  
people targeted

**381k**  
people reached

25% of target reached

People reached with safe water

### Needs

A critical shortage of water treatment chemicals due to lack of foreign currency is affecting the supply of potable water in urban areas. Electricity power cuts are also limiting the pumping hours. In rural zones, less than 50 per cent of the water points are functional, according to the Rural WASH Information Management System (RWIMS). Nationwide, dam levels are low, with an average 56.8 per cent of capacity. Some provinces such as Matebeleland North, South and Midlands have the dams below 50 per cent of capacity, further affecting water supply. Open defecation because of lack of water is increasing and a serious cause for concern.

### Response

Nearly 381,000 people have been reached with safe water through borehole rehabilitation, piped water scheme rehabilitation and distribution of water treatment chemicals to families in Cyclone Idai and drought-affected districts. More than 453,000 people reached with campaigns on health and hygiene practices for Cyclone Idai (307,637) and drought (145,742) responses. Over 35,000 hygiene kits distributed.

### Gaps

The response is still heavily underfunded, incapacitating partners and stakeholders to respond to the life-saving needs. Low dam water levels and power cuts are affecting water pumping in some urban areas, resulting in residents compromising health and hygiene behaviours.

## Coordination

**7%**  
of the total funding  
requested has been  
committed

### Needs

An emergency of this complexity and magnitude requires the close coordination of all stakeholders. The interaction with Government and frontline ministries, UN agencies and operational partners is vital in rolling out the multi-sectoral humanitarian support to complement Government's interventions. Continuous tracking of response progress, funding availability and resource capacity is key to ensure that critical gaps are identified and dealt with.

### Response

A Standing Cabinet Committee, under the stewardship of the Minister for Local Government, is tasked with overseeing the Government's response efforts and coordinates with the humanitarian partners through the office of the UN Resident Coordinator. At the technical level, the Department of Civil Protection (DCP) coordinates the overall Government response and interacts with Provincial/District administrations. Humanitarian partners and donors meet monthly (and ad-hoc if necessary) under the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. Individual sectors also meet at least monthly and are chaired and co-chaired by the relevant line ministries and the one humanitarian agency. Inter-sector coordination meetings take place monthly and are chaired by OCHA.

### Gaps

Only 7 per cent of the total requested has been committed, and this critical funding gap hinders operational coordination of the response.