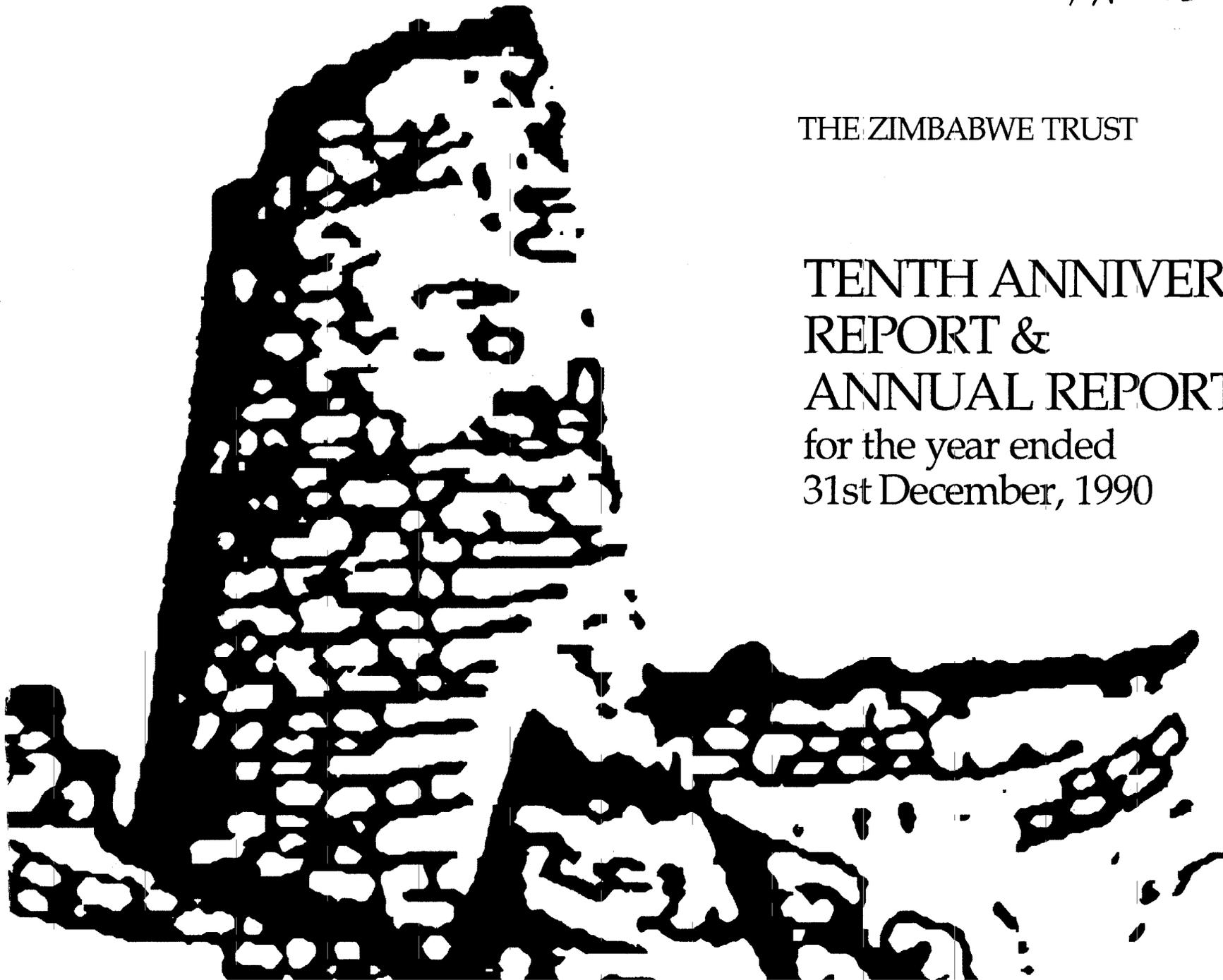


PN-ABM-368

THE ZIMBABWE TRUST

TENTH ANNIVERSARY
REPORT &
ANNUAL REPORT
for the year ended
31st December, 1990



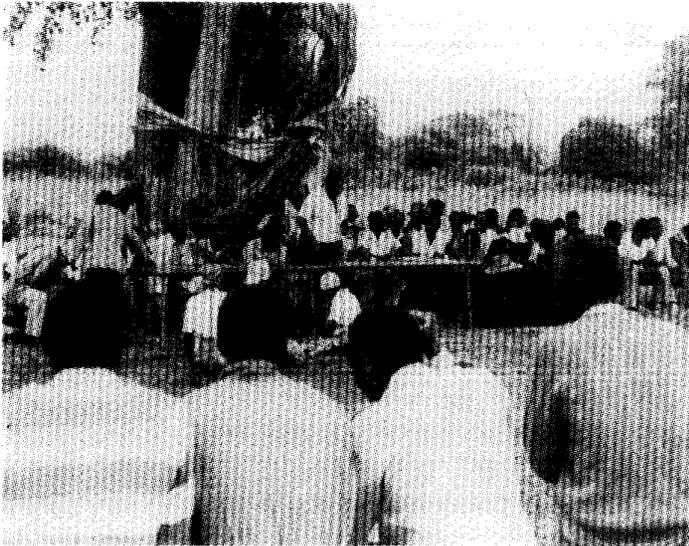
The Zimbabwe Trust wishes to thank the following agencies for their significant contribution to the work of the Trust:

The Government of Zimbabwe,
The British Government Overseas Development Administration (ODA),
The Commission of the European Communities (EEC),
The United States Agency for International Development (USAID),
The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA),
The Oak Foundation.



Introduction

*The emphasis of the Trust's work
is in rural communities.*



This report marks the Zimbabwe Trust's 10th anniversary and the end of a decade that has seen a steady growth and expansion in the Trust's activities. While remaining consistent with the policy and mandate of the Trust, these activities have evolved out of the Trust's experience and, indeed, from the general development experience in Zimbabwe and elsewhere, in addressing the issues of poverty and development. This experience led to increasing concentration of Trust resources on group or community capacity-building in the communal areas of Zimbabwe to enable communities to undertake development initiatives or projects.

The Trust is, therefore, primarily concerned to enhance community management capacities through the promotion and development of representative community institutions of an economic nature. However, as will be apparent in this report, the Trust's support for institutional development extends to local or indigenous initiatives addressing non-economic issues, such as health and education.

The significant growth of the Trust's work in recent years has been made possible by the substantial increase in the Trust's financial resources, which has provided it with a strong capital base and the means by which to secure co-funding for its activities from bilateral, multilateral and private donor agencies. Part of this growth arose as a consequence of the Trust having entered into a collaborative arrangement with the Oak Foundation (a privately endowed philanthropic institution) which appointed the Trust as its agent in Zimbabwe. To accommodate this growth, there has been a commensurate increase in personnel, such that there are now over thirty people in the direct employ of the Trust.

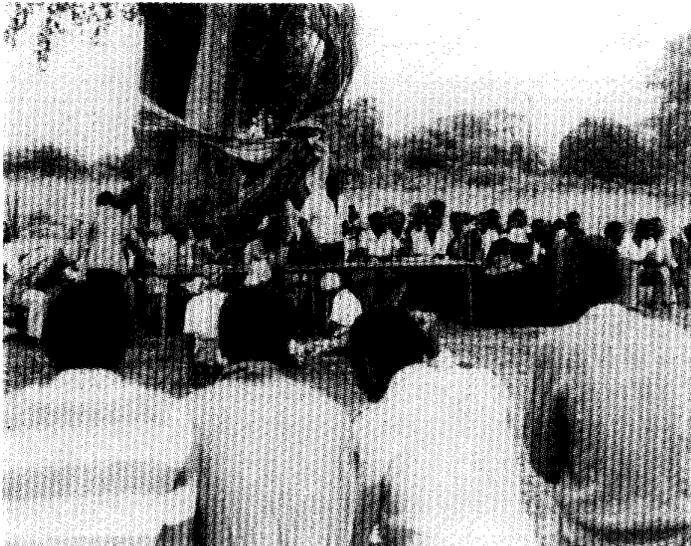
Much of this growth, both in terms of activity and staff, has been occasioned by the Trust's commitment to the promotion and implementation of the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (Campfire). The programme concept was identified and developed by the Government of Zimbabwe, and the Trust's assistance in the implementation of the programme is provided under the authority and direction of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management as the appropriate Government agency. To support Campfire initiatives in Matabeleland, the Trust opened an office in Bulawayo at the beginning of 1990 and recruited the necessary management and extension personnel.

For various reasons, including the implications for Campfire, the Trust supported the Government of Zimbabwe's opposition to international proposals for a ban on international trade in elephant products, including ivory. At the request of the Government of Zimbabwe, the Trust was accorded observer status at the meeting of CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) in Switzerland in October, 1989, at which such proposals would be considered. The Trust sent two of its officials and sponsored two rural community representatives



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of the Campfire Association to attend the meeting. The group spent two hectic weeks arguing the Zimbabwe case against a ban, and gave a formal presentation which appeared to be well received. Although the CITES meeting resolved, after prolonged and contentious debate, to impose a ban, it enabled the Southern African states, led by Zimbabwe, to firmly establish their opposing principles on the international agenda of environmental issues.

The Trust takes this opportunity to commend the performance of the Government's official delegates to the CITES meeting, who resolutely argued the Zimbabwe position and retained their composure and dignity throughout despite intense provocation and hostility from other parties to the meeting.

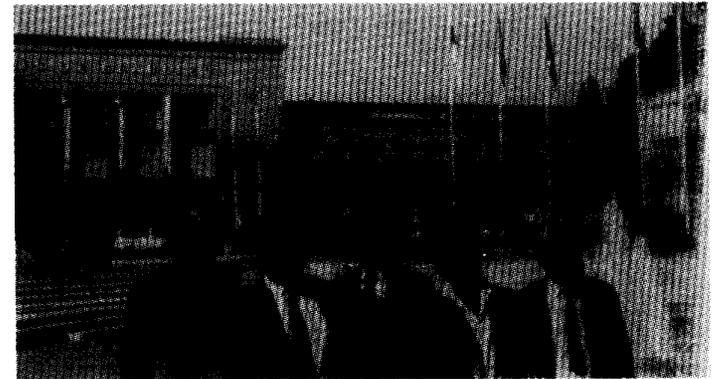
The international impact of the Zimbabwe position on the elephant issue and the Campfire initiative, as expounded at CITES, was evidenced by an influx of inquiries and visitors throughout 1990. Many of these inquiries and visits were made on behalf of international media organisations, and resulted in significant media coverage. This included no fewer than four major television documentaries, broadcast in the United States and Europe and generally supportive of the Zimbabwe position.

In support of Government initiatives to promote local and international support for Zimbabwe's policy on conservation including Campfire, the Trust produced and distributed two short publications. The first, "Elephants & People—Zimbabwe's alternative to the ivory bans", was produced to coincide with the CITES meeting and was distributed both before and at the meeting. The second publication, "People, Wildlife and Natural Resources—the Campfire approach to Rural Development in Zimbabwe", was co-produced with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management and the Campfire Association. This publication, with a foreword by the Minister of Environment and Tourism, was officially launched by the Minister of Information in August, 1990.

The highlight of the Trust's calendar in 1990 was the visit to Zimbabwe in September by the Trust's President, The Lady Soames, and those Trustees resident in the UK. The two-week visit provided an opportunity for the President and Trustees to apprise themselves of the current activities, problems and needs of the Trust through field trips and discussions with members of staff, with representatives of cooperating agencies including Government ministries and departments, and with local people and communities. In addition, two formal Trustee meetings were held during the visit, together with a three-day "in-house" workshop attended by all Trust officers and staff. Apart from providing a forum to review the Trust's activities and policies, the workshop afforded the opportunity for all officers and staff to get to know each other in a relaxed and informal setting.



Representatives of the Zimbabwe Trust and Campfire Association of Rural Communities attending the CITES meeting.



Good wildlife management enables Zimbabwe to adopt a policy of sustainable utilisation.





Tenth Anniversary Report and Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1990

*For true self-reliance, communities must
control their own "development" process.*



ORIGIN AND OFFICIAL STATUS

The Zimbabwe Trust was established in the United Kingdom in 1980 upon the attainment of Zimbabwe's political independence. It is a Registered Charity (No. 279854) in the United Kingdom and a Registered Welfare Organisation (No. W.O. 40/81) in Zimbabwe.

The Trust's organisation, procedures and activities are guided by its Deed of Declaration of Trust, lodged with the Charity Commissioners in the UK and with the Department of Social Welfare in Zimbabwe. The Trust operates in Zimbabwe in terms of a written Memorandum of Agreement with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, which has overall responsibility for co-ordinating development in Zimbabwe.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Trust is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of seven members. Five are resident in the United Kingdom and the remaining two resident in Zimbabwe.

The Executive of the Trust is composed of a Director based in the United Kingdom and a General Secretary, with supporting staff, based in Zimbabwe.

AIM AND OBJECTS

In terms of the categories defined by the U.K. Charities Act for the purpose of granting charitable status, the Trust has as its aim the "Relief of Poverty" and the "Improvement of Life" through the application of its resources to purposes which serve these ends.

The Trust achieves its aim by promoting sustainable economic activities, primarily in the communal areas of Zimbabwe, and by facilitating and assisting rural communities to develop their organisational, management and skills capacity. This "capacity-building" or "institutional development" role is the essence of the Trust's work. Experience shows that without strong and representative community institutions of an economic nature, which give communities control over their own "development", the goal of self-reliance and community economic initiatives cannot be realised.

POLICY OF ASSISTANCE

The first decade after its inauguration has seen a progressive evolution in the nature of the Trust's operations. In its first few years of existence the Trust directed its attention to those areas that had suffered most from the disruption and dislocation brought about by Zimbabwe's struggle for independence, concentrating largely on returning refugees, displaced and disabled persons, and the reconstruction of education and health facilities.

With the easing of these relief and rehabilitation needs by the mid-1980s, due in large part to a concerted Government programme, the Trust's priorities shifted to longer-term and sustainable strategies for the relief of poverty and the improvement of life. This coincided with the success, at the end of 1986, of the Trust's efforts to secure donations from blocked funds, which realised significant covenanted income to the Trust.

Rural communities became the major area of Trust concern, particularly marginal areas, where "marginal" not only refers to agro-ecological factors but also to areas relatively deprived in terms of socio-economic infrastructure, skills, resources, services and access to markets. As these marginal areas are generally coterminous with the officially designated communal lands containing 56% of Zimbabwe's population within 42% of the country's total land area, the Trust became primarily engaged in supporting activities in the communal lands.

The Trust's policy of assistance is therefore a combination of its technique of assistance or "mode of intervention" and the geographic areas to which such assistance is primarily directed. Accordingly, and noting its aim and objects, the Trust's policy of assistance is to promote community capacity-building or institutional development with particular concern for the communal lands of Zimbabwe.

The role of the Trust in promoting community capacity-building is to ascertain the needs, problems, priorities and actions as determined by the communities, and to enhance their capacity to mobilise and manage the resources required to undertake chosen activities, usually of an economic nature. This process involves continuous dialogue, problem-solving and participatory action with the communities and the consequent provision of technical advice, training, financial and material support. Hence, the Trust is not a donor agency in the conventional sense but rather a service agency, in that any financial and material assistance is strategic to the establishment and development of community or group organisation and management of economic initiatives or projects.

The Trust coordinates its work with appropriate Government agencies and officials at all levels, with other non-governmental organisations (NGOs), with international donor agencies and, most critically, with the participating rural communities themselves.

CATEGORISATION OF ACTIVITIES

The charitable and development activities supported by the Trust are diverse in terms of their nature and the degree of Trust assistance. Although all the Trust's activities are reflected as projects for accounting purposes, in the interests of clarity and distinction these activities can be divided into three categories, namely:



"Marginal" communities are deprived of access to skills, resources and markets.





- Programmes
- Projects
- Microprojects/small grants

For Trust purposes the defining criteria for such categorisation are:

- The nature of the Trust's involvement or intervention (financial/material/managerial/technical)
- The degree or level of Trust financial and other assistance
- Potential for duplication on a regional or national scale
- Rural/communal areas focus

Programmes are characterised by a high significance in each of these criteria and, accordingly, denote direct Trust participation in all stages of the programme where this participation includes a range of services or inputs supported by relatively substantial financial assistance.

Projects, whilst also focusing on institutional development, are generally smaller in scale of operation, assistance and impact, and are usually identified and implemented by community institutions, both urban and rural. Trust support may involve a combination of administrative, technical, training and financial assistance.

PROGRAMMES

The sequence of the following summary of programme activities reflects their significance in terms of Trust involvement and assistance.

1. CAMPFIRE (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources)

This programme seeks to assist communal areas to develop their capacity to acquire authority from Central Government (termed the "Appropriate Authority") to manage their wildlife and natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of their inhabitants. This requires the promotion and development of representative institutions in the communal areas capable of such management. The Campfire concept was conceived and documented by the Government's Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management in 1986. It is supported by Government policy and legislation and is an integral part of Zimbabwe's National Conservation Strategy, published in 1987.

The promotion and development of Campfire, under the direction and coordination of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, is now a strong collaborative effort between:

- The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management

Campfire seeks to enable rural communities to directly benefit from their natural resources.



- Zimbabwe Trust
- The Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS) in the University of Zimbabwe, and
- The World Wide Fund for Nature's (WWF) Multi-Species Project in Zimbabwe.

The collaborative arrangement, drawn up in a Collaborative Statement, reflects a multi-disciplinary effort. It assigns to the Trust principal responsibility for implementation, administration and management issues with CASS and WWF concentrating on socio-economic issues and ecological/resource economics issues respectively.

The recent formation of the Campfire Association of Rural Communities, a national association representing rural communities embarking on Campfire projects, is supported by the Trust, CASS and WWF and it is envisaged that the Association will play an increasing role in advocating member community interests and in servicing those interests.

The promotion of managerial capacity and control at the community or subdistrict level, through the establishment of and support for local management and economic institutions, is the nub of Campfire, as reflected in the acronym itself. Accordingly, as an advocate and implementing agency of Campfire, the Trust's primary function is the provision of technical/facilitative assistance and training directed to this end.

Campfire was formally activated in January 1989 upon the delegation of appropriate authority status to two districts in the Zambezi Valley: Nyaminyami (Kariba) and Guruve. The Trust was, and continues to be directly engaged in supporting these districts to develop the programme through institutional development and financial support.

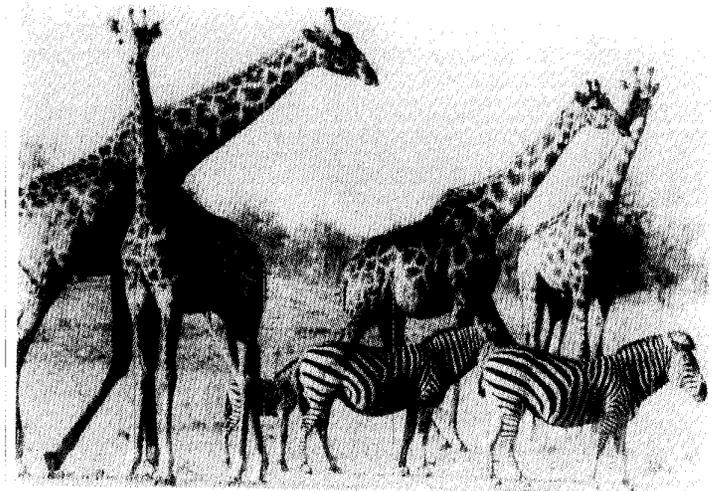
By the end of 1989 a further nine districts had applied for appropriate authority status. The Trust, with its collaborating agencies, facilitated these applications by promoting the examples of Nyaminyami and Guruve, through provincial-level workshops and through direct liaison with these districts. Four of these districts which began operating under appropriate authority status in January, 1990, are directly supported by the Trust through the Natural Resources Management Project in Matabeleland Province. This project is fully financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in terms of an agreement between USAID and the Government of Zimbabwe, whereby USAID is obligated to provide a substantial grant to the Trust to enable the Trust to assist the four districts with the establishment of community institutions for the management of wildlife and natural resources.

1 (a) Nyaminyami

Nyaminyami District, on the southern shoreline of Lake Kariba, includes three communal lands. It is a remote area with poor soils, low rainfall and lack of permanent water. Its agricultural



Campfire promotes the conservation of wildlife by enhancing its value to the local people.





*Community residents receiving cash dividend
payments from their wildlife revenues.*



potential is therefore extremely limited and it suffers from an exceptionally high rate of malnutrition and protein deficiency among both children and adults, who have thus had to rely on food aid programmes for several years. Ironically, Nyaminyami is rich in the natural resources, including both wildlife and fish, capable of alleviating these problems.

In 1985 Nyaminyami established a steering committee to examine the possibility of acquiring responsibility for wildlife management and in March 1988 the Nyaminyami Wildlife Management Trust was formally inaugurated. Nyaminyami District Council's application to be the appropriate authority for wildlife management in its area of jurisdiction was approved by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management in November, 1988.

In the first year of operation, most of the Nyaminyami Trust's income was generated from international sport hunting through hunting concession agreements with two commercial operators. Through concession and trophy fees this raised \$255 000, with a further \$65 000 arising from the sale of animal products including \$25 000 from the sale of 30 000 kilograms of impala meat to local people. After deduction for recurrent costs, including payment of \$25 000 compensation for crop damages from wildlife, Nyaminyami's surplus income for the year was \$260 000. However, the Zimbabwe Trust provided an interim general manager at the request of Nyaminyami Trust and made capital inputs totalling \$171 000 under a co-financing arrangement with the British Government's Overseas Development Administration (ODA) and with support from the Oak Foundation.

Accordingly, the surplus income to Nyaminyami Trust reflects a subsidy from the Zimbabwe Trust in the form of assistance to capitalise the programme so as to free revenues for payment to local producer communities. Of the \$260 000 surplus, Nyaminyami Trust set aside \$40 000 as working capital, paid a levy of \$26 000 to the District Council, and made the balance of \$194 000 available to the local producer communities to facilitate community management and development.

During 1990 these wildlife management activities have continued and projected revenues from safari operations are in the region of \$250 000. Further initiatives being undertaken include a kapenta fishing operation taking advantage of the fish resource of Lake Kariba, a radio infrastructure, housing, transportation and plans for game fencing. The Nyaminyami Trust is also investigating the possibility of establishing or participating in benign or non-consumptive activities, including tourism. With its abundant wildlife and access to Lake Kariba, it is uniquely placed to take advantage of the tourist market.

Toward the end of 1989, Nyaminyami Trust recruited a wildlife manager and fifteen community gamescouts. During 1990 the management capacity was enhanced with the additional recruitment

of an assistant wildlife manager, an institutional development officer and an administrator. The appointment of an assistant wildlife manager allowed the wildlife manager to assume the responsibilities of the Zimbabwe Trust-seconded interim general manager. This increased management capacity, created by the provision of capital equipment and the recruitment of personnel, enables Nyaminyami Trust to consolidate and expand its activities, including the promotion and monitoring of wildlife management activities at "grassroots" or local community level. The Zimbabwe Trust is supporting this process through the provision of technical assistance and training geared to develop local management capacities and institutions, and through the provision of the necessary capital items to enable effective management. The establishment of such capacity will foster local skills and employment in resource management activities.

1 (b) Guruve

The programme is being promoted amongst communities living in the northwest of Dande Communal Land, where significant wildlife populations survive and present a viable form of productive land use for those communities.

Local management and utilisation of wildlife resources was supported by an FAO-sponsored land use study in 1985, which recommended the resettlement of 3 000 people in the southern part of the communal land and identified the sparsely populated northern part as most suitable for wildlife management and utilisation. A 3 000-square-kilometre area was defined for this purpose and in 1987 planning for wildlife management was initiated by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management.

The physical conditions in the area are similar to those of Nyaminyami, with low and erratic rainfall and shallow sandy soils. Most forms of agriculture are impractical or ecologically unsustainable and crops persistently fail because of drought. Opportunities for the relief of poverty and the improvement of life are further restricted by the remoteness of the area and the absence of basic infrastructural facilities and services.

At the end of 1988, the Zimbabwe Trust was requested by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management and by the Guruve District Council to assist the council in the establishment and initial operations of its Campfire programme. This request arose from the expressed intention of the department to delegate appropriate authority status to Guruve district and the district's decision, supported by the department, to initiate its own international safari hunting operation in the coming 1989 season. The council had identified a professional hunter who had operated in the district for some time and who was keen to manage the safari hunting operation



Guruve residents celebrating at the end of the first year of their Campfire project.





*Communities can elect to receive compensation
for food crops damaged by wildlife.*



under the authority of the council. He would also be responsible for training local persons in tracking, game scouting and professional hunting skills.

The Zimbabwe Trust agreed to support, with co-funding from the British ODA, the establishment of the safari hunting operation through the provision of capital equipment, management and logistical support. As in the case of Nyaminyami, the Trust provided the start-up capital not only to enable operations to begin in 1989 and to establish a capital base for future programme management activities, but also to ensure that revenues from the safari operation in the first year were not entirely swallowed up by recurrent and capital costs, thereby leaving no surplus revenue with which to make payments to the local producer communities. In the interests of equity, conservation and local support for the programme, it was considered important that the local producer communities, as the custodians of the wildlife resource, should receive the benefits of their efforts.

Although the district safari operation experienced management and logistical support problems which affected its efficiency, it nevertheless realised a gross revenue of \$299 000. After deduction of recurrent costs, payment of a district council levy and provision for working capital, \$61 340 was available for payment to the three producer communities or wards. This payment was apportioned to the wards according to the number and species of animals taken in each ward under the safari operation.

The chief recipient, Kanyurira ward with 86 households, received \$47 310 and themselves determined the use of this amount. Of particular note was the decision to pay a cash dividend of \$200 to each household and these household dividend payments were made at the annual wildlife field day held in February, 1990.

The net revenue available for distribution reflects, as in the case of Nyaminyami, a hidden subsidy from Zimbabwe Trust. The Trust provided establishment capital amounting to \$214 732, most of which had to be imported and paid for in foreign currency which was unavailable to the district. Capitalisation of the programme and the consequent release of revenues for producer communities accounted for the Trust's financial support.

In 1989 Guruve District Council also granted a concession to a private safari operator who, by way of concession and trophy fees, paid an amount of \$168 600 to the District Council. Unfortunately this was not made available by council for wildlife activities or payments, thereby depriving the relevant producer communities of their deserved returns. Apparently the council had already budgeted this money for other district purposes but made assurances that the 1990 payments from this safari operator would, at the year end, be rightly allocated to the Campfire programme. Projected revenues for 1990 approximate those realised in 1989, but the priority for

1990 and thereafter is to promote real participation by the communities in Campfire activities. The Trust has activated this through community workshops and plans are being implemented to develop community-level capacity, including required field personnel. The management and logistical requirements of the council safari operation are not only burdensome for the Trust but also do not conform with the Trust's role in Campfire, which is to facilitate community management through the promotion and training of community institutions.

1 (c) Matabeleland

The initiative for this programme came from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) early in 1989 and the concept was proposed as the Zimbabwe country-component of a regional programme including Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. The programme concept and focus was determined by the perceived need to support proper management of the Hwange National Park elephant population contiguous with Botswana, and the related need to enable effective management and utilisation by surrounding communities of their elephant and other species. Programme identification, preparation and planning was undertaken by USAID with substantial assistance from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, CASS and the Trust, the latter two agencies having been invited into the process at the request of the Department.

The programme, with an effective implementation date of 15 September, 1989, is fully financed by USAID in terms of an agreement with the Government of Zimbabwe which provides for subgrants to Zimbabwe Trust and CASS. The role of the Trust is to promote and develop community-based resource management and utilisation within the four target districts, namely, Tsholotsho, Hwange, Bulilima Mangwe and Binga. The four subactivities to be undertaken in pursuit of this are:

- Wildlife Management,
- Institutional and community development,
- Community development involving women, and
- Education and training.

The programme is scheduled for a five-year duration and the subgrant obligated by USAID to the Trust for implementation is US\$1 541 000. The Trust is also responsible for receipt and control of US\$1 400 000 allocated for district-level infrastructural and capital requirements.

The first year of the programme has largely been taken up with the establishment of management and operational capacity, including procurement and recruitment, and preparatory activities at district and sub-district levels. Management and operational capacity, and therefore programme



*Campfire is both an economic and ecologically sound
land-use option for many rural areas.*





implementation, was severely constrained in the first year by the non-delivery of vehicles and equipment (ordered and procured through USAID) and the subsequent delay in recruitment of all the required programme personnel. With the delivery of vehicles in October, 1990, and the simultaneous recruitment of all but one of the required personnel, the means for effective programme implementation are now in place. Despite the above-mentioned constraints, significant progress was made in year one with the skeleton staff available and the temporary secondment to the programme of Trust vehicles and equipment. District and some subdistrict committees have been formed, revenues have been generated through resource utilisation activities and a participatory planning process initiated to ensure community determination of programme planning and management activities.

2. RUSITU VALLEY SMALLHOLDER TEA PILOT PROGRAMME

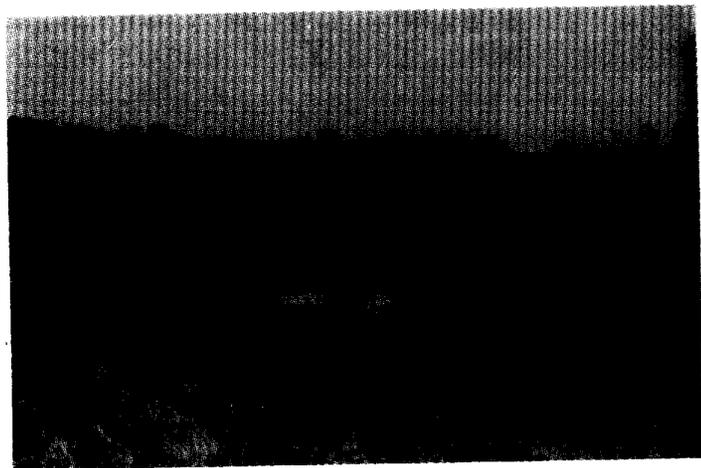
This programme was proposed, and a feasibility study undertaken, by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC). This followed CDC's experience of tea programmes elsewhere in Africa, particularly in Kenya and Malawi.

The programme was designed to enable peasant farmers in the Ngorima Communal Area, in the Lower Rusitu Valley adjacent to the Mozambique border, to plant tea which could be processed by a neighbouring commercial tea estate (Southdown Holdings). The CDC requested the Trust to consider undertaking the pilot programme as a joint venture whereby the Trust would assume responsibility for the management and implementation of the project and provide the support and training for the institutional development component. CDC would provide technical assistance, primarily in the form of a project manager who would be seconded to the Trust. The pilot programme is operating in terms of a memorandum of agreement which defines the functions of these and other contributors to the programme, including government agencies (notably the Department of Agricultural and Technical Extension), the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC).

The pilot programme, begun in January 1989 aims to develop and test a model for development of outgrower tea which, if successful, can be replicated, expanded and developed elsewhere in suitable areas of Manicaland Province. The pilot programme was to assist upwards of 200 farmers to establish tea nurseries sufficient to plant 60 hectares of tea, using cuttings supplied by Southdown Holdings.

A recent addition to the programme, in June 1990, was the Dzingire Resettlement Scheme under which 70 families are being resettled on some 350 hectares adjacent to the communal area and will each be assisted to establish tea, with the ultimate objective of one hectare of tea per family. By

Representatives of a tea group under the Rusitu Valley Programme help a fellow farmer with plucking.



the end of 1990, 405 farmers had joined the programme, including the 70 resettlement farmers—significantly above the target of 200 plus. Besides the establishment of demonstration and multiplication plots already in plucking, almost one million cuttings have been planted in farmer group nurseries. This is sufficient to field plant some 53 hectares, after allowances for failures in nurseries and fields. A total of 3,4 hectares is established in the field, and the best plot has yielded more than a tonne of green leaf per hectare in the first year after planting. The growers currently in production are receiving a first payment of 30 cents per kilogramme green leaf (24 cents net after deductions for transport and administration). A supplementary payment is made some months after the end of the season based on the sale price received on the international market. For the 1989 season, the second payment in December 1989 was 10 cents per kilogramme, making 34 cents per kilogramme total paid to the grower.

Considerable training, concentrating upon the technical aspects of tea growing, as well as farmer group organisation and management, has been provided. Thirteen tea groups are now operating and have formed the Rusitu Valley Smallholder Tea Growers' Association, whose committee members represent the growers on the programme's board of management.

The success of the pilot programme to date is most encouraging, and visits by senior programme staff to other existing and potential tea-growing areas have been undertaken with a view to determining the feasibility of extending the concept to these areas. Interest in these areas is strong and in the coming year, as provided for under the objectives of the programme, detailed feasibility studies will be undertaken regarding the replication of the programme elsewhere in Manicaland province.

3. MUTARE SOUTH COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

This is the "oldest" Trust programme, having been initiated in 1982 with financial assistance from the British ODA, the Barclays Bank International Development Fund and the EEC. It arose from the expressed interest of communal farmers in the Marange and Zimunya communal lands of Manicaland in establishing pre-cooperative agricultural groups to secure group credit and to achieve the economies of scale offered through joint purchasing of inputs and marketing. The Trust, with support from the government's Department of Cooperative Development, facilitated group and cooperative development through training and the provision of material and financial support, including credit. Over the period 1982 to 1986, eight registered cooperative societies were established and the credit repayment record overall was exceptionally good. The societies also established a coordinating committee, composed of representatives from the societies, to coordinate the delivery of services.



*Vice-President Joshua Nkomo and other dignitaries
visiting a tea nursery after the official opening of the
Rusitu Valley Programme.*





The Trust's direct involvement in the programme was terminated in July 1987 upon the attainment by six of the cooperatives of a sufficient degree of management capacity and experience to enable them to be weaned off external support.

However, the Trust, together with the Department of Cooperative Development, provides a monitoring and advisory role to the cooperatives and to their coordinating committee. The Trust, through its training officer, also facilitates ongoing training undertaken by the Department of Cooperative Development, and the training officer acts as a resource person, where necessary, on training courses.

The balance of a revolving loan fund established by the Trust reverted to the cooperatives as a working capital fund upon the withdrawal of direct Trust support. This working capital fund, financed by the cooperatives' loan repayments to mid-1987, amounted to Z\$75 000 and now stands at Z\$34 000.

PROPOSED PROGRAMMES

Two programme concepts have received support from the Trust to determine their feasibility, namely:

- Programme for the development of village multi-purpose cooperatives (VMCs), and
- National pilot community development programme.

A feasibility study for the development of VMCs was financed by the Trust and has been completed and submitted to the Ministry of Community and Cooperative Development. Its conclusions and recommendations are receiving appraisal from the appropriate Government authorities to determine planning and implementation of a pilot phase. The national pilot community development programme has received occasional financial support from the Trust to facilitate workshops and other pre-planning activities in three districts. A first pilot programme, concentrating on the establishment of a periodic rural market structure, has been initiated in the Makoni district of Manicaland and preparatory work is being carried out with communities in the Mhondoro and Chiweshe districts of Mashonaland.

PROJECTS

Provision of assistance to projects is determined according to certain prerequisites on project viability, such as internal management, organisation, financial control and procedures, and some form of contribution by the recipient organisation. All projects contribute to the relief of poverty, illness or disablement, or to the betterment of life for underprivileged Zimbabweans. As the following summary reflects, such assistance has the ancillary but important objective of promoting

*The Trust's Training Officer working with one of the committees
in the Mutare South Cooperative Programme.*



the institutional development and capacity of the recipient organisation to implement activities and projects in pursuit of its objects.



1. COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION RESOURCE FOR DEAF CHILDREN IN ZIMBABWE

The Trust is providing financial and technical assistance to the Children's Rehabilitation Unit of the Harare Hospital for the implementation of their project for deaf children. The overall objectives are to increase public awareness and understanding of deafness, and to encourage early identification and management thereof. A set of eight highly adapted pamphlets and an assessment form have been devised as a language stimulation programme for use by parents/carers in a home/community situation. The project is part of the Ministry of Health's nationwide community based rehabilitation programme for all disabled people.

2. THE AIDS COUNSELLING TRUST (ACT)

In response to the growing problem of HIV/Aids in Zimbabwe, the Aids Counselling Trust was formed to complement the efforts of the Ministry of Health's National Aids Control Programme. The work of ACT includes identification and training of appropriate counsellors, and making them available; resource development; and networking and support to other indigenous efforts to promote HIV/Aids awareness, prevention and care. The Zimbabwe Trust provided establishment capital during ACT's first year to assist with the consolidation of its organisational base.

3. THE CHILDHOOD ACTION RESEARCH & DOCUMENTATION INSTITUTE (CARD)

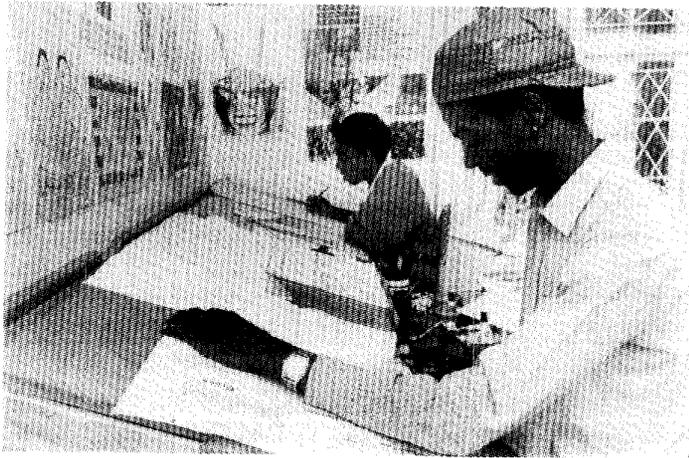
The projects developed under CARD focused on providing assistance to Tonga children in the Zambezi Valley, due to the extremely marginal conditions of that area. The project, entitled "Children in the Zambezi Valley", proposed to set up a mobile resource unit; a CATS (Crafts, Agriculture, Training and Service) network; and a bead project and scholarship programme. The Zimbabwe Trust and the Oak Foundation entered into a joint agreement of financial support for the first phase of the programme. To strengthen the programme, the Trust also provided institutional, administrative, and financial management assistance.

Staffing difficulties within CARD led to the Zimbabwe Trust assuming the responsibility of the various projects already developed. The site at Kamata, developed for the purposes of the Mobile Resources Unit (MRU) and CATS network, is being completed for use under the Binga Campfire Programme. Materials collected during phase one for the MRU have been donated to the Binga

Aids awareness posters being displayed by staff of the Aids Counselling Trust.



Artists working on material for an issue of Action Magazine.



*ZIMNAMH are looking to heighten
public awareness of mental health issues.*



Community & Secondary School library. From 1991, there will be a full-time librarian based in Binga, to train local librarians, and to maintain and extend the use of the resource. The bead feasibility study was handed over to the Binga Craft Centre. The scholarship programme progresses well and three A Level students will complete their secondary education at the end of 1990

4. ACTION MAGAZINE

Action is an environmental health magazine for school children aged 9 to 14. Initially distributed throughout Zimbabwe with the assistance of the Ministry of Education, the magazine is now also available to schools in both Zambia and Botswana. To date, there have been nine issues produced by the Action Magazine team, covering a range of topics from the Zambezi Action Plan to Aids. The issue on Aids has been credited as the most comprehensive educational resource on the disease, and copies have been purchased by organisations working in HIV/Aids awareness, prevention and care. The educational nature of the magazine, coupled with a lively and entertaining visual and editorial dimension, makes it an important resource for schools in the SADCC region. Each magazine includes comprehensive teachers' pages.

The Zimbabwe Trust coordinates all internal and external funding for the magazine (the largest ongoing support being from SIDA, followed by the ODA), and itself provides financial and management support for the team's institutional requirements.

5. THE CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAU (CAB)

The Citizens' Advice Bureau is a welfare organisation that provides free information, counselling and advice on a wide spectrum of issues ranging from legal advice to domestic quarrels. The bureau, facing considerable strain from the demand for its services and a limited level of staff, requested assistance from the Trust for an additional member of staff. The Trust supported their administrative budget as part of a longer-term financing plan which will include consideration for CAB to resuscitate legal advice and services through the engagement of appropriate legal professionals.

6. THE ZIMBABWE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH (ZIMNAMH)

ZIMNAMH was established as a voluntary organisation providing services to the mentally ill outside the domain of psychiatric units. In order to better service its members, ZIMNAMH decided to shift its focus towards functioning as a national body for advocacy and coordination in the field of mental health. This involved the restructuring of the association and the

consolidation of its administrative base. The Zimbabwe Trust assisted ZIMNAMH with the reorganisation process and with the subsequent collection of required funding. The Trust has also provided the salary of an assistant director for two years.

7. ZIMBABWE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRADITIONAL HEALERS (ZINATHA)

In 1989, ZINATHA embarked upon a community-based health education programme on HIV/Aids awareness, prevention and care among the nation's estimated 35 000 traditional healers. The programme is designed to capitalise on the extensive network and influence of traditional healers in Zimbabwe. Conceived in two phases, the programme began with a pilot project in Gutu District, and will be followed by expansion on a national scale. Education and training of healers takes place through a series of small carefully adapted workshops and follow-up visits based on the principles of participatory adult education. Although this programme has not received financial support from the Trust, considerable technical, administrative and logistical support has been provided during the pilot project phase. The Trust's support was intended to enhance ZINATHA's own capacity to undertake the national programme.

8. ZIMBABWE INTEGRATION THROUGH THE ARTS (ZITA)

ZITA operates artistic sessions for handicapped people at centres in Harare and Bulawayo. These are intended both as a pleasurable distraction and a therapeutic remedial activity. The Zimbabwe Trust has been supporting ZITA's administrative costs for the past two years, in collaboration with Norwegian Aid (NORAD), which catered for project costs. In addition, strong technical support and advice has been provided to consolidate ZITA's organisational base.

9. GRASSROOTS BOOKS

Grassroots Books, a progressive Zimbabwean bookshop, have embarked on a national book marketing strategy intended to stimulate the book industry and make appropriate indigenous literature available to a wider audience. The Trust provided assistance with fund raising, and have approved a grant for a salary on the programme.

10. FAMBIDZANAI TRAINING CENTRE

Fambidzanai is an innovative centre in the field of the ecologically sound agricultural practice of permaculture. Looking to disseminate their ideas throughout the country, Fambidzanai are presently expanding their training programme to key rural/agricultural trainers working at the grassroots level. The Trust has provided a small grant towards the infrastructural costs of the



*Grassroots Books has initiated a
National Book Marketing Scheme.*



*Fambidzanai is involved in training and extension to
promote ecologically sound agricultural practices.*





programme. Assistance to Fambidzanai was seen as complementary to the Trust's activities in the Campfire programme.

11. STREETS AHEAD

In response to the growing incidence of street children in Harare and the lack of sympathetic support or assistance, a group of concerned individuals developed a proposal for an informal Drop-in Centre for street children, to be located in Harare's central business district. The Trust facilitated the establishment of "Streets Ahead", and provided both administrative and financial support.

MICROPROJECTS/SMALL GRANTS

In addition to its project level support, the Trust continues to make occasional small grants to various groups and organisations (including rural schools) requesting assistance to undertake charitable and development activities. In the past year small grants have been provided for a variety of purposes, including the installation of clean water supplies for rural schools, school equipment, community and NGO workshops, travel costs and street people.

Growing numbers of "street youths" prompted the Trust's involvement in Streets Ahead, which hopes to develop an informal "drop-in" centre in Harare..



ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

1 Surrey Street,
London, WC2R 2PS



1980-1990: Contributing to progress
and welfare in Zimbabwe

To the Board of Trustees of ZIMBABWE TRUST:

We have audited the financial statements on the following nine pages in accordance with Auditing Standards.

In our opinion, the financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set forth in the notes to the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust at 31st May, 1990, and of its results, source and application of funds and movement on project funds for the year then ended.

Arthur Andersen & Co.

London

28th November, 1990.

Zimbabwe Trust Balance Sheet, Accounts, and Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1990



Balance Sheet as at 31st May, 1990

| | NOTES | 1990 £ | 1989 £ |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|
| <u>FIXED ASSETS</u> | | | |
| Land & Buildings | 4 | 66586 | 85008 |
| Fixtures & Fittings | 4 | 18031 | 30912 |
| Office Furniture & Equipment | 4 | 30868 | 16783 |
| | | 115485 | 132703 |
| <u>INVESTMENTS</u> | | | |
| | 9 | 792107 | 763957 |
| | | 907592 | 896660 |
| <u>CURRENT ASSETS</u> | | | |
| Grants Receivable | 5(a) | 683001 | 125255 |
| Sundry Debtors | 5(b) | 34697 | 39832 |
| Cash at bank | 5(c) | 2079229 | 2492565 |
| | | 2796927 | 2657652 |
| <u>CREDITORS</u> | | | |
| amounts falling due within one year | | | |
| Deferred Unrestricted Income | 6(a) | 0 | 453583 |
| Creditors & Accrued Expenses | 6(b) | 50916 | 121650 |
| Project Fund Control | 6(c) | 1060491 | 1027773 |
| Bank Overdraft | 6(d) | 90398 | 32828 |
| | | 1201805 | 1635834 |
| <u>NET CURRENT ASSETS</u> | | 1595122 | 1021818 |
| <u>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</u> | | 2502714 | 1918478 |
| Deferred Restricted Income (falling due after one year) | 7 | 1583293 | 1516847 |
| <u>NET ASSETS</u> | | 919421 | 401631 |
| | | ===== | ===== |
| Representing: | | | |
| <u>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS</u> | | 919421 | 401631 |
| | | 919421 | 401631 |
| | | ===== | ===== |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this statement.

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES ON 28th November, 1990.

GLYN JONES, Chairman.
HENRY McDOWELL, Vice-Chairman.
MARTIN ROBINS, Honorary Treasurer.



| | NOTES | 1990 £ | 1989 £ |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|
| <u>INCOME</u> | | | |
| Donations | 1(a) | 151973 | 74110 |
| Covenanted Income | 1(b) | 351349 | 443774 |
| Government Grants | 1(c) | 867116 | 98314 |
| Recycling of Project Funds | 1(d) | 70976 | 25810 |
| Interest | 1(e) | 261204 | 302305 |
| Profit on Sale of Motor Vehicle | 1(f) | 6659 | 0 |
| Foreign Exchange Gain | 2(c) | 0 | 27728 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 1709277 | 972041 |
| <u>LESS:</u> | | | |
| <u>EXPENDITURE:</u> | | | |
| Fund Raising Expenses | 2(a) | 39438 | 41011 |
| Administration Expenses | 2(b) | 32236 | 30834 |
| Foreign Exchange Loss | 2(c) | 345025 | 0 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 416699 | 71845 |
| | | | |
| Surplus for the period before allocations to project funds | | 1292578 | 900196 |
| <u>LESS:</u> | | | |
| <u>ALLOCATIONS TO PROJECT FUNDS</u> | 3 | 774788 | 1034359 |
| NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD | | 517790 | -134163 |
| ACCUMULATED SURPLUS beginning of period | | 401631 | 535794 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| ACCUMULATED SURPLUS end of period | | 919421 | 401631 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st May, 1990

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this statement.



Statement of Source and Application of Funds for the year ended 31st May, 1990

SOURCE OF FUNDS

| | 1990 £ | 1989 £ |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Net Surplus (Deficit) for the period | 517790 | -134163 |
| Add back items not involving flow of funds: | | |
| Allocations to Project Funds | 774788 | 1034359 |
| Depreciation | 9539 | 2792 |
| Foreign Exchange Loss | 192637 | 0 |
| | <u>1494754</u> | <u>902988</u> |
| | ===== | ===== |

APPLICATION OF FUNDS

| | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Project Fund Expenditure | 742070 | 429705 |
| Purchase (sale) of Fixed Assets | 19403 | 121537 |
| Investments | 193705 | 763957 |
| Deferred Restricted Income (due after one year) | -66446 | -88172 |
| Increase (Decrease) in Working Capital as shown below | 606022 | -324039 |
| | <u>1494754</u> | <u>902988</u> |
| | ===== | ===== |

MOVEMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Grants receivable | 557746 | 65217 |
| Sundry debtors | 5135 | 33196 |
| Creditors & accrued expenses | 70734 | -102287 |
| Deferred Income (due within one year) | 453583 | -11346 |
| Movement in Net Liquid Funds: | | |
| Cash | -413336 | -357624 |
| Bank overdraft | -57570 | 48805 |
| | <u>606022</u> | <u>-324039</u> |
| | ===== | ===== |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this statement.



| | BALANCE OF FUND AS AT 31/5/89 £ | ALLOCATIONS DURING THE YEAR £ | EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR £ | BALANCE OF FUND AS AT 31/5/90 £ |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| PROJECT NUMBER & TITLE | | | | |
| 23 Mutare South Development Project | 7875 | 785 | 5816 | 2844 |
| 29 NASCOH | 10 | 2516 | 2516 | 0 |
| 32 Chivi Community Development Programme | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 Nyamweda | 2907 | 0 | 0 | 2907 |
| 37 Zita | 2435 | 7112 | 5961 | 3586 |
| 38 Tose Sonke | 10 | 4990 | 4990 | 0 |
| 39 AIDS Related Programmes | 50851 | 1690 | 32966 | 19575 |
| 40 Village Multi-Purpose Co-ops Development | 12913 | -12913 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 Wildlife Community programme | 60000 | 0 | 10815 | 49185 |
| 42 Action Magazine | 29259 | 43942 | 68201 | 5000 |
| 44 Alberta Trust/ZIMNAMH | 0 | 13015 | 911 | 12104 |
| 45 Micro Projects | 10892 | 69113 | 67444 | 12561 |
| 46 SA Federation for Disabled | 0 | 5261 | 5261 | 0 |
| 48 Clean Water Supply Chegato School | 2350 | 0 | 0 | 2350 |
| 49 National Pilot Community Development Programme | -192 | 12913 | 5667 | 7054 |
| 50 Ngorima Smallholder Tea Pilot Project | 209925 | 0 | 126475 | 83450 |
| 51 Dande/Guruve Communal Areas W/P | 229698 | 75000 | 168400 | 136298 |
| 52 Nyaminyami Communal Areas W/P | 276342 | 0 | 91364 | 184978 |
| 53 N/S for Hard of Hearing | 62108 | 0 | 1746 | 60362 |
| 54 CARD | 68090 | 3632 | 63958 | 7764 |
| 55 Citizens Advice Bureau | 2320 | 1255 | 3575 | 0 |
| 56 Children's Rehabilitation Unit | 0 | 6964 | 6964 | 0 |
| 58 Campfire Matabeleland | 0 | 539513 | 69040 | 470473 |
| TOTAL | 1027773 | 774788 | 742070 | 1060491 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this statement

Statement of Movement of Project Funds for the year ended 31st May, 1990



Notes: Accounting Policies

(1) INCOME

- (a) Donations are accounted for upon receipt of either cash sums donated or upon receipt of donations in kind. During the year under review most of the donations were made in cash; donations in kind were valued at £18,553 comprising:
- (i) 23,886 kilograms of 80gsm/m² mechanical printing paper for Action Magazine and,
 - (ii) a Tandem PCA40 computer, keyboard, monochrome monitor, MicroSoft mouse and software for the Children Action Research and Documentation Institute Project.
- (b) Covenanted Income represents total annual payments received in terms of deed of covenant agreements not containing suspensive conditions (see notes 6a and 7 below).
- (c) Government Grants are recorded upon receipt of written confirmation that contributions to specific projects will be made from Government sources. During the year under review:
- (i) the British Government provided confirmation of grant finance of an amount of £986,920 under their Joint Funding Scheme for a period of five years, of which £248,765 has been recorded as income during the financial year under review;
 - (ii) the Commission for the European Economic Community provided grant finance of the equivalent of Z\$325,600 (£78,838) to purchase capital inputs for the Rusitu Valley Smallholder Tea Pilot Project; and
 - (iii) the United States Agency for International Development pledged an amount of US\$1,816,000 over a two-year period beginning 15th September, 1989; accordingly, 50% of this pledge (US\$908,000, equivalent to £539,513) has been recorded as income during the financial year under review.
- (d) Recycling of Project Funds are those amounts received from Trust projects which have generated income to defray project costs incurred during current and/or previous accounting periods.
- (e) Interest earned is primarily derived from cash deposits and investments held by the Trust in Zimbabwe.
- (f) Profit on sale of motor vehicle represents the sale proceeds arising from the disposal of a motor vehicle which had been charged directly to project expenditure in the previous financial year and therefore had not been included under fixed assets in the Balance Sheet as at 31/5/89.

(2) EXPENDITURE

- (a) Fund Raising Expenses includes all expenses incurred for the purposes of raising funds.
- (b) Administrative Expenses does not include the costs incurred in the management of the Trust's projects. These project management functions are carried out by a team of managers and their management costs are charged to each specific project operated by the Trust. Administrative expenses comprise general management and secretarial costs (calculated on a time worked basis), fees for legal and financial services, printing, postage, telephone and other communications expenses and all expenses relating to Trustee meetings. The Trustees do not receive any remuneration for their services nor does the Trust's Hon. Treasurer in Zimbabwe.
- (c) Foreign Exchange Gains/Losses reflects changes in the sterling value of dollar assets held in Zimbabwe at the end of the financial year. The Trust's accounts are maintained in sterling; assets and liabilities and items of income and expenditure in foreign currencies have been converted into pounds sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the financial year end.

(3) ALLOCATIONS TO PROJECT FUNDS

Allocations to Project Funds are accounted for as of the date specific expenditure on Projects is approved by the Board of Trustees. The value of allocations approved but not expended is included in the Balance Sheet as Current Liabilities in the Project Fund Control Account.

Actual expenditure on projects is charged to each specific Project Fund and is thus not shown as an item of expenditure on the Income and Expenditure Account; these project expenditures are recorded against the specific Project Fund on the Statement of Movement on Project Funds Account.

As at the 31st May, 1990, the Trust was not in possession of any restricted funds except for those funds recorded as Deferred Income more fully described in notes 6a and 7 below.

(4) FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets comprise land and buildings (in Harare), fixtures and fittings (in Harare), office furniture and equipment (in Harare and Epsom) which are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided for on a reducing balance basis at the rate of 20% per annum. Depreciation is not provided for during the year of the acquisition of an asset nor is it charged against land and buildings. The movement on fixed assets during the year was as follows:



| | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| <u>COST-</u> | | |
| Balance, beginning of year: | | |
| Land and Buildings | £85,008 | |
| Fixtures and Fittings | £30,912 | |
| Equipment and office furniture | <u>£24,920</u> | £140,840 |
| | | |
| Additions/sales | | |
| Equipment and office furniture | | <u>£19,403</u> |
| Balance, end of year | | <u>£160,243</u> |
| | | |
| <u>DEPRECIATION-</u> | | |
| Balance, beginning of year | | £8,137 |
| Charge for year | | <u>£9,539</u> |
| Balance, end of year | | <u>£17,676</u> |
| | | |
| <u>NET BOOK VALUE -</u> | | |
| Beginning of year | | <u>£132,703</u> |
| | | |
| <u>NET BOOK VALUE -</u> | | |
| End of year prior to foreign exchange adjustment | | £142,567 |
| Foreign exchange loss | | <u>£27,082</u> |
| NET BOOK VALUE AFTER FOREIGN EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENT | | <u>£115,485</u> |

The depreciation on fixed assets detailed above is charged to administrative expenses in the Income and Expenditure Account. In addition to the fixed assets recorded above, an asset register is maintained to record all fixed assets which have been charged directly to project expenditure against specific projects on the Statement of Movement of Project Funds. This asset register contains the following vehicles which are not included under Fixed Assets in the Balance Sheet:

| | <i>Description</i> | <i>Cost (£)</i> | <i>Date of purchase</i> |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | Suzuki TS 125 ERZ Motorcycle | 643 | December 1983 |
| (2) | Suzuki TS 125 ERZ Motorcycle | 643 | December 1983 |
| (3) | Daihatsu Rocky 4WD Wagon | 8,873 | July 1985 |
| (4) | Suzuki SJ410Q 4WD Motor Vehicle | 4,000 | July 1985 |
| (5) | Suzuki SJ410V 4WD Motor Vehicle | 4,000 | July 1985 |
| (6) | Isuzu KBD 22LE Pick-up Truck | 4,083 | July 1985 |
| (7) | Land Rover Station Wagon | 24,207 | November 1988 |
| (8) | Land Rover Pick Up Truck | 18,627 | February 1989 |
| (9) | Landcruiser Pick Up Truck | 17,677 | May 1989 |
| (10) | Landcruiser Pick Up Truck | 17,677 | May 1989 |
| (11) | Landcruiser Pick Up Truck | 17,677 | May 1989 |
| (12) | Toyota Hilux Pick-up Truck | 9,773 | September 1989 |
| (13) | Toyota Hilux Pick-up Truck | 9,773 | September 1989 |
| (14) | Suzuki 125 XLS Motor Cycle | 1,505 | October 1989 |
| (15) | Suzuki 125 XLS Motor Cycle | 1,505 | October 1989 |
| (16) | Suzuki 125 XLS Motor Cycle | 1,505 | October 1989 |
| (17) | Suzuki 125 XLS Motor Cycle | 1,505 | October 1989 |
| (18) | Land Rover Station Wagon | 18,957 | November 1989 |
| (19) | Land Rover Pick Up Truck | 16,718 | November 1989 |
| (20) | Toyota Cressida Sedan | 7,800 | November 1989 |

A 1972 Toyota Landcruiser Pick-up Truck, purchased for Z\$38,000 in November, 1988 was sold during the year under review for Z\$27,500.



(5) CURRENT ASSETS

- (a) Grants Receivable are Grants payable by the British and United States Governments (see also note 1c).
(b) Sundry Debtors comprise interest accrued on Government of Zimbabwe 12,2% Local Registered Stock of £29,602 and sundry debtors of £5,095.
(c) Cash balances are held in Zimbabwe dollars and are subject to exchange control restrictions.

(6) CREDITORS

- (a) Deferred Unrestricted Income comprises amounts falling due within one year; on the 23rd October, 1986, the Trust was made the beneficiary of an unconditional deposited deed of covenant for four annual payments each amounting to Z\$1,467,342 (gross). A lump sum equal to the four annual payments was received during the financial year ended 31/5/86 and the final annual payment was made during the current financial year thus leaving a zero balance on the "Deferred Income: amounts falling due within one year" as at 31/5/90.
(b) Creditors and accrued expenses includes an amount of £14,618 (Z\$60,374.00) being the balance of the revolving loan funds payable to the beneficiaries of the Mutare South Development Project (MSDP). These funds are held in trust for and on behalf of the MSDP co-operatives in terms of co-financing agreements with the EEC and the ODA (see also note 1d above). As demonstrated by the Statement of Source and Application of Funds, the sterling cash flow problems experienced by the Trust during the 1989 financial year have been resolved. All creditors, including Trust personnel, are now paid on normal credit terms.
(c) Project Fund Control represents the total amount of funds made available for project expenditure and indicates project expenditure approved by the Trustees and remaining unexpended by the financial year end, ie, an amount of £1,060,491 remains unexpended as at 31/5/90 (see also notes 4 and 8).
(d) Bank Overdraft of £90,398 shown on the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31/5/90 reflects the value of uncleared cheques on that date in the bank reconciliation statement. However, as at 31/5/90 the Trust's current account was in credit in an amount of £12,327, and accordingly funds were transferred from the Trust's interest bearing accounts to cover the remaining deficit.

(7) DEFERRED INCOME FALLING DUE AFTER ONE YEAR

In addition to the annual payments described in note 6a above, four annual payments have been received under a conditional deed of covenant dated the 29th December, 1986, and these have been accounted for as "Deferred Restricted Income (falling due after one year)". The Trustees have agreed that at such time as this income becomes unconditional (unrestricted funds), subject to their approval of projects and funding proposals submitted to them by Save the Children Fund and Cheshire Homes ("the Charities"), the Trust shall pay 50% of such income equally toward the funding of projects submitted by the Charities. In summary therefore, the following amounts are included in this account:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Payment during year ended 31/5/87 | (Z\$1,473,000) | £356,659 |
| Payment during year ended 31/5/88 | (Z\$1,800,000) | £435,835 |
| Payment during year ended 31/5/89 | (Z\$1,634,000) | £395,642 |
| Payment during year ended 31/5/90 | (Z\$1,632,000) | £395,157 |
| | (Z\$6,539,000) | £1,583,293 |

(8) VOLUNTARY LABOUR AND LAND INPUTS

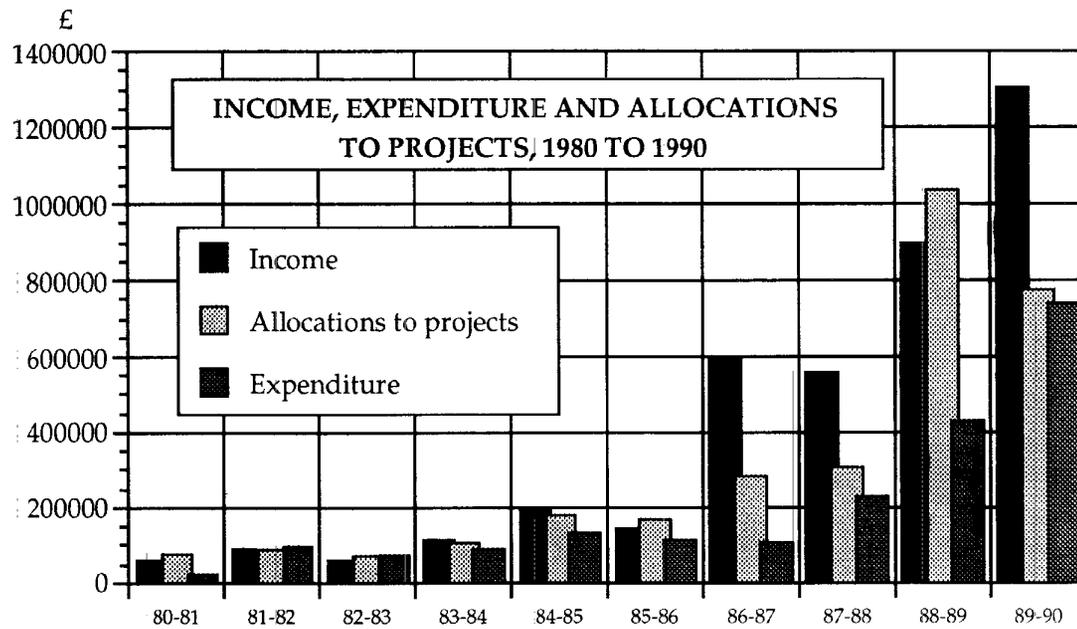
Voluntary labour was supplied by all project beneficiaries. The Trust's policy requires that it values only those voluntary labour and land inputs received on Projects where such inputs form an integral part of the estimated Project cost for EEC co-financing schemes. During the year under review voluntary labour inputs by farmers on the Rusitu Valley Smallholders' Tea Project amounted to approximately £32,200 (Z\$132,900).

(9) INVESTMENTS

The Trust holds Z\$2,471,400 of Government of Zimbabwe 12,2% Local Registered Stock 1997 (with a market value on 28/5/90 of Z\$2,655,272) and during the year under review, the Trust purchased Art Corporation 15,75% debentures for Z\$800,000.

(10) TAXATION

The Trust is a registered charity in both the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe and no taxation is payable on its income.



INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND ALLOCATIONS TO PROJECTS, 1980 TO 1990, IN POUNDS STERLING AND ZIMBABWE DOLLARS

| Year to | Z\$ to £ ex rate | Income £ | Income Z\$ | Allocated £ | Allocated Z\$ | Expenditure £ | Expenditure Z\$ |
|---------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 31/5/81 | 1.415 | 62985 | 89124 | 81263 | 114987 | 23370 | 33069 |
| 31/5/82 | 1.345 | 91804 | 123476 | 89391 | 120231 | 98270 | 132173 |
| 31/5/83 | 1.565 | 61244 | 95847 | 70136 | 109763 | 74578 | 116715 |
| 31/5/84 | 1.62 | 114125 | 184883 | 107302 | 173829 | 92338 | 149588 |
| 31/5/85 | 2.0125 | 197698 | 397867 | 183200 | 368690 | 130566 | 262764 |
| 31/5/86 | 2.56 | 147819 | 378417 | 171630 | 439373 | 117204 | 300042 |
| 31/5/87 | 2.684 | 598193 | 1605550 | 285226 | 765547 | 106568 | 286029 |
| 31/5/88 | 3.318 | 560138 | 1858538 | 310064 | 1028792 | 232200 | 770440 |
| 31/5/89 | 3.235 | 900196 | 2912134 | 1034359 | 3346151 | 429705 | 1390096 |
| 31/5/90 | 4.13 | 1303446 | 5383232 | 774788 | 3199874 | 742069 | 3064745 |
| | | <u>4037648</u> | <u>13029067</u> | <u>3107359</u> | <u>9667238</u> | <u>2046868</u> | <u>6505659</u> |



Zimbabwe Trust Officers and Staff

President: The Lady Soames, DBE

Board of Trustees:

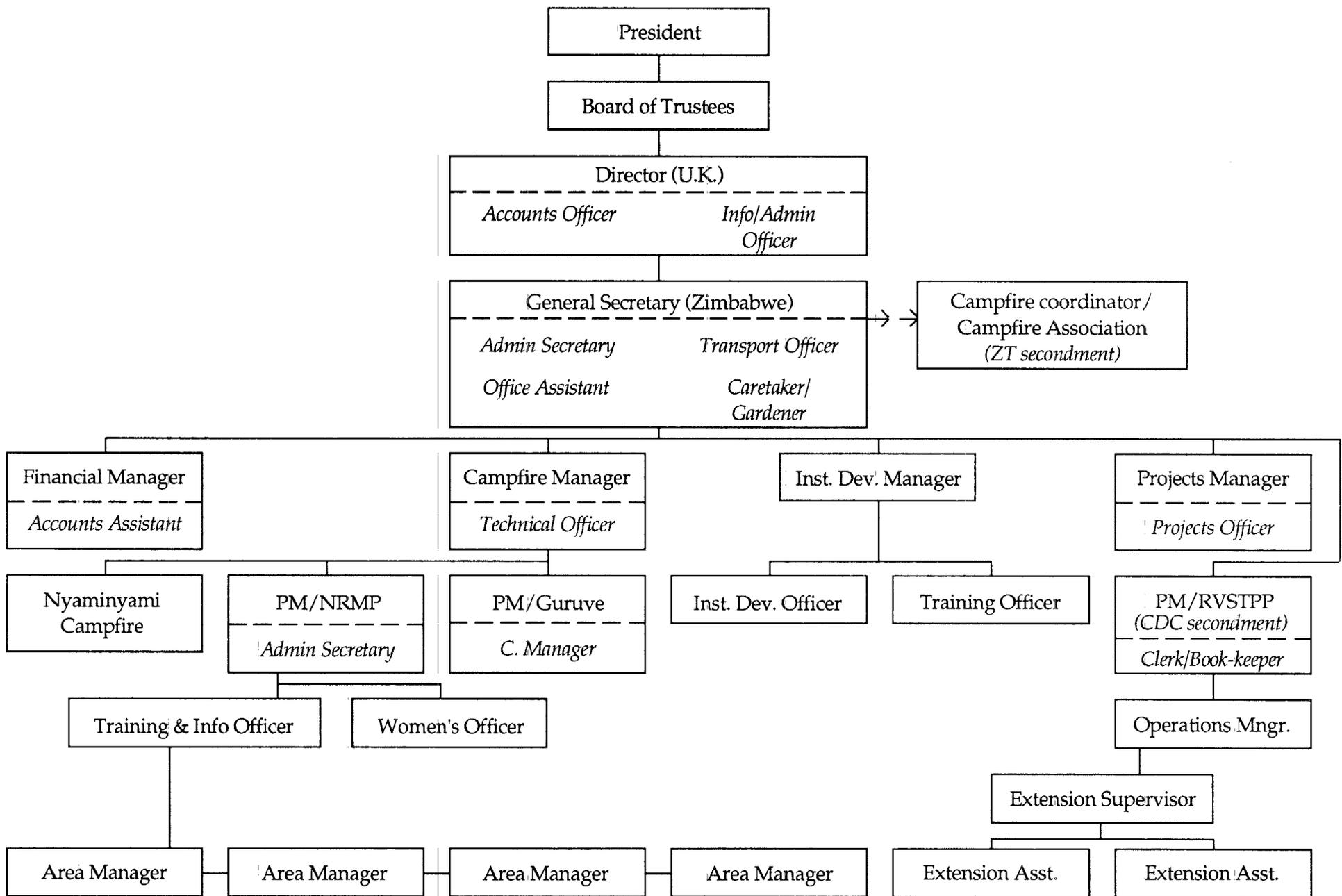
| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sir Glyn Jones, GCMG, MBE | Chairman |
| Sir Henry McDowell, KBE | Vice-Chairman |
| Prof. M. J. Robins | Honorary Treasurer |
| Mr L. P. Chihota, | |
| Dr L. T. Chitsike, | |
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| Mr A. M. L. Salmon | |

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Martin Madders | Honorary Treasurer (Zimbabwe) |
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Staff

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Naison Chigogo | Extension Supervisor, RVSTPP* |
| Stanley Chigwida | Financial Manager |
| Champion Chinhoyi | Operations Manager, RVSTPP* |
| Taurai Dube | Area Manager, NRMP† |
| Barry Fowlds | Technical Officer, Campfire |
| Duff Gifford | Project Manager, Campfire Guruve |
| Celine Gilbert | Projects Manager |
| Edward Guwu | Accounts Assistant |
| John Kabvumbura | Caretaker/Gardener |
| Herebu Karenga | Transport Officer |
| Richard Lewis | CDC Project Manager, RVSTPP* |
| Cathy Lowe | Camp Manager, Campfire Guruve |
| Emily Madders | Accounts Officer (UK) |
| Keith Madders | Director (UK) |
| Silas Makanza | Training Officer |
| Phibion Makaza | Clerk/Book-keeper, RVSTPP* |
| Joseph Makonyere | Institutional Development Officer, |
| Kaselo Manala | Training/Information Officer, NRMP† |
| Gordon Manzini | Extension Assistant, RVSTPP* |
| Simon Metcalfe | Campfire Coordinator/Campfire Association |
| Monica Monro | Projects Officer |
| Robert Monro | General Secretary |
| Jabulani Moyo | Area Manager, NRMP† |
| Alinah Mpodyi | Extension Assistant, RVSTPP* |
| Patson Mutoko | Office Assistant |
| Joshua Muzamba | Area Manager, NRMP† |
| Vivian Ncube | Women's Officer, NRMP† |
| Sarah Ndhlovu | Marketing Officer, NRMP† |
| Petronella Pasipamire | Administrative Secretary |
| Allan Sparrow | Project Manager, NRMP† |
| Marilyn Sparrow | Administrative Secretary, NRMP† |
| Julian Sturgeon | Campfire Manager |
| Stephen Thomas | Institutional Development Manager |
| John Wilson | Information/Administrative Officer (UK) |
| Njabulo Zondo | Area Manager, NRMP† |

* Rusitu Valley Smallholder Tea Pilot Programme.. † Natural Resources Management Programme.



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