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LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION/DEPARTMENT FOR WORLD SERVICE
Zimbabwe Program

REPORT ON

Zimbabwe Emergency Drought Assistance

AOT 5040-G-00-6046-00

February- August 1996

Funded by USAID through Lutheran World Relief

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION
ZIMBABWE PROGRAM

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Introduction

Very early on in 1995 it became apparent that Zimbabwe was facing yet another drought disaster. The rainfall pattern in the whole of Zimbabwe was far below the average. The semi-arid southern regions were the most hard hit. Many able-bodied people in rural communities moved to towns and to commercial farms in search of employment, or resorted to gold panning and chrome mining. Many close to South Africa crossed illegally to nearby commercial farms in search of jobs.

Zimbabwe's maize production in 1995 was less than 50 % of what was produced in the previous season. A real crisis was only avoided because substantial emergency stocks of maize were available in the country until the end of 1995. Towards the end of the year the Government was forced to initiate the importation of maize and other food items. Due to shortages in supply, the price of maize went up sharply during the year.

On the 27th of July, 1995, His Excellency President R.G. Mugabe declared a state of disaster in the communal, resettlement and small-scale farming areas of Zimbabwe. It was estimated that 5 157 000 Zimbabweans were in need of food aid in varying degrees until the next satisfactory harvest. This official recognition of the drought disaster finally enabled interested agencies to seek emergency funding and initiate programs to alleviate the drought disaster.

The NGO's were invited to participate in the Grain Loan Scheme, Free Food Aid to Vulnerable Groups, and Food For Work programs under the supervision of the Department of Social Welfare. Assistance in addressing the critical water supply situation was also very much welcomed.

As soon as the Government policy on drought emergency was clarified at the end of July, LWF/WS made an emergency appeal for USD 1,560,598 in early August, 1995. The emergency program was addressing the critical food situation faced by vulnerable groups, school children, rural communities involved in building dams, and provided water for communities facing critical shortages.

The drought program implementation started in September with the funding made available by LWF related agencies. By the end of the year about 50% of the program was funded. The Lutheran World Relief approached USAID for the balance of the funding. It was at the end of January when the program was informed of the approval from USAID. The original implementation period was from 1 February to 31 May.

Because maize was not available in February-March 1996, considerable work already done in 1995 in assisting the communities building dams, as well as very great need in assisting the school children and vulnerable groups, USAID authorized a revision of the budget in late March to provide more food to the school feeding program and vulnerable groups.

Most of the food purchases and all bore holes were completed by the end of the original implementation period at the end of May. Because of the transport constrains, especially food deliveries to vulnerable groups in Beitbridge were delayed. A 3-month no cost extension for implementation period was granted to complete the remaining work.

Food Assistance at Dam Sites

The purpose of this food assistance component was to provide supplementary food assistance to communities working on dam construction sites, therefore, taking pre-emptive action for future droughts. The food shortage was critical in semi-arid areas in communal lands where LWF/WS is carrying out its rural development programs. In most communities the priority need is the water supply followed by food production. This need is met by building either earth fill or masonry dams, which are followed with establishment of nutrition gardens, or irrigation schemes where applicable. It is this spirit of attempting to solve frequent drought problem for good in a needy community, that motivates people to volunteer their labor for building dams.

Under normal circumstances the work is done voluntarily by the villagers. "How can you expect us to work when our stomachs are empty and there is no food at home for our children at home", was very common question at dam construction sites. As a consequence, the number of people attending the work was beginning to reduce and the work progress was slowing down as people spent more and more time in search of food for their families.

The work included clearing dam sites, digging of core trenches, masonry work on the dam walls in case of masonry dam, construction of spill ways, stone pitching, assisting the mechanized tractor teams in case of earth fill dams, building irrigation canals, crushing stones, and working on the soil conservation measures in the dam catchment area.

This program was implemented in Masvingo, Matabeleland South, and Midlands Provinces. There were number of factors that influenced the implementation of this program. Critically low supply of maize in the country in February - March very seriously affected food deliveries to communities building dams. Because of the urgent need, some maize flour was provided in Masvingo instead of maize grain which was normally delivered. Because of transport constrains, some of the food deliveries were still finalized in June and July. Good rains in early 1996 filled the masonry dams still under construction and slowed down the work progress..

Because of remarkably good progress made in 1995 in completing the dams, it was possible to scale down considerably the planned food aid deliveries. A total of 293 tons of maize or maize flour were delivered to 24 communities benefiting altogether 14 874 participants and their family members.

Table 1. Food deliveries at Dam sites(USAID funded)

Province	No of sites	No. of beneficiaries	Tonnage delivered	Per person/kg
Masvingo	12	10 384	228,02	21,96
Matabeleland South	6	1 705	30,00	17,60
Midlands	6	2595	35,00	13,49
Total	24	14784	293,02	19,82

The basis for delivery was 10kg/per person/per month. However, as the maize supply was very erratic, there was not regular supply provided. The number of beneficiaries includes the participants in dam construction and their family members. The food deliveries were supplementing the family rations to allow their participation in the field work. Especially in Masvingo Province there are also a large number of cattle that benefit from the dams completed/under construction.

The total of eight(7) dams have been completed by the end of August and another six(6) are expected to be completed by the end of 1996. The work on irrigation/garden and conservation work was carried out on nine (9)sites, where dam wall was completed last year, and clearing sites, digging core trenches were done on two(2) sites started in 1996. The completed dams are naturally ready to catch the water from the next rainy season for the benefit of the community.

School Feeding Program

The purpose of this program was to provide short term food assistance to primary school children in most needy areas. The food shortage in rural homes was beginning to negatively affect children's learning as many of them dropped out of school, fainted at school, were not attentive at class, or were unable to participate in sports due to hunger.

This program was closely coordinated with the Ministry of Education as it provided the list of schools that required assistance. The schools selected were in the areas where LWF/WS was already involved in order to facilitate monitoring of the program. A number of meetings were held with relevant government officials and other NGOs to facilitate coordination and implementation of the school feeding program.

With the recommendation from the Ministry of Health, the food provided was Nutrimeal Porridge, which comprised of maize meal, sucrose, soyabean meal, salt and flavoring. The program was implemented with remarkably high participation by the parents and the teachers in each school. A feeding committee was formed in each school to assist the headmaster to supervise the cooking and feeding of the pupils. The parents took turns in cooking and distributing the porridge.

Because of great need for assistance to support the school children until the new harvest, it was necessary to revise the original plans. With authorization from USAID, the program was extended to one more district in Midlands Province and to one more district in Mashonaland West Province. The number of schools and the number of children assisted were also increased. Some farm and mine schools which were reported to be in desperate need of assistance, were included in the program in Mashonaland West Province.

The school Feeding program was implemented in Masvingo, Midlands, Manicaland and Mashonaland West Provinces. However, all districts were not covered by LWF/WS as the school feeding was also carried out by other NGO's.

The total amount of Nutrimeal delivered was 415,11 tons to 83 schools benefiting altogether 45 381 school children.

Table 2. Food assistance under school feeding program.(USAID funded)

Province	No. of schools	No. of children	Tonnage delivered	No. of meals
Masvingo	9	5360	112,4	562514
Midlands	17	10334	136,0	679042
Manicaland	33	18388	66,0*	569215
Mashonaland West	24	11299	100,7**	537676
Total	83	45381	415,1	2348447

* additional 28 tons funded from other sources in 1996

** additional 8,92 tons funded from other sources in 1996

The recommended rate of feeding was 200 grams/child/meal. The actual food consumption of 2348447 meals averages 192 grams/child/ meal(taking into consideration deliveries in January). In Manicaland the average was 165 grams.

The parents of the school children were shouldering the responsibility of the practical implementation of the school feeding program. Especially at the beginning of school feeding, it took some time for teachers and parents to organize the feeding. Inevitably the feeding was not carried out every school day. Ever more frequent funerals in the communities due to AIDS, lack of utensils, lack of fire wood, and rainy days were often cited as reason for not feeding. Although the schools were encouraged to feed

during the school holiday on 4 April - 6 May, very rarely this was carried out. Because of this, the schools were continuing with feeding until all Nutrimeal stocks were consumed. Seventy schools or 84,3 % had completed feeding in August. The remaining thirteen schools or 15,7 % finished feeding in September. In Manicaland 76 % of schools completed feeding in June. Delivery of Nutrimeal to Gokwe in Midlands was done in late March. The feeding started only after school holiday in May.

Monitoring visits in Manicaland indicated that in many cases about 20-30 students that had dropped out of school because of hunger, had returned once the school feeding program was introduced. In Masase(Midlands Province) the children's weight was monitored and weight gains and general improvement in children's health were recorded.

The feed back from the schools indicated various benefits. "Cases of children fainting at school due to hunger is now a thing of the past. Daily attendance at school is stable. There is maximum participation by children during the lessons. Children are more active in sports"(Kemupfuti Primary School, Mashonaland West). The important and active role of the community is illustrated by report from Kamhonde Primary School, Mashonaland West: "Participation of the local community was overwhelming. They took turns to fetch water, prepare the porridge and distribute it accordingly. The school helped them draft a duty roster and enforced it, but through the headman". It was also reported that in many cases the relationship between the teachers and parents improved through increased interaction because of porridge preparation and its distribution to children.

The most common problem mentioned in implementing the program was lack of cooking pots and utensils, which were not provided by the program. It is commendable how well the teachers and parents overcame this problem and provided 200 liter drums for cooking and other utensils required. During the rainy days it happened that parents did not turn up for duty and food was not cooked.

Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

Apart from children, the most hard hit by the drought were the disabled, the aged, and chronically ill. While the able bodied people had an opportunity to get assistance from newly introduced Grain Loan Scheme, the vulnerable groups did not qualify for Grain Loan. About half of the food deliveries to vulnerable groups were implemented through 32 parishes of Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zimbabwe. Assistance was provided to vulnerable groups in consultation with the Social Welfare Committee in each community. This program was designed to assist the government to help this most vulnerable section of society as the government resources were limited for purchasing food and its effort was often further hampered with lack of transport.

Special effort was made to assist the people in Social Welfare Registry in Beitbridge District, which is far away from any food depots and was perhaps mostly effected by 1995 drought. When other areas were enjoying very good rains towards the end of 1995, the first rains in Beitbridge were only received in mid-January, 1996. During a visit to Central Beitbridge at the end of January 1996, it was observed that the ground

was still totally without grass cover and nearly 500 animal deaths were reported. At the times of drought the people had always depended on their livestock, but ever more frequent droughts have depleted the animal stocks considerably.

The total amount of food delivered to vulnerable groups was 667 tons which benefited 30550 people.

Table 3. Food deliveries to vulnerable groups(USAID funded).

Province	No. of Parishes	No. of beneficiaries	Tonnage delivered	Per person/kg
Masvingo	3	858	29,0	33,80
Matabeleland South	12	22350*	481,0	21,52
Midlands	17	7350	157,0	21,36
Total	32	30558	667,0	21,83

* includes beneficiaries in Social Welfare Registry in Beitbridge

Because of late availability of maize and transport constrains experienced, some food deliveries to Beitbridge were still being effected in June and July. The statistics and monitoring reports clearly indicate that due to shortage of maize, a recommended rate of 10 kg/person/ month, was not always distributed. People responsible often opted to distribute less in order to assist a bigger number of needy people.

Water Projects

This section was included in our drought relief program when the critical water shortage in many communities was brought to the attention of LWF/WS by the local government authorities. The prospective bore hole sites initially discussed with the communities concerned, were carefully reviewed with the District Administrator's office and District Development Fund(DDF) officials in order to assure that implementation was in conformity with the government's plans and priority.

Bore Holes

In order to ensure the future maintenance of the bore holes, where ever possible the drilling and equipping was done by DDF drilling rig. DDF did the work in all areas except Manicaland, Masvingo and Beitbridge District in Matabeleland South.

Table 4. Bore holes drilled:

Province	Target	Achieved	Comments
Matabeleland South	8	8	1 dry
Midlands	8	8	1 dry , 1 low yield
Masvingo	9	9	2 dry, 1 salty water
Manicaland	5	5	1 started before Feb.-95, 1 dry
Mashonaland West	2	3	Started before Feb.-96
Total	32	33	

Table 5. Number of beneficiaries/cost

Province	No. of beneficiaries	Total cost
Western Region (Matabeleland South and Midlands)	5241	USD 65,465(16 bore holes)
Masvingo	3382	USD 42,896(9 bore holes)
Manicaland	884	USD 24,089(5 bore holes)*
Mashonaland West	455	USD 5,469(3 bore holes)*
Total	9962	USD 137,919

* partly covered from other funding sources

An average of 300 people benefit from each bore hole. The beneficiary number does not include in all cases the number of school children who come from a wider area than an immediate community normally used in counting the beneficiaries. A large number of domestic animals naturally also benefit from these newly established water sources.

An average depth of the bore holes drilled was 68,12 meters. Clearly the most difficult conditions were in Buhera District in Manicaland Province, where average depth was 95,2 meters, and in Mwenezi District in Masvingo Province, where two out of three bore holes drilled were dry. An overall 83% success rate(including those in Masase) was achieved which is considered well above average in Zimbabwe. An overall cost of

bore holes was within the budget, although, bore holes in Manicaland were above budgeted average because the bore holes were nearly 30 meters deeper than average.

All successful bore holes have been equipped with Bush Pump recommended by the government and are now in use. The headworks were completed jointly by communities concerned, District Development Fund(DDF) and LWF/WS.

Masase Mission

Water supply at Masase Mission had been very critical for years. The community consists of a hospital, a primary school and a secondary school with the total number of beneficiaries being about 2000.

The work included laying of 2,5 km piping for the pumping main, installation of pumps and well points with specially designed pipe fittings, erecting a 500 cubic meter tank, and drilling three bore holes. One bore hole had a low yield. Drilling and construction of the tank was done by private contractors.

There were two factors that somewhat slowed down the completion of this project. Unseasonable rains in May and overflow of water from the dam above the well points slowed down the installation of well points and the special pipe fittings required. More decisive factor was a delay in getting an electricity connection completed by Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority. The final connections were made only in September.

LWF/WS staff met with the Village Development Committee to review their plans for securing running costs of the water supply as well as for future maintenance. The plan for running costs was based on the contributions from all users of water. LWF/WS will provide training for maintenance of the scheme.

Coordination and Implementation

Organization and Management

LWF/WS used its existing personnel to carry out the emergency drought assistance. Only one additional staff member was employed for the duration of the drought program. This was possible because much of the implementation was carried out during the rainy season when the long term development program is not in full swing. The Director of the LWF/WS Program in Zimbabwe had overall responsibility for coordinating the implementation. Regional Coordinator for the Western Region and the Senior Area Coordinators in the Southern Area, Eastern Area, and Central Area, supervised their respective field staff.

A special planning meeting was held in February when the USAID funding was confirmed. The Senior Managers reviewed the progress, plans and financial reports in their meetings held every other month.

The Coordinators provided monthly reports to the Head Office where summary reports were prepared for the partners. The Finance Office was instrumental in supervising the procurement, monitoring the expenditure, and preparing monthly financial reports.

Procurement

The procurement was done by the regional offices in consultation with the Head Office in Harare. The price, quality and the time of delivery were the key factors when procuring the program needs. As the implementation period was limited and it coincided with the most critical drought period before the next harvest, the time of delivery was quite significant.

The most important items for procurement were maize for distribution to communities building dams and assisting vulnerable groups, and Nutrimeal for School Feeding Program. When the program implementation started at the beginning of February 1996, there was very critical national shortage of maize. The grain imported by the government had not yet arrived and the remaining small stocks in the country were used for the government implemented programs.

With that background, it was very clear from the outset that the only practical option for obtaining large amounts of maize was to do procurement through the Grain Marketing Board. This also meant that the maize met with the quality standards set by the government. Attempts were made also to procure through private sources, but it soon became clear that no large quantities were available, and that there were too many middle men in the process. Because of the critical need, some maize flour was purchased in Masvingo.

The maize price fluctuated considerably as the stocks diminished. By February the price had gone up to ZWD 1900/ton, soon it was ZWD 2245/ton(including bags). It was in May when the price came down to ZWD 1550/ton(excluding bags). The program was not exempted from 15% sales tax which was charged on processed foods as well as certain services in water development sector.

Manufacturers of Nutrimeal did not keep it on stock. It was manufactured only on firm orders. Procurement of Nutrimeal was based on quotations which followed the existing LWF/WS procurement policy.

Where ever possible the bore hole drilling was carried out by the District Development Fund. They were very competitive in price and would also be responsible for the future maintenance. Only when DDF was not available, drilling service was obtained through private companies after quotation process.

Transport

Because of the large quantities of food aid delivered, long distances, and lack of own transport capacity, it was necessary to use hired transport. However, when ever it was feasible, or necessary, LWF/WS's own vehicles were used. In case of school feeding program, food was often delivered into one school, from which LWF/WS trucks made further deliveries into each school.

When maize was finally available in April and May, the transporters were not able to deliver it immediately, but deliveries were done over 2-3 months.

Monitoring

All operational staff, including the Director, Deputy Director and Coordinators, were involved in monitoring the program progress. This was done through visits to the program area, frequent consultations between regional offices and the head office, and monthly progress reports. During implementation, narrative and financial reports were submitted on a monthly basis to Lutheran World Relief.

Food deliveries in dam sites and to vulnerable groups were recorded in registry books printed by LWF/WS during the 1992 drought relief activities. The schools kept also records of the Nutrimeal deliveries and its daily consumption. Although monitoring plans were discussed with the field staff, the reports were not always as comprehensive as expected and all details expected were not recorded.

Because the actual implementation of school feeding program was carried out by teachers and parents, LWF/WS had rather limited influence on the implementation after the food was delivered. For reasons described under School Feeding, the implantation period for school feeding program stretched 1-3 months(differences between areas and schools) from the original plan. Monitoring visits were not always carried out as frequently as planned. In the future for the similar program, it will be necessary to consider providing assistance in terms of utensils and firewood, and to provider closer monitoring.

It has been observed that in the future more full time staff are needed for program implementation and monitoring. A drought program review will be held in order to examine all the procedures and processes required in implementing drought relief program. Up-dated data requirements for effective monitoring will be some of the key issues to be addressed in training our staff for any future emergencies.

Annex 1 - Financial Report

Annex 2 - Food deliveries in 1996

Annex 3 - Sample monitoring report for school feeding

Annex 4 - Sample food receipt document

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

Date of This Report: 31 August 1996

	Description	February USD	March USD	April USD	May USD	June USD	July USD	August	TOTAL USD	Budget USD	Variance USD
1	Food Assistance at Dam Sites	6,040	5,866	44,101	46,512	6,583	-	-	109,103	100,500	(8,603)
2	School Feeding Programme	67,153	117,917	25,735	13,653	-	-	-	224,457	224,457	(0)
3	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	2,062	5,655	121,859	44,371	4,403	6,500	7,462	192,313	182,625	(9,688)
4	Water Projects:										-
	Bore Holes	4,345	48,294	5,348	60,992	13,742	-	5,198	137,920	177,778	39,858
	Masase Station Project	35,290	9,399	5,296	30,232	7,905	5,059	119	93,300	83,113	(10,187)
	Co-ordination and Implementation	3,884	3,884	4,054	4,257	3,129	-	19,572	38,780	47,228	8,448
	Less Contribution by Mission	(133)	(133)	(133)	(133)	(134)	-	-	(666)	(666)	-
	TOTAL	118,641	190,882	206,260	199,885	35,628	11,559	32,352	795,206	815,035	19,829
	<i>Metric Tonnes of Maize for Dam Sites</i>	<i>6.302</i>	<i>5.527</i>	<i>117.990</i>	<i>163.200</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>293.019</i>	<i>-</i>	
	<i>Metric Tonnes of Nutrimeal</i>	<i>116.760</i>	<i>232.248</i>	<i>40.100</i>	<i>26.000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>415.108</i>	<i>-</i>	
	<i>Metric Tonnes of Maize for Vulnerables</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>15.443</i>	<i>505.047</i>	<i>109.800</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>37.000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>667.290</i>	<i>-</i>	

FOOD ASSISTANCE AT DAM SITES

Date of This Report: 31 August 1996

A/c No.	Description	February USD	March USD	April USD	May USD	June USD	July USD	August	TOTAL USD	Budget USD	Variance USD
551/33/100	Maize Purchases	1,532	1,139	38,508	36,073		-	-	77,252	73,000	(4,252)
551/33/102	Salary - Drought Co-ordinator	265	265	467	651		-	-	1,647	1,661	14
551/33/103	Salary - Field Officer	272	272	272	272		-	-	1,087	1,092	5
551/33/105	Salary - Clerk	67	67	67	67	92	-	-	361	510	149
551/33/220	Travel and Accommodation								-	-	-
551/33/240	Vehicle - Drought Co-ordinator	317	317	317	424		-	-	1,375	829	(546)
551/33/245	Vehicle - Field Officer	96	96	96	96		-	-	383	705	322
551/33/251	Truck Hire		219	882	3,450	1,012	-	-	5,563	5,000	(563)
551/33/390	Head Office Co-ordination	3,492	3,492	3,492	5,479	5,479	-	-	21,435	17,703	(3,732)
551/33/800	Contingencies						-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	6,040	5,866	44,101	46,512	6,583	-	-	109,103	100,500	(8,603)
	Metric Tonnes of Maize Purchased	<u>Tonnes</u> 6.302	<u>Tonnes</u> 5.527	<u>Tonnes</u> 117.990	<u>Tonnes</u> 163.200	<u>Tonnes</u> -	<u>Tonnes</u> -	<u>Tonnes</u> -	<u>Tonnes</u> 293.019	<u>Tonnes</u> -	
	* Cost per metric tonne (including bags**)	ZWD 2,245	ZWD 1,900 (old price)	ZWD 2,245	ZWD 2,245 Masvingo				ZWD 1,684 (excl. bags)		
	Roller meal purchased - could not buy malze			ZWD 3,129 (Masvingo)							
	* Quoted in ZWD. Exchange rates cause further fluctuations.										
	** Cost of bags ZWD 100 per tonne.										
	() means the budget has been exceeded										

SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

Date of This Report: 31 August 1996

A/c No.	Description	February USD	March USD	April USD	May USD	June USD	July USD	TOTAL	Budget USD	Variance USD
551/33/130	Nutrimeal Purchases	61,013	106,346	18,436	12,065	-	-	197,860	190,000	(7,860)
551/33/102	Salary - Drought Co-ordinator	299	299	528	735	-	-	1,860	1,840	(20)
551/33/103	Salary - Field Officer	307	307	307	307	-	-	1,226	1,210	(16)
551/33/105	Salary - Clerk	76	76	76	76	-	-	304	565	261
551/33/220	Travel and Accommodation		71	139	-	-	-	209	-	(209)
551/33/240	Vehicle - Drought Co-ordinator	317	317	317	103	-	-	1,054	829	(225)
551/33/245	Vehicle - Field Officer	96	96	131	96	-	-	419	705	286
551/33/270	Truck Hire	964	6,432	1,316	272	-	-	8,983	9,000	17
551/33/390	Head Office Co-ordination	3,974	3,974	3,974	-	-	-	11,922	19,608	7,686
551/33/800	Contingencies	108		512				620	700	80
	TOTAL	67,163	117,917	25,735	13,663	-	-	26,597	224,457	(0)
	Metric Tonnes of Nutrimeal Purchased	Tonnes 116.760	Tonnes 232.248	Tonnes 40.100	Tonnes 26.000	Tonnes -	Tonnes -	Tonnes 416.108	Tonnes -	
	* Cost per metric tonne ** (includes transport)	ZWD 4,301 ZWD 4,937	ZWD 4,301	ZWD 4,301	ZWD 4,225 Masvingo ZWD 4,301 Central Area				ZWD 3,520 (excl. sales tax)	
	* Quoted in ZWD. Exchange rates cause further fluctuations.									
	** Includes 15% sales tax. It was not known until purchases were made that sales tax was applicable.									
	() means the budget has been exceeded									

FOOD ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE GROUPS

Date of This Report: 31 August 1996

A/c No.	Description	February USD	March USD	April USD	May USD	June USD	July USD	August	TOTAL USD	Budget USD	Variance USD
551/33/120	Maize Purchases	-	3,604	118,823	20,329		6,500	-	149,256	149,408	152
551/33/102	Salary - Drought Co-ordinator	68	68	121	168		-		425	449	24
551/33/103	Salary - Field Officer	70	70	70	70		-	-	280	295	15
551/33/105	Salary - Clerk	17	17	17	17	42	-	-	111	138	27
551/33/220	Travel and Accommodation	11			150		-	-	161	-	(161)
551/33/240	Vehicle - Drought Co-ordinator	169	169	169	276		-	-	783	449	(334)
551/33/245	Vehicle - Field Officer	40	40	40	40		-	-	161	295	134
551/33/260	Truck Hire			933	19,284	688	-	7,462	28,368	23,209	(5,159)
551/33/390	Head Office Co-ordination	1,686	1,686	1,686	3,673	3,673	-	-	12,404	8,382	(4,022)
551/33/800	Contingencies				363		-	-	363	-	(363)
	TOTAL	2,062	5,655	121,859	44,371	4,403	6,500	7,462	192,313	182,625	(9,688)
	Metric Tonnes of Maize Purchased	Tonnes -	Tonnes 15.443	Tonnes 505.047	Tonnes 109.800	Tonnes -	Tonnes 37.00	Tonnes -	Tonnes 667.29	Tonnes 37.000	
	* Cost per metric tonne (including bags**)	-	ZWD 2,245 ZWD 1,900 (old price)	ZWD 2,245	ZWD 2,245 Masvingo		ZWD 1650 new price			ZWD 1,684 (excl. bags)	
	Roller meal purchased - could not buy maize New price announced by GMB in May			ZWD 3,129 (Masvingo)	ZWD 1,650 Western Reg.						
	* Quoted in ZWD. Exchange rates cause further fluctuations.										
	** Cost of bags ZWD 100 per tonne.										
	() means the budget has been exceeded										

WATER PROJECTS

Date of This Report: 31 August 1996

A/c No.	Description	February USD	March USD	April USD	May USD	June USD	July USD	August USD	TOTAL USD	Budget USD	Variance USD
551/33/301	Bore Holes - General	4,345	48,294	5,348	60,992	13,742	-	5,198	137,920	177,778	39,858
551/33/302	Bore Holes - Masase	6,923		349	9,602	113	-	-	16,986	27,444	10,458
551/33/303	Masase - PVC and Steel Pipes and Fittings	24,097	8,606	16	417	-	-	-	33,137	16,667	(16,470)
551/33/304	Masase - 500 cubic metre Tank			1,941	5,605	1,333	4,987	53	13,919	18,667	4,748
551/33/305	Masase - Trench Work	734	126	860	264	734	57	31	2,807	3,889	1,083
551/33/306	Masase - Electricity Hook-up	40				5,725	-	-	5,765	5,556	(209)
551/33/307	Masase - Sand Abstraction				11,450	-	-	-	11,450	1,556	(9,894)
551/33/308	Masase - Pump House, Pump Motor and Fittings	2,829		1,463	2,227	-	16	35	6,569	6,667	98
551/33/309	Engineer's Costs	667	667	667	667	-	-	-	2,667	2,667	-
551/33/102	Salary - Drought Co-ordinator	222	222	392	546	-	-	-	1,382	1,362	(20)
551/33/103	Salary - Field Officer	228	228	228	228	-	-	1,752	2,663	896	(1,767)
551/33/105	Salary - Clerk	56	56	56	56	82	-	-	308	418	110
551/33/104	Salaries - Truck Drivers	157	157	157	157	157	-	314	1,099	651	(448)
551/33/275	Vehicle - Drought Co-ordinator	254	254	254	254	-	-	-	1,014	680	(334)
551/33/103	Vehicle - Field Officer	77	77	77	77	-	-	-	309	578	269
551/33/275	Transport - LWF 7 ton Trucks					-	-	2,828	2,828	1,033	(1,795)
551/33/275	Expenses - LWF Tractors					-	-	-	-	12,083	12,083
551/33/390	Head Office Co-ordination	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	2,890	-	12,042	26,493	21,656	(4,837)
551/33/395	Audit fees							2,344	2,344	-	(2,344)
551/33/800	Contingencies				49	-	-	292	341	7,871	7,530
551/33/801	Contribution by Masase Mission								(667)	(667)	-
	TOTAL	43,519	61,577	14,698	95,482	24,776	5,059	24,889	269,333	307,452	38,119

() means the budget has been exceeded

PROGRESS OF DAMS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

31 August 1996

Name of Dam	August	Comments
	Dam Wall % Completion	
Western Region - Beitbridge		
Dzinganwa (extension)	100%	
Fula	core-trench	Dam just started
Shongwane	90%	Last step
Western Region - Gwanda		
Pelele	100%	
Bhalula	100%	
Thuthukagogo	core-trench	Dam just started
Western Region - Mberengwa		
Chamanyoka	100%	
Bayayi	100%	
Zvavagavi	25%	Masonry work in progress
Western Region - Zvishavane		
Keta	100%	
Dzviti	100%	
Chamini	100%	
Southern Area - Chiredzi		<i>Funding from other sources also used in Southern Area</i>
Gambeni	100%	Dam is leaking - core rock cracked
Sakala Gorge	85%	
Southern Area - Chivi		<i>Funding from other sources also used in Southern Area</i>
Sikanajena	100%	
Chemhembwe	100%	
Chishave	90%	
Mtubwi	90%	
Southern Area - Mwenezi		<i>Funding from other sources also used in Southern Area</i>
Chamakaka	100%	
Batanai	100%	
Chakarasika	100%	
Chinyanyaugwe	100%	Actual work was on soil conservation
Chehamba	90%	
Chinameso	100%	
Note: <i>The list of dams has been revised to include dams where deliveries were made. Work on gardens and conservation works continues.</i>		

STATISTICS OF BENEFICIALS AT DAMS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Date of This Report:

31 August 1986

Name of Dam	February		March		April		May		TOTAL	
	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.
Western Region - Beitbridge							11.700	610	11.700	610
Dzinganwa (extension)									-	-
Fula									-	-
Shongwane									-	-
Western Region - Gwanda					7.000	1,095	11.300	1,095	18.300	1,095
Pelele					-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhalula									-	-
Thuthukagogo									-	-
Western Region - Mberengwa							25.000	1,875	25.000	1,875
Chamanyoka									-	-
Bayayi									-	-
Zvavagavi									-	-
Mketi									-	-
Western Region - Zvishavane							10.000	820	10.000	820
Keta									-	-
Dzviti									-	-
Chamini									-	-
Southern Area - Chiredzi				2,760	14.990	1,499	15.000	1,499	29.990	1,499
Gambeni									-	-
Sakala Gorge									-	-
Southern Area - Chivi	6.302	871			43.000	4,300	43.000	4,300	92.302	4,300
Sikanajena									-	-
Chemhembwe									-	-
Chishave									-	-
Mtubwi									-	-
Southern Area - Mwenezi			5.527	748	53.000	4,585	47.200	4,585	105.727	4,585
Chamakaka									-	-
Batanai									-	-
Chakarasika									-	-
Chinyanyaugwe									-	-
Chehamba									-	-
Chinameso									-	-
TOTAL	6.302	871	5.527	3,508	117.990	11,479	163.200	14,784	293.019	14,784

STATISTICS OF FOOD FOR SCHOOL STUDENTS

Date of This Report:

31 August 1996

Details	February		March		April		May		TOTAL	
	tonnes	students	tonnes	students	tonnes	students	tonnes	students	tonnes	students
Western Region:										
Beltbridge District - 27 schools Enrolment = 1,667 students									0.000	
Gwanda District - 24 schools Enrolment = 9,357 students									0.000	
Mberengwa District - 13 schools Enrolment = 7,068 students									0.000	
Zvishavane District - 28 schools Enrolment = 19,927 students									0.000	
Gokwe District - 17 schools Enrolment = 10,334 students			136.000	10,334		10,334			136.000	10,334
Number of students fed by LWF	0.000	-	136.000	10,334	0.000	10,334	0.000	-	136.000	10,334
Southern Area:										
Chivi District - 9 schools Enrolment = 5,380 students										
Number of students fed by LWF	94.400	5,360		5,360		5,360	18.000	5,360	112.400	5,360
Eastern Area:										
Buhera District - 33 schools Enrolment = 18,388 students										
Number of students fed by LWF		6,909	58.000	18,388		18,388	8.000	18,388	66.000	18,388
Central Area:										
Zvimba District - 10 schools Enrolment = 5,084 students	22.360	5,084	22.360	5,084	21.360	5,084			66.080	5,084
Makonde District - 14 schools Enrolment = 6,215 students			15.888	6,215	18.740	6,215			34.628	6,215
Number of students fed by LWF	22.360	5,084	38.248	11,299	40.100	11,299	0.000	-	100.708	11,299
TOTALS	116.760	17,353	232.248	45,381	40.100	45,381	26.000	23,748	415.108	45,381
Number of school days per month	Days									
February	21									
March	22									
April	3									
May	19									
	65									

STATISTICS OF VULNERABLE BENEFICIARIES

Date of This Report: 31 August 1996

	February		March		April		May		June		July		August		TOTAL	
	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.	tonnes	benefic.
Western Region - Beitbridge Parishes Social Welfare					x 70.000	3,500	* 100.000	15,000			27				70.000	3,500
					207.217	15,000									334.217	30,000 18
Western Region - Gwanda					77.000	3,850									77.000	3,850
Western Region - Mberengwa					98.000	4,900					10				108.000	4,900
Western Region - Zvishavane					21.000	1,050									21.000	1,050
Western Region - Gokwe					14.000	700									14.000	700
Western Region - Gweru					7.000	350									7.000	350
Western Region - Kadoma					7.000	350									7.000	350
Southern Area - Chiredzi			5.126	48	0.480	48	0.500	48							6.106	48
Southern Area - Chivi																
Southern Area - Mwenezi			10.317	810	3.350	810	9.300	810	0						22.967	810
TOTAL	-	-	15.443	858	505.047	30,558	109.800	15,858	-	-	37.000				667.290	45,558 3
NOTE: Number of beneficiaries does not include dependents.																

* actual deliveries also in June and July

	LOCATION	GRID REFERENCE	DEPTH	TOTAL	
				cost USD	benefic.
Western Region					
1	Beitbridge - Masera	QF755795	71 meters		57
2	Beitbridge - Takalani	QF734763	77 meters		120
3	Beitbridge - Mutshenje	QG973595	81 meters		134
4	Beitbridge - Tondalushaka	QF054595	61 meters		179
5	Gwanda - Dzidzani	QG095642	60 meters		230
6	Gwanda - Mashaba village	QG018018	60 meters		377
7	Gwanda - Stanmore	QH112145	84 meters		Dry Bore hole
8	Gwanda - Gongwe	QG965025	90 meters		412
9	Mberengwa - Muzeziwa	RH080109	60 meters		492
10	Mberengwa - Mudlulu/Mtomt	QU705796	70 meters		267
11	Mberengwa - Gaha	QU936803	72 meters		Dry Bore hole
12	Mberengwa - Bongolwani	QH813092	60 meters		175
13	Zvishavane - Fizho School	RH128733	66 meters		350
14	Zvishavane - Vikisani	SN935568	60 meters		434
15	Zvishavane - Mapedza	TN182281	60 meters		869
16	Zvishavane - Matenda	SN910365	78 meters		1,145
				65,465	
Western Region - Masase					
1	Masase no. 1	n/a			
2	Masase no. 2	n/a			
3	Masase no. 3	n/a			
4	Masase no. 4	n/a			
Southern Area					
1	Chiredzi - Nyasobori	UL223901	55 meters		750
2	Chiredzi - Makese	UL206556	65 meters		654
3	Chiredzi - Hachina	UL286565	55 meters		390
4	Chivi - Rushangarumwe	TN453055	45 meters		570
5	Chivi - Chomuruvati/Munaka	TN398176	50 meters		748
6	Chivi - Nemauszhe	TN535173	55 meters		nil-water salty
7	Mwenezi - Dinhe	TM436555	50 meters		270
8	Mwenezi - Mazetse	TM203708	50 meters		nil-b/hole dry
9	Mwenezi - Machena	TM244525	60 meters		nil-b/hole dry
				42,896	
Eastern Area					
1	RUFARO Village	VN189049	100 meters		208
2	GARISIKAYI	VN202043	100 meters		439
3	Mabvuregudo/Muzeze	UP757597	96 meters		nil-dry b/hole
4	Makase		100 meters		87 *
5	Nyasvovori		80meters		150 *
				24,089	
Central Area					
1	Magoyo/Masauti	QL629825	54 meters		101 **
2	Chagumuka/Kangurunguru	QL955435	65 meters		214 **
3	Nzungucherwa/Chimanga	QI512682	58 meters		140 **
				5,469	
	Exchange difference			-	
	TOTAL	-	-	-	137,919
					9,962
*	<i>These wells were drilled using other sources</i>				
**	<i>Only 50% of the costs we paid from USAID funds</i>				

Summary: Lutheran World Federation - Drought Relief Food Deliveries											
PROVINCE		Jan-96	Feb-96	Mar-96	Apr-96	May-96	Jun-96	Jul-96	Aug-96	Sept. - 96	Total
Masvingo											
Chivi	Dams	0.00	50.20	26.85	43.00	43.00					163.1
	Schools		37.16	56.88	0	18.40					112.4
Mwenezi	Dams	0	20	10.25	47.05	47.2					124.5
	Vulnerables	0	0	5.5	9.3	9.3					24.1
											0.0
Chiredzi	Dams	0	0	9.5	14.99	15					39.5
	Vulnerables	0	0	0.5	0.48	0.5					1.5
Mat. South											
Beit Bridge	Dams		0.00	0.00	0.00		7.50	2.20	2.00		11.7
	Schools	21.00	0.00	39.90	0.00						60.9
	Vulnerables	7.00		0.00	86.35	143.65	97.20	94.95		4.3	433.5
Gwanda	Dams	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00		18.00	2.20			27.2
	Schools	42.00	0.00	18.90	0.00						60.9
	Vulnerables	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.00	40.00		5.00			94.0
Midlands											
Mberengwa	Dams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		25.00				25.0
	Schools	30.44	30.46		0.00						60.9
	Vulnerables	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	35.00	35.00	9.60			96.6
Zvishavane	Dams	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		10.00				10.0
	Schools	30.44	30.46	0.00	0.00						60.9
	Vulnerable	0.00	0.00	0.00		21.00					21.0

PROVINCE		Jan-96	Feb-96	Mar-96	Apr-96	May-96	Jun-96	Jul-96	Aug-96	Sep-96	Total
Kadoma	Vulnerables					7.00					7.0
Gweru	Vulnerables					7					7.0
Gokwe	Schools	-	-	136.00							136.0
	Vulnerables					14.00					14.0
Manicaland											
Buhera	Schools	28.00	0.00	58.00	0.00	8.00					94.0
Mash West											
Makonde	Schools	4.46	8.92	15.90	0.00	18.74					48.0
Zvimba/Chir	Schools	0.00	22.36	22.36	0.00	21.36					66.1
TOTALS	Dams		400.90		Funded by LWR/USAID			Dams		239.00	
	Schools		725.10					Schools		415.00	
	Vulnerables		698.00					Vulnerables		667.00	
			1824.00							1321.00	

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SCHOOLS FEEDING ANALYSIS

MAKONDE COMMUNAL

Month Of Supply	Name of School	No. of Children Fed	Amount of Nutrimeal used (20 kg Packs)	No. of times pupils fed (Days)	Total Meals	Average Meal per child per day (gr)
February	Chemumdi	546	66	12	6,552	200
	Kemupfuti	287	43	15	4,305	200
	Kamhonde	438	74	17	7,446	200
	Obva	589	59	10	5,890	200
	Totals	1860	242	54	24,193	200
March	Chemumdi	546	82	15	8,190	200
	Kemupfuti	287	46	16	4,592	200
	Kamhonde	438	70	16	7,008	200
	Obva	589	82	14	8,246	200
	Totals	1860	280	61	28,036	200
April	Chemumdi	546	0	0	-	
	Kemupfuti	287	3	1	287	200
	Kamhonde	438	4	1	438	200
	Obva	589	0	0	-	
	Totals	1860	7	2	725	200
May	Chemumdi	560	78	14	7,840	200
	Kemupfuti	287	43	15	4,305	200
	Kamhonde	440	70	16	7,040	200
	Obva	590	77	13	7,670	200
	Totals	1877	269	58	26,855	200
June	Chemumdi	560	56	10	5,600	200
	Kemupfuti	287	40	14	4,018	200
	Kamhonde	440	70	16	7,040	200
	Obva	590	65	11	6,490	200
	Totals	1877	231	51	23,148	200
July	Chemumdi	560	6	1	560	200
	Kemupfuti	287	0	0	-	
	Kamhonde	440	4	1	440	200
	Obva	590	6	1	590	200
	Totals	1877	16	3	1,590	200

Total No of 20kg packs

1,045

Total kgs consumed

20,909

	No. of 20kg Packs	Consumption (Kgs)
Makonde Farm & Mine Schools	1,036	20,720
Makonde Communal Schools	1,045	20,909
Zvimba Mine & Farm Schools	3,304	66,070
Total	5,385	107,700
Total Meals		537,676
Average consumption per child per meal (kgs)		0.2

SCHOOLS FEEDING ANALYSIS

ZVIMBA FARM & MINE

Month Of Supply	Name of School	No. of Children Fed	Amount of Nutrimeal used (20 kg Packs)	No. of times pupils fed (Days)	Total Meals	Average Meal per child per day (gr)
February	Gwangwadza	325	42	13	4,225	200
	Munhondo	480	53	11	5,280	200
	Nyabira	884	115	13	11,492	200
	Rainy Ham	573	74	13	7,449	200
	Trelawn	1055	127	12	12,660	200
	Gomera	133	16	12	1,596	200
	Ndudza	333	40	12	3,996	200
	Pamwechete	410	49	12	4,920	200
	Sutton	665	73	11	7,315	200
	Trymore	246	27	11	2,706	200
		Total	5104	616	120	61,639
March	Gwangwadza	325	49	15	4,875	200
	Munhondo	480	77	16	7,680	200
	Nyabira	884	124	14	12,376	200
	Rainy Ham	573	74	13	7,449	200
	Trelawn	1055	148	14	14,770	200
	Gomera	133	21	16	2,128	200
	Ndudza	333	47	14	4,662	200
	Pamwechete	410	57	14	5,740	200
	Sutton	665	93	14	9,310	200
	Trymore	246	32	13	3,198	200
		Total	5104	722	143	72,188
April	Gwangwadza	325	3	1	325	200
	Munhondo	480	5	1	480	200
	Nyabira	884	0	0	-	0
	Rainy Ham	573	6	1	573	200
	Trelawn	1055	11	1	1,055	200
	Gomera	133	0	0	-	0
	Ndudza	333	0	0	-	0
	Pamwechete	410	4	1	410	200
	Sutton	665	0	0	-	0
	Trymore	246	2	1	246	200
		Total	5104	31	6	3,089

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May	Gwangwadza	325	59	18	5,850	200
	Munhondo	480	86	18	8,640	200
	Nyabira	884	150	17	15,028	200
	Rainy Ham	573	103	18	10,314	200
	Trelawn	1055	190	18	18,990	200
	Gomera	133	24	18	2,394	200
	Ndudza	333	60	18	5,994	200
	Pamwechete	410	78	19	7,790	200
	Sutton	665	126	19	12,635	200
	Trymore	246	42	17	4,182	200
	Total	5104	918	180	91,817	200
June	Gwangwadza	325	62	19	6,175	200
	Munhondo	480	86	18	8,640	200
	Nyabira	884	141	16	14,144	200
	Rainy Ham	573	103	18	10,314	200
	Trelawn	1055	211	20	21,100	200
	Gomera	133	21	16	2,128	200
	Ndudza	333	60	18	5,994	200
	Pamwechete	410	78	19	7,790	200
	Sutton	665	126	19	12,635	200
	Trymore	246	44	18	4,428	200
	Total	5104	933	181	93,348	200
July	Gwangwadza	325	7	2	650	200
	Munhondo	480	5	1	480	200
	Nyabira	884	9	1	884	200
	Rainy Ham	573	6	1	573	200
	Trelawn	1055	21	2	2,110	200
	Gomera	133	3	2	266	200
	Ndudza	333	7	2	666	200
	Pamwechete	410	8	2	820	200
	Sutton	665	13	2	1,330	200
	Trymore	246	5	2	492	200
	Total	5104	83	17	8,271	200

Total No. of 20 kg Packs
Total Consumption in kgs

3,304
66,070

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SCHOOLS FEEDING ANALYSIS

MAKONDE FARM & MINE

Month Of Supply	Name of School	No. of Children Fed	Amount of Nutrimeal used (20 kg Packs)	No. of times pupils fed (Days)	Total Meals	Average Meal per child per day (gr)
March	Endeavour	275	3	1	275	200
	Highbury	100	1	1	100	200
	Sikhona	380	4	1	380	200
	Doma	307	3	1	307	200
	Chebanga	947	9	1	947	200
	Zurungove	532	5	1	532	200
	Chipfundi	276	3	1	276	200
	Mucherengi	102	1	1	102	200
	Gudubu	687	7	1	687	200
	Two Tree	749	7	1	749	200
		Total	4355	44	10	4,355

April	Endeavour	275	3	1	275	200
	Highbury	100	1	1	100	200
	Sikhona	380	4	1	380	200
	Doma	307	6	2	614	200
	Chebanga	947	9	1	947	200
	Zurungove	532	5	1	532	200
	Chipfundi	276	6	2	552	200
	Mucherengi	102	1	1	102	200
	Gudubu	687	7	1	687	200
	Two Tree	749	7	1	749	200
		Total	4355	49	12	4,938

May	Endeavour	275	25	9	2,475	200
	Highbury	100	10	10	1,000	200
	Sikhona	380	34	9	3,420	200
	Doma	307	28	9	2,763	200
	Chebanga	947	95	10	9,470	200
	Zurungove	532	53	10	5,320	200
	Chipfundi	276	25	9	2,484	200
	Mucherengi	102	10	10	1,020	200
	Gudubu	687	69	10	6,870	200
	Two Tree	749	75	10	7,490	200
		Total	4355	423	96	42,312

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VULNERABLES MONITORING

LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION - WESTERN REGION										
MAIZE DISTRIBUTION TO VULNERABLE GROUPS MONITORING REPORT										
DAY	MONTH	YEAR	DISTRIBUTION POINT					OFFICER		
19	6	1996	Swerda							
			DISTRICT							
			BEIT BRIDGE							
NAME OF BENEFICIARY	I.D NUMBER	GENDER	STATUS (PLEASE TICK)			NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	TOTAL ON RELIEF	MAIZE (Kg) RECEIVED	RECIPIENT'S SIGNATURE	
			M	F	AGED					Disabled
1 ASIA TLOU	02-020864 J02		✓	✓		2	3	30 kg	Chidino	
2 SIPHIWE NDOU	02-031443 Q02		✓	✓		2	3	30 kg	S. NDOU	
3 SHIDINO MBEDZI	02-019041 J02	✓				6	7	70 kg	CHIDINO	
4 MUYANALO	02-021453 R02		✓	✓		3	4	40 kg	E. sibanda	
5 SIENI NCUBE	02-016535 K02		✓			4	5	50 kg	X Chidino	
6 KHAKHU NDOU	02-030081 J02		✓	✓		3	4	40 kg	T Chidino	
7 MAPULA NDOU	02-017364 L02		✓	✓		2	3	30 kg	mapula	
8 SELINA MBEDZI	02-022247 T02		✓	✓		5	6	60 kg	Selina	
9 SIPIWE NCUBE	02-021183 M02		✓	✓		4	5	50 kg	Sipiwe	
10 DELINA NIBEDZI	02-016045 C02		✓			4	5	50 kg	Delina	
11 BEKAMALI	02-017634	✓		✓		1	2	20 kg	Bekamali	
12 MUSIWA	02-018334 Q02	✓		✓			1	10 kg	Musiwa	
TOTALS			3	9	9		3	36	48	480
NB. ONLY THOSE WHO DID NOT QUALIFY FOR THE GRAIN LOAN SCHEME SHOULD BE ASSISTED										

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