

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

ZIMBABWE

2 May 2006

In Brief

**Appeal No.05AA017; Appeal target: CHF 10,076,727 (USD 8,081,733 or EUR 6,451,599);
Appeal coverage: 20.6%. [Click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report](#).**

Annual Appeal : <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA017.pdf>

Programme Update no. 1 : <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA01701.pdf>

Programme Update no. 2: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA01702.pdf>

This Annual Report reflects activities implemented over a one-year period; they form part of, and are based on, longer-term, multi-year planning.

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For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Zimbabwe:** Emma Kundishora, Secretary General, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, Harare; Email: zrcs@ecoweb.co.zw; Phone: +263.4.77.54.16; Fax: +263.4.75.17.39.
- **In Zimbabwe:** Françoise Le Goff, Federation Head of Southern Africa Regional Delegation, Harare; Email: ifrczw02@ifrc.org; Phone: +263.4.70.61 55, +263.4.70.61.56; Fax: +263.4.70.87.84.
- **In Geneva:** Terry Carney, Federation Regional Officer for Southern Africa, Africa Dept.; Email: terry.carney@ifrc.org; Phone: +41.22.730.42.98, Fax: +41.22.733.03.95.

Operational context

The spiralling inflation rate (800% in December 2005¹) and limited foreign exchange availability, leading to shortage of essential commodities such as fuel, increased the cost of living for many low income households in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, through support from the Federation regional delegation, bilateral partners, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other stakeholders, managed to deliver most of its interventions especially in programmes such as water and sanitation (WatSan), disaster management, HIV and AIDS and food security livelihood approaches and food aid distribution.

Zimbabwe Red Cross Society was operational in 27 districts in its second year of implementing a three-year strategic development programme. The national society is committed to quality service delivery ensuring that the strategic development plan is in line with Strategy 2010, ARCHI, and the Algiers Plan of Action. The integrated HIV and AIDS programme in eight provinces, reached over 16,600 home-based care (HBC) clients and 41,000 orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS (OVC). This was against a background of an

¹PricewaterhouseCoopers inflation analysis (Annual Inflation calculated on period 28.02.05 to 28.02.06)

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increasing negative impact of HIV and AIDS, which has a current prevalence rate of 20.1%, according to the Ministry of Health. The integrated HIV and AIDS programme was funded by a Consortium of donors namely Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)/Swedish Red Cross Society (SRCS) and Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI), through the Federation regional delegation. A detailed plan and budget for the next five years was developed and will be finalized early 2006. Zimbabwe Red Cross Society is one of the three pilot countries for the antiretroviral (ART) programme. Funding has been secured by the Danish Red Cross Society and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for 1,300 HBC clients and the ART programme will start in 2006.

The WatSan programme is being implemented in the Mashonaland East province, where drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, construction of latrines, training of care facilitators and establishment of water-point committees took place. The Federation regional delegation submitted an application to the European Commission – African, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP-EU) Water Facility Actions in ACP countries and Zimbabwe Red Cross Society's application was successful. The Federation Global Water and Sanitation (GWIS) has an overall goal of “contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by scaling up established capacities.”

The national society provided humanitarian support to the families affected by the government's ‘Operation *Murambatsvina*’ - ‘clean-up’ exercise launched in May 2005. The effects of the economic crises on households displaced by the ‘clean-up’ exercise was even greater, as most of them lost their livelihood and struggled for mere survival in an environment characterised by high unemployment rate, food insecurity, as well as HIV and AIDS. The Federation assisted with a Disaster Response Emergency Funds (DREF) allocation of CHF 100,000, and later launched the *Assistance To Population Affected By The ‘Clean Up’ Exercise* (05EA016), targeting 3,000 households.

Zimbabwe is also one of the seven countries in the region severely affected by food insecurity and in response the Federation launched the regional *Southern Africa Food Insecurity Emergency Appeal 05EA023* on 18 October 2005, for the seven countries². Through a coordinated operation with Zimbabwe Red Cross Society as the implementing partner, the operation provided food assistance, agricultural inputs, safe water and adequate sanitation to the affected home-based care (HBC) beneficiaries.

The national society held a two-day orientation workshop for the newly elected governance members. The Federation regional delegation facilitated the introduction of the new Navision financial accounting system to be rolled out to the divisions in 2006. The 2004 books of accounts audit were finalised and submitted to the governing board for approval. Through the efforts of the national society's programmes coordinator and the Federation regional planning reporting officer, a reporting system was developed and will be rolled-out to all the Red Cross branches. Dissemination of Humanitarian Values remained a vehicle for transmitting the mandate and values of the Red Cross and promoting compassion towards the vulnerable groups being served. Therefore external and internal dissemination was an integral part of the national society's activities during 2005. The national society established a monitoring and evaluation, and a human resource unit following recommendations in the midterm review conducted in May 2005, in an effort to improve service delivery, efficiency and effectiveness.

Analysis of 2005 programmes

Integrated health and care

Goal: Sustainable improvement in health and well being of targeted vulnerable populations.

Objective: Comprehensive and effective safety net for the most vulnerable people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) and OVC is provided.

Progress/Achievements

² Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe

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Improved quality of life for people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS.

Through the HBC projects, basic nursing care and counselling was provided to 16,643 PLWHA and 96,000 people affected by HIV and AIDS. The national society has 1,400 care facilitators and the average client ratio is 1:12, excluding OVC.



The launch of Chimanimani HBC project during the first quarter of 2005 increased the number of project areas to 27, which is the target for the 2003 – 2006 phase community-based HIV and AIDS programme, funded by the Danish Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross and the Federation.

During the third quarter of 2005, client statistics rose to 17,861 and then lowered to 16,643 because some clients were weaned-off transferred, and some died.

The national society established a budgetary provision for supporting HBC clients with referral for medical check-up and buying prescriptions during the third quarter of 2006. The assistance relieved HBC clients in need of treatment for opportunistic infection.

A total of 150 field officers, volunteer supervisors, counsellors and team leaders were trained on ‘communication and child counselling’ with support from United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF). This came out as a priority training need after the mid-term review of the community-based health and care conducted in May 2005.

Table 1: 2005 HBC overviews

Provinces	Number of HBC Projects	Care Facilitators	HBC Clients	Ratio	OVC
Manicaland	4	207	1,797	1:8	10,081
Mashonaland Central	3	210	2,049	1:9	3,225
Mashonaland East	4	184	1,131	1:6	3,225
Mashonaland West	4	162	1,258	1:8	7,831
Masvingo	3	173	4,079	1:22	3,797
Matebeleland North	3	163	2,166	1:12	4,619
Matebeleland South	3	176	2,366	1:13	6,617
Midlands	3	125	1,817	1:14	2,013
Total	27	1,400	16,643		41,408

Improved quality for OVCs

Zimbabwe Red Cross Society provided support to a total of 41,408 OVC including 2,534 children in child-headed households. The OVC received basic commodities; 2,534 received hygiene kits in the form of bath soap, laundry soap, towels and petroleum jelly (Vaseline), 40,995 the received food and 19,878 education support in form of received school fees. The national society also developed and provided shelter to 95 children within the HBC project areas. Some OVC were also referred to other service providers such as health centres for further medical attention and some were referred for counselling.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society also launched the OVC advocacy campaign in September 2005, which is in line with the Federation regional OVC strategy and the national plan of action on OVC. The government of Zimbabwe launched the National plan of action to ensure that OVC have increased access to education, food, health services, WatSan, birth certificates, a healthy family environment and protection from abuse. The national society also joined the rest of the world in commemorating the Day of the African Child and held it in all the project areas.

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In order to enhance psychosocial support, a total of 250 OVC were referred to Masiye Camp for Lifeskills and Psychosocial support. OVC support groups are a vehicle for enhancement of psychosocial support. The memory book project offered room for psychosocial support to OVC and in 2005, 277 children were involved. The focus was extended to guardians and incorporated foster carers training on children's rights, care and protection. The training also involves the other community members living among OVC. OVC were also referred to other service health centres for medical check ups and counselling.



Support groups under the drip irrigation scheme

Reduced HIV transmission

In 2005, the national society managed to train peer educators, youth advisors, care facilitators and district programme coordinators on prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and HIV and AIDS. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials were produced and disseminated throughout the 27 HBC projects. Below are facts and figures on the activities toward reducing HIV transmission:

- 1,400 peer educators trained and active;
- 734 active youth advisors;
- 54,000 STIs IEC material reproduced and distributed;
- 1,000 reproductive health series pamphlets produced and distributed;
- 10,000 posters produced and distributed;
- 75,000 male condoms distributed;
- 1,400 bags distributed to peer educators;
- 1,400 T-shirts distributed to peer educators;
- 1,400 caps distributed to peer educators;
- 1,500 Hospice Association of Zimbabwe (HOSPAZ) care cards produced in Shona, English and Ndebele;
- Data collection forms for HBC, OVC and peer educators produced and distributed to all provinces.

Increased networking, participation and empowerment of youth in self help projects and social clubs.

Zimbabwe Red Cross Society established 12 new youth friendly centres in 2005, which are at various stages of construction. Zimbabwe Red Cross Society now has a total of 27 established youth friendly centres and 106 youth clubs conducting social activities such as ball games, drama and darts. Handball was introduced during the second quarter of 2005 and the national society provided balls, pumps and uniforms to the provincial teams. Over 30,000 youths have been reached through the youth club activities and quarterly meetings held in all the provinces.

Some 240 youths and 40 advisers participated in an annual exchange programme conducted in three phases of seven days each at Masiye Camp in Matabeleland South province. The programme ran from 5 December 2005 to 9 January 2006, supported by the national society.

Stabilize food security and protect the livelihoods of households affected by HIV and AIDS and ensure their nutritional requirements are met.

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The number of support groups for PLWHA remains at 121 in total. Members who are mainly HBC clients supported each other emotionally and socially which enhanced the reduction of AIDS-related stigmatisation and discrimination. Income generating project activities were varied according to availability of raw material and market, these being their biggest challenges.

The national society introduced drip irrigation scheme through the International Development Enterprise funded by British government's Department for International Development (DFID). The drip irrigation scheme uses minimal water while giving maximum irrigation to crops, which enhances gardening. With the distribution of agricultural input from the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, livelihood and food security of PLWHA was improved.

Table 2: Food distribution tonnage: January – October 2005.

	Maize (MT)	Beans (MT)	Corn Soya Bean (CSB) (MT)	Oil (litres)	Planned Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries
January	895	265	214	91	89,314	91,759
February	885	263	137	65	89,314	89,837
March	886	265	103	79	89,314	85,923
April	801	192	199	64	89,314	74,062
May	191	61	60	20	89,314	20,338
June	630	164	149	54	89,314	54,674
July	203	61	66	19	89,314	20,554
August	410	125	103	37	89,314	40,902
September	918	82	282	33	94,368	67,880
October	577	81	66	33	94,368	42,594
November	623	83	0	25	94,368	68,882
December	571	13	0	14	94,368	65,321
Total	7,590	1,655	1,379	501	1,002,670	722,726

Food aid distributions continued in all the project areas covering HBC clients, their households, care facilitators and OVCs as indicated in Table 2. The food pipeline was supported by the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), World Food Programme (WFP) and the Federation. There was a gradual off-loading of beneficiaries to the WFP pipeline from the ECHO supported food pipeline with only Masvingo province remaining for November and December.

As from September 2005, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society managed to secure a direct partnership with WFP for 12 months. This was initially scheduled to start in June but was disagreed due to some logistical problems. Although no major food pipeline breakdowns were experienced, there was no CSB in the WFP food pipeline, which is one component in the food basket much required by the beneficiaries. A total of 1,185 packs including 1,2MT seeds, 16,9MT fertiliser were distributed to 1,185 beneficiaries in the nutritional gardens projects. Agricultural inputs for the 2004-5 seasons were distributed late due to unavailability in the country and some logistical problems caused by fuel shortages. It was only the early crop which thrived in most parts of the country.

Impact

There was a general reduction of youth infected with STIs due to the impact of prevention activities carried out by peer educators in the project areas. Participation of youths in the various activities offered by our youth clubs helped in positive behaviour change of youth

Provision of incentives and promotional materials such as bags, caps and T-shirts motivated the peer educators, and made their work much easier.

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Networking with other organizations working with youth and children was improved in 2005 evidenced by the support provided by UNICEF. The counselling course has given care facilitators confidence in working with clients and OVC.

The provision of both food aid and agricultural starter packs generally improved household food security. The beneficiaries were able to supplement pulses with other leaf vegetables and herbs to address their nutritional needs. The water saving drip kits have ensured maximum utilization of water especially in most of the dry regions such as Matebeleland and Masvingo, while ensuring the viability of the gardens. The technology is also user friendly to most of the beneficiaries who are HBC clients with depleted labour force.

The community-based HIV and AIDS programme has led to greater openness about HIV and AIDS among the communities and thus reduced stigma on PLWHA.

Constraints

- Unavailability of female condoms for distribution alongside the male condoms limited the effectiveness of the programme. Females expressed the need for female condoms to empower them in practicing safe sex.
- The production of IEC material was limited by inadequate funding which to the national society failing to reach a wider population.
- Some trained peer educators have left the programme demanding the national society to continuously recruit and train new members to cover the gaps.
- The hyper-inflationary environment affected the construction and furnishing of youth friendly centres as the cost of building materials increased on a monthly basis, far beyond the budget.
- There has been a break in the food pipeline owing to the transition logistics from Federation, to WFP supported the food pipeline. This was compounded by the critical shortage of foreign currency, fuel and other macro-economic challenges resulting in huge negative variances.
- The care facilitator-client ratio remains high in some project areas (1:20) recommended is 1:10, whilst the programme has expanded in scope putting a heavy load on the care facilitator.

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

Establishment of sound, sustainable environmental services for vulnerable population (22,000) in Mudzi district, Mashonaland Province by 2006 in water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Progress/Achievements

Hygiene/sanitation promotion volunteers effectively cover target population of 22,000 by year 2006.

The national society water and sanitation department trained 40 hygiene promoters in the project area. The hygiene promoters reached 22,000 beneficiaries using the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approach. Campaigns on water washed diseases such as scabies and water-related diseases such as malaria were also conducted. Information was also provided on water-borne diseases such as cholera, which was the main reason of carrying out the intervention in Mudzi. Cholera has not been experienced for the past four years that the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has been working in the district.

200 viable and adequate latrines at households affected by HIV and AIDS and at schools and health centres in targeted area by 2006.

The planned 200 latrines were constructed, with 20 at schools and health centres to complete the government's efforts of providing sanitation facilities in all public places. The other latrines were constructed for households with PLWHA with 20 for OVC in Mudzi district. Knowledge on construction of latrines was imparted to ten local community builders through a workshop facilitated by the WatSan department. The builders were provided with toilet plans, which were developed by the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare.

20 viable, fully functioning and adequate community-managed water supplies in low-income villages by 2005.

The national society rehabilitated 36 water-points and boreholes were drilled and fitted with hand pumps. This was the first time that Zimbabwe Red Cross Society worked with the community and local pump minders without

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involving contracted companies. A small fee was given to district development fund and Zimbabwe Red Cross Society trained pump minders.

22 community-based water committees and cost recovery system established and functioning by 2006;

A total of 20 new community-based operation maintenance and cost recovery committees were established in Mudzi district. Some 40 pump minders were trained in pump maintenance including young men and women chosen by the community to be responsible for repairing of boreholes.

Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion project efficiently and effectively implemented using demand responsive community managed approach by 2006.

Activities such as project selection, identification, implementation, water point committee members' selection and community-based management (CBM) trainings, hygiene promoters' identification and training were carried out using demand responsive community-based approaches. A total of 34 CBM committees were revived while two were formed and 178 community members trained in community water-point management.

Increased resources for water/sanitation and hygiene promotion projects, and contribution to sector policies, best practices, coordination and cooperation by 2006.

The WatSan officer maintained membership at the National WatSan working Group coordinated by UNICEF and the Ministry of Water. Lessons learnt and best practices were shared and the group played an advocacy role amongst stakeholders in Zimbabwe.

The Federation regional delegation facilitated an ACP-EU water facilities proposal for Zimbabwe Red Cross Society which was successful. The national society with support from Federation, will work with British and Finnish Red Cross Societies on the proposed three- year WatSan project.

Capacity to respond to disasters requiring water, sanitation and hygiene promotion response.

The national society has one technician who has been trained in Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT), with capacity to offer immediate response in the event of a disaster. The water and sanitation officer attended an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) training held in Germany in October 2005.

Impact

The community cohesion and ownership of the facilities also improved due to participation and integration of work during establishment of water-points and latrines. Both women and men were involved during assessment and implementation of the activities.

Water supply intervention clearly afforded considerable relief to HBC clients by reducing travel time to and from the water source. Some of the boreholes, which were broken down, were only a few metres from some homesteads, which were forced to collect water two to three kilometres away. The provision of reliable water close to the home has also resulted in significant time-saving for women and girls who increased attendance at school.

A number of homes have dug rubbish pits and pot rakes, which indicated health and hygiene education effectiveness. Household surroundings were clean, the beneficiaries were using washing slabs near water-points to wash their clothes, and in general people were wearing clean clothes as observed through a field visit conducted in October 2005.

The Zimbabwe government policy on latrine construction in rural areas emphasizes construction of Blair Ventilated Pit Latrine (BVIP). The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society has constructed this type of latrines at households occupied by PLWHA. Sanitation facilities for the PLWHA also increased saving them from using nearby bushes, thus reducing the spread of opportunistic infections. Statistically, a drop of 60 % of diarrhoea-related diseases was noted at the local health centre in Mudzi district.

Constraints

The main constraint was the late disbursement of funding from the Federation regional delegation caused by late submission of returns from the national society. Some of the funds were transferred only two months from the end of the project resulting in extension to 2006.

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The cost of drilling and water pump equipment increased due to inflation. Most private companies pegged their tender documents on parallel market rates, resulting in high costs in implementation of some of the activities, such as drilling.

Due to inflation the amount budgeted and paid as incentives for latrine builders was depreciated leading to low work morale.

The national society is to increase corporation with sector organizations such as local government, Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA), Ministry of Public Construction and the Ministry of Education to positively contribute towards WatSan developmental issues.

The galvanized pipes used as casings were observed to be rusting resulting in beneficiaries disliking the water due to iron taste. The problem was later solved by substituting galvanized pipes by PVC pipes. The rusting galvanized pipes were observed to reduce the life span of a borehole to 15 or 20 years, while PVC can last for more than 50 years. The PVC pipes are also cheaper than the galvanised iron pipes.

Disaster management

Goal: Develop mechanisms of empowering and strengthening communities in disaster management so as to reduce human suffering when disasters occur.

Objective: Strengthen disaster management capacity through capacity building and community involvement by the end of 2005.

Progress/Achievements

Preparation and coverage of parliamentary elections in March 2005.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society had its disaster response team on standby to respond to any emergency situation during the parliamentary elections. The elections were calm and no violence was reported countrywide. Prior to the elections, two sensitisation meetings on the Red Cross mandate were conducted in Mashonaland East and Masvingo provinces for 80 participants from the Red Cross and other stakeholders.

Operation restore order.

The national society trained 34 members of staff and volunteers in camp management with technical assistance from the Federation regional delegation. A Red Cross coordination team was set up including the Federation, ICRC, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society and partner national societies. Zimbabwe Red Cross Society played a coordination role upon request from other stakeholders at Hellensville Transit Camp in Bulawayo and took a leading role in establishing the Oval Ground Transit Camp in Mutare for only two months.

With a DREF allocation of CHF 100,000, the national society assisted 500 families with non-food items namely blankets, cooking sets, jerry cans, chlorine tablets, sanitation services and soap. Some of the families in transit camps were assisted with family tents. A total of 1,496 families relocated to rural areas and were provided with agricultural inputs which included 10MT maize seed; 20MT compound-D and 10MT ammonium nitrate fertilisers. In the dry region of Matebeleland North and South provinces, 303 households were provided with small livestock that is goat because the area is not conducive for crop farming. With assistance from the Federation Emergency Appeal (05EA016), 22 two-roomed houses were constructed for child-headed households affected by the 'clean-up' exercise.

Impact

Despite the devastating effects of the 'clean-up' exercise, the national society effectively responded to the needs of the affected people through its grassroots structures. The Red Cross branches were instrumental in providing information to other stakeholders who had limited access to the affected households. The 12 RDRT trained staff members had the capacity to address needs of the affected families working closely with other stakeholders and the government authorities.

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Constraint

The Zimbabwe Assistance to Population Affected By The 'Clean Up' Exercise (05EA016) Emergency Appeal was slowly funded, only 35% of the funding was received for a long period of time. This negatively affected the planned response activities leading to continuous revision of the plan of action to correspond to the available funds.

Humanitarian Values

Goal: Awareness on humanitarian values amongst all stakeholders and partnerships are built and sustained with the corporate sector, diplomatic community and the general public.

Objective: Humanitarian values are well known by all in society and the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society is a highly regarded humanitarian organization within the public and the private sector.

Progress/Achievements

In preparation for the national parliamentary elections, an internal dissemination session was conducted for field officers and provincial managers on the Fundamental Principles and their application in different humanitarian scenarios. This helped to create humanitarian space in a politically volatile situation. With the support of the ICRC, a dissemination session was held for the defence forces, where the Humanitarian Values, history and activities of the Red Cross were highlighted.

Internal dissemination was also conducted for staff involved in the food security and livelihood programme to communicate the Red Cross position on the protection and promotion of human dignity in humanitarian work. In addition, the national society held six coordination meetings with the other components of the Red Cross Movement, as well as its bilateral partners, for discussions and updates on the current programmes.

Zimbabwe Red Cross Society organized several activities to commemorate international days of importance to the national society. These included the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (8 May); World refugee Day (20 June); first aid day (second Saturday of September); World AIDS Day (1 December) and International volunteer's day (5 December). The Red Cross used this as a platform to influence national agenda through advocacy activities. A radio programme on first aid was launched on the International volunteers day commemoration held in Harare on 5 December 2005. The programme is set to run for 12 months to promote and mobilize volunteers in Zimbabwe. Participation at key national exhibitions, such as the Harare agricultural show held in August 2005 and Zimbabwe International trade fair in April 2005, showcased the activities of the national society. This period also marked the beginning of advocacy meetings between the national society and embassies resident in Zimbabwe.

There was increased media coverage during this reporting period, especially in providing assistance to the families affected by the 'clean up' exercise. Due to its auxiliary role to the government, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society was the only organization allowed to operate in the transit camps, established to temporarily accommodate the displaced people. As part of advocacy, the Red Cross met with the Ministry of Local Government to clarify its role in response to the humanitarian needs of the affected people. Key messages, press statements, question and answer papers regarding the 'clean up' exercise were drafted and shared with all senior Red Cross officers in the country. An internal bulletin 'The humanitarian courier' was produced during the period as a tool for the national society to share updates on the "clean up" operation. The three-day visit to Zimbabwe by the Federation head of Africa department in July 2005 also contributed to developing a high profile for the national society with the support from the International Federation.

As part of promoting integration and raising the profile of the plight of OVCs, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society launched its OVC advocacy campaign, which was attended by members of the public, private sector, government and other humanitarian organizations in the country. This helped to put children's issues in the spotlight given the high prevalence of HIV and AIDS in the country.

Impact

Following the workshop on Fundamental Principles, the participants expressed an interest to disseminate the same information to other stakeholders at the provincial level. The workshop provided an opportunity for the national

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society to explain its beneficiary selection criteria and to refresh knowledge on the Fundamental Principles and the Seville agreement.

The preparation of public relations documents helped to control the external flow of information by ensuring consistency of messages on the role of the Red Cross in responding to humanitarian needs.

Increased interest and understanding of the Red Cross Movement was generated among the defence forces, thereby building on the relationship between the national society and the uniformed forces, which is key to the continued humanitarian work in Zimbabwe.

The national society also continues to receive positive publicity due to adherence to its mandate by volunteers and staff, especially with the larger public. The good relations and understanding of the Red Cross by the authorities resulted in the creation of an enabling environment during the response to the 'clean up' exercise. Commemoration of events also helped to boost support for the Red Cross and attract more volunteers for Red Cross activities.

Constraints

The increased cost of production for publicity materials due to inflation hampered the implementation of the planned activities. The national society has had to reduce the number of newsletter issues from four times to twice a year.

The information department is faced with limited funding to conduct the planned activities. Efforts are however being made to integrate it with other programmes so that most of its activities are programme funded.

Organizational development

Goal: The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society meets all the requirements and indicators of a well functioning national society, which satisfies the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable groups.

Objective: The capacity of Zimbabwe Red Cross Society to design and implement strategic direction is improved.

Progress/Achievements

The national society held a two-day workshop on orientation of governance members who were elected to improve the governance management relations not only at national level but also through out the national society's structures. The national society's policy and regulation committee chaired by the president reviewed the national society's Statutes with a wide consultation among the members and volunteers. The process involved reviewing the constitution and volunteer code of conduct to normalise the gaps that has been identified. The national society also improved its staff compliment at all levels to match the growth of programmes. In support of branch development there has been an emphasis to link local branches with project activities.

Finance development

The Federation regional delegation engaged Microsoft Business Solution partner to conduct a system diagnosis and analysis of the Navision accounting system at Zimbabwe Red Cross Society in order to commence the pilot Navision system to be rolled out to all the Red Cross branches. The Navision system structure was designed to be more suitable for capturing relevant data. This will facilitate the national society to prepare more accurate reports for their donors and the trial balance for the audit firm. The financial manual first draft was prepared and presented to the governance for finalisation. The Federation regional delegation in an effort to support the national society to move towards cash transfer system, submitted all relevant documents to the national society for consideration.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and support visits on all projects were conducted regularly and quarterly reports are submitted to the headquarters. A mid-term review of the three-year community-based HIV and AIDS programme was conducted in May 2005 and produced a set of recommendations which were implemented for the rest of the year.

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Impact

The lack of financial and human resources for volunteer management has negatively impacted on organizational development as the membership level and branch formation declined. There is need to prioritise branch development activities if programmes are to benefit from a well prepared and functioning national society structures.

Constraints

The area of branch development was not well addressed due to lack of financial support and more focus was given on service delivery than capacity building due to emergencies such as food insecurity, HIV and AIDS. The membership decreased with some of the branches becoming inactive and hardly any new branches were established

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

Coordination meetings between the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, ICRC, bilateral partners and Federation we held every two months and a programmes' meeting held on monthly basis. The meetings ensured coordination of programmes and brought together programme officers at headquarters, Federation and bilateral programme delegates.

The national society also coordinated with other key stakeholders including UNICEF, FAO, WFP and relevant government ministries at national, provincial and branch level in logistics, relief distributions and also volunteer management systems. The Red Cross partners in the country also attended food security coordination meetings organized by WFP. The Federation supports the national society in exploring links and areas of partnership with CIMMYT, ICRISAT and FAO regarding agricultural intervention in 2004 -2005. Another strategic partnership was with Unilever on hygiene promotion through the Lifebouy carbolic soap.

Table 1: Partners and donors who provided financial and technical support to Zimbabwe Red Cross Society for all programmes in 2005.

Partner National Society	Projects
Federation	HIV and AIDS, community-based health, WatSan, disaster management
ICRC	Information and promotion of Humanitarian Values, disaster management
British Red Cross Society	HIV and AIDS, WatSan, disaster management, organizational development
Danish Red Cross Society	HIV and AIDS, disaster management
Japanese Red Cross Society	Community-based health
Other Organization	
Consortium (Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)/Swedish Red Cross Society and Development Cooperation Ireland (DCI) through the Federation	HIV and AIDS
Government departments	HIV and AIDS, community-based health, WatSan, disaster management
National AIDS Council (CNCS)	Coordination in HIV and AIDS
British government's Department for International Development (DFID)	Food security
World Food Programme	Food distribution
UNICEF	OVC, Food and nutrition
DANIDA	Health and care
ECHO	Food distribution
FAO, CIMMYT, ICRISAT	Food security
HOSPAZ	Coordination of palliative care

[Final financial report below; click here to return to title page and contact information.](#)

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/9998
Appeal	M05AA017
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	552'600	9'634'477				10'187'077
B. Opening Balance	117'660	-242'796				-125'136
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross		3'304'230				3'304'230
Finnish Red Cross		55'317				55'317
Norwegian Red Cross		4'622				4'622
Swedish Red Cross		42'075				42'075
WFP		43'631				43'631
C1. Cash contributions		3'449'875				3'449'875
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
German Red Cross		10'866				10'866
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		10'866				10'866
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
Netherlands Government	382'896					382'896
Norwegian Red Cross		841				841
Swedish Red Cross	175'961					175'961
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)	558'857	841				559'698
Inkind Personnel						
British Red Cross		59'500				59'500
C5. Inkind Personnel		59'500				59'500
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income		753				753
C6. Other Income		753				753
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	558'857	3'521'835				4'080'692
D. Total Funding = B + C	676'517	3'279'039				3'955'556

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	117'660	-242'796				-125'136
C. Income	558'857	3'521'835				4'080'692
E. Expenditure	-598'250	-2'636'841				-3'235'091
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	78'267	642'198				720'465

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/1-2005/9998
Appeal	M05AA017
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)		552'600	9'634'477			10'187'077		
Supplies								
Shelter			223			223	-223	
Construction		8'949				8'949	-8'949	
Clothing & textiles	34'430	38'652				38'652	-4'222	
Food	6'099'661		586'830			586'830	5'512'831	
Seeds,Plants	700'006		614'441			614'441	85'564	
Water & Sanitation	397'835						397'835	
Medical & First Aid	29'940	16'139				16'139	13'801	
Teaching Materials	135'900	87'321				87'321	48'579	
Utensils & Tools	12'000		12'727			12'727	-727	
Other Supplies & Services	16'914	6'539				6'539	10'375	
Total Supplies	7'426'685	157'599	1'214'222			1'371'821	6'054'864	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	11'758	4'183				4'183	7'575	
Computers & Telecom	30'000	20'941	4'613			25'554	4'446	
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	41'758	25'124	4'613			29'737	12'021	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	77'100	12'137	106'983			119'120	-42'020	
Distribution & Monitoring		7'020	349'499			356'519	-356'519	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	673'232	13'044	39'900			52'944	620'288	
Total Transport & Storage	750'332	32'200	496'382			528'583	221'749	
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	123'600		16'633			16'633	106'967	
Delegate Benefits	90'000		95'947			95'947	-5'947	
National Staff	510'971	40	134'921			134'961	376'010	
National Society Staff		123'462	156'215			279'677	-279'677	
Consultants	63'020		1'463			1'463	61'557	
Total Personnel Expenditures	787'591	123'502	405'179			528'680	258'910	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	103'331	25'043	21'679			46'722	56'609	
Total Workshops & Training	103'331	25'043	21'679			46'722	56'609	
General Expenditure								
Travel	18'441	5'656	11'814			17'470	971	
Information & Public Relation	15'004	18'516	5'104			23'620	-8'616	
Office Costs	92'917	10'193	21'602			31'795	61'122	
Communications	24'824	1'258	6'889			8'147	16'677	
Professional Fees			1'500			1'500	-1'500	
Financial Charges	1'200	143'417	106'364			249'782	-248'582	
Other General Expenses	262'834	44'082	95'809			139'891	122'943	
Total General Expenditure	415'220	223'122	249'083			472'205	-56'985	
Program Support								
Program Support	662'160	38'886	171'143			210'029	452'131	
Total Program Support	662'160	38'886	171'143			210'029	452'131	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-27'227	74'540			47'312	-47'312	
Total Operational Provisions		-27'227	74'540			47'312	-47'312	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	10'187'077	598'250	2'636'841			3'235'091	6'951'986	
VARIANCE (C - D)		-45'650	6'997'636			6'951'986		