



# World Vision

## **World Vision Zimbabwe Emergency Agricultural Project (ZEAP) Phase III Quarterly Report**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATS/FSP	Africa Technical Services/Food Security Program
ADP	Area Development Program
CBM	Community Based Management
C-SAFE	Consortium for Southern Africa Food Emergency
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DDF	District Development Fund
ERDM	Emergency Rehabilitation and Disaster Mitigation
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFP	Food For Peace
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
IDE	International Development Enterprises.
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
NTS	National Tested Seed
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
PHHE	Participatory Health and Hygiene Education
RRU	UN Relief and Recovery Unit
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WV	World Vision
WVUS	World Vision United States
WVZ	World Vision Zimbabwe

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Program Title: Zimbabwe Emergency Agriculture & Water and Sanitation Project  
Country/Regions: Zimbabwe / Matobo, Insiza, Chiredzi, Bubi, Beitbridge,  
Disaster/Hazard: Complex Emergency  
Period of Activity: **1 March – 31 October, 2004 (8 months)**

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Zimbabwe is currently facing a complex emergency. What began as a food emergency has evolved into a major humanitarian crisis due to a rapidly deteriorating economy, decreased national agricultural production, significant policy constraints, the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS, and depleted capacity for basic social services. The cumulative effect of these interrelated crises has resulted in widespread food insecurity and weakened precarious livelihoods among vulnerable populations.

In response to this crisis, World Vision (WV) has implemented an integrated humanitarian assistance program. Through this program, WV is currently distributing food aid and implementing targeted feeding programs in partnership with the World Food Program (WFP) and USAID Food for Peace under the Consortium for Southern Africa Food Emergency (C-SAFE). For the past two seasons, WV has implemented an extensive agricultural recovery program, focusing upon seed fairs and distributions, training and extension and promotion of drought-tolerant crops among resource-poor vulnerable farmers. Additionally, WV is engaged in addressing the crisis in the water and sanitation sector through the rehabilitation of water points and promotion of sanitation in 6 districts.

In March 2004, World Vision commenced a third Phase of its emergency program supported by OFDA to continue to address the livelihood security of most vulnerable populations through the expansion and intensification of the agricultural recovery and water and sanitation objectives of the first two Phases of the program.

The overall goal of this program is *improved livelihood opportunities for 40,000 households in five districts (Matobo, Insiza, Chiredzi, Beitbridge, and Bubi) of Zimbabwe*. This will be achieved through the combined objectives of increased local agricultural production and improved access to potable water. These objectives will be addressed in the programmatic context of World Vision's existing food security interventions supported by OFDA, ECHO, and C-SAFE collectively targeting 7 districts. The third Phase of the program aims to continue to assist the core group of vulnerable farmers targeted in the second Phase.

Emergency rehabilitation of boreholes and deep wells will target the districts of Beitbridge and Bubi, where existing water and sanitation activities of Phase II are ongoing and can be expanded to new wards to meet the increasing need in drought-affected, un-serviced areas. Deep wells and boreholes will be rehabilitated, community based management committees revitalized and trained, and participatory hygiene education facilitated for 240 water points servicing approximately 54,000 individuals.

Presented under section A.: Program Objectives and Indicators is the revised Performance Measurement Plan.

## A. Program Objectives and Indicators

Revised Performance Measurement Plan (PMP): Under this revised PMP, the number of farmers targeted for seed assistance is reduced as presented in the matrix below. This also results in change in seed assistance package and addition of fertilizer distribution. The difference in funding designated for seed assistance is now programmed for targeted fertilizer distribution to vulnerable farming families through the existing Zimbabwe Emergency Agriculture, Water and Sanitation Program.

This proposition is based upon monitoring information on (a) humanitarian seed assistance programs in the last season; (b) the improved crop production situation in targeted districts; (c) the success with on-farm fertilizer micro-dosing trials. The proposed revisions have no cost implications.

Following are the changes made to the revised PMP. The number of beneficiaries under Expected Results 1.2 is reduced to 4850 (previously 5000). The activity “conduct crop monitoring” under Expected Results 1.3 has been dropped (not feasible within the project time period. This is incorporated in assessment of training application). A new Expected Result 1.5 has been added

GOAL: Improved livelihood opportunities for 40,000 vulnerable households		Indicators
OBJECTIVE 1:  Increase of local agricultural production of 21,000 vulnerable farming households		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average area planted with donated seed – cereal (0.6ha); Target group crop production estimate average of 0.7MT cereal and 0.25MT legume per household</li> <li>• 12,600 ha of cereals crops fertilized through micro dosing using AN topdressing (10 kg N/ ha).</li> <li>• Net-value of household assets of target group vs. control group</li> <li>• Diversity index of crops planted in 2003/4 of target group vs. control group</li> </ul>
Expected Results	Activities	Indicators
1.1. Increased diversification of local agricultural production through promotion of household nutrition gardens, tuber and fodder crops;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 2850 beneficiaries in improved horticultural production</li> <li>• Train 126 field school groups in multiplication of cassava, sweet potato and banna grass</li> <li>• Equip and establish 126 multiplication nurseries with farmer field schools. Materials to be propagated for distribution during 2004 / 2005 cropping season.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of beneficiaries trained,</li> <li>• Number of participants,</li> <li>• Number of community multiplication sites established</li> </ul>

**WORLD VISION ANGOLA - SEED RECOVERY PROGRAM PHASE II**

<p>1.2 Improved productive asset base of 4,850 resource-poor vulnerable farming households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and register 4850 resource poor vulnerable farmers</li> <li>• Procure and distribute 2,850 drip irrigation kits</li> <li>• Train 2,850 vulnerable farmers in drip kit technology</li> <li>• Procure and distribute 3,000 female goats (maidens 12 – 18 months) and 300 male goats to 1,500 vulnerable farmers.</li> <li>• Train 1,500 vulnerable farmers in goat husbandry</li> <li>• Procure and distribute 2,500 guinea fowl (4 hens and 1 cockerel) to 500 vulnerable farmers</li> <li>• Train 500 vulnerable farmers in care for guinea fowl</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of drip kits distributed</li> <li>• Number of goats distributed</li> <li>• Number of guinea fowl distributed</li> </ul>
<p>1.3 Improved knowledge and application of soil and water conservation and improved agricultural practices among target group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop training strategy for topics (Soil and water conservation, harvest and post harvest technologies, improved storage, seed multiplication systems, improved fodder systems, agronomic practices)</li> <li>• Lead Farmer Training and training of trainers</li> <li>• Conduct training fairs, organize field days and competitions</li> <li>• Establish on-farm demonstration plots for farmer school groups</li> <li>• Conduct assessment of application of training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of lead farmers selected and farmers school groups formed</li> <li>• Number of participants in training</li> <li>• Number of demo plots established</li> <li>• Number and attendance of field days and competitions</li> <li>• At least 25% of targeted farmers implementing improved techniques (e.g. using soil erosion control and adopting new crop varieties, improved storage etc)</li> <li>• Assessment report</li> </ul>
<p>1.4 Increased seed availability locally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed multiplication training for select group of farmers identified during prior Phase</li> <li>• Monitoring of seed multiplication farmers</li> <li>• Procure seed quality grain from farmers participating in seed multiplication</li> <li>• Process, treat and package seed for subsequent use in seed fairs to be organized for 2004</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of farmers selected and organized to multiply seed</li> <li>• Number of participants in training</li> <li>• Amount of seed procured, cleaned, treated, and packaged for subsequent distribution</li> </ul>

**WORLD VISION ANGOLA - SEED RECOVERY PROGRAM PHASE II**

<p>1.5 Appropriate agricultural inputs distributed to 21,000 vulnerable households for the 2004 main cropping season</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Register 12,000 beneficiaries for seed assistance</li> <li>• Organize seed fairs for 12,000 beneficiaries for the main 2004 cropping season</li> <li>• Register 21,000 vulnerable farming households for fertilizer assistance</li> <li>• Distribute fertilizer packages of 25 KGs of Ammonium Nitrate top dressing fertilizer to targeted farmers</li> <li>• Train fertilizer recipients in micro-dosing techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of seed fairs conducted</li> <li>• Number of farmers receiving seed assistance</li> <li>• Number of farmers receiving fertilizer assistance</li> <li>• Number of farmers trained in micro-dosing techniques</li> </ul>
<p>OBJECTIVE 2: Improved access to potable water for 54,000 individuals (9,000 HHS) in drought affected districts of Beitbridge and Bubi</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of individuals with access to improved water source in select wards of Bubi and Beitbridge; (physical inventory vs. end of project survey)</li> <li>• Increase of individuals demonstrating improved hygiene behavior in select wards of Bubi and Beitbridge (KAP vs. end of project survey)</li> </ul>
<p>1. Increased number of protected water sources for vulnerable households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritize and select 240 water points for rehabilitation</li> <li>• Rehabilitate 240 water points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of water points rehabilitated</li> </ul>
<p>2. Increased knowledge and capacity of community for water point management, and hygiene education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and equip water point committees</li> <li>• Conduct participatory hygiene education sessions for water committees and users for rehabilitated water points</li> <li>• Distribute soap to water users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of water point committees revitalized and trained</li> <li>• Number of pump-minders trained</li> <li>• Number of water user groups trained in PHHE,</li> <li>• Amount of soap distributed</li> </ul>

## **B. PROJECT PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT NARRATIVE:**

### **Progress towards objective:**

**Objective #1:** Increase of local agricultural production of 21,000 vulnerable farming households

#### **1.1 Increased diversification of local agricultural production through promotion of household nutrition gardens, tuber and fodder crops**

##### **Activity 1: Sweet potato cutting multiplication:**

A visit was carried out on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2004 by the Project Coordinator to the Chiredzi Research station to establish rapport on implementation of the sweet potato multiplication program. An implementation plan and quotation for farmer training and supply of sweet potato cuttings was supplied by Chiredzi Research station on the 7<sup>th</sup> of May 2004. Chiredzi Research Station began the process of establishing “mother” sweet potato cutting multiplication plots for three varieties (Chingova, German-2 and Mozambique white) during the month of June 2004 in preparation for distribution to village level sweet potato multiplication plots in August 2004.

##### **Activity 2: Cassava cutting distributions**

No activities pertaining to cassava cutting multiplication were carried out during the quarter. Chiredzi Research station was identified as a possible source of cuttings after a meeting held with the Research Station Head on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2004. District teams were however tasked to explore at the district level, areas where cassava cuttings can be multiplied using a core of selected beneficiaries for distribution to other interested households.

##### **Activity 3: Banna grass**

No activities related to Banna grass distributions were carried out during the quarter, due to increased program activities. Banna grass plantation will be pursued during the up coming quarter.

##### **Constraints:**

- Delays by Chiredzi Research station team in submitting sweet potato implementation plan and quotation for service provision.
- The high cost of training (Facilitator fees and Research Station consultancy) that was initially quoted by Chiredzi Research station delayed the implementation process of sweet potato cutting multiplication training. Following negotiations, Chiredzi Research

- station agreed to lower the charges, provided that WVZ included AREX staff in the training.
- Adoption rates of cassava are low in Zimbabwe, and as such a vigorous campaign is required to convince communities of the merits of varieties that have been developed by Research stations which have lower processing requirements.
- The increased program activities have resulted in Banna grass and Cassava plantation being postponed to upcoming quarters.

### **Changes in situation:**

- Training of Trainers Course on rapid multiplication of sweet potato planting materials (cutting) will be carried out in July 2004, at the Rupangwano Training Centre in Chiredzi district.
- Cassava cutting multiplication is delayed awaiting input from the agriculture teams on, the areas in the respective districts where cassava can be successfully implemented.
- Training of village level sweet potato cutting multiplication and distribution of cuttings will be carried out in August 2004 in the three districts.
- Using a voucher system, distribution of sweet potato cutting to beneficiaries will be carried out during the month of October 2004.
- Increased program activities during the quarter resulted in postponement of Banna grass plantation in the districts to the next quarter.

## **1.2 Improved Productive Asset base of 4,850 resource- poor vulnerable farming households**

### **Activity 1: Drip Irrigation distributions:**

A training of trainers' (ToT) workshop on Drip Irrigation was conducted by IDE from the 17<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> of March at the Ingwe Lodge in Matobo. A total of 6 WVZ staff and 11 community drip irrigation trainees from the Chiredzi and Insiza districts attended the workshop. The community drip irrigation trainees were drawn from among the intended drip irrigation beneficiaries. The role of the drip irrigation trainees is to assist World Vision staff in the monitoring project implementation at the ward level. In addition to the training, the 17 course participants were, given drip irrigation kits for the establishment of demonstration plots at the district level, to be used during contact farmer trainings. The training of trainers course was followed by registration and verification of 2850 beneficiaries ( 1600 Chiredzi and 1250 Insiza respectively)

during the month of May 2004. Beneficiaries of the drip irrigation program were selected from the seed and food beneficiary lists. In addition to the list being used as a selection criterion, the beneficiaries were required to demonstrate gardening experience and skills in use of the drip irrigation system. Table 1 below is a summary of the beneficiaries that were selected to receive drip irrigation kits in Insiza and Chiredzi Districts:

**Table 1: Summary of the beneficiaries selected to receive drip irrigation kits in Insiza and Chiredzi Districts**

District	Gender		Characterization						Total
	Male	Female	Married	W/D	F/H	E	D/T	C/H	
Chiredzi	146	1454	1056	415	121	5	3	0	1600
%	9%	91%	66.0%	25.9%	7.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0%	
Insiza	627	623	1124	22	9	0	19	76	1250
%	50.2%	49.8%	89.9%	1.8%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	6.1%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>2077</b>	<b>2180</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2850</b>

The drip irrigation trainers' manuals in electronic format were received from I.D.E and sent to the participating districts (Chiredzi and Insiza districts respectively) in May 2004 for translation into the vernacular languages: Ndebele, Shona and Shangani. Elma Printers Pvt Ltd was contracted to reproduce the drip irrigation trainers' manuals for all the intended drip beneficiaries. The quantity of manuals to be produced was based on the different language requests submitted by the Agricultural Officers following consultation with the project beneficiaries. A total of 2850 manuals were received from Elma printers on the 27<sup>th</sup> of May 2004 for distribution to the districts.

Two members of staff from Gwanda district and one from Matobo district were seconded to Chiredzi and Insiza districts respectively, so as to augment the staff numbers and improve service delivery. On the 11<sup>th</sup> of May 2004, a meeting was held with WVZ commodities team to prepare necessary drip irrigation receipts and dispatches. A total of 134 drums and 474-drip irrigation kits and accessories were received from I.D.E by participating districts respectively during the quarter. This represents approximately 5% of expected deliveries received during the quarter.

Drip Irrigation demonstration plots were identified in the two districts implementing drip irrigation for every 10 targeted drip irrigation beneficiaries. A total of 285 demo plots (160 for Chiredzi and 125 for Insiza respectively) in the two participating districts. This figure represents

100% of the targeted number of demonstration plots having been identified during the quarter. By the end of June a total of 134 demonstration plots had been established, representing 47% of the targeted number.

**Activity 2: Goat Distributions:**

Matobo was the only district that initiated the goat distribution process. The other two districts (Matobo and Chiredzi) were unable to initiate the process due to commitments with other programming activities. A total of 300 beneficiaries were identified to receive goats in Matobo district during the month of June 2004. This represents 20% of the targeted number of beneficiaries in the three districts. The remainder of beneficiaries will be drawn from the other two districts. The selection process involved transparent public meetings, involving all stakeholders, with beneficiaries drawn from the seed and food lists. In addition, the beneficiaries were required to satisfy the following criteria:

- Participate in WV / AREX preparation and training activities organized for beneficiaries
- Prepare appropriate shelter for animals according to plans distributed during training events
- Have adequate number of family members (primarily children) to care for the animals
- Have no current stock of goats.

Table 2 below is a summary of the characteristics of goat beneficiaries in Matobo district:

**Table 2: Matobo District Goat Beneficiary Characteristics (June 2004)**

Ward		Gender		Categories						Total
Number	Name	Male	Female	C/H	E	M	F	D/T	W/D	
10	Makasa	22	60	3	1	37	6	1	34	82
19	Zamanyoni	32	68	4	0	48	3	2	43	100
9	Bambanani	48	70	4	1	50	4	6	53	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>300</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>43%</b>	

Training of beneficiaries followed the selection of beneficiaries on all aspects of goat management. The facilitators of the training included World Vision, Veterinary and AREX staff. Additionally, an information leaflet was produced in Ndebele language by the Department of Veterinary Services for use in farmer training in Matobo district. Following training, the registered beneficiaries were given a two-week period to construct appropriate shelter for the goats, that were verified for quality.

### **Activity 3: Guinea Fowl Distributions:**

No major field activities on the ground were carried out, in line with guinea fowl distributions. Following elaborate consultations, Binga and Chiredzi district were identified as possible sources of guinea fowl birds. These districts are dense in guinea fowl population. However, after thorough consideration and based on the following factors outlined it was agreed that chicken distributions be considered as an alternative to guinea fowl distributions:

- The price of guinea fowls is high and variable in the two districts as a result of market distortions and perceptions that communities have about World Vision's purchasing ability. The high prices of stock would negatively affect the budget, which is already strained as a result of the galloping inflation (approximately 400% in June 2004).
- The distance from Binga and Chiredzi to the other two participating districts is too long (approximately 600km). This would "balloon" the cost of translocating the birds, from source to the final distribution point.
- There is currently no World Vision Zimbabwe staff on the ground in Binga district, which is a logistic challenge, in terms of coordinating the purchasing process.
- Research by A. F. Van Rooyen (ICRISAT., 2004) indicates that chickens are more highly productive than guinea fowls, and other small stock, contrary to previous belief. Furthermore, information based on district investigations indicate that chickens are more readily available at an affordable price in all the participating districts.

### **Constraints to the achievement of objectives:**

- One member of staff from Chiredzi district who attended the drip irrigation training of trainers' workshop resigned from employment in May 2004. This impacted negatively on the staff compliment, which is already constrained.
- Inability by I.D.E to have supplied all the equipment by the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2004; a breach of contractual agreement.
- The haphazard supply of the drip kits and accessories by the supplier I.D.E, negatively affected the ability of the team to plan effectively.
- Transportation challenges due to the bulkiness of the 200litre drums.

- Shortage of components such as reducers, pipes and lids from the consignment received so far has reduced the pace of drip irrigation demo-plot establishment.
- Logistic problems associated with guinea fowl purchases and sourcing.
- The increased program activities resulted in Insiza and Chiredzi districts postponing goat distributions initiation to the next quarter.

**Changes in situation:**

- Chiredzi and Insiza were the only districts that were earmarked for drip irrigation program implementation during this project cycle. Matobo district, excluded from the drip irrigation program is a World Vision program (ADP)<sup>1</sup> that is currently operational in the district. Monitoring of the project success after the life span of the program (eight months) would therefore be difficult.
- In order to ensure program success and for ease of monitoring, the drip irrigation program concentrated its efforts in a few wards in the districts of operation.
- Bearing in mind the logistic problems associated with the purchase of guinea fowls in Chiredzi and Binga districts, along with the high and variable price of birds, it is decided that chicken distributions be explored as an alternative to guinea fowl distributions.
- Chiredzi and Insiza district postponed goat distribution activities to the next quarter.

**1.3 Improved knowledge and application of soil water conservation and improved agricultural practices among target group:**

There were no field activities on the ground, but teams continued to monitor demonstration plots established during previous training sessions under ZEAP II.

**Constraints:**

- The increased program activities resulted in postponement of trainings on soil moisture conservation and improved agricultural practice to the next quarter.

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<sup>1</sup> ADP is a World Vision approach to program development and implementation that covers a large geographic area and has a design cycle of 15 years

#### 1.4 Increased seed availability locally

The district teams continued to monitor seed multiplication plots established during the previous quarter under the previous program (ZEAP II). A total of 263 and 189 farmers were selected and trained on maize and cowpea seed multiplication respectively from all the seven districts (Bubi, Bulilima-mangwe, Beitbridge, Gwanda, Insiza, Matobo and Chiredzi). Based on the preliminary survey data, approximately 196 MT of quality seed will be collected from the districts as multiplied seed for distribution next season. Table 3 below is a summary of seed projections:

**Table 3:Seed Multiplication Quantities Projections (June 2004)**

DISTRICT	REPAYMENT		AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE		50KG BAGS NEEDED	Total grain (MT)
	Maize	Cowpeas	Maize	Cowpeas		
Matobo	0	485	0	1500	39.7	1.985
Bulilima-mangwe	8100	300	24000	54	649.08	32.454
Gwanda	0	495	0	508	20.06	1.003
Chiredzi	0	495	0	10000	209.9	10.495
Beitbridge	0	600	0	2000	52	2.6
Insiza	7525	400	40900	7000	1116.5	55.825
Bubi	8400	652.5	78600	4350	1840.05	92.0025
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24025</b>	<b>3427.5</b>	<b>143500</b>	<b>25412</b>	<b>3927.29</b>	<b>196.3645</b>

One cowpea seed multiplication field day carried out in Chiredzi district (ward 9-Chingele) on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May 2004 was attended by 136 participants.

The Kelvin North WVZ warehouse in Bulawayo was identified as being suitable for use in processing and storage of purchased and collected seed from the districts during the month of June 2004. NTS was contracted to clean, process and package the seed collected from the districts during the month of July 2004. Grain protectants were purchased by district bookkeepers and distributed to the respective agricultural teams for use in seed treatments during the month of June 2004. As maize is a specified crop in Zimbabwe, World Vision requested a permit from the Office of the Grain Marketing Board in Harare to transport maize seed from the districts to Bulawayo. Districts began the collection and purchase of seed during the month of June 2004. Deliveries to Bulawayo are expected to start during the first week of July 2004.

#### Constraints:

- Post harvest damage of some of the cowpea seed as a result of delays in treating seed by the contracted farmers will result in a reduced tonnage being collected from the districts than anticipated.
- Delays in issuing permit by GMB likely to negatively affect the process of transporting seed from the districts to Bulawayo.

**Changes in situation:**

- Registration and verification of beneficiaries will be carried out during the month of August 2004.
- Actual seed distributions will be carried out in September using a Seed Fair and Voucher modality of seed distributions.

**1.5 Appropriate agricultural inputs distributed to 21,000 vulnerable households for the 2004 main cropping season**

Since most farmers were busy harvesting in their fields, preparatory work and actual input distribution will commence during the next quarter in preparation 2004/05 season.

***Objective #2:*** Improved access to potable water for 54,000 individuals (9,000 HHs) in drought affected districts of Beitbridge and Bubi (Information is to be supplied by the Water and Sanitation team).

**Progress towards objective:**

The water and sanitation component of the program is currently covering 9 wards of which four are in Beitbridge while five are in Bubi. 60% of the project's activities are being undertaken in Beitbridge while Bubi is covering 40 %. Under the current project extension, 26 water points have been rehabilitated out of the targeted 240 water points. In the same period, 240 water point user committee training sessions and all relevant district, ward and village meetings were held.

The initial phase of the current program started with the technical assessment of water points that were prioritized by the community during awareness meetings. An inventory of water points in the program area was conducted in the first phase of the program. Following this, selection of a project area was led by the district water and sanitation subcommittees. Priority was given to the most affected areas without other NGOs operating in the same wards. Following the selection

of the project area a number of awareness campaign meetings were held with the ward water and sanitation committees. The technical assessment of water points resulted in identification of water points to be rehabilitated. New water point committees were identified for each water point to be rehabilitated. The thrust of the assessment was to gather as much relevant data as possible and identify the components required for each of the selected water points. The forms for the technical assessment were designed to capture as much data as possible to enable procurement of the required components. Presented in table 4 below is an outline of the Technical Assessment Form with key variables.

**Table 4: Outline of the Technical Assessment Form with key variables**

Number of users.	Borehole depth.	Number of pipes installed.	Static water level.	Water quality	Water point surroundings.	Type and condition of casing.	Type and state of the bush pump head.	Number of strokes before water comes out	The size of the bush pump handle.	Grid reference using GPS
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PHHE facilitators in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders trained water point committees at the village level the concept of Community Based Management (CBM).

**Constraints to achievement:**

- Staff turnover in the extension period resulted in some delays in implementation
- Challenges in procurement of borehole components, tools and training materials resulted in some delays in implementation
- Due to limited GPS machines for the OFDA project, some water points have been assessed without grid references.
- The long distances between the project sites and office facilities results in staff traveling an average of 430 kms a day in Beitbridge.

**Changes in situation:**

The rising HIV/AIDS epidemic and its resultant impact on the productive work force emphasizes the need for integrating HIV/AIDS and associated nutrition issues in project training activities.

For information on (a) Project status summary; (b) Drip Irrigation Statistics.;(c) Seed Multiplication statistics;(d) Seed Multiplication farmers;(e) Goat Statistics; and (f) Water and Sanitation Sphere Standard Achievements, refer to Performance Measurement Table as attachment in Excel format.

## **Success Story- A report published on the Relief Web**

### **Zimbabwe: Water and Sanitation program scores major success**

World Vision Zimbabwe's Water and Sanitation Program, currently underway in Beitbridge and Bubi, has achieved a great deal in just a short time. So far, 89 water points in Beitbridge, and 64 in Bubi, have been rehabilitated.

The program, which is being funded by United States Agency for International Development-Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID-OFDA), seeks to increase access to portable water to 4,625 households in the two severely affected districts of Matebeleland region.

Beitbridge, which borders South Africa, lying 321km south of Bulawayo, is a region characterized by low and erratic rainfall. The area is faced with perennial water shortages as most rivers dry up in summer.

As well as water shortages, the border-town is also prone to cholera outbreaks because of the widespread use of unprotected wells.

"This area is open to disease outbreaks. Last time cholera outbreaks resulted in numerous deaths due to lack of essential medicine and clean water," said Progress Mbedzi, a village headman.

He said that before World Vision Zimbabwe's intervention, most people walked long distances to the nearest water point, as most of the existing boreholes had broken down and were not functional.

"The situation was bad especially during summer when most streams dry up," he said. "Not only was it bad for the people, but for the animals as well. We lost several herds of cattle because the nearest dam is far away from here."

Mbedzi said the timely intervention by World Vision Zimbabwe is going to save lives.