



DAPP
ZIMBABWE

CHILD AID MUTASA / NYANGA ANNUAL REPORT



Submitted to U-landshjelp fra Folk til Folk, Norge

**ZIMBABWE
CHILD AID MUTASA/NYANGA
JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2016**

THE PROJECT AT GLANCE

1	Project name	Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga
2	Operational area	Mutasa and Nyanga Districts
3	Project leader	Petros Muzuva
4	Physical Address and contact Details	DAPP Kukwanisa Sub-Office, P.O. Box 78 Watsomba, Mutare, Zimbabwe +263 772 287 697 dappfceu@iwayafrica.co.zw
5	The project idea and the people it reaches	The idea of the project is to empower the communities with basic essential skills in the areas of health, education, agriculture and food security. Child Aid Nyanga/Mutasa is a project that is community based involving 4.800 families where the children, the families and their communities organize themselves and take action within 10 universal lines of Child Aid. The project works with 4 800 households in Mutasa ward 1, 4, 11 and 14 and in Nyanga ward 1, 3, 4 and 6 that were identified by the District Water And Sanitation Sub-Committee of Mutasa and Nyanga districts to be highly in need of Water, and Sanitation, Health and Hygiene Education (WASHE).
6	The people at the project	1 Core Project Leader, 2 Project Leaders, 8 Area leaders 1 Driver and 1 Bookkeeper and 1 Finance Officer.
7	The history in brief	Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga was established in 2015 in Manicaland Province and it operates within 8 lines of Child Aid and these are Line 1: Strengthening the economy of the family (3) Health and Hygiene Here under Hope (4) Children as active in the Political and cultural spheres of the society (5) Children without Parents (6) Education (7) Environment (8) District Development and (9) Food Security. The Child Aid project was initiated upon the realization that families had weak economic backgrounds to support their children with all the 4 important spheres and necessities of life that include education, clothing, shelter and food. It was also observed that the prevalence of orphans was increasing as many children are without parents to take good care of them.

INTRODUCTION

Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga has helped to move communities towards improved lives through engaging families in activities that address their needs. Child Aid Mutasa offered material support for the construction of 163 household and 8 school latrines and 267 families in the community constructed the latrines through mobilization by the project but without material support. In line with water supply, the project rehabilitated 153 boreholes in Mutasa and Nyanga and 60 rope and washer pumps. To ensure that communities are self sustained in terms of skills, the project trained 36 latrine and water pan builders and 32 pump mechanics ensuring ready service supply. More than 3000 families have adopted conservation farming in the production of maize and other crops, in response to the seasonal shifts in terms of weather. These and other achievements are discussed in detail in the main report.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

This report covers activities done between January and December 2016.

Line 1: Strengthening the economy of the family

Income generating and livelihood project

Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga is aimed at improving the lives of the 4,800 families through engagement in income generating and livelihood projects. The project managed to establish 96 Internal Savings and Lending (ISALs) with membership of 50 households per club. The club members are contributing an average of between \$5-\$10 per month which they borrow to meet their daily cash needs and return with agreed interest. The groups operations are guided by Group Constitutions that are stamped by the village heads and ward councilors to guard against defaulting by members. The major impact of these ISALs clubs is their contribution to the improvement in sanitation facilities in the districts. Households borrow money to construct latrines and this accounted to 98% of all the completed household latrines that is 314 of the constructed 320 latrines. Some are even buying water storage containers which protect water from contamination. All in all, it is prudent and plausible to conclude that the introduction of ISALs greatly improved household income.

Line 2 Health and Hygiene hereunder Hope

Improving hygiene at households and public institutions

The project trained 36 (29 Males and 7 Females) latrine and water pan builders who are helping communities with the construction of household latrines and water pans (cattle drinking troughs). The inclusion of women in the training is in sync with DAPP's Gender policy where it seeks to promote the women representation and participation in the mainstream development. To date the builders have constructed 163 project supported latrines out of the target of 192 and 267 community supported latrines out of the target of 457 giving a total of 430 latrines constructed. The trained builders have actual found a livelihood in the construction of the toilets as they charge a small fee which the community can afford and is paid in cash or in kind (chickens, goats and grains). The achievement realized so far can also be attributed to this arrangement of rewarding the builders as well as ISALs which have guaranteed the money required. The availability of the latrines ensures access to improved sanitation facilities which has a direct impact on the reduction of disease burden in the communities. Apart from household latrines, the project also constructed 8 of the 12 school latrines set to be constructed. These afford the students access to better service especially the girl child who now have access to menstrual hygiene services. The school latrines also serve the needs of children living with disabilities as they are big enough to allow the entrance of a wheelchair bound user. These 8 latrines are allowing 4,898 student's access to improved sanitation facilities.

Increasing Household Access to Safe and Clean Water

In pursuit of improved health of the 4,800 households under Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga, the project set to provide safe and clean water through repairing and rehabilitation of 172 boreholes and constructing 90 rope and washer pumps. To this end, the project repaired and rehabilitated 153 boreholes and constructed 60 rope and washer wells making them 213 water points which provide clean and safe water to 8,520 households. These households include even those outside the 4,800 households directly under Child Aid. The repairs and rehabilitation were made possible by the training of 32 (24 males and 8 Females) Village Pump Mechanics that are fronting the repairs with technical support from the District Development Fund technicians. The realization that women are affected more by the recurrent borehole breakdowns made Child Aid to train 8 female VPMs to ensure that boreholes get timely repairs. To ensure the sustainability of the water points, the project established and trained 262 water point management committees to ensure the water points are fenced and protected from water contamination.

Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE)

Household Health and Hygiene cannot be mentioned enough without realizing the contribution and centrality of Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE). PHHE equips the communities with skills and knowledge on disease prevention such as diarrhea, bilharzias, trachoma amongst others through peer to peer education. This peer to peer approach is effective to the communities because they know the habits and lifestyles of their peers. The project trained 126 village health workers (VHWs) to be Community Based Facilitators who are conducting PHHE sessions to their peers in their villages. To make peer education more effective, the CBFs established 122 Community Health Clubs (CHCs) or Village Action Groups (VAGs) which consists of 50 households. The work of these VAGs has seen Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga registering much success.

Line 4 Children as active in the political, social, economical and cultural spheres of society

Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga sought to establish School Health and Food and Nutrition Clubs in the 12 schools the project is supporting with multi-compartment latrine construction. In turn this is expected to equip the school children with knowledge on health and hygiene which they will also share with their parents and relatives when they return home from school. Thus the projects trained 24 teachers in PHHE who have established the SHFN Clubs and are teaching children in health and hygiene issues. The trained children were instrumental in the making and erection of hand washing facilities at the schools and households, the digging of three tier rubbish pits for waste separation. The teachers through PHHE have employed the model home at schools which denotes all the hygiene enabling facilities a homestead should possess, the children then practice what they see at the model home at their households. This inclusion of children in the promotion of health and hygiene at home has resulted in more households embracing hygiene messaging.

Line 5 Children without Parents

The project enlisted the services of Community Health Clubs (VAGs) to negotiate with school authorities to allow guardians caring for the children without parents to accept payment of school fees in form of labor. The construction of school latrine presented a good case for the VAGs to negotiate for the initiative. Fortunately, brick molding, hauling of water, sand, bricks, quarry stones and cooking for the builders was reserved for the guardians of children without parents. The guardians were working providing labor in lieu of school fees. This was a great relief to the cash stricken families who could not afford to send their own children to school and those of the deceased relatives.

Line 6 Education

Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga trained out of school youth in Health Harvest where a total of 126 participants drawn from extension staff, village health workers, school health clubs and FAN clubs and farmer representatives on good nutrition and how to grow, prepare and process diversified and healthy foods. The training was facilitated by the Ministry of Health and Child Care. The training afforded the participants to improve the diets of their households and especially those of the elderly, the blind, the sick and children without parents. The youths have been instrumental in the construction of household latrines for the needy where they provided labor for brick molding, and gathering building aggregates. The youths also participated in the repairs and rehabilitation of water points, the digging and installations of rope and washer pumps and the protection of water points.

The project also sought to enhance the learning environment for in-school youth through the construction of improved sanitation facilities which caters for the needs of the girl child during the menstrual periods, the disabled and the boy child. This was after the realization that 20% of the girls would not attend classes during the menstrual periods because there are no facilities to cater for their special needs. The construction of the facilities ensures menstrual hygiene management and keeps girls in school. The facilities contain a cupboard where girls store their sanitary pads; there is a bathroom where they can bath in the event they soil themselves and a mirror for making up after the bath. The disabled compartment has a raised seat and hand rails to support wheelchair bound users. The boy child is not left out as they have a urinary to ensure they do not step on wet floors since some of them go to school without shoes especially children without parents. The repair and rehabilitation of boreholes also help keep girls in school because when water points are not working, it is the girls and women who would miss lesson to fetch water for the family. Thus the repairs ensures constant water supply for the families thereby ensuring girls do not miss school.

Line 7 District Development

Planning and coordination has been the whole mark of the success of Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga to date. The project participated in the monthly District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee (DWSSC) meetings where issues related to water and sanitation were discussed. The project invited the DWSSC to a tour of all project sites as a learning visit from the district authorities. This helped improve the quality of project planning and deliverables, making the districts own the projects which impact positively on sustainability. Towards the end of the year the project organized an inter-district exchange visit where DWSSC was invited to learn from the project and share the lessons learnt. The project participated in 12 monthly meetings at provincial level a platform where the project lobbied for the construction of dual latrines that catered for the needs of girls, boys and people living with disabilities.

Line 8 Environment

The project trained 180 lead farmers against a target of 168 in soil and water conservation or in-situ rain water harvesting training of trainers. The training was facilitated by the Area Leaders together with AGRITEX officers and EHTs. The training empowered the households with knowledge and skills to use techniques such as contour ridging, vetiver production and conservation farming systems and also educate family households to manage the application of fertilizers and pesticides to reduce water contamination. This has resulted in increased number of farmers adopting conservation farming as a prime mode of farming that minimize soil disturbances and increase production in the face of climate change. There are fewer incidences of ground water contamination by agro-chemicals as more farmers are engaged in conservation agriculture as shown by water quality testing results taken before project start and now.

Line 9: Food security

In order to ensure that households are food secure, Child Aid Mutasa/Nyanga established 430 household and community gardens. The project staff worked together with AGRITEX and lead farmers from Farmers Clubs to ensure the productivity of the gardens. EMA was involved in the mapping and siting of the gardens to ensure they do not cause an environmental threat by excessive cutting down of trees for fencing and their proximity to the rivers. These gardens were supplied with 6 seed varieties to ensure the families get balanced diet especially iron and zinc for the growing children. The gardens are also sources of income for the families who are selling vegetables to local restaurants and schools where there are schools feeding programs.

The maximum utilization and benefits of the gardens would not have been realized was it not for the Community Health Clubs (VAGs) who rolled out Ward Based Nutrition and Health campaigns. These were done quarterly twice per ward targeting audiences at the business centres especially pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. These campaigns facilitated by VAGs, AGRITEX, MoHCC and Area Leaders helped to increase knowledge, influence attitudes and practices, and encourage people to eat food from all 6 food groups.

EFFECTS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- The establishment of the 96 Internal Savings and Lending (ISALs) groups by the 4,800 households targeted in Nyanga and Mutasa districts by WASH helped in the improvement of sanitation facilities in the 2 districts. The ISALS accounted for 98% of the completed latrines constructed. Some households as a result, are managing to buy water storage containers which protect water from contamination.
- Increased women representation and participation in WASHE activities previously regarded as male domain. Of the 36 trained latrine and water pan builders 7 are females, of the 32 Village Pump Mechanics 8 are females. This is in recognition that women are the main collectors and users of water.
- Toilet construction providing livelihoods to unemployed but trained builders. The project facilitated that households pay a fee in cash or kind for construction of toilets. This has seen 36 builders receiving payment for the 430 toilets constructed so far.
- Gender sensitive toilet at schools. The project toilet design takes into consideration needs of special groups such as disabled and girl child during menstruation period. The toilets are wide to enable a wheelchair to enter while others have doors to provide privacy to the girl child.
- Increased awareness on the community on the importance of household toilets. 94% of target toilets have been constructed of which 59% were supported by the community themselves.
- Households and schools have sustained access to improved water facilities. The project increased water points in the districts by 213 and established and trained 262 water point management committees
- Communities with skills and knowledge on disease prevention through PHHE. This has resulted in decrease in diseases cases such as diarrhea, bilharzias, trachoma amongst others.
- Trained PHHE teachers in schools. This has seen the establishment of 12 School Health and Food and Nutrition Clubs that have spearheaded construction of hand washing facilities and digging of three tier rubbish pits for waste separation
- Increased collaboration with stakeholders in WASHE. The project was invited to district WASHE meetings and at the same time invited district stakeholders to project sites. The increased collaboration has enhanced project planning and implementation.
- Increased adoption of improved agriculture practices such as water and soil conservation, in situ rain water harvesting among others.
- Households with increased income and nutrition security. The project established 430 community gardens and resourced them with 6 different types of horticulture seed varieties. The households are getting income from selling vegetables in local restaurants and schools

ATTACHMENT 1: THE PROJECT IN NUMBERS

CHILD AID MUTASA/NYANGA		GOALS JAN-DEC	ACHIEVED JAN-DEC	DIFFERENCE
THE PEOPLE IN THE PROGRAM				
1	Number of families in the Child Aid program	4800	4989	+189
2	Number of Community Health Clubs (VAGs)	96	122	+26
3	Number of Employees	14	14	0
LINE 1: STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY OF THE FAMILY				
3	Number of Internal Savings and Lending groups introduced	96	122	+26
4	Number of Income Generating projects started as a result of ISALs	96	96	0
LINE2: HEALTH AND HYGIENE HEREUNDER HOPE				
5	Number of Latrine and water builders trained	36	36	0
6	Number of project supported latrines constructed in Schools	12	8	-4
7	Number of Community supported latrines constructed	457	320	-137
8	Number of participants trained in Health Harvest	126	126	0
9	Number of Hand washing facilities constructed	4800	4480	-320
10	Number of People trained in Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE)	126	129	+3
11	Number of Community Health clubs and FAN clubs formed	96	122	+26
12	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	172	153	-19
15	Number of rope and washer pumps constructed	90	60	-30
16	Number Water pens constructed	210	108	-102
17	Number of Water testing sites tested	262	153	-109
18	Number of pump mechanics trained	32	32	0
19	Number of VPM tools procured	4	4	0
20	Number of water point committees trained	262	262	0
LINE:4 CHILDREN AS ACTIVE IN THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SPHERE OF THE SOCIETY				
22	Number of School Health and FAN Clubs	12	12	0
23	Number of Infant and Young Children's feeding	126	126	0
24	Number of school latrines constructed	12	8	-4
25	Number of Hand Washing facilities in schools	12	12	0

LINE NUMBER 5: CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTS				
26	Number of Orphan Care Committees formed	96	96	0
LINE:6 EDUCATION				
33	Number of Nutrition and Health Harvests campaigns	16	16	0
LINE 7: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT				
37	Number of District Water and Sanitation-Sub-Committee meetings	12	11	-1
38	Number of project exchange visits	2	2	0
LINE 8:ENVIRONMENT				
39	Number of people trained Soil and Water Conservation	168	180	-12
40	Number of Tree planting lessons with the Community Health Clubs	96	96	0
41	Number of Tree nurseries	96	66	-30
42	Number of Trees planted	10500	5680	-4820
LINE 9: FOOD SECURITY				
43	Number of Ward health and Nutrition Campaigns	24	24	0
45	Number of household Nutrition gardens	490	430	-60
46	Number households participating in Food and Nutrition clubs	4200	4800	+600
47	Number of Households with at least 6 varieties of vegetables	4200	3565	-635
49	Number of Fruit trees planted	1500	568	-932

Comments

A number of set goals were not reached for a various reasons ranging from weather related to administration issues. The El Nino induced drought affected mostly the planting of trees and number of nutrition gardens established. The available water was prioritized for home consumption as most boreholes and deep wells yields are low. Though the country experienced drought, the month of April saw incessant rains and this resulted in delays in the construction of project supported toilets and hand washing facilities. On the administration side water testing is done by the MoHCC which was busy with malaria control program in the districts.

ATTACHMENT 2: PROJECT IN PICTURES



School children in their nutrition garden



School latrine constructed in Mutasa



Inside the school latrine: A raised sit and hand rails



Protecting the environment through water harvesting for fish farming



Nutrition garden for nutrition security



Ready to repair: Project leader inspecting a rope and washer pump for repair.

ATTACHMENT 3: RECOMMENDATIONS



Attendance Register for District Water Sanitation Sub Committee coordination



Community Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene (C-WASH) and Natural Resource Management Programme.

No.....

Title: District Water Sanitation Sub Committee Coordination Meeting

Date 14/04/16 Venue DA BOARDROOM MUTASA District MUTASA

No	Full Name	Sex F/M	Name of Organization/GoZ Department	ID Number	Contact Details	Signature
1	CHODSI NYAKUPINDA	M	ATP	61-023909461	0992665584	
2	SITHOLE LOVEMORE	M	MUTUALISATION	13-126183 P13	0773294233	
3	NEMANZURA TENDI	M	DDF	50-088374 JS0	0774 011 382	
4	MANDIKATE JOHN K.	M	DDF	50-098022 M50	0778 628 679	
5	MPEARISE B.Z.	M.	B.D.F.	75-018715E SD	078509711	
6	B PARURUKA	M	DA/VA	75 350933944	0925980563	
7	D Nyamawende	w	Public works Dept	75-176940 QSD	0773630208	
8	Chavunduka A	F	Lands	04-09493 JS4	0773630308	

Form A/ DWSSC/ M

Prepared by: CHODSI NYAKUPINDA Signature: Date: 14/04/16
 Verified by: Signature: Date:



All Correspondences to be addressed to
The District Coordinator
Mutasa District Office
P O Box 1610
Mutasa.

Reference:
Office of the President & Cabinet
Kufara House –DDF Workshop
Manicaland,Zimbabwe

21 November 2016

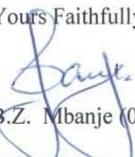
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This communiqué serves to inform you that Mutasa District Water, Sanitation; Sub Committee is working in collaboration with DAPP –Child Aid in the implementation of C-WASH project in the District. Lately and most importantly together we have successfully implemented water point rehabilitation as well as water quality testing.

In addition the partners have introduced user friendly dual latrines at schools to cater for both the disabled and the girl child. They have also facilitated inter district look and learn visits with our counterpart, Nyanga who are also implementing the same programme

Lastly we appreciate the positive working relationship with DAPP – Child Aid in our District We hope to continue working together with the same spirit our next quarter.

Yours Faithfully


B.Z. Mbanje (0772701286)

DWSSC CHAIRPERSON –MUTASA DISTRICT

