**Zimbabwe**

In 2019, the humanitarian situation in the country has drastically deteriorated with an increased impact of multiple natural hazards; namely, food insecurity, residual impact of the floods and the risk of diarrheal diseases. In addition, there is an economic downturn characterized by hyperinflation (175 per cent) and limited provision of basic services. According to the 2019 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) report nearly 5.5 million people including 2.6 million children living in the rural areas will be in need of humanitarian assistance during the peak hunger season. In addition, the impact of Cyclone Idai is still being felt with over 270,000 people affected, half are children. Weak WASH infrastructure coupled with an electricity crisis to provide energy to boil water for drinking and hot meals is increasing the risk of cholera. As of June, 2019, 5,394 suspected cases, 165 confirmed cases of typhoid and 12 deaths were reported. The humanitarian crisis is further exacerbating existing vulnerabilities especially for pregnant and lactating women, children, adolescents, people with disabilities and those living with HIV. Multi-hazards have increased the vulnerability of children to protection violations. The vulnerable population are also exposed to a host of gender based violence related risks.

**Humanitarian strategy**

UNICEF and partners are supporting the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) to coordinate and provide comprehensive WASH, nutrition, health and HIV services with a strong Communication for Development (C4D) strategy. In response to the drought, cyclone and diarrheal disease risk, UNICEF continues to support sectoral coordination and leadership in the WASH, nutrition, education and child protection sectors. The existing social protection programme will also be expanded to areas most affected by the cyclone and drought. UNICEF is maintaining field presence in the affected areas and is ensuring service continuity to crisis-affected children, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women receiving antiretroviral therapy through outreach services. The provision of psychosocial support is being scaled up through interventions such as child-friendly spaces. UNICEF is also supporting the Ministry of Education to improve access to quality learning. C4D is mainstreamed in all programmes to support awareness creation and demand for services. UNICEF will work with other actors towards establishing a PSEA coordination structure to ensure crisis-affected population have access to appropriate interventions.

**Results from 2019**

As of 7 August 2019, UNICEF has US$10.3 million (44 per cent funded) available against the revised US$ 23.7 million appeal. Preparedness efforts, through pre-positioned lifesaving supplies prior to the cyclone, enabled UNICEF to immediately respond. UNICEF has facilitated community and facility-based multi-sectoral risk assessments focusing on the risk of drought, flooding and epidemic prone diseases (cholera and typhoid). UNICEF reached over 1.2 million children and caregivers with an integrated life-saving C4D response. UNICEF continues to provide technical support to MoHCC in the cyclone response within Manicaland Province, drought response activities within the affected districts throughout the country and cholera prevention, case management and surveillance strengthening in all hot spots within the country. UNICEF has provided access to safe drinking water to 856,061 people through rehabilitation of piped water schemes and boreholes and point of use water treatment interventions. One of the effective interventions during the cholera outbreak was bucket chlorination; once people collected water from selected water collection points, trained volunteers immediately chlorinated it on site. A total of 32,000 children, adolescents provided with critical child protection services in areas most affected by drought and the cyclone.

**Humanitarian Action for Children**

- **Total people in need**: 5.5 million
- **Total children (<18) in need**: 2.6 million
- **Total people to be reached**: 3.2 million
- **Total children to be reached**: 1.6 million

**2019 programme targets**

- **Nutrition**: 33,394 children 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted to community-based treatment programmes
- **Child Protection**: 1,464,685 children, women and men accessing health services
- **WASH**: 231,896 children under 5 who have been immunized
- **Health**: 1,500,000 people provided with a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene
- **Nutrition**: 1,500,000 people provided with critical WASH-related information to prevent waterborne diseases
- **Child Protection**: 100,000 vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents provided with critical child protection services
- **WASH**: 1,500 unaccompanied and separated children affected by humanitarian situations accessing appropriate care and child protection services
- **Education**: 120,000 children and adolescents accessing formal or non-formal education
- **HIV & AIDS**: 32,000 children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women in humanitarian situations that continue to receive antiretrovirals for ART and PMTCT
- **Social Protection**: 10,500 vulnerable households receiving cash transfers to support access to basic services
- **C4D**: 3,200,000 people reached with behaviour change or lifesaving messages
NUTRITION
Children aged 6-59 months with SAM who are admitted for treatment

33,894  7,888  33,894  7,888

Children aged 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation

575,195  207,451  575,195  207,451

EDUCATION
School aged children in humanitarian situations accessing formal or non-formal basic education

228,800  90,935  120,000  70,666

HEALTH
Children aged 6-59 months in humanitarian situations who are vaccinated against measles

1,484,685  61,162

People in humanitarian situations reached with key life-saving and behavior change messages on public health risks

231,986  257,074

WASH
People in affected areas provided with safe and water and personal hygiene

1,900,000  852,570  1000,000  856,061

People provided with critical WASH-related information to prevent waterborne diseases

1,500,000  1,323,081  1,500,000  1,270,704

HIV/AIDS
Pregnant and breastfeeding women, children and adolescents living with HIV that continue to receive PMTCT and treatment

32,000  9,547

CHILD PROTECTION
Vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents in humanitarian situations provided with critical child protection services

100,000  49,238  100,000  49,238

Unaccompanied and separated children affected by humanitarian situations accessing appropriate care and child protection services

5,000  682  5,000  682

SOCIAL PROTECTION
Households affected by floods supported with expanded cash transfers

People reached with behaviour change or lifesaving messages

3,200,000  0 3,200,000  0

Funding requirements
UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal has been revised from US$18.4 million to US$23.6 million, to meet the increasing humanitarian needs. Of this amount, UNICEF requires US$16.5 million for drought responses, US$3.7 million for the floods associated with Cyclone Idai and US$3.4 million for diseases outbreak response. Without adequate and flexible funding, UNICEF will be unable to continue to respond to multiple hazards with critical health, nutrition, WASH, education, HIV/AIDS and child protection services. Interventions will continue to focus on supporting vulnerable and disadvantaged women and children to withstand, adapt to and, recover from the devastating humanitarian situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2019 Revision 1 requirements (US$)</th>
<th>2019 Revision 2 requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds Available (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>2,890,000</td>
<td>3,631,990</td>
<td>1,474,902</td>
<td>2,157,088</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,870,000</td>
<td>2,730,000</td>
<td>2,375,516</td>
<td>354,484</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>5,100,000</td>
<td>8,520,000</td>
<td>4,577,695</td>
<td>3,942,305</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
<td>1,187,363</td>
<td>2,012,637</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>113,000</td>
<td>1,887,000</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV and AIDS</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>986,327</td>
<td>203,673</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>2,890,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,189,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,400,000</td>
<td>23,671,990</td>
<td>10,324,803</td>
<td>13,347,187</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. IPC Food insecurity analysis for Zimbabwe, June-December 2019, issued in July 2019.
2. The Flash Appeal revised in July 2019 highlighted a deteriorating food insecurity situation exacerbated by the impact of Cyclone Idai and disease outbreak. 5,427,447 PW. Source: UNOCHA, Zimbabwe Flash Appeal, July 2019
3. Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZVAC), July 2019
4. The Flash Appeal revised in July 2019, highlighted a deteriorating food insecurity situation exacerbated by the impact of Cyclone Idai and disease outbreak. Population in need is 5.5 million as per the 2019 ZimVAC report published in July 2019
5. The funding appeal in July 2019, highlighted a deteriorating food insecurity situation exacerbated by the impact of Cyclone Idai and disease outbreak. Population in need is 5.5 million as per the 2019 ZimVAC report published in July 2019
6. The Flash Appeal revised in July 2019, highlighted a deteriorating food insecurity situation exacerbated by the impact of Cyclone Idai and disease outbreak. Population in need is 5.5 million as per the 2019 ZimVAC report published in July 2019
7. 13.3% HIV rate. Source: National AIDS Council, 2019
8. In addition, there are protection risks mainly for children under temporary care arrangement and other children exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation including PSEA
9. Including physical violence and sexual abuse. As well as other being forced to adopt negative coping strategies (transactional sex, early marriage, accepting unsafe living situations etc.) to meet their most basic needs.
10. Available funds include $8,710,840 received in 2019 and $1,613,963 carried forward from the previous year
11. Data were revised downwards due to reduced geographical scale limited to six districts for the drought response and residual cyclone response. For the other districts, children in need will be supported either by other sector partners or UNICEF’s regular development programme.