



2007 / 8  
Annual Report



Defending Dignity.  
Fighting Poverty.



## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONMYS

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
AGENT	Agribusiness Entrepreneur Network and Training
AGRITEX	Agricultural Extension Services
ANR	Agriculture and Natural Resources
APOC	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
CHBC	Community Home Based Care
C-SAFE	Consortium for Southern Africa Food Security Emergency
DDF	District Development Fund
FFA	Food for Assets
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDE	International Development Enterprises Zimbabwe (IDE)
ISAL	Internal Savings and Lending
LRSP	Long Range Strategic Plan
KI	Kupfuma Ishungu
MUVG	Microfinance for Urban Vulnerable
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OPV	Open Pollinated Varieties
PHHE	Participatory Health and Hygiene Education
PRP	Protracted Relief Project
RMFP	Rural Microfinance Project
SEAD	Small Economy Activity Development
TB	Tuberculosis
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation

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# **1 CARE INTERNATIONAL IN ZIMBABWE**

## **1.1 History**

CARE International was founded in 1946 to help rebuild countries destroyed in World War II. Over the past 61 years CARE has grown into the largest non-sectarian, apolitical, non-governmental organization in the world with relief and development operations in 72 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

### **CARE International's Vision**

We seek a world of hope, tolerance and social justice where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security. To this end, CARE will be a global force and partner of choice within a worldwide movement dedicated to ending poverty. We will be known for our unshakable commitment to the dignity of people.

### **CARE International's Mission**

CARE serves individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. Drawing strength from our global diversity, resources and experience, we promote innovative solutions and are advocates for global responsibility. We facilitate lasting change by:

- Strengthening capacity for self-help;
- Providing economic opportunity;
- Delivering relief in emergencies;
- Influencing policy decisions at all levels;
- Addressing discrimination in all its forms.

Guided by the aspirations and participation of local communities, we pursue our mission with both excellence and compassion because the people whom we serve deserve nothing less.

### **CARE Core Values:**

#### **Respect**

We affirm the dignity, potential and contribution of participants, donors, partners and staff.

#### **Integrity**

We act consistently with CARE's mission, being honest and transparent in what we do and say and accept responsibility for our collective and individual actions.

#### **Commitment**

We work together effectively to serve the larger community.

#### **Excellence**

We constantly challenge ourselves to the highest levels of learning and performance to achieve greater impact.

## **1.2 Operating Environment**

This report contains information about the type and scope activities and outputs of CARE International's development and relief projects in Zimbabwe from July 2007 to June 2008. CARE did not meet all of its annual objectives because CARE's field operations were suspended for several months during the election period.

During the reporting period Zimbabweans faced major economic and humanitarian challenges, partly resulting from adverse natural conditions but worsened by a protracted political stalemate in the last quarter of the reporting period. Hyperinflation continued to erode basic social service delivery and increased migration of skilled labour out of the country. Levels of poverty rose as fewer and fewer urban and rural households were able to cope with rising prices. The chronic humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe was compounded by another year of poor agricultural production, falling indicators in critical sectors such as health, water and sanitation, and politically motivated violence leading to displacements, destruction of property and loss of lives, particularly from May to June 2008.

2007/8 agricultural season was characterized by early heavy rains with most areas receiving more than double the normal rainfall in November and December, followed by an extended dry spell. Heavy wet spells in November and December adversely affected land preparations and resulted in late planting and excessive leaching of fertilizer and nutrients from the soil. Late planted crops were then decimated by extended dry spells in January and February. Farmers who engaged in conservation farming did reap a harvest because they planted their crops at the onset of the first rains, and these crops were able to withstand heavy rains and dry spells.

Up until April 2008, CARE implemented agricultural recovery and development projects promoting adaptation to climate change through appropriate and sustainable farming techniques e.g. micro fertilizer usage, conservation farming and promotion of small grains. CARE distributed OPV maize seed to farmers engaged in conservation farming, as well as small grain seeds, groundnuts, cowpeas and bambara nuts. Communities were also encouraged to produce cassava and sweet potatoes. During the period CARE continued supporting community gardens to produce food and horticultural cash crops, and to produce seeds for summer and winter crops.

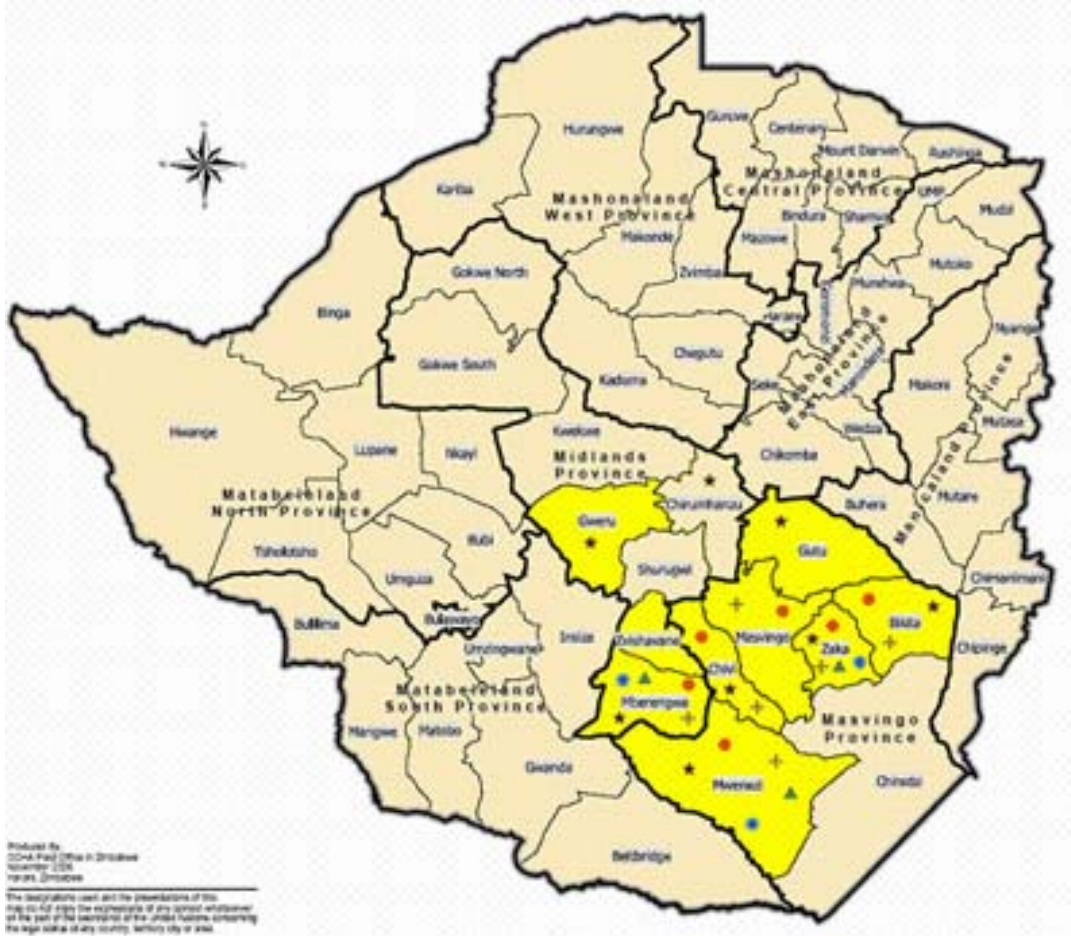
CARE continued to encourage households to engage in multiple income generating activities thereby diversifying their sources of income and improving resilience to economic shocks. Implementation of the livelihood security project for orphans and vulnerable children continued gaining strength: Schools were provided with grants to pay essential school repairs; students received school supplies, and CARE paid school fees and vocational training for orphans and vulnerable children. CARE also continued latrine construction for CHBC households and construction of new water points and rehabilitating those damaged for safe drinking water for communities.

## **1.3 Areas of Operation**

CARE International began working in Zimbabwe in 1992 in response to a severe regional drought. Since then CARE has been working with the poorest communities in the driest parts of Zimbabwe in Masvingo and Midlands provinces that are characterized by arid to semi-arid climates that can support livestock but allow only low and uncertain production of cash crops and food staples. Through partnerships, CARE also supported project activities in Chinhoyi, Chitungwiza, Harare, Mutare, Mutasa, Nyanga, and Zvimba.

Please see Figure 1 below for CARE's areas of operation.

Figure 1: Area of Operation for CARE International in Zimbabwe



## 2. SECTORAL OVERVIEWS

CARE International in Zimbabwe operates in six programming sectors:

1. Agriculture and Natural Resources
2. Small Economic Activity Development
3. Water and Sanitation
4. Health and Nutrition
5. Emergency Targeted Food Aid
6. Disaster Preparedness

### 2.1 *Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR)*

The objective of this sector is to increase food security and incomes of poor families through ecologically sound agriculture and natural resource management, in ways that strengthen local problem solving capacity and social equity, especially for women.

CARE's approach to agriculture and natural resource management prioritizes practical, cost effective and sustainable solutions. CARE promotes community based natural resource management as well as better techniques for harvesting and processing. The sector also helps farmers market their products, and take advantage of available non timber forest products such as wild honey, mopane worm and marula.

*Figure 2: Sheila Kangware shows thriving maize grown using conservation farming techniques*



Sector interventions are as follows:

- Agricultural inputs distribution
- Promotion of small grain dehullers
- Food and nutrition gardens
- Community dam repairs and micro irrigation
- Improved farming practises that include:
  - Agro-forestry
  - Micro-dose fertilizer application
  - Community seed multiplication
  - Conservation farming
  - Production and utilization of root and tuber crops
- Community based natural resource management
- Small livestock support

Projects in the ANR sector include:

- Protracted Relief Project (PRP): Interventions such as agricultural inputs distribution, agro forestry, irrigated gardens, conservation farming, micro-dose fertilizer application, production of root and tuber crops for drought mitigation, seed production/storage.
- Food Security and Improved Livelihoods (FOSIL)
- Consortium for Southern African Food Emergency Food For Assets projects

## **2.2 Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid**

The Objective of the food security and emergency targeted food aid sector is to contribute to improved food security, livelihoods and productive capacity among the vulnerable poor, including HIV/AIDS infected and affected people in Zimbabwe.

CARE responds to natural disasters such as droughts and cyclones by providing relief aid to affected populations to meet basic needs in accordance with humanitarian principles. In Zimbabwe, the majority of relief is in the form of food aid provided to targeted food insecure households. Following a bad agricultural season with erratic rains, food aid distributions commenced in some districts in September but in most districts in October 2007 and ended in March 2008 on the understanding that communities had harvested food from their fields to meet their immediate needs. During this seven month period, CARE successfully distributed an aggregate of 25,989.415 metric tones comprised of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and Corn Soya Blend (CSB) to 601,246 vulnerable individuals in Bikita, Chivi,

Gutu, Gweru, Masvingo, Mberengwa, Mwenezi, Zaka and Zvishavane

#### Sector interventions are as follows

- School feeding
- Institutional feeding
- Feeding the chronically ill
- Food for assets
- Safety net feeding

#### Projects under Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid include

- Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)
- Consortium for Southern African Food Emergency projects

## 2.3 Health and Nutrition

The CARE health and nutrition sector objective is to protect and promote the health and nutritional status of vulnerable people in communities through a combination of direct service delivery and activities undertaken by partners.

Health and nutrition projects empowered community-based volunteers with information on health problems and practices, and trained the volunteers to train their colleagues about environmental health issues, child feeding and weaning practices, nutrition issues, and HIV and AIDS topics. CARE mainstreams HIV and AIDS programming into all its projects and provides direct support to the chronically ill through CHBC activities.

#### Sector interventions are as follows

- Establishment of youth friendly corners
- Training of care facilitators
- Distribution of food and non-food items for the chronically ill and their caregivers
- Referral systems establishment

#### Projects under health and nutrition include

- Protracted Relief Project (PRP - CHBC component)
- Livelihood Security for orphans and other vulnerable children
- Urban Joint Initiative.



*Figure 3: Children from Kufonya primary in Gutu washing their hands before eating their meal.*

## 2.4 Small Economic Activities Development (SEAD)

The objective of CARE's SEAD programmes is to improve economic security and increase opportunities for generating income for poor people, especially women, by supporting economically viable activities.

CARE's approach uses a combination of financial and non-financial services designed to meet people's varying needs. This has proven highly effective in establishing local institutions with the capacity to provide ongoing financial services to the poor, and in strengthening new and fledgling enterprises. CARE's expertise ranges from supporting micro-level income generating activities in small trades of items like paraffin, soap, sugar etc within a neighbourhood, to larger micro-entrepreneurs making furniture, shoemaking, raising livestock or other activities.



*Figure 4: Guideness displays her radio and sewing machine which she bought through income she earned participating in the micro-finance programme*

CARE's SEAD sector has crafted a reputation for innovative, technically advanced, diverse, and effective projects. The SEAD portfolio contains a variety of projects that target different segments of needy rural and peri-urban and urban communities providing them with range of financial and non-financial services, business development services. The sector aims to develop suitable community-based lending methodologies and mechanisms to improve financial services in the rural areas, expand lending significantly for the urban and peri-urban informal sector (with special emphasis on women), improve the market efficiencies for agri-inputs and outputs and enhancing and improving the income generating capacity of Informal sector micro-entrepreneurs through the provision of non-financial and financial services.

### Sector interventions are as follows:

- Facilitation of formation of savings and lending groups.
- Training communities to establish community based credit & savings systems.
- Training groups in basic business management, life skills, savings and credit.
- Training and capacity building of local organisations to run similar programmes.
- Establishment of networks of profit-making agri-business agents in rural communities.
- Facilitation of links between buyers, agents and farmers so farmers can sell their excess produce.

### Projects under SEAD include:

- Kupfuma Ishungu – Rural Microfinance Project (KI-RMFP)
- Agribusiness Entrepreneur Network and Training (AGENT)
- Microfinance for Urban Vulnerable Groups (MUVG)

## **2.5 Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)**

The objective of the WATSAN sector is to protect and promote the health status of most vulnerable individuals in targeted communities through increased provision of clean and safe water and appropriate sanitary facilities to HIV and AIDS affected and infected households.

CARE's approach in WATSAN is to revitalise water committees and support construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of potable water sources, in collaboration with communities and with District Development Funds (DDF), responsible for the development of water and sanitation facilities in rural districts in Zimbabwe. CARE also supports improved sanitation at households supporting chronically ill people as part of its Community Home Based Care (CHBC) interventions; in which care facilitators participate in the latrine building process to provide them with the skills, experience, and tools to continue building latrines for other community members as an income generating activity.

Sector interventions are as follows

- Installation of rope and washer (elephant) pumps
- Set up and training of water point committees to repair and maintain pumps
- Training of latrine builders and supply of tools
- Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE) training.

Projects under WATSAN include:

- PRP water points rehabilitation/construction and latrine construction
- Emergency Rehabilitation of water points
- Chehondo Water Harvest and Sustainable Food Security
- Pedzei community dam rehabilitation and food security garden development project

## **3 DISTRICT PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS**

During the reporting period CARE operated in eight districts: Bikita, Chivi, Gutu, Masvingo, Mwenezi and Zaka in Masvingo Province, Gweru, Mberengwa and Zvishavane in Midlands Province. Below are the district performance highlights for the year.

### **3.1 Bikita District**

In Bikita during the reporting period CARE provided assistance in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 15,16,17,18 and 19.

ANR Bikita

- **Agricultural Inputs** - 7,000 households received 25kg bags of nitrogen fertilizer. 2,000 households were assisted with small grains and 1,000 received maize seed for conservation farming.
- **Agro forestry** - Out of the demonstration sites supported through training by ICRAF - nine gardens received agro-forestry tree species for fodder banking, live fencing, to improve soil fertility. An

additional 31 individual farmers also received the above tree species which included gliricidia, acacia angustissima, sesbania sesban, faidebia albida, acacia senegal, zizphus mauritiana

- **Gardens** - Two community gardens were constructed and continuous support was given to established CARE community gardens. 23 drip kits were installed and no further installations took place as the technology could not be used over the last period (rainy season). The drip kit farmers received training on low input gardening from IDE.
- **Improved farming methods** - 25 lead farmers were identified and trained in conservation farming bringing the cumulative figure in the district to 125 farmers practicing conservation farming. 100 ha of land was farmed using conservation farming. 19 demonstration plots were established using nitrogen micro dose fertilizer application, although 7000 farmers received fertilizer in the district.
- **Micro-dose fertilizer application** -19 demonstration plots were established for micro dose fertilizer application with 7,000 households applying the application.
- **Production of root and tuber crops for drought mitigation and nutrition** – during the reporting period 388 volunteer farmers were trained in cassava nursery and received cassava cuttings. 514 farmers were trained by APOC on nursery establishment and management. 802 adopted sweet potato production after receiving sweet potato vines.
- **Seed Production** – Seven irrigated (winter) seed sites were established and a total of 210 farmers received training on seed production. 25 summer seed production groups were established by 835 household's participants. 2,000 households accessed the locally produced seeds. Two seed banks were built during the period.

#### **Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid Bikita**

- Cereals, pulses and oils were distributed to 50 schools for school feeding, feeding 27,197 pupils.
- 86,725 food insecure people benefited under the VGF program from November 2007 to March 2008 - Cereals 3,202.10, Pulses 337.49, Vegetable oil 129.11, CSB 122.13
- 297 households were involved in Food for Assets

#### **SEAD Bikita**

- 99 new individuals joined the program bringing the cumulative number of individuals participating to 2,888. There are currently 476 existing ISAL groups with 13 new groups that were formed and trained during the reporting year. Two field days were conducted in the district during the reporting period.
- In the AGENT programme, 28 distributors/agents were trained in commodity management and handling in the district.

#### **WATSAN Bikita**

- 53 water points were rehabilitated using Elephant pumps benefiting 1,628 households.

### **3.2 Chivi District**

In Chivi during the reporting period CARE provided assistance in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30.

#### **ANR Chivi**

- **Agriculture Inputs** – 8,164 vulnerable households were assisted with nitrogen fertilizer. 8,164 households assisted with small grain seeds. 1,250 were assisted with legume seed/rotational crops.

- **Gardens** - Seven community gardens were rehabilitated and four of them are effectively producing. 12 community gardens received capacity building training from IDE one of CARE's partners.
- 12 herbal nurseries were established by 207 farmers who were trained by Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) on herbal nutrition promotion. .
- **Improved Farming Practices** – 130 lead farmers were trained in conservation farming methodology.
- **Micro-dose fertilizer application** – 24 plots were identified for micro dose fertilizer application. 8,000 households applied micro-dose fertilizer application.
- **New Crop Management Practices** - To increase cereal production at household level, three demonstrations were done to ascertain the performance of different maize varieties on selected geographical sites in the district. 18 mother-and-baby trials were done in the district. The yield assessments were done and results were sent to CIMMYT for analysis.
- **Production of root and tuber crops for drought mitigation and nutrition** – 1,377 households adopted sweet potato production and 1,223 adopted cassava as a new crop. 529 volunteer farmers were trained in sweet potato production and 656 were trained in cassava production.
- **Seed production:** 146 summer seed production groups were established of five members each by 3,125 households. Two seed banks were built.

#### **Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid Chivi**

- 81, 157 vulnerable individuals received 4,366MT of cereals, vegetable oil, pulses and CSB for five months from November 2007 to March 2008.

#### **SEAD Chivi**

- Two new groups were formed to engage in savings and lending activities of asset protection and income generating activities (IGA) under an Anglo American funded project.
- In the AGENT programme 16 potential Business Agents were selected to expand the existing network of 19 Agro dealers to be linked to micro finance institutions, suppliers and the community. The dealers are located in rural communities, and support local farmers to get local access to required agricultural inputs, and domestic supplies. Farmer groups were also registered for the output marketing.

### **3.3 Gutu District**

In Gutu during the reporting period CARE provided assistance in wards 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 40 and 41.

#### **Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid Gutu**

- 1,200 individuals received agriculture inputs in four wards including those targeted for conservation farming.
- 55,717 vulnerable people in 19 wards received 3146 MT of food aid from January to March 2007.
- A total of 247 beneficiaries who worked under Food for Assets (FFA) received food amounting to 544 MT of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. In total 36 projects were done across 14 wards. Projects that were done included repairing school field, school fencing, gully reclamation, keyhole garden, community ploughing, herbal garden, nutrition garden, contour ridge, conservation farming and community gardens.
- Cooked food was distributed to school children at schools, and take home rations were distributed to support students during the holidays. 18,812 school children were fed 140.3 MT of cereals,

pulses and oil. In addition, over 1000 women who participated in Food for School Service received cereals, pulses and vegetable to support their families.

- 329 individuals from different social welfare institutions (orphanages, homes for the elderly, etc) received cereals, pulses and oil.
- Chronically ill feeding was carried out at 28 health centres to 42,862 people who received 497 MT of cereals, pulses and oil. Chronically ill who were fed included those with cancer, patients with an HIV and AIDS related ailment, TB patients on DOTS and wasting patients.

### **3.4 Gweru District**

In Gweru during the reporting period CARE provided assistance in wards 5, 6, 7 and 9.

#### **Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid Gweru**

- 1, 837 vulnerable households in Gweru received food baskets using the voucher system.
- 23,621 vulnerable individuals received 1,510 MT of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB for six months starting October 2007 to March 2008.

#### **Health and Nutrition Gweru**

- Seven Youth friendly corners (where youth can spend time in a safe environment) were established for training peer educators, provision of sporting and edu-entertainment equipment.
- Reducing the suffering of HIV and AIDS affected households: - 312 clients were supported with provision of medical and hygiene articles as well as being provided with referral mechanisms for relevant services.
- 460 households were trained in Low Input Gardens (LIG) establishing backyard garden. Starter seed packs were distributed to them.

### **3.5 Masvingo District**

In Masvingo during the reporting period CARE provided assistance in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

#### **ANR Masvingo**

- **Agricultural inputs:** CARE distributed nitrogen fertilizer to 2,434 households, small grains to 5,200 households and OPV maize seed to farmers engaged in conservation farming and 200 households assisted with legume and rotational crops.
- **Agro-forestry** - Three garden sites established demonstrations each with brassicas for biomass, manure and chemical fertilizer comparisons. Fodder production, live fencing, fruit tree and biomass orchards were established at the sites. This is being achieved through partnership with ICRAF which provides technical backstopping.
- **Community based natural resource management** – Marula for oil extraction and mazhanje for jelly making were the two products identified, harvested and consumed by the community. 508 households participated in the sustainable harvesting of the products.
- **Community seed multiplication & storage** - Eight irrigated winter seed production sites were established and sustained. 40 summer seed groups were established and produced seed. Two

seed banks were constructed and are in use in the district. 1,000 households participated in seed production groups.

- **Conservation farming** – 251 old farmers, AGRITEX and CARE Officers facilitated the training of new farmers on conservation farming.
- **Gardens** - Three gardens were fenced, issued with starter packs and are in production. 2.5 ha is under sprinkler irrigation at Hwikwinye, while 4.5 ha is under bucket irrigation pending gravity fed irrigation system. 234 households including orphans and chronically ill are benefiting. Ten herbal nurseries were established by 246 farmers who were trained by ADRA on herbal nutrition promotion.
- **Micro-dose fertilizer application** – 10,510 farmers applied micro dose application. 15 demonstration plots were established for nitrogen fertilizer micro-dose application.
- **Production and utilization of root and tuber crops** – 866 households adopted production of sweet potatoes and cassava. The farmers were provided training by APOC and vines were provided to the farmers. 460 volunteer farmers were trained in sweet potato nursery and 416 in cassava nursery. 7,190 households accessed sweet potatoes vines.

#### **Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid Masvingo**

- CARE distributed food totalling 3,727 MT of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil) to over 69,796 vulnerable beneficiaries in 21 communal wards from October 2007 to the end of March 2008.

#### **Health and Nutrition Masvingo**

- 198 clients were included in the CHBC program and received hygiene articles and medical supplies. 202 volunteer care facilitators were trained to care and support CHBC clients.
- 188 households sustained and supplemented their nutritional requirements through low input gardens in the Urban JI Programme.
- Three YFC were set up and 22 Youth AIDS ambassadors were re-trained and were functional in the district.

#### **SEAD Masvingo**

- A total of ISAL 227 groups participated actively in Internal Savings and Lending groups (1,186 individuals 1,123 females & 63 males).

#### **WATSAN Masvingo**

- 20 water points were rehabilitated using Elephant Pumps. 120 water point committees were formed. 1,775 households accessed clean water. 16 PHHE sessions were held in 5 wards

### **3.6 Mberengwa District**

In Mberengwa CARE during the reporting period provided assistance in wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and Maturuse 3.

#### **ANR Mberengwa**

- **Agricultural inputs:** 7,459 households received nitrogen fertilizer, and were assisted with small grains. No maize seed was distributed in effort to promote production of small grains since the adoption rate is still low. 12,145 households were assisted with legume seeds – groundnuts and cowpeas in the 23 communal wards of the district

- **Community based natural resource management** 295 households were trained and participated in Marula oil extraction and 94 in mazhanje harvesting. 389 households managed to meet part of their food need from wild products.
- **Conservation farming:** A total of 120 lead farmers received training in conservation farming. 6 CARE Field Officers and 2 AGRITEX Officers were training in conservation farming.
- **Gardens:** Two gardens were completed and another three are not yet completed though they are now operational. The only outstanding work for the three gardens is the installation of irrigation systems though the production is going on using bucket system. 841 households including orphans and chronically ill are benefiting from the community gardens. Six ha of land were brought under irrigation. 366 vulnerable households produced food using drip kit micro irrigation.
- **Improved farming practices.** Live fencing was planted at Chabwira, Kushinga and Mbaiwa community garden using jathropha. 220 homestead garden beneficiaries were trained in sustainable farming techniques by IDE that included low input gardening. .
- **Herbal promotion:** 303 households were trained on herb identification, production, processing and utilization together with 5 Field Officers. Eight herbal nurseries were established.
- **Seed production:** Six irrigated (winter) seed sites were established. 50 summer seed production groups were established and they managed to produce Bambara nuts, cowpeas, finger millet and sorghum. 1,261 households participated in seed production. Four seed banks were constructed at Murongwe, Chabwira, Mubaiwa and Chinengechuru. One seed bank at Imbahuru is still under construction.
- **Sweet potato and cassava:** 1,273 households adopted sweet potato production and 755 adopting cassava as a new crop. 417 farmers received sweet potato vines; the distribution was hindered by poor weather conditions (wet at first and very dry later).



*Figure 5: Glatina Shumba from Mberengwa watering her tomato garden.*

#### **Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid Mberengwa**

- CARE distributed 1,897 MT cereals, pulses and vegetable oil to over 89,707 vulnerable individuals.
- A total of 92 MT of food supported school feeding of 25,109 pupils from 48 schools.
- 1,962 CHBC households received supplementary food.
- 393 Households were involved in Food for Assets
- 185 individuals from 3 institutions received food assistance under institutional feeding.

#### **Health and Nutrition Mberengwa**

- Community care facilitators / volunteers were trained to be able to offer care and support to fellow colleagues on health issues. Food, hygiene articles and medical supplies were given to 12,428 CHBC clients. 10,138 clients received CSB. .
- 1,987 primary household care givers were re-trained.
- 36 Youth AIDS Ambassadors were re-trained
- 13 Youth Friendly corners were established per participating ward. 75 awareness training sessions were held.
- 200 vulnerable households were supported with bio fuel stoves and fuel gel. 27 water and carts were distributed to CHBC households. Seven wards benefited from donkey ambulances.

### WATSAN Mberengwa

- By August 2007, 101 Elephant pumps (rope and washer system) were fitted benefiting 2,849 households.
- 15 water point committees were formed during the reporting year.
- 59 latrines were built by 80 latrine builders who were hired. Construction for the remaining 21 toilets is in the wards and at different levels of construction.
- 16 PHHE sessions were facilitated in the wards by trained trainers.

## 3.7 *Mwenezi District*

In Mwenezi CARE during the reporting period provided assistance in wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18 and 25.

### ANR Mwenezi

- **Community based natural resource management.** In partnership with SAFIRE 212 households utilized Marula and Mopane worms for food and nutrition security. 100 households were trained in business management and marketing value added products for Mopane worms and Marula oil extraction.
- **Community gardens:** 10 gardens were established under the community gardens intervention while one garden was done under sand abstraction technology. 17 hectares of land was brought under irrigation bringing the total of land under irrigation to date to 34ha. 1,665 households including orphan and chronically ill are benefiting under the community gardens established with micro-irrigation systems. Two sites were developed for sand abstraction, one for drinking water only and the other for both drinking and irrigation.
- **Conservation farming:** 800 households in 2 wards received maize seed for conservation farming.
- **Nitrogen fertilizer micro-dose application technique** – 546 farmers were trained to apply the technology. 9 demonstration plots were established for nitrogen fertilizer application.
- **Production of root and tuber crops for drought mitigation and nutrition** – 1,808 households adopted sweet potato production and 814 adopted cassava as a new crop. 814 farmers were trained by APOC on nursery management disease control for root and tuber crops. 9 volunteer farmers from ward 3 planted cassava in their individual plots for distribution to other farmers.
- **Seed distribution:** 2,342 households were assisted with small grain seed such as sorghum, pearl millet and finger millet in 12 communal wards of the district. 3,563 households were assisted with bambara nuts, ground nuts and cowpeas.
- **Seed production:** 50 summer seed production groups were established of 5 members each and they received bambara nuts and sunflower seeds. 950 households participated seed production. 11 seed banks were built and 3 banks are 70% complete.

### Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid Mwenezi

- 41,112 vulnerable individuals from 6 wards received 41MT of food aid (cereals, oil and pulses).
- 1,182 CHBC households received supplementary food – Corn Soya Blend (CSB)
- Matibi Mission benefited under feeding vulnerable people in hospital 3.6 metric tones feeding 349 people.
- 19 primary schools with enrolment of 9,638 received food assistance of 104.32 metric tones of bulgur wheat, beans and cooking oil.
- 12 project sites were completed by 300 households who received 56 MT of food.

### Health and Nutrition Mwenezi

- Community care facilitators / volunteers were trained to offer care and support to fellow colleagues on health issues.
- 8,857 clients were included in Community Home Based Care (CHBC) receiving hygiene articles – mosquito nets, medical supplies and Corn Soya Blend (CBS). 226 households of CBSC received basic medical supplies.
- 1,556 primary household care givers were re-trained.
- 22 staff members were trained in HIV and AIDS mainstreaming including the theory and application of the HIV and AIDS timeline tool.

### WATSAN Mwenezi

- 6 water point committees were formed.
- 16 Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE) sessions were held.
- 75 latrines were completed.

## 3.8 Zaka District

In Zaka CARE during the reporting period provided assistance in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5A, 5B, 6, 7A, 7B, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17A, 17B, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 25A, 25B, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

### ANR Zaka

- **Agriculture inputs** - 930 vulnerable households were assisted with nitrogen fertilizer. 5,000 households assisted with small grains seeds.
- **Community based natural resource management** - 39 households participated in CBNRM and most have met part of their food needs. 2 products, that is, mazhanje and honey (bee harvesting).
- **Gardens** - 374 vulnerable household used drip kit micro irrigation in their gardens. The 374 households received training on installation; operation and maintenance of drip kits from IDE.
- **Herb gardens** - 11 herbal nurseries were established.
- **Improved farming practices** – 100 lead farmers were trained in conservation farming methodology.
- **Micro-dose (MD) fertilizer application** – 21 plots were identified for micro dose fertilizer application. 10,000 households applied micro-dose fertilizer application.
- **Production of root and tuber crops for drought mitigation and nutrition** – 2,145 households adopted sweet potato production and 1,500 adopted cassava as a new crop. 1,628 households accessed sweet potato vines and 983 cassava cuttings. The volunteer farmers were also trained in sweet potato nursery.
- **Seed production:** 125 summer seed production groups were established of five members each and they received bambara nuts and sunflower seeds. 2,500 households are participating in seed production. Five seed banks were built.

### Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid Zaka

- 5,682 MT of food of cereals, vegetable oil, pulses and CBS was distributed to 100,294 vulnerable beneficiaries for six months from October 2007 to March 2008.
- 30 Food Distribution Committees were established and 30 help desks were also established.

#### **Health and Nutrition Zaka**

- 22,846 clients were included in CHBC program and were assisted with hygiene articles and medical supplies.
- 3,593 primary household care givers were re-trained to provide palliative care to their sick relatives
- 374 homestead gardens were established for CHBC clients.
- 39 Youth AIDS Ambassadors were re-trained and 14 equipped Youth Friendly corners were established. 39 awareness training sessions were conducted. 12 voluntary counseling sessions were done.
- 200 vulnerable households were supported with bio-fuel stoves and fuel gel.

#### **SEAD Zaka**

- Three stakeholder orientation workshops were held and ten community orientation workshops. 170 individuals participated in the program bringing the cumulative number to 3,559 (2,978 females and 582 males). 23 new groups were formed during the period.

#### **WATSAN Zaka**

- 20 wells were deepened in the district benefiting more than 500households.
- Ten new wells were dug.
- 311 water points were fitted with Elephants Pumps benefiting 7,750 households.
- 30 latrine builders were hired and completed 28 latrines for CHBC households
- 16 Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE) sessions were held.

### **3.9 *Zvishavane District***

In Zvishavane CARE during the reporting period provided assistance in 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

#### **Food Security and Emergency Targeted Food Aid Zvishavane**

- Vulnerable Group Feeding took place in the district from September 2007 to March 2008 feeding 51,124 individuals with 4,073 MT of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and CSB.

## **4 CONTACT INFORMATION**

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