

APPEAL FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN THE DROUGHT FOOD AID AND RECOVERY PROGRAMMES:

JULY 2003

1.0 MACRO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Zimbabwe is currently facing severe macro economic challenges. The country has been experiencing serious balance of payments difficulties for the past 5 years. Consequently, foreign exchange reserves have fallen drastically thus creating shortages of essential commodities, as well as high levels of external payment arrears. The balance of payments crisis has also precipitated sustained GDP decline and high levels of inflation.

The country has also faced political and social tensions largely arising from Government's commitment to address the past inequalities through the implementation of the Land Reform programme. The Agrarian reforms have necessitated making hard choices more so in the face of antagonism to the programme and general skepticism to pro-poor policies by some in the donor community.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Government's Land Reform programme continues to be the Government's major vehicle for propelling the country onto a path leading to more balanced, equitable, just and sustainable development. The land reform programme for poor peasants and poor workers is Government of Zimbabwe's major strategy for POVERTY REDUCTION by economically empowering the poor through provision of land as a means of production. The programme has opened up opportunities for many who were previously marginalized to participate fully in the economic life of the country.

In addition to these challenges the country has had to grapple with the weather induced humanitarian crises faced by almost the whole of Southern Africa.]-his food crisis has been further deepened by the HIV/AIDS crisis that has created conditions conducive to the perpetuation of chronic poverty.

The deadly combination of food shortages, malnutrition and HIV/AIDS in the face of economic decline poses a huge challenge to the Government whose response is articulated in the National Economic Revival Programme (NERP). The NERP was carefully negotiated through the Tripartite Negotiating Forum, composed of Government, Business and Labour.

The NERP focuses on the implementation of appropriate policies to generate increased agricultural production, reversal of de-industrialisation and raising

capacity utilization in manufacturing sectors well as resuscitating closed mines and companies. The programme also recognizes the major role played by the service industry in particular tourism. In terms of Agriculture, and specifically as a strategy to recover from the drought and achieve FOOD SECURITY, Government has put in place measures designed to achieve higher output through, among others;

- The announcement of viable pre and post planting producer prices of key agricultural crops. Post harvest prices will, where necessary, also be announced;
- Timely provision of adequate crop and livestock inputs as well as finance and extension services. Government is currently setting up a Land Development Bank to ensure that agriculture is availed adequate financial support;
- Encouragement of contract farming; and
- Boosting irrigation capacity for both smallholder and commercial farmers including the newly resettled. Given the frequency of droughts in Zimbabwe, irrigation development is a must and Government/Private partnerships are encouraged and supported in this sector.

NERP has outlined policies that encourage participation of Government, Private sector, NGOs and the donor community engaging in humanitarian work. Through the NERP, Government has allowed the private sector to participate in the importation of grain and distribution of food to augment Government's efforts. Further, the thresholds that individuals can import without applying for an import permits have been reviewed upwards.

However, all importation must meet existing regulations especially those related to phytosanitary conditions.

In the NERP, programmes to address further economic decline have been put in place which are directed at reinvigorating secondary sectors through product beneficiation. The measures in NERP are designed to reverse deindustrialization which will in turn lead to creation of more wealth and employment hence reducing Urban Poverty. Recovery of mining, agriculture and service sectors will also increase employment opportunities, in the process, lessening the incidence of both rural and urban poverty.

2.0 RECURRENT DROUGHTS AND THE CURRENT CRISES

Zimbabwe, a largely agricultural country, has experienced almost successive drought/flooding periods, which in the past two decades have become more frequent and increased intensity. The current food insecurity in the country is a cumulative consequence of recurrent disasters, which have eroded the

population's coping mechanisms. Chronologically, the disasters have been as follows: -

- **1991/92:** The severe drought saw the declaration of a ***National Disaster*** countrywide. A total of 5 602 568 people were on the drought relief registers seeking assistance at the peak of the drought in November 1992. This translated to 74% of the rural population then numbering 7 649 020 (1992 census).
- **1995/96:** The country experienced a drought which affected the small scale, communal and resettlement areas which were declared a ***State of Disaster***. To avert starving, Government introduced the Grain Loan programme.
- **1997/98:** The country braced itself for the predicted and highly publicized El Nino induced drought which, although not as severely affected, the southern parts of the country were declared a ***State of Disaster***.
- **1999/2000:** The country experienced the effects of Cyclone Eline flooding. The Southern parts of the country which were declared a ***State of Disaster*** in 1998 due to El Nino were declared the same in 2000 due to Cyclone Eline. The rest of the country was affected and crop production declined due to too much rain.
- **2000/01:** The country suffered from a mid-season dry spell in January, coupled with excessive wet conditions in February, negatively impacting on cropping in most areas of the country and reducing yields.
- **2001/02:** The country entered the agricultural season with food shortages necessitating food imports. The season was generally poor for agricultural production, characterized by an excessively wet first half while the second half (January to February) was very dry especially in the southern parts of country. Records have indicated that the dry spell during the second half of the season was the longest dry spell in the past twenty years and the season was ranked fifth, in terms of drought severity.

Droughts that have occurred in Zimbabwe fall into three broad categories, the Meteorological, Hydrological and Agricultural droughts. The *Meteorological drought, occurs when rainfall levels are far below the norm of 757. of the long*

term seasonal rainfall average of 65mm in any one season,, the Hydrological drought occurs when there is a deficit of run-off water in rivers, dams, lakes, and underground water and lastly the Agricultural drought, occurs when the availability of soil moisture to rain fed plants and crops is inadequate.

2.1 Impact of Weather Patterns and the Current Crisis

2.1.1 Analysis of the 2002/03 Rainfall Season

The 2002-2003 rainfall season came against the backdrop of a weak El Niño event in the eastern equatorial Pacific, which only petered off during early 2003. As a result, the 2002/03-rainfall season was largely characterized by prolonged dry spells and patchy rains particularly in the Midlands, and Matabeleland South and North Provinces. However, the latter part of the second half of the season (January to March) saw the development of various rainbearing weather systems which brought a tot of rainfall leading to flooding in Mashonaland Central, southern sections of Manicaland and Masvingo provinces.

The average cumulative rainfall that occurred across the country since the beginning of the season to March 26, 2003 was 593.8 mm. This is below the national long-term mean of 662.3 mm by 68.5 mm but higher than that of the 2001-2002 season.

2.1.2 Spatial Distribution of rainfall

The amount of rainfall during the summer, from 1 October 2002 to 26 March 2003, was between 75 and 100 % of the long-term mean for most parts of the country's major maize producing provinces of Mashonaland as well as Masvingo and parts of Midlands. However, rainfall was well below normal in Matabeleland North and South, some parts of Midlands as well as areas surrounding Rusape in Manicaland, which experienced a meteorological drought.

2.1.3 Temporal Distribution of rainfall

The cumulative rainfall that occurred in the first half of the season was well below normal for most parts of the country with the exception of a narrow strip that

spans from Manicaland in the east to western parts of Matabeleland South in the south-west.

On a monthly time-scale, October was wetter than normal except for areas surrounding Beitbridge in the south and the north-eastern corner of the country. November was generally dry in the southern half of the country with less than 40 % of normal rainfall occurring. However, the rainfall situation was better in the northern half. By December, apart from the southern parts of Masvingo, some parts of Matabeleland and north of Midlands the rest of the country had well below normal rainfall.

The second half of the season saw a marked improvement in the rainfall situation across the whole country. The amounts that fell in the three months were in the normal to above normal category (above 80%) for the bulk of the country, save for Matabeleland North and parts of Matabeleland South. However, most of the rains fell towards the end of February and first ten days of March due to effects of Tropical Cyclone Japhet.

The weather during this period included very strong and gusty winds which caused a lot of damage to infrastructure and water logging of crops. In addition, there was also flooding in the Lowveld and some parts of Masvingo. Persistent low pressures in the interior of the subcontinent during the last ten days of March helped in drawing in moisture from the north resulting in widespread significant falls in the northern areas.

The effective rainfall season started in the last 11 days of October for most parts of the country with the exception of most of Mashonaland Central and the central districts of Mashonaland East, which remained dry until the beginning of November. The last 20 days of November were generally dry across the whole country.

Dry spells were also evident in the first and third dekads of December, the first, second and third dekads of January, first and second dekads of February in different parts of the country. The highest frequency of dry spells lasting for 10 or more days occurred in Matabeleland South followed by Manicaland and southern parts of Midlands. The longest dry spell of thirty-two (32) consecutive days occurred in Beitbridge during the first half of the season. These dry spells impacted negatively on crop development, particularly the early-planted crop that endured long periods of moisture stress. There were, however, no evident dry spells of 10 or more days in the major maize producing provinces of Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central since December 2002.

2.2 Impact of HIV/Aids on Current Crisis

Zimbabwe is one of the countries with the highest infection rate within the Sub-region with estimates as high as 30% being reported. These high rates of infection have also resulted in equally high levels of orphan hood with estimates indicating that as much as 700 000 orphans could be attributed to AIDS deaths.

The drought food insecurity which the Sub-region is currently experiencing has compounded the situation of those living with HIV/AIDS. Studies within Zimbabwe and the Sub-region have indicated that HIV/AIDS significantly increases vulnerability at the household level. The recent Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) found out that there is a positive correlation between reduction in agricultural production and other income generating activities and HIV/AIDS infection at household level. Households with chronically ill adults do not only spend more resources on caring for the sick, but they do also deplete assets, and spend less time in productive activities and hence become more vulnerable.

Measures to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS should therefore be part of the recovery strategy if the country has to effectively address food insecurity.

3.0 MANAGEMENT OF DROUGHT IN ZIMBABWE

Government adopted a National Policy on Drought Management document. This document is the guiding principle under which all drought activities related to food security is undertaken in Zimbabwe.

It addresses implementation structures from the national to village level. It addresses the involvement of stakeholders, Government of Zimbabwe, Local Authorities, traditional leaders, NGOs and the households. It is a document which recognizes that Zimbabwe must remain prepared whether for large or small FOOD SECURITY threats.

At the national level, there is a Cabinet Committee on Drought and Social Protection which works with Government of Zimbabwe officials from all related Ministries and through sub-committees representing, FOOD RELIEF, AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY, WATER RESOURCES, IMPORTATION AND

TRANSPORTATION AND FINANCE. The Committee works in a decentralised structure.

Currently, Government together with NGOs is implementing humanitarian assistance programmes.

1. Public Works - this is run by Government as money transfer to vulnerable groups. The able-bodied households participate in public works to receive their cash allowances

2. The Public Works programme is also directing money transfers to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, the disabled and the aged who are not expected to work in the projects. The NGOs are providing free food to this vulnerable group.

All these programmes are supervised by the Local Authority and selection criteria is done through the management structure described above.

The critical structure is that of the village assembly headed by the village head, a traditional leader who works with religious and church leaders, civic leadership, Community Based organizations, as well as extension workers, This is the structure which is responsible for the identification, selection and registration of vulnerable persons according to their categories in the village. Government has instructed that village heads and their structures should maintain registers of vulnerable groups which are checked by Ward Councillors, district level structures on drought relief and which can be used by any donor or NGO which is assisting the village.

Food assistance must not be used to undermine these village structures nor any structures that are operating in the governance of local communities.

It is important to note that these are the same structures used by Government, for agricultural recovery. Crop and livestock input support is given through them.

3.1 Government Food Procurement and Distribution

Government initiated a food import programme in January 2001 to address food shortages experienced countrywide. This strategy was continued in 2002. Government established a Task force on Grain and Wheat procurement and distribution in 2002. The Task Force, which is headed by a Cabinet Minister, is composed of various Ministers. The main role is to improve the Logistics of grain imports and to rationalize distribution in view of the continued food shortages resulting from the 2002-2003 drought. The major role of the Task force was to ensure food availability in the country. The Task Force is decentralized and has similar committees at the district level to manage and monitor the distribution of the food commodities.

3.2 Participation of Non-Government Organizations

Although it is Government's prime responsibility to provide for the welfare of its citizens, resources are not always adequate to meet the needs of the vulnerable communities. Government has therefore made provision under the Private Voluntary Organization Act to register NGOs that wish to partner Government in providing aid. NGOs have participated in drought humanitarian assistance before, most notable in the 1992 Drought disaster period. In order to facilitate the participation of NGOs in humanitarian assistance, Government usually submits a

formal appeal to the UN constituency inviting NGOs to partner it in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Soon after the disaster declaration of the 2001/2002 season, Government appealed to the United Nations constituency for humanitarian assistance in the drought crisis. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) responded to the appeal and put together an emergency humanitarian assistance programme.

A Letter of Understanding for an Emergency Operation (EMOP) was signed by WFP and Government in December 2001 under which WFP committed itself to supply and distribute food commodities to drought affected communities. This supply of the food was later increased through the Southern African Regional Appeal. Under the two appeals, WFP distributed 346,012mt of food commodities by 30 April 2003.

There are other NGOs and church organizations that are participating in bilateral humanitarian assistance programmes and their contribution is commended. It is through these synergized efforts that Zimbabwe as a nation has averted a humanitarian catastrophe.

4.0 LESSONS LEARNT

WFP and some of the donors refused to work in the resettlement areas where vulnerability has been indicated and as much more severe than in the communal and particularly large commercial farming areas who recorded high severe malnutrition rates.

In addition, because of the exclusion of the resettlement areas, crop and livestock inputs which could have been distributed to them were denied. Some of the aid agencies who bought seeds and fertilizers ended up dumping them in

the communal areas, which had enough while the rest of the farmers were looking for these precious inputs.

As part of the lessons learnt, by the end of the drought period Government had improved its coordination with UN agencies and the donors. Regular bi-weekly coordination meetings were being held together with all donors and UN agencies.

Government has committed the Ministries responsible for humanitarian assistance at the operational level for logistical clearance of all movement of goods. Coordination between the Government of Zimbabwe, WFP and importing NGOs improved during the drought response although there is still a tot of room for improvement.

Investigations into allegations of deviation from laid down procedures, is another area where lessons were learnt. This was done to ensure that food from

Government, WFP and NGOs was distributed without discrimination based on political, racial, religious or any other grounds.

Government initiated a food import programme in January 2001 to address food shortages experienced countrywide through the Grain Marketing Board. This strategy was continued during the 2002/2003 season following continued drought induced food shortages. The country procured a total of 1.2million mt of both white and yellow maize grain through the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) during the period from 1 February 2002 to March 2003. During the same period a total of 838 028mt of maize was delivered into the country and distributed commercially.

In addition, the Rural and Urban Public Works programme was introduced through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, to cushion vulnerable groups affected by the drought. A total of 1.3million households benefited from the programme during the 2002/2003-drought period. All the 58 Rural District Councils and the 28 Urban Authorities in the country were covered by Government food aid response.

Although this year some areas have harvested especially in the northern areas of the country, the rest of the country is still experiencing food shortages. Even the areas that have harvested are only able to feed from their harvests for between three to four months.

5.0 APPEAL

(A) Analysis of food items

(i) Food Gap

This appeal for humanitarian assistance was delayed due to the fact that Government wanted to be exhaustive in its assessment in order to come up with a fairly accurate crop forecast figure. There have been a number of crop and vulnerability assessments carried out by different institutions including Government. The assessment was made more difficult by the late rains and continued planting done by farmers. The following maize crop production estimates have been presented:

First assessment by the Crop Forecasting Committee January 03:

1,200,000mt

Second assessment April 03:

844,000mt

Third assessment June 03:

929,619mt

The ZIMVAC assessment April 03:

920,000mt

The FAO/WFP assessment May/June 03:

803,000mt

Having examined the above production figures, it is clear that the variations of the estimates are not very wide. As a result Government has settled to use the average of the estimates of approximately 900,000mt as the official maize production figure for this appeal. Using the estimated maize grain production figure of 900,000mt and the GMB opening stocks of 284,008mt (which include maize grain imports calculated up to 31 March 2003), the available maize stocks add up 1, 184,008mt. Against the national annual maize requirements, which amount to 1,895,843mt, the maize deficit stands at 711,838mt. This is summarized in the table below:

a)	Opening Maize Stocks -	284 008mt
b)	National Production -	900,000mt
c)	Available Maize Stocks -	1,184,008mt
d)	National Requirements	1,895,843mt

e)	Possible deficit -	711 835mt
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Government will need to import 711,835mt of maize grain in order to make up for the maize grain deficit. At a purchase and delivery cost of Z\$283.936 per tonne, a total Z\$202.1 billion will be needed. At an average purchase price of US\$200 per tonne (delivered to Zimbabwean borders), a total of US\$142,367,000 in foreign currency will be required. Given the constraints imposed by the lack of foreign currency, an appeal will have to be made to the donor community for part of the deficit to be met through humanitarian assistance.

As indicated in their new EMOP, WFP already have in the pipeline for the Zimbabwe drought response 120 000mt of food commodities. This will further reduce the possible deficit to **600** 000mt and this is what Government is appealing for as assistance from the donor community to procure given the tight foreign currency situation in the country. Whatever the Government of Zimbabwe is able to procure is to ensure that there is some reserve and that the country does not feed from hand to mouth.

(ii) Child Supplementary feeding and lactating mothers

The Programmes encountered difficulties in having a constant supply of the nutrimeal porridge used in feeding the under Ss and orphaned children, people living with HIV/AIDS and pregnant and lactating mothers. This pre-mixed food is in short supply locally and has to be imported. The local companies which used to make a local brand of pre-mix porridge have ceased production of the commodity due to the shortage of ingredients.

(iii) Crop and Livestock Recovery

Government is putting a tot of emphasis in food sufficiency through increased production in communal, resettlement and commercial farming areas. Now that the land reform programme is largely finalized, Government can adequately give attention to production and recovery issues. This year Government put a programme of crop and livestock issues which recognizes that the Government, private sector and the donor community will have a large rote to play in ensuring FOOD SECURITY.

The recovery is a huge Programme which runs into trillions of Zimbabwean dollars. Government will fund part of this programme from the 2003 supplementary budget and 2004 budget allocation. Government is committed to fund 50% for the cereals, beef and small stock and 30% of oil seeds, crops and

horticulture. The remaining gap is what Government is appealing for to the donor community.

(B) Analysis of Non-Food items

Because of the linkage between FOOD SECURITY and health, the Government of Zimbabwe is appealing for non food items in the form of drugs and vaccines, and gases. The requirements are shown in the annexures.

6.0 Annexes

6.1 FOOD ASSISTANCE

i) MAIZE IMPORTS

In response to the food shortages experienced in the country, Government imported maize grain through the Grain Marketing Board. The country procured a total of 1.2 million mt of both white and yellow maize grain for the period from 1 February 2002 to March 2003 and a total of 838 028 mt has been delivered into the country and distributed through Grain Marketing Board outlets. The maize was distributed through the Task Force on maize and wheat procurement and distribution to all the three GMB regions, namely the Northern, Eastern and Western.

Under this programme, the maize is made available to everyone commercially although specially targeted to communities in areas declared to be drought affected. The deliveries of the maize grain in drought-affected communities is linked and timed to coincide with the payment of allowances of beneficiaries of the Public Works programme. In rural areas, maize grain is sold directly to the public but in urban areas the system is different. Maize grain is sold to millers who are expected to produce maize meal sold to the general public through

commercial outlets. The price of maize meal and maize grain is controlled to ensure that the vulnerable groups are able to access the commodity.

Due to the deficit quoted above, the country needs assistance to import 600,000 mt partly as direct GMB imports and given the foreign currency constraints, other players should come in to assist Government particularly the donor community and private sector.

ii) GOVERNMENT FOOD AID (PUBLIC WORKS)

In view of last season's inadequate food production, more people in the southern half of the country have remained on the drought relief registers after the harvest period than those in the northern half. The vetting exercise under the Public Works programme being carried out across the country by the Rural and Urban Authorities after this year's harvest period indicates that figures of needy people started to dip at the beginning of May 2003 from 7.8 million vulnerable people and stabilized at 3 million as at June 2003. Communities that harvested food are expected to feed from their harvests for a period of between three to four months. Under these conditions, at least 3 million people (600,000 h/h) need assistance between July and October 2003.

It is further anticipated that the number of vulnerable households will only start to rise to 4.5 million from November 2003, the beginning of the drought peak period over the years and expected to reach **5** million by January 2004, in all the 58 districts of the country including urban areas. Unlike the last season, when the whole country experienced acute food shortages, this year the impact has been lessened by the increased crop production. Due to this factor, the levels of vulnerability are not expected to reach last season's level when 7.8 million people when assessed to be in need of aid. It is however, estimated that the vulnerability levels could reach the 1992 drought level of 5 million people (1m h/h), who would need assistance between January and June 2004. The requirements under drought food assistance will be as follows:

600,000hh x 4mths x \$5,000	\$	12,000,000,000
900,000hh x 2mths x \$5,000	\$	9,000,000,000
1,000,000hh x 6mths x \$5,000	\$	30,000,000,000
Sub-total	\$	51,000,000,000

10% administration costs	\$	5,100,000,000
Grand-total	\$	56,100,000,000

Beneficiary allowances in the public works programme currently stand at \$5,000 per household per month and are due to be increased in line with the increases in the price of maize grain and maize-meal as announced by the Grain Marketing Board. A total of \$21 billion is required for the programme between July and December 2003 and an amount of \$12 billion is currently available in the National Drought Fund.

The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, which is responsible for the implementation of the Drought Relief programme, has made submissions to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for an additional \$9 billion under the supplementary budget to make up for the shortfall up to the end of this financial year. It is hoped that, another \$21 billion would be made available under the 2004 budget avocations to bring the total funding to a possible \$42 billion for the drought response. This would leave a gap in funding of \$14 billion, which could be met by the donor community and the private sector.

iii) CHILD SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

The Nutritional and Health Survey of February 2003, indicated that the overall level of malnutrition, although not considered high by international standards (5% Global Acute Malnutrition), is still a cause for concern, since many districts in the country currently have high levels of severe malnutrition. It is also noted with concern that some communities did not harvest at all. There is, therefore, the need to continue with the Child Supplementary Feeding Programme as the traditional supplement to the major Government general feeding. The programme targets children below the age of five years. The requirements for the Child Supplementary Feeding Programme are worked out using the nutritional status data as follows: -

Requirements for 31 districts with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) => 5% and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of =>2%.

These include the above 18 districts of high priority and the other 13 which are Makoni, Rushinga, Goromonzi, Hurungwe, Chegutu, Kadoma,

Tshototsho, Hwange, Lupane, Insiza, Chirumhanzu, Gokwe South and Chiredzi.

TARGET AGE GROUP	ESTIMATED NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	QTY PER CHILD/MONTH	MAIZE SOYA BLEND REQUIRED mt	
			Monthly	12 months
<59 MONTHS	786,653	2kg	1,573	18,880
GRADE 1-7	1,500,000	3kg	4,500	54,000
total	2,286,653		6,073	72,880

Therapeutic Feeding Formulae Requirements

The severe malnutrition which is estimated at $\geq 2\%$ (51,542 Children) in 15 Districts (Mutasa, Mutare, Mazowe, Shamva, Marondera, Seke, Hwedza, Mudzi, Zvimba, Nkayi, Gwanda, Gokwe North, KweKwe, Mberengwa, Shurugwi) requires therapeutic feeding formula calculated as shown below:

Formula	mt per month	mt per 12months
F5	0.3	3.6

F100	6,0	72.0
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Vitamin A Capsules Requirements

Vitamin A deficiency is a problem in the country. A national micronutrient study carried out in 1999 indicated that all the ten provinces were affected. In order to address the problem, the Supplementary Feeding Programme was integrated into the Expanded Programme of Immunizations (EPI). A follow up survey undertaken in February 2003 Survey showed a national Vitamin coverage of 46.1%. There is still need to ensure adequate and timely supply of Vitamin A capsules at the district level as well as training in Vitamin A distribution.

Vitamin A Requirements

DOSE	NO. OF BOTTLES	NO. OF CAPSULES
100 000 IU	670	335 000
200 000 IU	7 586	3 793 000

iv) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

Under the Expanded Humanitarian Appeal, the World Food Programme (WFP) has now distributed a total of 346.012mt from February 2002 to 30 April 2003, through the ten implementing partners operating in forty-nine (49) districts of the country. In view of the continued need, it is hoped that WFP will continue to partner Government and provide humanitarian food aid.

6.2 NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE

i) HEALTH DRUGS, VACCINES AND GASES

Generally, the shortage of foreign currency has limited the country's ability to ensure availability of the essential drugs. Some partners have been extremely helpful in providing foreign currency for the purchase of essential drugs, gases and vaccines. (See *attachments* for the requirements of drugs, gases and vaccines)

ii) MALARIA PREVENTION/TREATMENT DRUGS

Malaria is worsening in occurrence and showing resistance to treatment. The Ministry has put in place an indoor residual household spraying programme. An

insecticide treated bed-net programme is being introduced. It is however not possible for the Ministry to spray all the dwellings in risk areas, as well as provide adequate bed-nets required by the community.

Large-scale malaria epidemics have already broken out in Zimbabwe following the floods caused by Cyclone Japhet. Preventive measures such as Intra-Residual House Spraying (IRS) cannot be carried out due to foreign currency shortages for insecticides and fuel shortages. WHO recommends the immediate resumption of IRS as the most rapid and cost-effective measure to prevent rebound epidemics. Resumption of IRS' needs is estimated as 6 mt of insecticide.

Many health centers are experiencing shortages of anti-malaria[drugs and malaria treatment drugs. A supply of chloroquine and sulfadoxine pyrimethamine (S/P) is urgently needed. The needs assessment, after emergency measures already taken by WHO, is now established at 5 098 000 tablets of chloroquine (150mg base) and 1 530 000 tablets of SIP. This requirement is for an estimated 509 000 malaria cases.

For the treatment of severe malaria, 19 140 cases are expected. Quinine 200mg tablets, IV infusion Dextrose 5% and related supplies are required.

Summary of malaria needs

<u>CONDITION</u>	<u>SUPPLIES</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>TARGET</u>
Malaria Prevention	Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	As much	426 000 people
Intra Residual Spraying (IRS)	Insecticide	6 000tonnes	1 912 100 people
Antimalaria	Chloroquine	5 098 000 (150mg tablets)	1 912 100 people
Simple malaria treatment	Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine (S/P)	1 530 000 tablets	509 000 cases
Severe malaria Treatment	Quinine IV Dextrose 5% IV	As much	19 140 cases

6.3 RECOVERY MEASURES

i) CROPS INPUTS SUPPORT PROGRAMME AND LIVESTOCK INPUTS PROGRAMME

The livestock budget encompasses the recovery for beef, dairy, small stock, fencing and dip recovery. This is estimated to cost Z\$120 billion.

Crop recovery includes the production of cereal and oil seed crops, There is an urgent need for the provision of seeds and fertilizers. The budget under cereal production amounts to over Z\$758 billion.

ii) IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Due to the uneven rainfall distribution pattern in the 2002 to 2003 rainfall season, crops failed in many areas. Not many irrigation schemes have been developed in Zimbabwe to give us relief in times of drought. In addition, newly resettled farmers do not have the necessary infrastructure and funding in order to develop irrigation schemes.

Government has developed a three-pronged strategy towards irrigation development through short-term, medium-term and long-term irrigation development plans.

The short-term irrigation development plan, which should mitigate the effects of the current drought, covers the following:

- Ongoing PSIP irrigation construction projects
- Implementation of new irrigation projects in 2003 and 2004

Under the short-term development plan, 35 irrigation schemes covering 7,366 hectares are being developed.

The medium-term irrigation development plan is going to be implemented over 5 years and will cover the following:

- Development of irrigation infrastructure on existing large government dams
- Rehabilitation of existing schemes so as to improve on efficiency of water usage
- Where possible, extend land under irrigation on existing irrigation schemes

The long-term irrigation development plan is going to be implemented over a period of 5 to 10 years. It is estimated that 200 000 hectares will be developed for irrigation under the long-term irrigation development plan. New dams will be constructed and the irrigable land will have to be mapped accurately. A total of Z\$6.65bn additional funding is required to cover costs under mitigatory and recovery projects.

iii) WATER AND SANITATION

Both Cystone Eline and Japhet and the subsequent drought, which affected the health and livelihood of people in the various communities, affected Zimbabwe. The water supplies and sanitation facilities were not spared. This situation has resulted in disease outbreaks such as cholera.

The current resettlement program has moved some people from well-serviced areas in terms of water and sanitation coverage to non-serviced areas. The need for the provision of these facilities in the resettlement areas cannot be overemphasized.

The cyclone submerged boreholes and welts and some sanitary facilities in affected areas collapsed. The water sources need rehabilitation and latrines need replacement. There is also need to provide such structures where these were not available. The borehole operation and maintenance system has failed and this has adversely affected provision of safe supplies.

The following provinces have been affected by natural disasters: -

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Masvingo | 2. Manicaland |
| 3. Midlands | 4. Mashonaland Central |
| 5. Matabeleland South | 6. Matabeleland North |

Mashonaland East and West were not severely affected.

The following are the water supplies and sanitation requirements in the affected areas.

PROVINCE	REQUIREMENTS				
	PIT LATRINES	DEEP WELLS	SHALLOW WELLS	NEW BOREHOLES	REHABILITATION BOREHOLES
MIDLANDS	7 321			530	147
MANICALAND	13 435	690	262	1 199	180
MASH. CENTRAL	10 520			793	150
MASVINGO	12 560	257	15	825	330
MAT. SOUTH	12 775			694	130
*MAT. NORTH	7 000			468	275
TOTAL	63 611	947	277	4 609	1 212

* Affected by drought

iv) Priority Needs for HIV/AIDS and TB

a) Drugs.. For opportunistic infections

The spectrum of HIV/AIDS is characterized by opportunistic infections such as pneumonia, diarrhea and TB. More than 70% of hospital admissions are now due to AIDS related conditions. Drugs, such as simple painkillers and antimicrobial drugs, effective in the treatment of HIV complications, are required. The country does not have adequate foreign currency to purchase these drugs. It is estimated that drug requirements, excluding Antiretrovirals, for this year, will be US\$25m.

b) Drugs: For providing a holistic continuum of care service

The 2.3 million people living with HIV/AIDS are at different stages of the infection and require various levels of care such as home based and hospital based care. Ordinary essential drugs for management of infections and pain in the home as well as antiretroviral drugs (ARVS) are therefore required for a holistic continuum of care.

The Ministry plans to implement an Antiretroviral Programme intended to reach at least 10 000 patients. Whilst the Government will finance the other logistical issues, funding is required to purchase Antiretroviral drugs. The estimated cost is US\$3m.

Drugs for the treatment of opportunistic infections

	Drug name	Form
	Amoxil 250mg	Capsules
	Amoxil 125mg	Suspension
	Acyclovir 200mg	Tablets
	Cotrimoxazole	Suspension
	Cotrimoxazole	Tablets
	Ciprofloxacin 250mg	Tablets
	Doxycycline 100mg	Capsules
	Erythromycin 250mg	Capsules
	Erythromycin 125mg	Suspension
	Metronidazole 200mg	Tablets
	Metronidazole 200mg	Suspension
	Benzyl Penicillin 5mg	Injection
	Benzathine Penicillin	Injection
	Procaine Penicillin	Injection
	Kanamycin 1mg	Injection
	Ceftriaxone 500mg	Injection
Sundries	Needles	21" and 23" gauges
	Syringes	2ml,5ml,10ml, 20ml disposals

	Surgical gloves	Sizes 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8 and 8 1/2
	IV Cannulae	-Large Bore (green) -Small Bore (pink) -Paediatric (blue)
IV Fluids	-Normal saline -Ringers Lactate -Dextrose 5% -Mantelyte -Water for injection 1l	

(B) TB DRUGS

Item	Unit	Quantity
Ethambutol 400mg	B/1000	5000
INH 100 mg	B/1000	6000
Pyrizinamide 500 mg	B/1000	8000
Rifampicin	B/1000	8000
Rifampicin Syrup 100 mg/5ml		

GENERAL DRUG REQUIREMENTS

Item	Unit	Quantity
ANAESTHETIC DRUGS		
Alcuranium 5mg/ml	Amp.	50000
Altropine Sulphate 0.6mg/amp.	Amp.	153000
Ketamine HCL 50mg	10ml Vial	23000
Halothane	B/100ml.	3600

Heparin Sodium 5000IU	5ml Amp.	15000
Suxamethonium	Amp.	25000

Suxamethonium	Amp.	25000
Thiopentone 0.5g	RCV Set	40000
Morphine Injection 15mg/ml	Amp.	45000
Morphine sulph/Hcl 15mg.	Amp.	15000

MALARIA DRUGS

Chloroquine 150mg base	B/1000	25000
Quinine 300mg	B/500	500
Quinine 600mg	Amp.	4000
Sulphadoxine 500mg+Pyrimethamine 25mg	B/1000	5000

C.N.S. DRUGS

Carbamazepine 200mg	B/100	6000
Chlorpromazine 25mg	B/1000	8000
Chlorpromazine 100mg	B/1000	8000
Chlorpromazine 25mg/ml	Amp/2ml	80200
Diazepam Inj. 5mg/ml	Amp/2ml	204000
Diazepam 5mg. Tablets	B/100	7600
Flufenazine 25mg/5ml	RCV 10ml	12000
Haloperidol 5mg	B/100	3000
Amitriptyllin 25mg	B/100	4500
Benzhexol 5mg	B/100	21500

C.V. DRUGS

Amiloride 10mg	B/100	8000
Atenolol 50mg	B/100	8000
Captopril 25mg	B/100	4000
Digoxin 0.25 mg	B/100	7600
Nifedipine 20mg. SR tablets	P/100	10000
Hydralazine Hcl 25mg injection	SET	20000

ANTI-INFECTIVES

Ampicillin Inj. 500mg	RCV	75000
Chloramphenicol I.V. 500mg	RCV	4000

Chloramphenicol Suspension 125mg/5ml	B/100mls	11000
Clindamycin 150mg	B/1000	11000
Ketoconazole 200mg.	B/100	14000
Metronidazole Suppository 1g	B/10	15000
Metronidazole Suspension	B/500mls	10000
Miconazole Oral Gel	T/50mls	10000
Nalidixic acid 500mg	B/500	16500
Norflaxacin 400mg	B/100	5000
Praziquantel 600mg	B/100	8000

ANTI-DIABETICS

Soluble insulin	B/10ml.	56000
Isophane insulin	B/10ml.	40000
Zinc Insulin Suspension	B/10ml.	30000

RESPIRATORY DRUGS

Salbutamol sulphate Respirator solution	Flacon 10mls	10000
Salbutamol 4mg	B/1000	4500
Salbutamol inhaler	Aerosol/10ml	69000

OTHER DRUGS

Paracetamol 120mg/5ml syrup	B/1 litre	50000
Povidone Iodine 10% topical solution	B/5 litres	30000
Pyridoxine HCL. 25mg tablets	B/1000	4000
Rabies Vaccines + tablets	Vial	40000
Tuberculine PPD 100IU/ml	Amp.	6000
Homatropine 1% Eye Drops	B/10ml	3000
1/2 DD 2.5%	200ml	168000
1/2 DD 10%	200ml	153600

Vaccines for Under Fives

Antigen	No. of Children	No. of doses	No. of	No. of	No. of AD
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	to receive vaccines		doses per vial	vials	syringes
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BCG	514 717	2 573 585	20	128 679	714 170
Hep B monovalent	481 260	1 804 725	10	180 473	2 003 245
DTP	481 260	2 406 300	10	240 630	2 670 993
Polio	481 260	3 007 875	10	300 788	0
Measles	481 260	506 589	1	506 589	667 748
DT	481 260	601 575	10	60 158	667 748
TT	3 113 745	7 784 363	10	778 436	8 640 642

EPI Gas Requirement: 19,442kg total requirement per year for 753 clinics

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

ANALYZER CHEMILUMINESCENCE+REAGENTS	3
CELL COUNTER, HAEMATOLOGY+REAGENTS	14
ANALYZER, BLOOD GAS+REAGENTS	4
ANALYZER IMMUNOLOGY, AUTOMATED+REAGENTS	2
ANALYZER COAGULATION+REAGENTS	5
ANALYZER, ELECTROLYTE+REAGENTS	14
ANALYZER TDX+REAGENTS	3
ELECTROPHORESIS SYSTEM	11
ELISA READER	2
ELISA WASHER	2
FLOW CYTOMETRY	2
TISSUE PROCESSOR, AUTOMATIC	2