



150 route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100
1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

Tel: 41 22 791 6033 Fax: 41 22 791 6506
e-mail: act@act-intl.org

Coordinating Office

Appeal

Zimbabwe

Response to forced evictions AFZW-51

Appeal Target: US\$ 501,323

Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$435,691

Geneva, 15 July 2005

Dear Colleagues,

ACT members **Christian Aid, Lutheran Development Services, Christian Care** and Christian Aid's implementing partner **Zimbabwe Christian Council**, are submitting this urgent appeal to respond to the consequences of the ongoing Operation Restore Order (ORO), which began on 19 May 2005, when police descended on informal traders operating in central business district of Harare. ORO soon spread to Bulawayo and Mutare.

By May 23 the police had begun demolishing homes, backyard add-on structures, small cottages and various brick and wooden structures nationally. People were instructed by police to break down their own homes. Most people could only do their best to salvage asbestos roof sheets, metal window frames and doors. In some areas, the police used bulldozers. The operations were in some cases swift, with no time for people to prepare, while in others, a few warnings were given. In all cases people were told to go back to their rural homes.

Zimbabwe is in the grip of an unusually cold winter season with temperatures dropping dramatically at night, particularly in Harare, where the largest numbers of people are affected. One Christian Aid staff member reported that dispossessed householders in one area have dug small holes in the ground where they sleep at night to guard against the bitter cold.

This appeal will be implemented for a three-month period. It will address urgent needs by improving the nutritional and living conditions of up to 14,500 displaced people sheltering in Transit Camps and churches in Harare, Bulawayo, Mutare, Zvishavane, and Gweru, through the distribution of food, shelter and other relief items to the most needy. There are also some livelihood and HIV/AIDS activities to ensure that the programme addresses rehabilitation.

ACT Zimbabwe members are also preparing to submit a second Appeal AFZW-52 to follow AFZW-41, to address the alarming food crisis in the country.

ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Name of ACT member/partners:

- **Christian Care**
- **Lutheran Development Services**
- **Christian Aid/ Zimbabwe Council of Churches**

Project Completion Date: 15 September 2005

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

| | Christian Care | Lutheran Development Service | Christian Aid/Zimbabwe Council of Churches | Total US\$ |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Appeal Targets | 382,549 | 48,407 | 70,367 | 501,323 |
| Less: Pledges/Contr Recd | 65,632 * | 0 | 0 | 65,632 |
| Balance Requested from ACT Alliance | 316,916 | 48,407 | 70,367 | 435,691 |

*From the International Organisation for Migration World Food Programme General Distribution Food Relief Assistance.

** Christian Aid has given an advance amounting to US\$43,750 to Christian Care.

Jessie Kgoroadira

Acting Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- Christian Aid

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

CHRISTIAN AID (CA)

Christian Aid is an international development and relief agency, working with local partners in 50 countries worldwide, on behalf of over 40 Christian church denominations in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Christian Aid has its own Humanitarian Division, which has provided support to its geographical teams in several emergency responses in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central America and South America, often with co-ordination with other ACT members.

CHRISTIAN CARE (CCARE)

Christian Care is an ecumenical, humanitarian aid and development organisation formed and owned by churches in Zimbabwe. It is the aid and development service arm of the Zimbabwe Council of Churches. CCare's mission is to provide relief, development and support services to disadvantaged and needy communities and other agencies in order to improve community welfare in a sustainable manner.

CCare seeks to work and act nationally through its five regional offices in:

- Mutare covering the Province of Manicaland,
- Harare covering the Mashonaland East, West and Central Provinces,
- Gweru covering Midlands Province,
- Masvingo covering Masvingo Province,
- Bulawayo covering Matabeleland north and South Provinces.

The organisation has implemented both emergency relief and development programmes dating back to its formation in 1967.

CCare has the capacity to scale up its work in response to emergency situations and its recent involvement in emergency work over the last few years has created sufficient rapid reaction capacity within the organisation that it was one of the first organisations in Zimbabwe to make a response to the current emergency by negotiating with the police and local authorities to get access to Caledonia Farm.

CCare is aware of and committed to adhering to ACT principles and guidelines as well as to the Humanitarian Code of Conduct. Furthermore, in its undertakings, CCare uses the Sphere standards as its benchmark in designing and implementing activities.

LUTHERAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (LDS) ZIMBABWE

The Lutheran Development Service (LDS) Zimbabwe is an Associate Programme of the Lutheran World Federation - Department for World Service and a fully-fledged Zimbabwean NGO that came into being through the localisation of the LWF Zimbabwe programme. The programme was initiated in response to an invitation by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zimbabwe (ELCZ) for LWF to facilitate reconstruction projects in the post war period starting 1980. The programme has since developed a rural development programme linking relief and development. The LDS is therefore the development arm of the ELCZ and is "an expression of Christian witness which seeks to be a catalyst for sustainable development and emergency aid in order to alleviate poverty and suffering among marginalised communities through a participatory approach in which people are challenged to take direct responsibility for their livelihoods."

LDS operates in six districts and employs 75 local staff, headed by an Executive Director and supported by an Advisory Board which accounts for the ELCZ Church Council. Policy decisions are made at Board and Executive Management levels. Executive, financial and programmatic decisions are made at Senior Management level (i.e. Director, Programme Manager and Finance Manager in consultation with the Area Co-ordinators). Project level decisions are made through various participatory processes at local level.

LDS operates in six districts in three provinces working with communities in:

- Mberengwa and Zvishavane, Midlands Province
- Chivi and Mwenezi, Masvingo Province
- Gwanda and Beitbridge, Matabeleland South Province

At the height of food shortages in 2002/03 was UN World Food Programme Partner responsible for general food distribution in one district. LDS also successfully implemented AFZW 21 in 2002/03, AFZW 31 2003/04 and AFZW 41 2004/2005. The organisation successfully managed a total of US\$2.7 million raised by the ACT membership for these three recent appeals.

LDS is aware of and committed to adhering to ACT principles and guidelines as well as to the NGO Code of Conduct. Furthermore, in its undertakings, LDS uses the Sphere standards as its benchmark in designing and implementing activities.

ACT member's implementing partner:

ZIMBABWE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC) ZCC came into being in 1964 and was aimed at bringing together the churches and Christian organisations for joint action, witness and co-ordination, particularly to adopt a united and common response to the political and socio-economic problems of the day.

Today, the Council has 20 Member Churches. These are: African Methodist, African Methodist Episcopal, Anglican Diocese of Central Zimbabwe, Anglican Diocese of Harare, Anglican Diocese of Manicaland, Anglican Diocese of Matabeleland, Christian Marching Church, Church of Central Africa Presbyterian, Church of Christ, Dutch Reformed, Evangelical Lutheran, Independent African (Mushakata), Methodist, Reformed, Salvation Army, United Church of Christ, United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, United Methodist, Uniting Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, Ziwezano. There are two observer members: the Roman Catholic Church and the Zimbabwe Assemblies of God Africa.

The Council has nine Associate Members who are: the Bible Society, the Ecumenical Arts Assoc, Fambidzano Yemakereke Avatema, the International Bible Soc., the United Theological College, YMCA, YWCA, Zimbabwe Student Christian Movement, Zimbabwe Women's Bureau. The Council has two service Arms - Christian Care and the Zimbabwe Ecumenical Church Loan Foundation (ZECLOF).

ZCC is not an ACT partner and the norm is that Christian Care acts on behalf of the churches and the church membership. However, there is a combination in this instance of the nature of the crisis itself, the closeness of the Church in Society Department to those directly affected, the skills available within the Department relevant to the required humanitarian response and its close contacts within member churches that the ACT Forum in Zimbabwe is of the opinion that the Church in Society Department has a particular role to play and can add value to this response. In this Appeal, ZCC is the implementing partner of Christian Aid.

CA has an excellent working relationship with ZCC. CA's Drought Recovery Unit is already working with the ZCC Rainwater Harvesting Project Team in a pilot drought recovery initiative incorporating rainwater harvesting and conservation farming. Christian Aid proposes to reinforce its in- country staff for the duration of the Appeal and will seek to provide additional support to ZCC.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

Zimbabwe has been in the grip of a severe political and economic crisis since 2000 when, after a referendum defeat ZANU PF, the party in power since independence in 1980, tightened control over the apparatus of the state, introduced tough new legislation to stifle freedom of expression and association, took over 11 million hectares of commercial farm land and redistributed it to former communal farmers, small scale indigenous

commercial farmers and various members of the civil service, police, armed forces, MPs and cabinet ministers. In the meantime year on year inflation reaching 600% at the end of 2003 falling to 150% by December 2004 and currently stands at 144%.¹

Economic decline had set in perhaps a decade earlier. In 1995 some 57% of the Zimbabwean population lived below the Food Poverty Line (FPL) (an indicator of hunger or extreme poverty) and, by 2002, the proportion was estimated to have risen to 69%. In terms of general poverty, the same study estimated the proportion of the population below the Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL) was 74% in 1994 and for 2002 estimates were that it had risen to 80%. Over the same period with the advent of HIV and AIDS life expectancy fell dramatically from 52 in 1995 to 38 in 2002.² As the economy took a turn for the worse, many middle-class Zimbabweans left the country as economic migrants seeking jobs and a better way of life. Others sought their fortune in Zimbabwe's cities. Black residents had only been allowed to move into the cities since Independence. Gradually "high density" suburbs such as Mbare in Harare expanded dramatically while Chitungwiza, Harare's former township also grew rapidly. With economic decline developing urban areas has been a slow task. Losing hope that they would be able to find better accommodation in developed areas of the towns and cities, people began to develop their own house or began to add on to the small house that they already had.

In many cases partly through ignorance or due to slow and corrupt bureaucracy, many people began to build without local authority planning permission. With the fast-track land reform process in 2000, a sense of "free for all" developed due to the sloganising of the government who campaigned on the concept of "the land is our prosperity, the economy is the land." War veterans felt that their day had come and many of them started their own settlements. Farm workers and industrial workers who lost their jobs through the farm seizures and economic collapse either crowded into or remained in the cities and melted into an increasingly informal economy. Until recently the cost of living in Zimbabwe has been modest and for various reasons labour has been exceptionally cheap. The paradox of the current situation is that many groups were working with government to develop and to legalise informal settlements around the cities. There are housing co-operatives where the first step is to buy the plot or "stand" as it is known and from there develop a property on the stand. Many of those affected appear to have fallen foul of this process by not developing their stands within a given period to local authority standards or having gone beyond local authority standards without planning permission.

Operation Murambatsvina (OM) or Operation Restore Order (ORO)

Operation Restore Order (ORO) began on 19 May when police descended on informal traders operating in the central business district of Harare. ORO soon spread to Bulawayo and to Mutare. While the main cities had many unlicensed traders selling goods sourced in South Africa, many simply sat throughout the day on street corners selling tomatoes, spinach, avocados, fruit, sweets, soft drinks, maize meal or bread to workers for lunchtime snacks or to people on their way home from work. Everyone who lives in an urban centre has at one time or another purchased goods from informal traders and for many they were a great source of social support selling single items such as eggs or vegetables or scarce commodities such as sugar or maize meal although for these items were sold at "black market rates".

Without a shadow of a doubt the Operation netted a number of individuals involved in illegal activities. Some people had been involved in robberies and were reselling stolen goods, others were trading in foreign currency on the street and again this is illegal. However, the majority of those affected were ordinary citizens doing their best to survive in a calamitous economic situation.

By May 23 the police had begun demolishing homes, backyard add-on structures, small cottages and various brick and wooden structures. People were instructed by Police to breakdown their own homes. Most people did their best to salvage asbestos roof sheets, metal window frames and doors. In some areas bulldozers were used. The operations were in some cases swift with no time for people to prepare while in others a few days warning were given. In all cases people were told to return to their rural homes. Zimbabwe is in the grip of an unusually cold winter season with temperatures dropping dramatically at night particularly in Harare where the

¹ Central Statistical Office, Consumer Price Index May 2005

² Zimbabwe Human Development Report, 2003 pp 12 & 13, produced by The Poverty Reduction Forum, University of Zimbabwe, supported by UNDP.

largest numbers are affected. One Christian Aid staff member reported that dispossessed householders in one area have dug small holes in the ground where they sleep at night to guard against the bitter cold.

Urban Zimbabwe Facts and Figures

The numbers affected by ORO are unclear. The information below gives some guide to Zimbabwe's urban population.

Basic Data on Numbers of people living in Urban areas / Copyright The Economist Intelligence Unit 2004

Population 13.1 million (mid 2002, UN Population Division Estimate)
Main Towns 1997 (official estimates)

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| Harare | 1,872,000 |
| Bulawayo | 671,000 |
| Chitungwiza | 340,000 |
| Gweru | 151,000 |
| Mutare | 120,000 |
| Kwekwe | 95,000 |
| Kadoma | 62,000 |
| Total | 3,311,000 |

The most recent census was held in 2002; results show a population of 11.6 – about 2 million below earlier projections.

The following table provides additional information on Zimbabwe's population, where they live and in what proportion. The source of these figures is Zimbabwe's Central Statistics Office.³ The 2002 census was undertaken rapidly over a short period of time during the August school holidays and most of the census information gatherers were teachers. The information is reliable up to a point. However, due to the prevailing atmosphere of distrust there was speculation that many avoided providing information. However, if we take 11.6 million as the total population and 32% as the percentage living in urban areas (same as 1997 since the 2002 census either did not gather or did not publish this information), the total urban population is approximately 3.7 million.

| Population by land use Sector | 1997 | 2002 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Communal lands, % of total | 53.2 | 50.8 |
| Small scale commercial farming areas, % of total | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| Large scale commercial farming areas, % of total | 9.4 | 7.6 |
| Resettlement areas, % of total | 2.5 | 6.0 |
| Urban Councils | 29.9 | 32 |
| Administrative Centres, % of total | - | 0.1 |
| Growth points, % of total | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Other urban, % of total | 2 | 1.3 |
| State land % of total | - | 0.2 |
| Area, square kilometres | 390,757 | 390,757 |
| Household size, persons | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Female headed households % | 32.8 | |
| Average annual pop growth rate % | 2.54 | 1.15 |
| Population % urban | 32 | |
| Population density, persons per km square | 30 | 29.77 |

The numbers affected by ORO are unclear. As recently as 8 July the government has said that 130,000 families were made homeless. That is equal to over half a million people. These figures are considered conservative.

³ Reproduced in Zimbabwe Human Development Report, op cit, pp 224 & 225, statistical annex tables.

⁴ 1992 to 1997

⁵ 1992 to 2002

In relation to the numbers whose livelihoods were affected a report called “Discarding the Filth, operation murambatsvina”, the Peace Solidarity Trust whose patrons are Archbishop Pius A Ncube, Catholic Archbishop of Bulawayo and Bishop Rubin Phillip, Anglican Bishop of KwaZulu-Natal, noted that “over 3,000 licensed vendors, operating from vending bays demarcated and controlled by the City Council had their stalls destroyed. (This information came from an interview with the Mayor of Bulawayo.) On 2 June, *The Herald* newspaper referred to 25,000 licensed and 50,000 illegal vendors in Harare. The vast majority has disappeared off the streets.

The same report had the following to say about Victoria Falls “Victoria Falls has been proportionately among the towns most devastated by OM. In this small tourist town of around 60,000 people OM resulted in: 10 km of vending sites burnt to the ground, most of which have been there for twenty years; 3,368 houses totally destroyed, displacing an estimated 15,000 – 20,000 people. This whirlwind of demolitions produced: 135 arrests; 100 kg of meat recovered; forex worth around US\$ 700 recovered; 2050 kg of sugar; 91 stolen goats; 2000 bars of soap. For approximately every ten people made homeless, the equivalent of one bar of soap, one kg of sugar, 30 cents US and about a kg of goat was recovered. This haul seems hardly worth sacrificing the lives and happiness of around 15,000 men, women and children who lost their homes and means of support in order to facilitate it.”

Apart from events under government control natural disasters have also had a significant effect. Zimbabwe was struck by Cyclone Eline in 2000, flash floods in 2001 and serious and severe drought, erratic and inadequate rainfall and failed or minimal harvests between 2001 and 2005. The country needs to produce approximately 1.8 million MT of grain per year. Estimates are that the harvest is somewhere between 5 and 600,000 MT.

ACT partners in Zimbabwe have been implementing emergency food security interventions up to May 2005 and they anticipate that more assistance will be required this year. James Morris, Director of UN World Food Programme was in Harare on the day that Operation Murambatsvina began, to negotiate with the President and Cabinet Zimbabwe’s food situation and aid requirements. However, since the operations began there has been no official word on future food aid requests? Humanitarian aid agencies in country are concerned not only about the immediate issues of homelessness and internally displaced people but the knock on effects of families moving back to rural areas. As mentioned earlier the harvest in rural areas has been poor; communities both urban and rural are badly affected and struggling with the effects of HIV and AIDS. ORO is breaking up families. Men with jobs are electing to stay in town and send their wives home. Cross border traders both male and female were already engaged in transactional sex. With loss of livelihood options there are fears that commercial sex and the rates of HIV infection will increase and although Zimbabwe has only a small number of people on ARV treatment, there are fears that treatment disruption will increase viral resistance to current drug regimes.

Involvement of the Churches

The Chief of Police was regularly quoted as saying that everyone comes from somewhere and so they must go back to that place. However, many of those affected have no recollection or knowledge of a rural home. Many former farm workers are not of Zimbabwean decent. Many households are mixed marriages of Zimbabweans and non-Zimbabweans. Many were born and brought up in urban areas and while their parents, now dead, may have talked of a rural home, their children have no knowledge of that place and do not know where it is. Others are too poor to return to a rural home even if they do know where it might be. These are the families, some of them in shock and almost destitute who turned to the churches for help. Most came to the churches located in the poor neighbourhoods themselves. As more people turned to the churches the government gave way allowing the churches to help.

The government began to move those who had nowhere to go to transit camps. The first of these was Caledonia Farm in Harare, followed by Helensvale Farm in Bulawayo and Sakubva Camp for Mutare.

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

Current situation in the area of proposed response

Christian Care: CCare is responding in Harare (Caledonia Farm transit camp), Bulawayo (Helensvale Farm transit camp), Mutare (Sakubva Stadium transit camp) and proposes to respond at the transit camp due to be

set up for IDPs from Gweru/

LDS: The churches in Bulawayo have taken in over 1,100 displaced men, women and children and are sheltering and providing for them in twelve church centres in the city. LDS plans to support the 400 displaced people in three of those centres in particular, the Agape Mission centre, the United Congregationalist Church of Southern Africa (UCCSA) centre and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zimbabwe (ELCZ) centre. It also plans to assist 20 displaced families (100 people), sheltering in the Lutheran Church in Zvishavane.

CA/ZCC: In the areas where ZCC proposes to respond, the majority of families are similarly affected. They have either lost their homes or their livelihoods or both, the majority of children are no longer going to their schools either because they have been moved too far away from their schools or their condition is too shameful for their parents to send them. Some children are travelling long distances to reach school and this is a source of child protection concerns. Children in particular cannot understand what has happened to their homes, to their parents and to their former way of life and are traumatised and confused.

Some families have remained at the sight of their former homes and are hiding from the police. They come back at night to sit around small fires and sleep in the cold. Others have been moved to the transit camps while still others have moved to church premises. Many of the displaced are falling back on their own resources. Some have jobs such as night security guards and they are still reporting for work. Others have set up their stalls again with a few small amounts of supplies, which they display as samples. They stand long distances away from their wares so that the police cannot identify them. The numbers of people daring to do this at present are small.

Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response

IDPs now living in very poor conditions in the transit camps, with inadequate shelter, clothing, food, water, sanitation and healthcare. Most displaced children are not able to attend school and therefore missing mid-year exams and preparation for end-of-year exams. Many people are sick; especially the children and the elderly, with treatment for people living with AIDS disrupted. Some families managed to rescue and have with them furniture and other household items but there is a severe shortage of blankets.

Although those at the church centres sleep under cover at night, on the floor of church halls and other church buildings, any belongings they managed to save from the bulldozers and the flames are stacked up outside in the open and in the rain. Cooking at the centres is done centrally, with the church congregations and other donors providing some food. The churches are also trying to cover the costs of medical treatment for the many of the displaced who need it.

As recorded above people have been affected physically and psychologically. They were forced to move at short notice in the midst of unusually harsh winter weather. Many had few possessions in the first instance and they did not have savings to enable them to remove their belongings ahead of the police and the bulldozers. These people are without accommodation; they have lost their wares including valuable traditional items. They have also suffered family disruption. Children have been moved in with other relatives or friends leading to some instances of child abuse. Children are deprived of schooling. Secondary school pupils were preparing to register for June / July examinations. People are sleeping on damp ground and the numbers affected by colds and flu is high.

Description of the damages in the area of proposed response

Thousands of small and informal-economy businesses destroyed, e.g.: carpentry, furniture and welding workshops at Siyaso home industries in Harare; road-side food, crafts and furniture vendors; rubbish-recycling businesses on tips in Bulawayo. Some clinics in slum areas were also destroyed.

An estimated 39,886 homes nationwide have completely been destroyed (mid-June 2005). A 27 June 2005 UN report gave the number of households affected as 54,000, approximately 270,000 people. However operations are on going and at the time of writing there are indications that still more areas will be affected.

Environmental damage being caused in and around transit camps by inadequate sanitation and IDPs cutting down trees to make shelters and for firewood and cooking.

Security situation in the area of proposed response

The very severe fuel shortage nationwide is affecting the ability of many relief agencies to respond to ORO. The security forces have been preventing aid-reaching people remaining in the affected areas. Initially many non-church agencies, including the UN organisations, were not given access to the ORO-affected IDPs, so their needs assessments have been delayed and their humanitarian response frustrated. No press visits or interviews are being allowed at the Helensvale Farm transit camp in Bulawayo. The IDPs are not being prevented from leaving the transit camps for their homes in the rural areas but are not allowed back to the site of their old homes or businesses.

Location for proposed response

Christian Care:

- Caledonia Farm transit camp, 25km east of Harare.
- Helensvale Farm transit Camp 25km north of Bulawayo.
- Sakubva Stadium transit camp in Mutare.

LDS:

- Bulawayo. The Agape Mission, UCCSA and ELCZ church centres within the city, with continuing help to the 80 families who have to go to the Helensvale Farm transit camp north of Bulawayo.
- Zvishavane - The Lutheran Church centre.

CA/ZCC:

- Chimanimani, Chakohwa, Nyanyadzi Irrigation scheme and Chipinge in Manicaland Province. These are small towns bordering Mozambique, larger city shops or other sales outlets.
- Chinhoyi, Karoi, Kariba, Kadoma and Chegutu in Mashonaland West. With the exception of Kariba, which is a holiday destination for Zimbabweans and international visitors, the other Mashonaland West towns are predominantly centres whose wellbeing and prosperity was based on the agricultural productions. Karoi and Kadoma are particularly affected by this phenomenon.
- Gwanda in Matabeleland South is a centre of population supported by the mining sector and ranching.
- Bulawayo, Harare and Chitungwiza. All three are major centres of population. Those affected were working in both the formal and the informal sectors.

Description of the targeted response locations

Caledonia Farm Harare- open sandy scrubland with some trees, about 5km from the nearest village. The police are occupying two buildings, so the IDPs are depending on a few tents and making shelters from tree branches and plastic sheeting. One spring and a river provide inadequate water, so clean drinking water is being tankered in by UNICEF. UNICEF and Zimbabwe Red Cross (ZRC) have provided some temporary toilets. Helensvale Farm, Bulawayo. Unused, overgrown state farm 25 km north of Bulawayo, with no facilities. ZRC is co-ordinating the erection of tents, some temporary toilets and water supply. Sakubva Stadium, Mutare. Sports stadium in Mutare, with very limited facilities. The site of the transit camp expected to be set up for IDPs from Gweru has not yet been announced.

The transit camps are the areas of greatest concentrated need and GoZ is preventing assistance being given to people staying where their homes and businesses have been destroyed. As a church organisation less restricted by GoZ than other NGOs and the UN agencies, CCare has been given access to the transit camps in Harare and Mutare from the time they were being set up and, in Harare, has been distributing WFP food received through IOM.

At the church centres in Bulawayo and Zvishavane, the displaced people sleep on the floor in the church buildings, the women and children separated from the men. Cooking is done centrally, with families helping with the food preparation, cooking and general cleaning according to a roster run by the centre staff with a representative of the displaced people. The winter nights are cold and there are inadequate blankets. The household belongings are stacked outside in the open. Helensville Farm transit camp, to which some or all of the displaced families may be moved, is remote from schools and health facilities with the ZRC and other agencies now trying to provide some shelter, water and sanitation. If the families are moved there from the church centres, they will not even have a proper place to sleep and shelter from the weather.

Member or partner's capacity in the targeted locations

Christian Care - CCare has regional offices in Harare, Bulawayo, Mutare and Gweru, with staff trained in emergency response, the NGO code of conduct and the SPHERE standards and are already engaged in smaller relief programmes in the towns. They also have the necessary administrative capacity, vehicles and communications equipment to support their work in the targeted areas. Working on this ORO relief project in Harare and supporting the regional offices are the National Emergency Co-ordinator, three Project Officers and the Emergency Coordination Team. In Bulawayo there are two Project Officers concentrating on ORO-relief work, one in Mutare and one in Gweru.

LDS - LDS has a main office in Bulawayo, from where it administers its relief and development activities in the region. The LDS Emergency Officer as well as the project staff, are based in Bulawayo. The organisation has several pastors to help with its work in supporting the displaced people in the area. In Zvishavane, LDS has one project staff and several pastors.

ZCC - ZCC is a national network which already has church based committees actively working within the affected communities. These groups usually have about eight members. Many are women's groups that ZCC has been working with in terms of HIV& AIDS. ZCC has its national office in Harare but it also has a regional sub-office in Bulawayo.

Response to date from ACT members and partners

Christian Care - At the Caledonia Farm, Harare on 22 June 2005, CCare received and distributed 12.5MT of Bulgar wheat and 2.5MT of beans. 45 x 50kg bags of the wheat and 45 x 10kg of beans were given for central cooking for the street children and vagrants and 205 families each received 1 x 50kg bag of wheat and 10kg of beans. 128 families were each given one cabbage donated by the YMCA. On 16 and 23 June CCare distributed a total of 1,077 blankets, two each to 500 families and 77 to the street children at Caledonia Farm. Two large CCare tents have been erected, each able to accommodate up to 15 families. 300 under-five and 383 under-12 have been registered for wet feeding. CCare has distributed some clothes and toys and it has set up a crèche at Caledonia Farm. Water and sanitation is being provided by UNICEF, ZRC and, more recently, World Vision. Care's main support so far for the Bulawayo and Mutare transit camps has been the provision and erection of large tents.

LDS - LDS's initial response was to provide its lorry and other transport to take the displaced people and their belongings from their homes, as these were being destroyed, to the church centres. It has contributed to the work of CTIB in planning and organising relief for the displaced people at the centres.

ZCC - The major response to date has been information gathering by the staff and the gearing up of local support committees to assist with counselling to the affected. The ZCC groups have also been linked up with CCare for access to practical assistance such food and non-food items. ZCC has also tried to collaborate with others to do organised needs assessments.

Christian Aid - Christian Aid Zimbabwe responded to the Operation by immediately supporting partner organisations in programmatic strategic decisions, co-ordination, advocacy and lobbying work. CA has continued to support the co-ordination of partners in Zimbabwe and has been able to provide assistance to senior Church leaders in their response as they seek to promote unity. CA has visited affected areas in Harare and Bulawayo and will continue to ensure that programme staff support partner staff throughout the country. CA London has seconded an Emergency Officer to support the Field Office, and CA Zimbabwe intends to recruit a temporary Project Officer dedicated to the crisis.

Response to date from other organisations such as local NGOs, INGOs, UN and Government

At the Caledonia Farm, Harare, UNICEF, ZRC and World Vision are providing water and have set up temporary toilets (GoZ will not allow the digging of deep-pit latrines, as this would suggest that the transit camp would become a permanent camp, which GoZ insists that it will not). The GoZ Ministry of Health is running a mobile clinic five days a week. Other organisations and individuals have donated some food and clothes.

At the Helensvale Farm, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe Red Cross (ZRC) is due to set up some water and sanitation facilities. However, its capacity is low. World Vision is due to distribute WFP food received through the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

At the Sakubva Stadium, Mutare, the WFP is providing food through IOM for distribution by the Anglican Diocese of Mutare. Help in many locations is being provided by IOM through the churches and Zimbabwe Community Development Trust (ZCDT) and by the Interregional Meeting of Catholic Bishops of South Africa (IMBISA). These and other agencies are also lobbying GoZ and the local authorities on behalf of the IDPs.

IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Number, type and location

Table 1. Beneficiaries are self-selected, having no alternative means of livelihood or accommodation at present:

| Christian Care | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Transit Camp | Harare | Bulawayo | Mutare | Gweru | Total |
| General feeding | 4,000 | | | | 4,000 |
| Supplementary feeding – children only | 300 | 300 | | 100 | 100 |
| Cooking equipment | 300 | 300 | | 100 | 700 |
| Blankets (2/HH) | 2,500 77 street children | 2,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7,077 |
| Water storage (333/5,000 litre tank) | | 1,666 (5 tanks) | 666 (2) | 666 (2) | 2,988 (9) |
| Sanitation (1 toilet for 20) | | 1,000 (50) | 200 (10) | 200 (10) | 1,400 (70) |
| Shelter (15HH/large tent) | 750 (10 tents) | 750 (10) | 375 (5) | 375 (5) | 2,250 (30) |
| Agricultural support to households (HH) | 500 | 500 | 200 | 200 | 1,400 |
| HIV/AIDS awareness | 4,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 13,000 |
| Psycho-social support | 200 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 700 |
| Education support (children) | 1,000 | 1,000 | 400 | 400 | 2,800 |
| Crèche (small children) | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 300 |

Assistance (number of individuals, unless otherwise indicated. Average 5 people/household (HH))

| Lutheran Development Service | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| City/Town | Bulawayo | Zvishavane | Total |
| Blankets | 400 | 100 | 500 |
| Psycho-social support | 400 | 100 | 500 |

| Zimbabwe Council of Churches | Harare/ Chitungwiza | Bulawayo | Mashonaland West | Manicaland | Gwanda | Total |
|---|---|----------|---------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| Setting up of psycho-social support groups for each area | 8 (committees) | 4 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 40 |
| Deployment of psycho-social support groups | 2 (co-ordinators) | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Counselling of families - 100% | 600 (families) | 500 | 550 | 350 | 50 | 2,050 |
| Identification and deployment of specialists e.g. psychologists | 150 (visits) | 125 | 135 | 85 | 12 | 507 |
| Lobby groups formed at local level | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Audit of government action and promises | Various activities conducted via ZCC HQ | | | | | |

Criteria for selecting beneficiaries

Christian Care - The supplementary feeding is mainly for street children, who are not with families that can cook for them. The psychosocial support will be given to those who are identified by or who approach the pastors and then, if necessary, by the pastors to the psychologist. The agricultural training and seeds will be given to those who express an interest and attend the training workshops.

LDS - The only relief item that LDS is distributing under this project is blankets and these will be given to the most vulnerable who do not already have them, normally two blankets/household.

ZCC - The ZCC criteria is focused on vulnerability and in need of assistance such as people who are without homes or without livelihoods or both. It will focus on households headed by elderly people looking after orphans, HIV/AIDS affected families, child headed families, and widows/ female headed households.

Local participation

Christian Care - Transit camp committees.

LDS - The church centres are run by regular centre staff, who is helped by elected representatives of the displaced people there, in identifying and selecting the most vulnerable and needy of those people.

ZCC - Church committees consisting of pastors, church elders and committee members will select beneficiaries with guidance from ZCC programme officers who can explain the need for a policy of responding to the most needy and most vulnerable as opposed to just any person who may approach the church for assistance.

V. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

GOAL - To provide emergency humanitarian assistance and advocacy support to targeted families and individuals displaced by Operation Restore Order.

OBJECTIVES

- To improve the nutrition and living conditions of up to 14,500 displaced people sheltering in transit camps for Harare, Bulawayo, Mutare and Gweru or at church centres in Bulawayo or Zvishavane, through the distribution of food, shelter and other relief items to the most needy.
- To increase HIV/AIDS awareness among the displaced people in the four transit camps, through workshops and meetings.
- To improve the state of mind of adults and children traumatised by the implementation and effects of Operation Restore Order, through the setting up of psychosocial support groups and counselling.
- To build the capacity of those urban displaced people going to the rural areas to grow their own food and improve their livelihoods, through training in conservation farming and herbal gardens and the provision of seed packs.
- To improve the displaced children's education prospects, through support for crèches and schools near the four transit camps.
- To advocate for improved treatment of the displaced people, through the setting up of lobby groups at local level.

ACTIVITIES – Please refer to Table 1 above.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

Christian Care. The food is collected in CCare transport and distributed by CCare and hired labour. Hired labour will be used to erect the tents and the water & sanitation facilities under the supervision of CCare staff. CCare project staff with suitably-qualified facilitators will be responsible for the agricultural support and training. Pastors and a professional psychologist for each transit camp will provide the psychosocial support. CCare project staff will carry out other activities.

LDS. LDS project staff, local volunteers and pastors will assist in providing 500 blankets and Psychosocial support.

ZCC: In all the areas where the Council plans to work with a local pastor who will be responsible for ensuring that the support committees are mobilised (most already exist) and are deployed into the communities. The committee members will then take on responsibility for various practical and psychosocial support tasks required by the community.

BENEFICIARIES INVOLVEMENT

Christian Care - The beneficiaries will form the camp committees, to be supported by CCare that will assist in organising the distributions and identifying the most vulnerable and needy. Members of the displaced communities will be employed to assist with the erection of the shelter and the water & sanitation facilities. They will help set up the demonstration gardens and be the students in the agricultural training. They will be directly involved in the HIV/AIDS awareness training.

LDS - Committees are being formed among the beneficiaries at the church centres and representatives selected to assist with the distribution of the blankets.

ZCC - Through practical and psychosocial support the ZCC committees will be encouraging all the beneficiaries to take over control of their own lives once again. The purpose of providing psychosocial support is to encourage beneficiaries to take the lead in their own rehabilitation wherever possible and where it is not possible to link them to the practical assistance that they require to do so. It is envisaged that the beneficiaries will be involved in providing information and testimonies that ZCC can use for lobby work. It is hoped that they may be able to engage in lobbying of local leadership to ensure that their basic needs are met and basic human rights respected.

THE ROLE OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Christian Care - Church pastors will provide the psychosocial support counselling. The leaders of the housing co-operatives now in the transit camps will represent any of their members also there.

LDS - Family workers from the local churches will work with the beneficiaries at the church centres. Church congregations are collecting food for the centres.

ZCC - The local community organisation in this case will be the church support committees. The role will be to conduct visits to the affected wherever they are. They will assist in practical ways in day-to-day activities including home-based care activities. The support committees will bring the affected people together so that they can find support and solidarity in one another through sharing their experiences. The committee members with assistance and guidance from ZCC will aim to impart practical advice on how they can go about either legalising their businesses and start re-building their homes. Committees will find out and about specific issues that the people have such as debts related to their properties or businesses.

All partners adhere by the principles of the NGO Code of Conduct. As for the dissemination of the Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse of Power and Corruption (for staff members of the ACT International Alliance Christian Care staff are trained in this. The LDS, which is not aware of this code of conduct, will be assisted by CCare. The Christian Aid Emergency Staff now in Zimbabwe is taking responsibility for this in relation to ZCC.

HIV/AIDS, GENDER AND THE ENVIRONMENT, ETC.

Christian Care - CCare is running HIV/AIDS awareness training for the displaced people and UN guidelines are being observed. CCare and the camp committees it is supporting will identify the most vulnerable groups, especially female-headed and child-headed households. Girls who might be wanted to help with the family in these difficult circumstances will be especially encouraged to keep up their education, where possible. Sphere standards will be applied in the provision of washing and toilet facilities; shelter and space are being provided in the camps. CCare is providing toilets and firewood, to reduce the effect of the transit camps on the environment.

LDS - At the church centres, agencies are seeking to ensure that people living with HIV/AIDS are able to keep up any treatment they may have been receiving before they were displaced by ORO. The church family workers working with the displaced at the centres will carry out HIV/AIDS awareness. The men sleep in a separate building or on a different floor from the women and children.

ZCC- ZCC's proposed work is not closely related to Sphere standards. However, Christian Aid Emergency staff will brief all ZCC staff working on this project on Sphere standards and work on further dissemination of these through the support committees so that the committees can monitor the work of other NGOs as these being to provide assistance.

MATERIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES NEEDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Christian Care - CCare has its own staff trained in relief work and will employ professional psychologists in addition to having the help of pastors for the psychosocial support work. It will hire local labour as necessary, where possible from among the displaced, to provide some income for them. It has adequate vehicles and office and communications equipment.

LDS - LDS has its own staff trained in relief work and will have the support of the local pastors. It will hire additional transport and local labour as necessary. It needs additional mobile telephones, to improve its communication and co-ordination capacity

ZCC - ZCC has the necessary programme staff for the main activities but will employ additional facilitation capacity. It needs some additional office equipment and supplies, as indicated in the budget, to be able to carry out its planned activities effectively.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Christian Care - CCare has many large tarpaulins, which it will use to provide shelter for up to 15 families each but it needs to purchase the accessories, such as poles and ropes, to make them stand up as tents. It will purchase drip kits for the agricultural support/training part of the project, cooking pots and utensils to support the supplementary feeding and water tanks and temporary toilets to help improve the water & sanitation situation in the transit camps.

LDS - LDS will purchase one tent and, to improve communication and co-ordination, four mobile telephones.

ZCC - ZCC requires an additional computer, to help it manage the extra advocacy and psychosocial support work it will be doing, as well as new flipchart boards.

TRANSPORTATION

Christian Care - CCare has its own lorries for moving food and other large commodities and small vehicles for moving its staff. It will hire additional transport, as necessary. It has its own supplies of fuel, to allow it to work, even when there are serious fuel shortages generally.

LDS - LDS in Bulawayo has a lorry and the small vehicles needed to carry out its planned work for this project.

ZCC - ZCC generally has adequate small vehicles for its project tasks but will hire additional transport, if necessary.

Christian Aid - Christian Aid has enough of its own small vehicles to carry out its co-ordination, monitoring and reporting work for this project.

The need for emergency support will end within three months, with those displaced people moved or been moved to the rural areas. The numbers of displaced people needing support until then will remain as shown above. No transit camp will be required for Masvingo, as most of the families displaced there are already returning direct to the rural areas. The IDPs will be co-operative and not fight among themselves or obstruct the work of the partners, if the partners are not able to meet the needs of all the intended beneficiaries.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS, CONSTRAINTS AND PRIORITISATION

If the project funding is less than expected, priority will be given to the provision of shelter, food, water & sanitation and HIV/AIDS awareness training.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

As indicated above, some CCare activities have already started, using its own emergency funds and an advance grant from Christian Aid. Other CCare activities and the main LDS and ZCC activities proposed will start when funds are made available. The project is designed to last three months only.

TRANSITION OR EXIT STRATEGY

CCare has included agricultural training for many of the displaced families while they are still in the transit camps and, when they leave for the rural areas, will provide a 15kg pack of mixed seeds to those which have attended the training. Some large donors, such as ECHO, have indicated that they might be willing to support, if good recovery and food-security projects are proposed.

VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

Funds will be channelled to each ACT member –CCare, LDS and Christian Aid (funds for ZCC will be sent via Christian Aid). Each implementing agency as well as the co-ordinating partner, Christian Aid (CA), will continuously monitor all three projects. Programme staff will monitor the logistical element of the projects, food and NFIs through a transparent commodity tracking system from procurement to end-user. All project activities will be monitored against specific indicators, Sphere Standards and NGO Code of Conduct. Monitoring will include formal and informal interviews, backed up with formal questionnaires designed to obtain information concerning, in particular, livelihoods, food availability, school attendance, frequency of meals and health status. This will be participatory with the intention that informants will enjoy the assessments that identify strengths and weaknesses in partners' work.

The project implementation strategy will be under regular review based on the results of monitoring and one review, and appropriate changes being made along the way. Project staff and volunteers will be responsible for the collation of monitoring information. Project staff with the assistance of the co-ordinating partner will be responsible for analysing the data. Partners will also draw on external sources of information, especially the UN and other NGO data surveys and reports.

The appeal is for three months only. After four weeks, CA will undertake a rapid review of all three implementing partner projects. Recommendations for improvements will be made at that stage to improve partners effectiveness and efficiency. After project completion CA will hire an external evaluator who together with a CA London staff member will undertake an evaluation of the programme appeal.

For all four partners involved in the appeal, project staff and financial staff will work together to submit financial and logframe monthly reports.

Reporting Schedule:

- **Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 15 November 2005, i.e. within two months of completion of project**
- **Audit due by 15 December 2005 – within 3 months of end of project.**

IX. CO-ORDINATION

Partners will share their proposed activities with all NGOs and UN agencies to ensure full co-ordination in the relief and development community. Implementing partners are well established and have worked in the targeted areas for many years. Good relations with the local government as well as village, ward and District Committees have therefore already been established.

There will be direct Christian Aid/ implementing partner co-ordination through ACT Forum, telephone calls and visits. The ACT Zimbabwe forum meets monthly and minutes are widely circulated. A specific ACT Zimbabwe Appeal monthly meeting will be established for management and project staff to ensure full co-ordination and wide sharing of best practise and lesson learning is achieved.

Local co-ordination meetings between relief agencies, e.g. through Department of Social Welfare meetings and transit camp committee meetings.

The local government Department of Social Welfare chairs co-ordination committees at national and province level, attended by the UN and other relief agencies.

ACT Zimbabwe will participate in the fortnightly UNICEF/IOM co-ordination meetings for all relief agencies involved in ORO response. They will also take part in the co-ordination meetings with relief agencies organised by the National and Provincial Department of Social Welfare.

X. BUDGET

CHRISTIAN CARE

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost ZWD</u> | <u>Budget ZWD</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| DIRECT ASSISTANCE/ Crisis Phase | | | | | |
| Food Relief Assistance/ General Distribution (WFP covering all costs) | | | | | |
| Maize(10kg/per/mth x 4,000 per x 3 mth) | Tonne | 120.00 | 2,000,000 | 240,000,000 | 24,242 |
| Vegetable oil (0.55kg/per/mthx4,000 x 3 mths) | Tonne | 6.60 | 40,000,000 | 264,000,000 | 26,667 |
| Beans (1kg/person/month x 4,000 x 3 months) | Tonne | 12.00 | 6,100,000 | 73,200,000 | 7,394 |
| Secondary transport (139MT) | Km/tonne | 50.00 | 9,900 | 68,805,000 | 6,950 |
| Handling | Tonne | 139.00 | 27,000 | 3,753,000 | 379 |
| Sub-total General Distribution | | | | 649,758,000 | 65,632 |
| Supplementary Feeding | | | | | |
| Porridge (150g/child/dx 1400 children x 90d) | Tonne | 18.90 | 4,850,000 | 91,665,000 | 9,259 |
| Peanut butter (5g/per/day x 700 per x 90 days) | Kg | 315.00 | 90,000 | 28,350,000 | 2,864 |
| Sub-total Supplementary Feeding | | | | 120,015,000 | 12,123 |
| Non Food Items | | | | | |
| Cooking pot(25lr),utensils Suppl.Feed (2 camps) | Pots | 12.00 | 2,700,000 | 32,400,000 | 3,273 |
| Firewood | Tonne | 35.00 | 2,500,000 | 87,500,000 | 8,838 |
| Blanket | Blanket | 3,000.00 | 350,000 | 1,050,000,000 | 106,061 |
| Sub-total Non Food Items | | | | 1,169,900,000 | 118,172 |
| Water & Sanitation | | | | | |
| Water tank (5,000litre) | Tank | 5.00 | 28,000,000 | 140,000,000 | 14,141 |
| Temporary toilet | Toilet | 50.00 | 4,500,000 | 225,000,000 | 22,727 |
| Sub-total Water & Sanitation | | | | 365,000,000 | 36,869 |
| Temporary Shelter | | | | | |
| High-capacity CCare tents (acce., set-up costs) | Tent | 15.00 | 12,580,000 | 188,700,000 | 19,061 |
| Sub-total Temporary Shelter | | | | 188,700,000 | 19,061 |
| Agricultural Support/Training at Transit Camps | | | | | |
| *Conservation farming training (incl.Facilitator) | Workshop | 14.00 | 10,800,000 | 151,200,000 | 15,273 |
| **Herbal garden&medicine train. (incl Facilitator) | Workshop | 14.00 | 10,800,000 | 151,200,000 | 15,273 |
| Demonstration garden set-up costs | Garden | 4.00 | 19,000,000 | 76,000,000 | 7,677 |
| Garden inputs | Plants | 400.00 | 10,000 | 4,000,000 | 404 |
| Drip kit and set-up costs | Drip kit | 8.00 | 1,800,000 | 14,400,000 | 1,455 |
| Seed (15kg pack: maize,bean, pumpkin, sorghum) | Pack | 1,400.00 | 200,000 | 280,000,000 | 28,283 |
| Sub-total Agricultural Support/Training | | | | 676,800,000 | 68,364 |
| Direct Programme Related Costs, Crisis Phase | | | | | |
| Salaries & Benefits for Staff (3 months) | | | | | |
| Director (5% of salary & benefits) | Month | 0.15 | 23,025,000 | 3,453,750 | 349 |
| Deputy Director (10%) | Month | 0.30 | 20,790,000 | 6,237,000 | 630 |
| Finance & Administration Manager (10%) | Month | 0.30 | 19,275,000 | 5,782,500 | 584 |
| National Emergency Coordinator (25%) | Month | 0.75 | 15,750,000 | 11,812,500 | 1,193 |

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost ZWD</u> | <u>Budget ZWD</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Reg.Mngr(25%/Harare,Bulawayo,Mutare,Gweru) | Month | 3.00 | 15,750,000 | 47,250,000 | 4,773 |
| Logistics Officer (20%) | Month | 0.60 | 14,700,000 | 8,820,000 | 891 |
| Proj.Off.(60%Harare, Bulawayo, Mutare, Gweru) | Month | 7.20 | 12,900,000 | 92,880,000 | 9,382 |
| Sup.Stff (10% x8/Harare,Bulawayo,Mutare,Gweru) | Month | 2.40 | 4,200,000 | 10,080,000 | 1,018 |
| Support Staff (5%) x 1 (National Office) | Month | 0.15 | 4,200,000 | 630,000 | 64 |
| Support staff (30 pastors, for info. gathering) | Allowance | 30.00 | 2,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 6,061 |
| Counsellors(4/Harare,Bulawayo,Mutare,Gweru) | Month | 12.00 | 5,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 6,061 |
| Psychologist | Month | 3.00 | 10,500,000 | 31,500,000 | 3,182 |
| Sub-total Salaries & Benefits for Staff | | | | 338,445,750 | 34,186 |
| Staff Travel | | | | | |
| Trav.allow. Monitor.& Mngmnt (ZWD50,000/d) | Days | 25.00 | 100,000 | 2,500,000 | 253 |
| Travel allowance, Field staff (4, ZWD50,000/d) | Days | 240.00 | 100,000 | 24,000,000 | 2,424 |
| Sub-total Staff Travel | | | | 26,500,000 | 2,677 |
| Office Costs (4 Regional Offices) | | | | | |
| Stationery, office supplies | Month | 3.00 | 9,600,000 | 28,800,000 | 2,909 |
| Communications | Month | 3.00 | 9,600,000 | 28,800,000 | 2,909 |
| Sub-total Office Costs | | | | 57,600,000 | 5,818 |
| Transport | | | | | |
| Vehicle running costs (5 x 4x4 project vehicles) | Km | 25,000.00 | 4,500 | 112,500,000 | 11,364 |
| Sub-total Transport | | | | 112,500,000 | 11,364 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | 3,705,218,750 | 374,265 |
| Personnel, Administration and Support | | | | | |
| Co-ordination by National Office | | | | | |
| Communication (tel&email) | month | 3.00 | 990,000 | 2,970,000 | 300 |
| Stationery | month | 3.00 | 1,485,000 | 4,455,000 | 450 |
| Monitoring by Nat. Off staff (3 months) | km | 4,500.00 | 15,000 | 67,500,000 | 6,818 |
| Salary-Planning & Research Officer 5% x3 mth | month | 0.15 | 15,750,000 | 2,362,500 | 239 |
| Salary -Advocay Officer | month | 0.15 | 15,750,000 | 2,362,500 | 239 |
| Info Officer | month | 0.15 | 15,750,000 | 2,362,500 | 239 |
| Sub Total Personnel, Administration and Support | | | | 82,012,500 | 8,284 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | 3,787,231,250 | 382,549 |
| Less IOM WFP General Distribution Food Relief Assistance | | | | 649,758,000 | 65,632 |
| BALANCE REQUESTED BY CHRISTIAN CARE | | | | 3,137,473,250 | 316,917 |

Notes on Christian Care Budget

*Conservation farming training. 14 workshops for displaced families in transit camps: Harare (5), Bulawayo (5), Mutare (2) and Gweru (2)

**Herbal garden & medicine training. 14 workshops for displaced families in transit camps: Harare (5), Bulawayo (5), Mutare (2) and Gweru (2)

LUTHERAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (LDS)**ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE**

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type of Unit</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost ZWD</u> | <u>Budget ZWD</u> | <u>Budget US\$</u> |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | | |
| Crisis Phase/ Non Food Items | | | | | |
| Blankets (LDS) | Blanket | 500.00 | 247,500 | 123,750,000 | 12,500 |
| Sub-total Non Food Items | | | | 123,750,000 | 12,500 |
| Agricultural Support/Training | | | | | |
| Conservation farming training (incl.Facilitator) | Workshop | 5.00 | 10,800,000 | 54,000,000 | 5,455 |
| Demonstration garden set-up costs | Garden | 2.00 | 19,000,000 | 38,000,000 | 3,838 |
| Garden inputs | Plants | 175.00 | 10,000 | 1,750,000 | 177 |
| Seed 15kg pack: maize, bean, pumpkin, sorghum) | Pack | 175.00 | 200,000 | 35,000,000 | 3,535 |
| Sub-total Agricultural Support/Training | | | | 128,750,000 | 13,005 |
| Temporary Shelter | | | | | |
| Tents | Tent | 1.00 | 9,900,000 | 9,900,000 | 1,000 |
| Supp."Churches in Bulawayo" acco./allow./fuel | Month | 3.00 | 30,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 9,091 |
| Sub-total Temporary Shelter | | | | 99,900,000 | 10,091 |
| Transport | | | | | |
| Haulage, lorries & trucks | Km | 3,000.00 | 9,900 | 29,700,000 | 3,000 |
| Light vehicles | Km | 2,500.00 | 7,425 | 18,562,500 | 1,875 |
| Sub-total Transport | | | | 48,262,500 | 4,875 |
| Personnel | | | | | |
| Emergency Officer (50% of salary and benefits) | Month | 3.00 | 2,666,667 | 8,000,000 | 808 |
| Field Monitor (100%) x 5 | Month | 15.00 | 2,250,000 | 33,750,000 | 3,409 |
| Sub-total Personnel | | | | 41,750,000 | 4,217 |
| Communications | | | | | |
| Mobile phones | Phone | 4.00 | 3,500,000 | 14,000,000 | 1,414 |
| Sub-total Communications | | | | 14,000,000 | 1,414 |
| TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE | | | | 456,412,500 | 46,102 |
| Audit | Lump | 1 | 9,900,000 | 9,900,000 | 1,000 |
| Personnel, Administration and Support | | | | | |
| Stationery | Lump | 1 | 7,969,500 | 7,969,500 | 805 |
| Computer & consumables | Lump | 1 | 4,950,000 | 4,950,000 | 500 |
| Sub total Personnel, Administration and Support | | | | | 1,305 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | 479,232,000 | 48,407 |

CHRISTIAN AID (CA) AND ZIMBABWE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (ZCC)**ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE**

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Type</u> <u>Unit</u> | <u>No.</u> <u>Units</u> | <u>Unit Cost</u> <u>ZWD</u> | <u>Budget</u> <u>ZWD</u> | <u>Budget</u> <u>USD</u> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| DIRECT ASSISTANCE/ Crisis Phase | | | | | |
| Direct Programme Related Costs, Crisis Phase | | | | | |
| Personnel | | | | | |
| Facilitation allowances (professional volunteers) | Month | 10.00 | 6,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 6,061 |
| Medical expenses | Person | 8.00 | 2,500,000 | 20,000,000 | 2,020 |
| Project Officer-CA Zimbabwe | Month | 3.00 | 1,500 | 44,550,000 | 4,500 |
| Finance Officer-CA Zimbabwe | Day | 12.00 | 75 | 8,910,000 | 900 |
| Sub-total Personnel | | | | 133,460,000 | 13,481 |
| Staff travel | | | | | |
| Staff allow.(trav.&subsist. 8 staf@60days/mthf) | Days | 180.00 | 400,000 | 72,000,000 | 7,273 |
| Sub-total Staff Travel | | | | 72,000,000 | 7,273 |
| Project Cost | | | | | |
| Computer consumables | Various | 1.00 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 1,515 |
| Laptop computer | Laptop | 1.00 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 2,020 |
| Field office | Office | 12.00 | 3,000,000 | 36,000,000 | 3,636 |
| Photocopying | Month | 3.00 | 2,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 606 |
| Bond paper | Ream | 50.00 | 500,000 | 25,000,000 | 2,525 |
| Ballpoint pen | Pen | 3,000.00 | 5,000 | 15,000,000 | 1,515 |
| Exercise book | Book | 3,000.00 | 5,000 | 15,000,000 | 1,515 |
| Stick stuff | Packet | 30.00 | 5,000 | 150,000 | 15 |
| Cellotape | Roll | 12.00 | 5,000 | 60,000 | 6 |
| Flipchart board | Board | 6.00 | 2,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 1,212 |
| Flipchart | Flipchart | 100.00 | 50,000 | 5,000,000 | 505 |
| Telephone/Fax | Minute | 4,320.00 | 3,000 | 12,960,000 | 1,309 |
| Telephone to/from field | Minute | 4,320.00 | 3,000 | 12,960,000 | 1,309 |
| Report | Report | 1.00 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 505 |
| Cellphone-CA Zimbabwe | Month | 3.00 | 100 | 2,970,000 | 300 |
| Fax/email-CA Zimbabwe | Month | 3.00 | 396,000 | 1,188,000 | 120 |
| Office materials-CA Zimbabwe | Lump | 1.00 | 4,455,000 | 4,455,000 | 450 |
| Sub-total Project Cost | | | | 188,743,000 | 19,065 |
| Transport (4x4 vehicles) | Km | 24,000.00 | 2,500 | 60,000,000 | 6,061 |
| Vehicle Maintenance | Month | 3.00 | 2,475,000 | 7,425,000 | 750 |
| Vehicle Fuel | Km | 6,000.00 | 1,485.00 | 8,910,000 | 900 |
| Sub-total Transport | | | | 76,335,000 | 7,711 |
| Advocacy workshops | workshop | 3.00 | 16,000,000 | 48,000,000 | 4,848 |
| ACT Zimbabwe Review & Evaluation (CA Zimbabwe) | | | | | |
| Review (2 CA Zimbabwe Staff) | Days | 5.00 | 2,475,000 | 12,375,000 | 1,250 |
| Evaluation(ICALondon Stff+1Nat.Ext.Evaluator) | Days | 15.00 | 7,425,000 | 111,375,000 | 11,250 |
| Evaluation - UK return flight | Ticket | 1.00 | 10,890,000 | 10,890,000 | 1,100 |
| Audit | Report | 1.00 | 34,650,000 | 34,650,000 | 3,500 |
| Sub-total Zimbabwe Review & Evaluation | | | | 169,290,000 | 17,100 |
| Total DIRECT COST | | | | 687,828,000 | 69,478 |
| Admin Cost for ZCC * | lump | 1.00 | 8,802,600 | 8,802,600 | 889 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE ZCC & CA | | | | 696,630,600 | 70,367 |

Note on CAand ZCC Budget

*Telephone calls, emails, stationery, monitoring costs by National Office staff who are not catered for on the direct project costs)

Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 9,900 ZWD

SUMMARY OF OVERALL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

| Partner | Budget/USD |
|---|-----------------------|
| Christian Care | 382,549 |
| Lutheran Development Service | 48,407 |
| Zimbabwe Council of Churches & Christian Aid | 70,367 |
| Total expenditure | 501,323 |
| Less IOM WFP general distribution food & relief assistance cost (for Ccare) | 65,632 |
| BALANCE REQUESTED FROM THE ACT ALLIANCE | <u>435,691</u> |