



GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

**DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN APPEAL FOR
ASSISTANCE**

APRIL 2020- APRIL 2021

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FOREWORD BY

His Excellency Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe endured a devastating drought in 2018/2019, which caused massive crop failure. The situation was further exacerbated by the unprecedented impacts of Cyclone Idai in March 2019. The current rainfall season, 2019/20 has been characterized by late onset and erratic rainfall foreboding another poor harvest this year. Consequently, the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people in both urban and rural areas are being negatively impacted.

In response to these challenges, Government implemented a number of measures to avert hunger. These include:

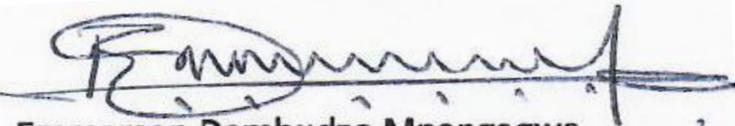
- concerted efforts to address the macro-economic challenges,
- timely processing of contracts for the procurement of significant quantities of grain;
- relaxation of import controls, tariffs and taxes for basic commodities and
- implementation of a targeted subsidy for unrefined maize meal.

The measures yielded positive results. More than 75% of the rural districts in the country received support from Government and this was complemented by partner support. Partners contributed nearly USD250 million to the humanitarian response. An estimated 1.3 million people were provided with clean water and safe sanitation; 600,000 people have benefited from essential health services; and over 16,000 boys and girls were covered by child protection services.

Newly emerging risks compound the humanitarian landscape. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. The Government in collaboration with development partners has activated the surveillance and preparedness systems. However, the advancement of this disease in this country, the region and its continued upsurge worldwide demands that robust extraordinary steps be undertaken to stave off the threat posed by COVID- 19.

Accordingly, a State of Disaster has been declared with regards to the COVID-19 pandemic. Preparedness and response must be up scaled to minimize its impact to public health and the economy.

We therefore appeal to the domestic and international community for solidarity and support to Zimbabweans at this critical juncture. Government will continue providing an enabling environment to facilitate response initiatives.



Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa
President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Summary

The Government of Zimbabwe requires a total of **USD 2.2 billion** with effect from April 2020 to April 2021. This is for providing humanitarian assistance in the short to medium term.

Section A: Humanitarian (USD 1, 826,438,208.95)

Food insecurity response - USD 955,665,684
Social protection- USD 20.8million
Education – USD 75million
WASH- USD 34 million
Nutrition USD13.869, 328.00
Health – USD 37.4 million
COVID-19 USD220,403,196.95
Agriculture- USD469.3million

Section B: Medium Term Response (USD 415.623 million)

Agriculture- Irrigation Infrastructure – USD 200million
Agriculture- livestock multiplication – USD 473,000
Shelter-USD1.25million
Wildlife- USD61.4million
Logistics-USD150million
Livestock hay baling USD2.5million

Food Security

About 7.7 million people in both the urban and rural areas (5.5M rural and 2.2M urban) will require urgent food assistance. This translates to USD 955,665,684.00

Food Security- Rural



Population in Need: 5.5 million rural people will be food insecure at peak.



Targeted Population: 5.5 Million



Requirements: USD 683,410,234

Food Security- Urban



Population in Need: About 2.2 million urban people will be food insecure at peak.



Targeted Population: 2.2 Million



Requirements: USD 272,255,450

Nutrition



Population in Need: 1.7 million



Targeted Population: 1.7 million



Requirements: USD 13,869,328



Social Protection



Population in Need: 1.7 million



Targeted Population: 1.7 million



Requirements: USD 20.8 million

Agriculture



Population in Need: 1,800,000



Targeted Population: 1,800,000



Requirements: USD 672,273 million

Education



Population in Need: 3,211,939



Targeted Population: 3,211,939



Requirements: USD 75 million



<p>Health</p> <p> Population in Need: 12.2 million</p> <p> Targeted Population: 12.2million</p> <p> Requirements: USD 37.4million</p>	<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) </p> <p> Population in Need:3,7 million</p> <p> Targeted Population: 3.7 million</p> <p> Requirements: USD 34 million</p>
<p>Shelter</p> <p> Targeted Population : 128,270</p> <p> Requirements USD 1,250,000.00</p>	<p>Wildlife</p> <p>USD 61,400,000.00</p>
<p>COVID-19</p> <p> Scenario: 1000 cases</p> <p> USD 220,403,196.95</p>	

Acronyms

CP	Child Protection
CPiE	Child Protection in Emergencies
DDF	District Development Fund
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IHR	International Health Regulations
IYCF	Infant and Young Children Feeding
IYCF-e	Infant and Young Children Feeding in Emergencies
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCBM	Multi-sectoral Community Based Model for Stunting Reduction
MNPs	Micronutrient Powders
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSS	Psycho-Social Support
RWIMS	Rural Water Information Management System
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SMEDCO	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Corporation
VAS	Vitamin A Supplementation
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

INTRODUCTION

The 2019 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment report projected that about 5.5 million people and 2.2 million people in rural and urban areas respectively will be food insecure during the peak hunger period (January to March 2020). Amongst the affected, over 1.1 million children and women require nutrition assistance, of which about 98,000 children below the age of 5 years are acutely malnourished (3.6 per cent of children under age five) and require immediate life-saving nutrition treatment. The figures are anticipated to increase due to the extended lean season period and the current macro-economic environment.

The drought situation has affected availability of social amenities such as safe water, sanitation and hygiene. This has heightened the risk of communicable disease outbreaks. In rural areas, only 30 per cent of the nearly 55,600 water sources tracked by the Rural Water Information Management System (RWIMS), have water and are functional and protected. In urban areas, electricity, reduced dam levels and water chemical supply challenges have led to a significant decrease in piped water supply and many households are relying on unsafe sources.

In response to these challenges, Government in partnership with development partners has implemented the following measures;

- Launched a Humanitarian Appeal covering the period from February 2019 - April 2020 aimed at addressing the food and nutrition insecurity and the impact of inflationary pressures,
- Distributed food (in-kind) and facilitated cash transfers targeting vulnerable groups in both urban and rural areas.
- Removed import duty on maize and wheat, cooking oil, among other basic commodities to ensure availability and affordability of essential foodstuffs on the market.
- Introduced non refined maize meal subsidies targeting the vulnerable groups,
- Supported farmers with agricultural inputs under various schemes such as vulnerable inputs support schemes,
- Contracted various suppliers to import grain for purposes of boosting the strategic grain reserves,
- Lifted a ban on importation of grain and genetically modified maize, to boost supply of mealie-meal in the local market,
- Aailed resources towards drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes and construction of dams.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Macro-Economic Environment

Gross Domestic Product

The year 2019 was a rather difficult year with a number of challenges, most of which are inter-related. Whilst we had initially anticipated a real GDP growth rate of negative 3.4% for 2019, the year closed on a lower than estimated growth rate of negative 6.5%. The country still experienced low output in the manufacturing, mining and agricultural industries thus negatively impacting the much needed exports. The major challenge behind the recession was drought and Cyclone Idai causing power shortages, further exerting pressure on the current and fiscal account. Other challenges are related to inflationary pressures and forex shortages.

Inflation

Month on month inflation although high, has slowed down to about 16.5% as at December 2019. This is a trend which is expected to be maintained and to be brought down to zero by year end of 2020.

The 2019 Budget

The 2019 Budget was implemented under the theme: *Austerity for Prosperity* to operationalize the Transitional Stabilisation Programme to restore fiscal discipline. Among other measures, Treasury has restrained on spending and borrowing, especially borrowing from the Central Bank to restore price stability.

Currency Reform

As part of the reforms, Government adopted a mono-currency on 24 June 2019, which resulted in the devaluation of our currency. The objective was to:

- Restore domestic competitiveness and promote growth.
- Remove price distortions in the foreign exchange market.
- Restore monetary policy instrument.
- Address liquidity crises.

2020 National Budget

In 2020, the Budget is targeting revenue of ZWL\$58.6 billion against planned expenditures of ZWL\$63.6 billion resulting in deficit of ZWL\$5 (1.5% of GDP). However, there are emerging expenditure pressures related to drought and energy challenges. Through the 2020 National Budget, Government is now transitioning from austerity to stimulating production and productivity, job creation and competitiveness without compromising fiscal prudence. In this regard, sectoral support to stimulate production is as follows;

- **Agriculture**
Support to this sector amount to ZWL\$11 billion, under the Smart Agriculture Programme and the Presidential Input Scheme. Whilst ZWL\$68 million was availed in 2019 for compensation of former farm owners, ZWL\$380 million was provided for in the 2020 National Budget.
- **Industry**
In order to support the industry, fiscal incentives were provided in the form of duty exemptions on imported capital equipment and raw materials used in manufacturing goods for export. Value added tax exemptions were extended to clothing manufacturers, dairy industry, baking industry, fertilizer industry, motor industry, furniture industry, and pharmaceuticals industry.
- **Energy**
Electricity generation remains low with Kariba hydro-power station generating about 150 megawatts from a peak of 750 megawatts. The dam levels are at an all-time low with just 10% level of usable water. Mid-year recovery at Kariba Power Station is expected following the anticipated rains mostly from northern catchment areas of DRC and Angola. Power imports from signed agreements will slightly improve the situation in the short term. Solar power public private partnership projects, rehabilitation of small thermal power stations and ongoing construction of Hwange 7 & 8 will likely improve the situation in the medium term.
- **Small and Medium Enterprises**
Government aims to support entrepreneurship and create jobs for youths and women. The budget has provided for the capitalisation of Women Development Fund, Small to Medium Development Cooperation (SMEDCO),

Zimbabwe Women Microfinance Bank, Empower Bank, and Community Development Fund.

- Social Protection

Government remains committed to providing social protection support in view of the economic challenges that the citizens are facing, especially the vulnerable population. Existing schemes relate to cash transfers, education support, public transport subsidies, agricultural input support, and maize meal subsidy, among others.

QUALITY OF THE 2019/20 RAINFALL SEASON

Agriculture

The 2019/2020 season started late compared to the average, and this resulted in a poor season which negatively impacted on crop production, and affected availability of pastures and water for livestock. According to the rainfall records from 1 October to 31 December 2019, most parts of the country received less than 75% of their long-term mean rainfall and were therefore in the below normal category. Poor rainfall distribution was compounded by the unaffordability of key agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilisers and herbicides. Consequently, the area planted to major crops in the 2019/20 season was lower in most areas compared to the same period in the previous season. The late start of the agricultural season which was also characterized by mid-season dry spells negatively affected the crop condition as well as casual labour opportunities for the rural population and has further extended the lean season period.

The livestock condition for all livestock classes ranged from fair to poor mainly due to inadequate grazing and water. During the 2019/2020 season, cattle deaths due to hunger and/or water shortages were reported. Masvingo (17 518) and Matabeleland South (16 863) reported the highest number of poverty deaths. The recommended dipping frequency in summer is weekly, however only 10% of households nationally managed to dip their cattle at the recommended frequency (more than 3 times) during the month of January 2020. Dipping irregularities have resulted in cattle deaths due to Tick-borne diseases. The commonly reported tick-borne diseases were anaplasmosis, babesiosis, theileriosis and heart water. Deaths due to theileriosis have been increasing since 2017 and during the current season, a total of 300 000 deaths have been reported. However, most of the theileriosis deaths went unreported as monitoring was hampered by the disruption in dipping.

Domestic and Productive Water Supplies

Water levels in the majority of major dams continue to decline with some levels currently significantly below 50% capacity. These dams include Tugwi Mukosi (42.3%), (Insiza (37.2%), Ncema (20.9%), Harava (18.2%), Kariba (10%), Upper Lower Ncema (9.7%) Mzingwane (4.9%) and Seke (3.9%). Low dam levels resulted in shortages for both domestic and productive water, resulting in the majority of cities and municipalities failing to supply residents with adequate clean and safe piped water. In order to cope with the prolonged water cuts, households are now resorting to using alternative water sources which include boreholes, unprotected wells and streams which predispose them to diseases such as cholera and typhoid. In addition, low dam capacity has impacted negatively on electricity generation at the country's hydro-electricity facilities. As a result, the country has had to endure prolonged power outages which have disrupted service provision and production in key economic sectors.

Food and Nutrition

Food and nutrition insecurity has been largely driven by the prolonged dry spells, extreme weather events and sharp increases in prices of basic commodities. As of February 2020, the condition of the early-planted crop was fair, whilst that of the late planted crop was fair to good since the bulk of the crop was planted in January when significant rains were received. Crop condition had generally improved especially for most crops which were at temporary wilting point. In some areas, replanting was recommended to fill in gaps due to poor germination and crop failure as a result of the prolonged dry spells. The African Armyworm outbreaks were reported in Mashonaland Central (Mbire, Rushinga, Mt Darwin, Muzarabani) and Midlands province (Mberengwa, Zvishavane, Shurugwi).

The macro-economic environment in the country also influenced an increase in food and nutrition insecurity to a larger extent. The food inflation rate as of June 2019 was at 252%, which resulted in incomes being eroded and a reduction in the purchasing power of household incomes. There was a reported increase in the proportion of households consuming poor diets from 20% to 24%. This deterioration in the quality of diets will likely have a negative effect on the health

and nutrition outcomes of children and women. Stunting in Zimbabwe remains high (26.8%) and high prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) exceeding acceptable thresholds was recorded in Makoni (7.4%), Mutare (5%), Seke (5.7%), Mhondoro-Ngezi (5.8%), Sanyati (5.5%), Binga (6.1%), Lupane (5.2%) and Masvingo (7.4%).

COVID-19 Pandemic

The drought situation has been exacerbated by the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic which is spreading fast to the rest of the world, placing unprecedented pressure on humanitarian services as well as economic activities.

SECTOR RESPONSE STRATEGIES

In light of the prevailing situation, the following have been identified as the humanitarian/ immediate, early recovery and medium term response strategies.

Food Security and Livelihoods

	Rural	Urban
People in need	5,529,209	2.2 million
People targeted	5,529,209	2.2 million
Required Amount	USD683,410,234	USD 272,255,450
Total	USD 955,665,684.00	

Priority Actions:

- Continue with current efforts to provide monthly food assistance through either in-kind or cash to food-insecure rural households, in close collaboration with local stakeholders for the period April - June 2020
- Government to strengthen the distribution mechanism in order to reach out to the targeted vulnerable groups.
- To ensure availability of food commodities on the market in both rural and urban areas.

- Provide monthly cash assistance to meet the most immediate food security needs of vulnerable people in urban areas adversely affected by the current crises.
- In close coordination with the nutrition sector partners, provide a protective nutritional ration to increase nutritional value of the food basket provided to households with children, pregnant and lactating women.
- Implement the policy for food for work by non labour constrained beneficiaries.

Education

	School Feeding	BEAM
Target population	3,211,939	1,2million
Required Amount	USD50 million	USD 25million

Priority Actions

- Support the provision of school meals in all districts.
- Agriculture input support to schools with arable land for the production of grain and pulses to sustain school feeding programmes
- Build resilience and sustainability through strategic value chain linkages between small scale farmers as well as smallholder irrigation schemes to be supported to grow pulses, nuts, tubers, fruits and vegetables for purchase by schools.
- Address WASH gaps in schools in the most drought-prone areas to ensure clean water supply, adequate ablution facilities as well as proper school kitchens and food storage facilities.
- Support efforts to promote Food Safety Standards and the development of simplified IEC materials in this regard.
- Support the campaign to keep both male and female learners in school and support schools with the highest school fees payment arrears to remain viable.
- Preposition teaching and learning materials and disability assistive devices and adaptations to reduce the burden of education costs to parents, as families will probably prioritise food over other basic needs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

People in need	3.7million
People targeted	3.7million
Required Amount	USD 34 million

Priority actions:

- Rehabilitation / upgrading of existing water sources
- Borehole drilling
- Monitoring of water availability and quality
- Distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs)
- Hygiene Education
- Emergency water trucking
- Provision of mobile toilets

Nutrition

People in need:	1.7million
Required Amount:	USD13,869,328.

Priority Interventions

- Facilitate coordination of Government and its development partners for nutrition emergency preparedness and response.
- Procure and distribute Nutrition Commodities for treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- Procure and distribute nutrition commodities for prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months
- Procure and distribute nutrition commodities for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women
- Support monthly active screening and referral of acutely malnourished children in all affected districts

- Build community based health worker capacity in 34 districts on active screening, referral, and follow up of children with acute malnutrition including community level support for caring practices through community support groups
- Build capacity of facility level health workers in 34 districts on the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
- Build capacity of community health workers on key caring practice and counselling through Infant and young Children Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-e) training with a focus on affected districts
- Support monthly and quarterly Nutrition sector emergency coordination meetings, mapping of partners and their capacities at national, provincial and district levels for 34 districts
- Support quarterly review and meetings at health facility level in affected districts including information management and reporting
- Support quarterly supervisory visits to community and health facilities

Health

People in need: 12.2 million People targeted: 9.8 million Total budget: USD37.4million	Outbreak intervention/prevention People in need : 850,000 People targeted: 700,000 Total budget: USD2.4million	Medicine procurement: People in need : 11.4 million People targeted: 9.1 million Total budget: USD35 million
Total	USD 37.4million	

Priority actions

- Strengthening Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) training in the 21 districts with severity ranking of 4 and above
- Training and support to the Rapid Response teams at provincial and district levels
- Strengthening water quality monitoring

- Capacity building on case management of priority disease conditions
- Strengthening laboratory capacity through training on detection of priority diseases
- Procurement of laboratory equipment and laboratory reagents
- Supporting laboratory sample transportation for improved detection
- Implementation of International Health Regulations(IHR) 2005 through capacitating the Port Health Authority
- Provision of cholera kits to Hotspots
- Provision of communicable disease medical supplies
- Logistics support for transportation of medical supplies and medicines

COVID -19Pandemic

Covid-19 Response for 12 months targeting 1 000 cases	Estimated Budget USD220,403,197
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Thematic Area	Amount USD
Coordination	1,541,200
Surveillance	2,446,921
Rapid Response Teams	58,773,260
Case management	61,965,929
Risk communication & community engagement	1,350,748
Logistics	14,148,542
Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)	72,990,972
Laboratory Capacity	6,717,754
Points of Entry	467,870
Total	220,403,197

Agriculture

Targeted households: 1.8 million	Amount needed
Programme	
Crop input support (seed, fertilizers, lime)	USD240million
Acaricides	USD21.9 million
Pesticides	USD90million
Vet Medicines (vaccines)	USD7.9 million
Pasture establishment (rainfed)	USD1,5million
Livestock Feed support (survival meal)	USD108 million
Sub Total	USD469,3 million

Priority actions

- Assisting smallholder farming communities affected through direct provision of seeds, other inputs and through cash and voucher schemes in selected districts;
- Promote and scaling up of climate proof / smart agriculture, conservation farming and other effective farming practices for sustainable agriculture production;
- Strengthening pest and disease surveillance given the increased threats and incidents of trans-boundary pests and diseases. Diseases and pests will need to be contained early and surveillance plays an important role;
- Implement measures for improved storage and minimization of post-harvest losses so that the little they have is preserved;
- Promote weather-index and other insurance schemes for managing climate risks;
- Survival livestock feed: provide survival feed to protect and preserve the core breeding herd (pregnant, lactating, dry productive female animals) of the vulnerable households in the affected districts.

- Irrigated fodder production: fodder seeds and associated inputs should be provided to communities with access to irrigated lands to produce fodder, increase availability and affordability of survival feed;
- Sustainable water management practices to address water use efficiency and productivity, and promote best practices for water use and conservation, including expansion of rainwater harvesting, water storage techniques, water reuse and irrigation efficiency. The rehabilitation of water points will be a focal issue in some districts.

The Government is mobilizing resources to support maize, wheat and soybean under the Smart Agriculture Programme and also intends to support the vulnerable to produce maize, cotton and small grains. The private sector will also be contracting smallholder farmers in sorghum, sunflower and soyabean.

Livestock Hay Baling

Target: 2 359 354 cattle across the whole country	Amount: USD2.5 million
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Priority actions

- To procure hay baling equipment for the smallholder livestock farmers in order to reduce livestock poverty deaths through increased forage harvesting, conservation and utilisation.
- Should be done early while the grasses still have adequate nutrients.

Medium Term Response

Programme	Amount needed
Irrigation equipment	USD 200 million

Livestock multiplication	USD 473,000
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Medium term interventions will include:

- Rehabilitation and development of irrigation infrastructure
- Restocking with small ruminants, vaccination against diseases, treatment and provision of veterinary medicines and drugs and animal health services;

Protection

People In Need	1,7 million
Requirements	USD20,8 million

Priority actions

- Provision of community-based Psycho-Social Support(PSS) interventions, including at child and women safe spaces
- Provision of Child Friendly reporting and feedback mechanism (Toll free Child helpline, suggestion boxes including interactive sessions)
- Provision of access to civil registration services for undocumented children and other individuals
- Provision of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse(PSEA) and Child Protection (CP) outreach and surveillance services
- Training of child protection actors and community based child protection mechanisms on child protection in emergencies (CPiE)

Shelter/Camp Coordination and Camp Management

People In Need	128,270
Requirements	USD1,250,000

Priority Actions

- Relocation of cyclone Idai disaster affected communities
- Building of model houses in rural areas and /or resettlement areas
- Provision of social amenities
- Scale-up efforts to provide shelter and non-food items to disaster stricken communities through rehabilitation of damaged shelter
- The engagement of beneficiaries in the construction of their own shelters for non-labour constrained members of the community promotes empowerment and ownership, knowledge transfer and maintenance within beneficiary groups
- Beneficiaries will also contribute to the intervention by mobilizing local available materials including those recovered from the remains of damaged infrastructure

Component	Estimated amount US\$
Borehole drilling and equipment	400,000
Procurement of 4x4 vehicles (10)	600,000
Game Capture Equipment	400,000
Game Electrical fencing	60,000,000
Total	61,400,000

Wildlife Management

Most of the challenges affecting wildlife are due to climate change which has resulted in shortage of water within and outside protected areas. This has resulted in human wildlife conflict as they compete for water. The situation is exacerbated by lack of appropriate fencing to separate wildlife from human activities. A total of 42 people were killed by wildlife countrywide in 2019 alone and 170 elephants died as a result of water shortages during the same year (mostly Hwange and Mid Zambezi Valley). During the same period, only 155 boreholes were operational and this was too low based on the large numbers of wildlife.

Priority Actions

- Drilling of 50 additional boreholes to sufficiently supply wildlife with water
- Procurement of 10 vehicles for quick reaction to human wildlife conflict reports
- Procurement of game capture equipment for the translocation of problem animals
- Fencing of protected areas

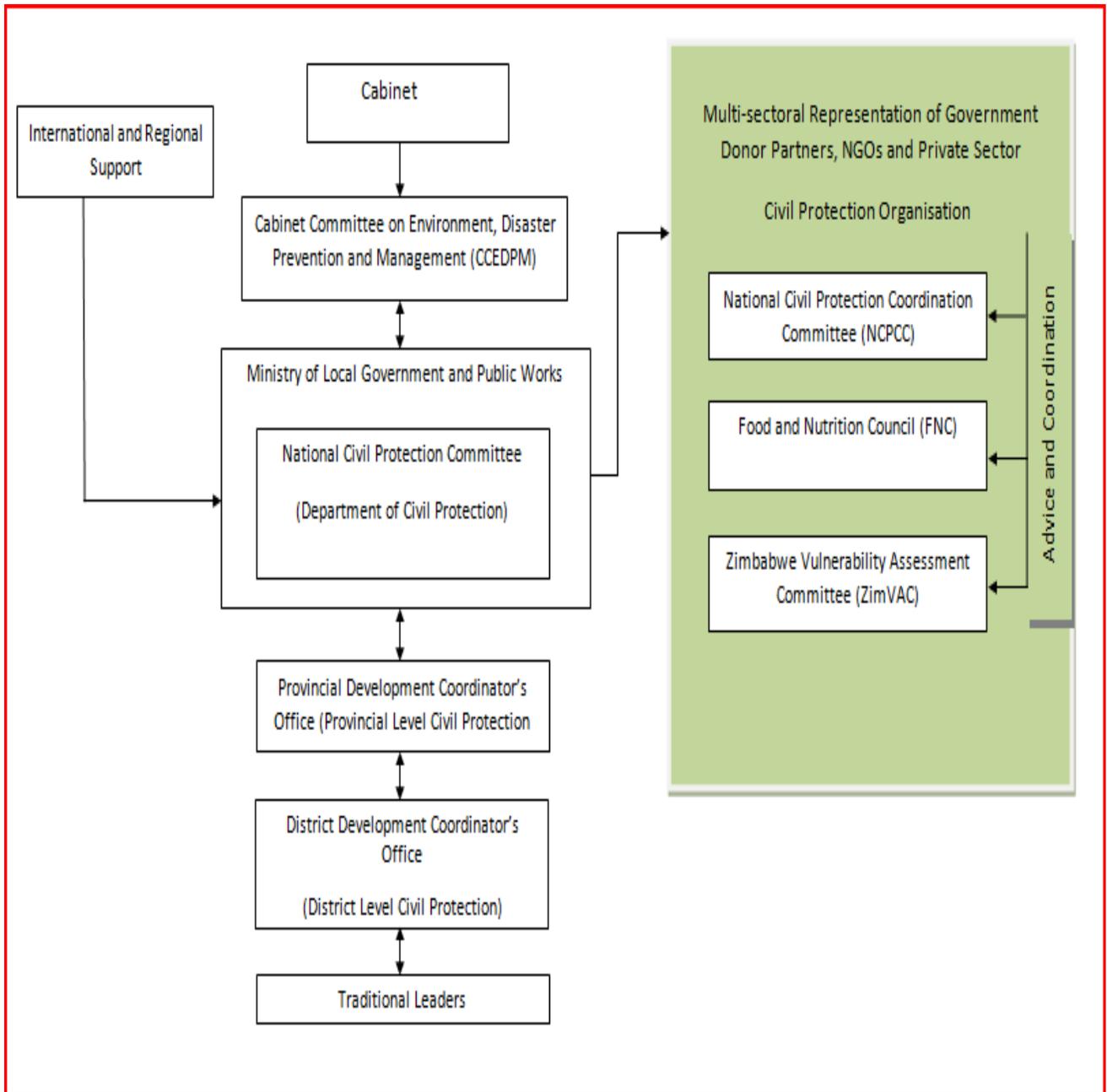
Logistical Support

- A total of USD 150 Million will be required for logistical support for all the sectors.

COORDINATION MECHANISM

The Cabinet Committee on Environment and Disaster Prevention under the stewardship of the Minister for Local Government and Public Works is tasked with the responsibility of overseeing overall response efforts and coordinates with the UN family through the office of the Resident Coordinator.

The following diagram shows the coordination mechanism for disaster preparedness and response.



Summary Requirements

A total of **US 2,2 billion** is required for the period April 2020 to April 2021 to provide humanitarian assistance and early recovery.

Food security	955,665,684.00
Education	75,000,000.00
WASH	34,000,000.00
Nutrition	13,869,328.00
Health	37,400,000.00
COVID-19	220,403,197,95
Agriculture	469,300,000.00
Agric Mid Term	200,473,000.00
Hay Baling	2,500,000.00
Protection	20,800,000.00
Shelter	1,250,000.00
Wildlife	61,400,000.00
Logistics	150,000,000.00
Total	2,242,061,208.95