



actionaid
Zimbabwe

2018 Annual Report

Citizens' Collective Actions For Social Justice

WHO WE ARE



Vision:

A just, equitable and sustainable Zimbabwe in which every person enjoys the right to a life of dignity, freedom from poverty and all forms of oppression.



Mission:

To work with people living in poverty and exclusion in Zimbabwe to achieve social justice, poverty eradication and gender equality.



Core Values:

- **Mutual Respect:** requiring us to recognize the innate worth of all people and the value of diversity
- **Equity and Justice:** requiring us to ensure the realization of our vision for everyone, irrespective of gender, sexual orientation and gender identity, race, ethnicity, caste, class, age, HIV status, disability, location and religion
- **Integrity:** requiring us to be honest, transparent and accountable at all levels for the effectiveness of our actions and our use of resources and open in our judgements and communications with others
- **Solidarity with people living in poverty:** lack of power and exclusion will be the only bias in our commitment to the fight against poverty, injustice, and gender inequality
- **Courage of Conviction:** requiring us to be creative and radical, bold and innovative – without fear of failure - in pursuit of making the greatest possible impact on the causes of poverty, injustice, and gender inequality
- **Independence:** from any religious or party-political affiliation
- **Humility:** recognizing that we are part of a wider alliance against poverty and injustice.

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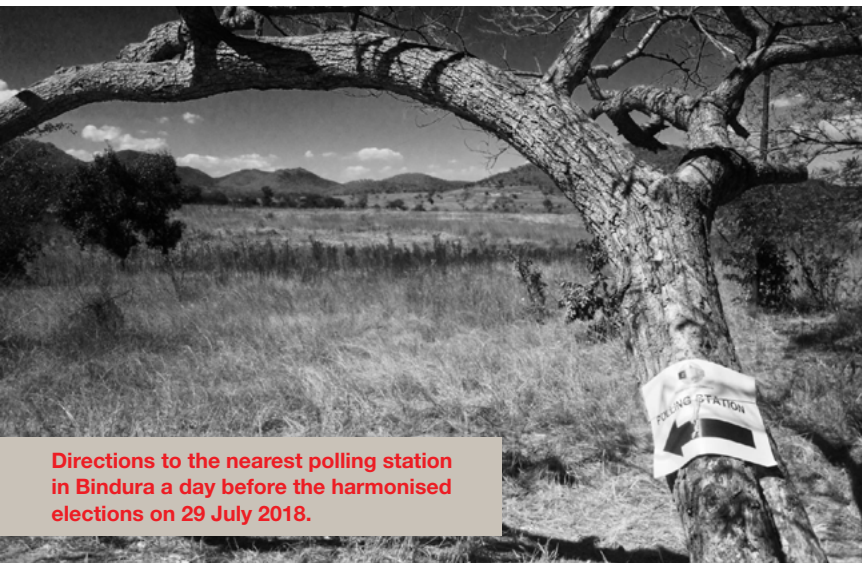
ACRONYMS

AAI	ActionAid International	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
AAZ	ActionAid Zimbabwe	LRP	Local Rights Programme
AU	African Union	LSA	Lean Season Assistance
ABS-TCM	African Breeders Services for Total Cattle Management	MDC-A	Movement for Democratic Change Alliance
ACDEG	African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	MP	Member of Parliament
AIPPA	Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act	MS-TCDC	Ms Training Centre for Development Cooperation
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	PHHE	Participatory Health and Hygiene Education
CP	Country Programme	PPM	Programme and Policy Manager
CPC	Child Protection Committee	PQE	Programme Quality and Effectiveness
CRSA	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture	POSA	Public Order and Security Act
CSO	Civic Society Organisation	PPC	Parliament Portfolio Committee
CSP	Country Strategy Plan	RG	Regular Giving
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	RWA	Rural Women Assembly
DFID	Department for International Development	RDC	Rural District Council
DOMCCP	Diocese of Mutare Community Care Programme	RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	SDC	School Development Committee
DTV	Danish Television	UCW	Unpaid Care Work
EC PANAF	European Commission Pan African Programme	UK	United Kingdom
EHT	Environmental Health Technician	UMDC	United Movement for Democratic Change
FACE	Family Action for Community Empowerment	USD	United States Dollars
FACT	Family AIDS Caring Trust	UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
GBP	British Pound Sterling	VFU	Victim Friendly Unit
GRPS	Gender Responsive Public Service	VHW	Village Health Worker
HEFO	Health Education Food Organisation	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	WFP	World Food Programme
HROD	Human Resources and Organisational Development	ZANU PF	Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach	ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
IT	Information Technology	ZELA	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund	ZIMRIGHTS	Zimbabwe Human Rights Association
		ZRBF	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund
		ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police
		ZVA	Zambezi Valley Alliance

1.0 Development Context

The year 2018 was eventful with the country holding the watershed Harmonized Elections on 30 July. While the pre-election and election day were generally peaceful, allegations by the main opposition party the Movement for Democratic Change Alliance (MDC-A) that the presidential vote was being manipulated led to demonstrations on 1 August 2018. This led to the deployment of the military to displace the protestors, resulting in seven civilians being killed, and 80 others injured¹ while unofficial curfews were put in place in some high-density areas. The crackdown on protesters, widely viewed as heavy handed was castigated by both local and international stakeholders, prompting the government to set up the Motlanthe Commission of Enquiry. The Commission recommended that mechanisms should be put in place to deal with residual political mistrust and polarisation in Zimbabwean politics.

While according to official sources the economy grew by 4.7% in 2018, the economic growth at the macro level did not translate into tangible benefits for the general population particularly women and young people. Unemployment rate hovered around 92 percent affecting mostly the young people



Directions to the nearest polling station in Bindura a day before the harmonised elections on 29 July 2018.

The MDC-A led by Nelson Chamisa challenged the results of the Presidential Election in the Constitutional Court. However, the Constitutional Court upheld the results announced by the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC). It ruled in favour of Zimbabwe National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU PF) candidate, Emmerson D. Mnangagwa paving the way for his inauguration as President of the Republic of Zimbabwe on 26 August 2018. Observer groups noted several legislative, political and electoral gaps in Zimbabwe's electoral architecture that require comprehensive electoral reform to ensure free, fair and credible elections in Zimbabwe. Key among the recommendations is the need to ensure the full independence of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, tightening results management and ensuring equal media coverage for all contesting political parties.

The government is stalling on critical political, media and electoral reforms. The misalignment of several laws to the Constitution and the continued application of the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) and the Public Order and Security Act (POSA) by the government has seen a partial implementation of the Constitution. There is continued and the systemic shrinking of civic space and stifling of citizens civil rights.

The signing of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) by President Mnangagwa was lauded as an important step towards alignment of Zimbabwe's electoral laws and processes with regional and international standards. However, the government still needs to demonstrate political will by domesticating and implementing the provisions of The Charter.

The government's economic trajectory in 2018 demonstrated a strong inclination towards a neo-liberal economy (free market and protection of the right to private property and private capital for both local and international capital). This was done through popularization of its "Zimbabwe is Open for Business" mantra coupled with a series of international engagement efforts with Western capitals and the international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Despite



these overtures, the Zimbabwean economy continued to grapple with huge fiscal and monetary challenges. These challenges were characterized by a chronic liquidity crunch, perennial cash shortages, low investment (both domestic and international), industrial stagnation as well as high domestic and foreign debts. The high domestic and foreign debts have resulted in the country not being eligible to borrow from international financial institutions.

The unabated flourishing of a parallel/black market for foreign currency led to the high levels of informalization that have given birth to recurrent

price distortions and a three-tier pricing system affecting the general population particularly the rural and urban poor. While according to official sources the economy grew by 4.7% in 2018, the economic growth at the macro level did not translate into tangible benefits for the general population particularly women and young people as the unemployment rate hovered around 92 percent. In 2018, the shortages of basic commodities and the resurgence of fuel queues reminiscent of those experienced in 2007/2008 were also critical indicators of the poor performance of the economy and its adverse impact on the ordinary citizens.



AAZ Director, Joy Mabenge speaking during a breakfast meeting organised by AAZ for CSOs to analyse a monetary and fiscal policy introduced by the government in October 2018

Zimbabwe remains a highly patriarchal society. Women and young people grapple with deep rooted patriarchal belief systems that continue to entrench high levels of social, economic and political inequalities between women and men. At the highest political level, the representation of women in decision making processes continues to decline with approximately only 34 % of the current Legislature being female. Women continued to grapple with the multiple effects of unpaid care work which affects their participation in public spaces.

Access to basic social services such as Health and Education was difficult. This was further worsened by the harsh economic environment. The cholera outbreak that had its epi-centre in the capital, Harare, resulted in the reported deaths of 54 people across the whole country. A national job action by senior doctors at the country's biggest referral hospitals in November 2018 resulted in further lack of access to health care by the general population. At the same time the country's health institutions at national, provincial and district levels continued

to experience serious drug shortages and drug stock outs that also affected people living with HIV and AIDS in a country with an HIV prevalence rate of 15 %. New HIV infection rates estimated to be around 56 %² continued to rise among young women, particularly those at tertiary institutions where incidences of inter-generational and transactional sexual relationships are prevalent.

The Education sector was also bedevilled by similar challenges with very low levels of morale and motivation among the teachers. Salaries continued to be eroded by the effects of an un-controllable parallel market coupled by price distortions that rendered the earnings meaningless.

The government has initiated a raft of measures whose effect is still to be felt. The resuscitation of the tripartite negotiation forum that includes business, labour and government is a step in the right direction. The call by the government for an inclusive political dialogue is commendable, however government's desire and political will to make the process truly inclusive is yet to be seen.

2.0 Programme Priorities for 2018

In line with the Country Programme (CP) Strategy entitled Citizen's Collective Actions for Social Justice 2018-2023, ActionAid Zimbabwe (AAZ) implemented programmes as per the following Priority Areas:

CITIZENS' COLLECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE



Primary Priority 1:

Empower women and girls living in poverty and exclusion to challenge the structural causes of violence and secure economic justice



Primary Priority 2:

Ensure Increased Civic Participation and State Accountability for the Redistribution of Resources and Delivery of Quality, Gender-Responsive Public Services such as accessible public education



Primary Priority 3:

Empower communities and women, targeting young women, living in poverty and exclusion to secure their rights to land and natural resources for improved livelihoods and sustainable agriculture, as well as advocating for climate justice



Cross-Cutting Intervention:

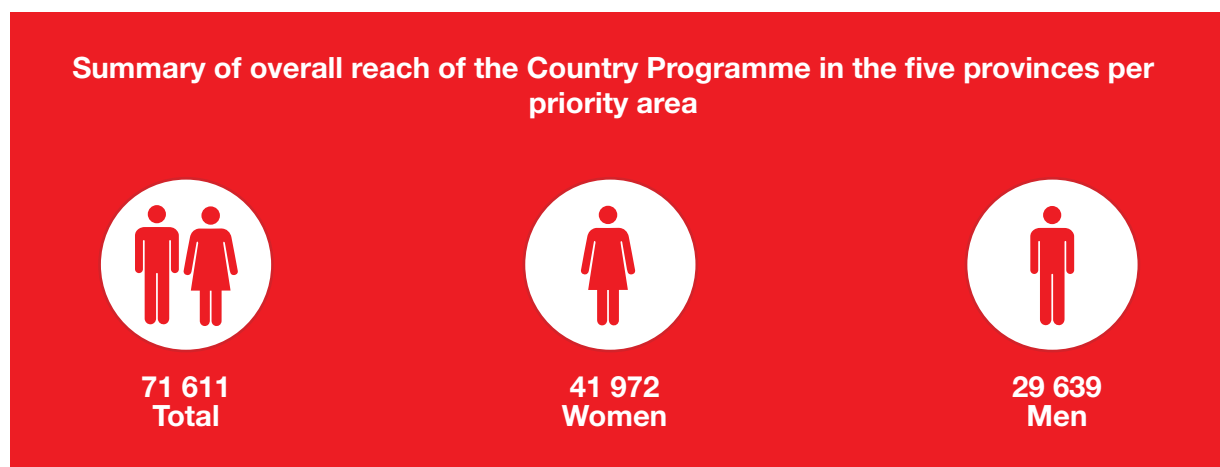
Advance Transformative, Women-Led Emergency Preparedness, Response and Prevention

A total of 71611 people comprising 41972 females and 29639 males were reached by AAZ priority areas and the cross-cutting intervention in the five provinces.

2.1 Country Programme Reach

During the year under review, AAZ implemented programmes in five provinces namely Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North and Harare. A total of 71611 people comprising 41972 females and 29639 males were reached by AAZ priority areas and the cross-cutting intervention in the five provinces. The reach of the CP in the four provinces per priority area is summarised by the table and infographic below:

Priority/Intervention	Female	Male	Total Reach
Priority 1	5 562	3 458	9 020
Priority 2	6 146	4 097	10 243
Priority 3	17 956	10 180	28 136
Cross Cutting Intervention	12 308	11 904	24 212
Totals	41 972	29 639	71 611



3.0 Priority 1:

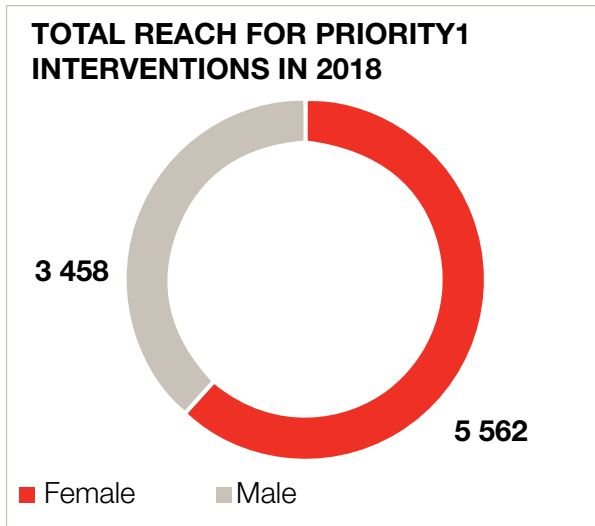


Empower women and girls living in poverty and exclusion to challenge the structural causes of violence and secure economic justice

3.1 Priority 1 Key Achievements in 2018

In 2018, a total of 9 020 people (5 562 female and 3 458 male) were reached through various Priority 1 interventions. Of these, 3 945 were young people, comprising 2 382 young women and girls and 1 563 young men and boys. A total of 3 153 were older women and 1 870 older men, including religious and traditional leaders. A total of 11 partner staff comprising 4 female and 7 male were reached with feminism training. The interventions which were run by AAZ and its partners included Feminism Training, Training on Unpaid Care Work, Prevention and Response to Violence Against Women and Girls and Economic Empowerment. All these programmes took place in the rural areas.

“At the beginning, we did not have a proper fowl run for the chickens. From the sale of the eggs, we have constructed an up to standard fowl run for our chickens using the project funds,” said Mrs. Nyagadza



9 020 people (5 562 female and 3 458 male) were reached under Priority 1 Interventions

Feminist Leadership

A total of 10 sessions on feminist leadership trainings were conducted in 2018 for staff members and partners. The average attendance per session was 24 participants (14 female and 10 male) in Harare and 28 participants (13 female and 15 male) in Rusape. A total of four sessions were conducted in Harare and the other six in Rusape, Makoni District where our Local Rights Programme (LRP) office is located. An LRP is an AAZ long term operational area. The aim of the training was to cover the basics of Feminist Leadership. Since the training there



Some of AAZ LRP partners and staff during a feminism training in Rusape, Makoni

has been a dismantling of patriarchal values among staff. Although the concept has been grasped by most members of staff, it has not been fully accepted yet.

Unpaid Care Work

Twenty-nine LRP Partners and Rural Women's Assembly (RWA) representatives (19 female and 10 male) attended Unpaid Care Work (UCW) training, aimed at recognizing, reducing and redistributing UCW in communities. Reports from the LRPs in Binga, Nkayi, Makoni, Nyanga, and Hwedza districts indicate that men are

beginning to share domestic chores with their wives, including cooking and taking children to health centres. Some men use carts to fetch firewood for their families and others have dug wells in their homes to ease the burden of fetching water for women. The news is spreading fast in LRPs as the RWA representatives take advantage of community gatherings as well as church meetings to talk about the need to recognize, reduce and redistribute the burden of care work for women. Through AAZ partner engagements with local authorities in Binga and they ensured availability of tap water for villagers to ease the burden of care work on women.



A total of 10 931 people (6 276 female and 4 655 male) from Chitungwiza were reached with sensitisations on passengers' rights and laws which protect women and girls in public transport. Duty bearers such as the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) -Office of the Commissioner General in Harare, Ministries of Transport and Infrastructural Development and Local Government, Public Works and National Housing were lobbied with the demands to make public transport safe for women. In November 2018, a petition was sent to the ZRP and Ministry of Transport seeking safety of the commuting public especially women when using public transport. Some of the demands in the petition included having increased police



David Mangenda (left) and Didymus Muziwenyimo of Ward 9 Kambudzi, Nyanga preparing maize meal for members of their community who were fixing a borhole. The two have attended DOMCCP trainings on unpaid care work and appreciate the importance of reducing unpaid care work on women by actively taking part in chores usually delegated to women



Safe Cities volunteers Winnet Muranganwa (right) and Winnet Chataika from Chitungwiza brainstorm ideas before starting a road show on sensitising community members on their rights in public transport

presence at public transport places, removal of touts from all bus termini and the introduction of 76-seater buses. The authorities promised to address the issues raised in the petition to make public transport safe for women by ensuring police presence at public transport areas as well as introduction of buses with higher carrying capacity to replace the commuter omnibuses.

A research was conducted to assess the safety of women in public transport at local, national and regional levels. It revealed that women and girls suffer physical, emotional, sexual and verbal abuse from touts, thugs and male peers. Some of the recommendations from the research were that: Touts be trained on providing women friendly services, abusive touts be prosecuted, only well-disciplined and uniformed drivers and conductors should be employed by transport operators, and there should be an end to use of unlicensed commuter omnibuses.

Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Girls

A total of 1 442 girls were reached with information on their rights. This included providing them with information on how to prevent violence and steps to take when they experience violence. A total of 1 068 community members were sensitised on the importance of girls' rights and education. School and community-based Child Protection Committees (CPCs) were strengthened through refresher trainings on child rights, their roles and responsibilities. This has resulted in fewer girls dropping out of school, for example in Magadzire in Nyanga, only one girl was married off in 2018 compared to eight girls in 2016.

According to the reports from the Nyanga ZRP Victim Friendly Unit (VFU) and District Department of Social Welfare Office, more cases of abused girls were reported, with more girls being taken to places of safety. AAZ Partners in Nyanga received reports of abuse of girls and assisted 29 girls to report to the police. They also facilitated the hearing of their cases in local courts, providing food and money for medical attention. Five of the 29 girls were placed in safe homes. The challenge is that at times perpetrators are released back to the communities as police cannot keep them for more than 48 hours without being tried, yet the courts have busy schedules and cannot bring them to trial within 48 hours. The young people are therefore being deprived of access to justice as they feel unsafe when the perpetrators are back in their communities.

Income generating projects in schools and communities were strengthened with 45 girls benefitting from school fees payment from the proceeds of these projects in Nyanga. A total of 121 girls, most of whom had been out of school received direct school fees payment from AAZ. The girls now actively participate in classes ranging from primary to high school.

3.2 Priority 1 Impact Story

3.2.1 Livelihood programmes for schools as girls overcome barriers to education

Forty-five girls from Nyanga, Manicaland Province who faced a bleak future, have a new lease of life following the introduction of livelihood programmes being used to fund their education. AAZ in partnership with three community-based organisations namely Simukai Child Protection Programme, Diocese of Mutare Community Care Programme (DOMCCP) and Family AIDS Caring Trust (FACT), is supporting in-school livelihood programmes run by schools to pay school fees for girls from vulnerable backgrounds.

Major programme impacts so far have seen schools using profits from the livelihood projects to pay school fees for the girls who were not going to school. This is a sustainable programme and an improvement from direct school fees payment. The programme gives the schools control over their projects. There are six in-school livelihood programmes such as poultry, piggery and informal trading running in Nyanga.

Most schools in Nyanga are now moving from the AAZ supported direct school fees payment

currently benefitting 121 girls to the livelihood programmes. The schools will continue supporting vulnerable girls to go to school beyond the support offered by ActionAid. About 80 more girls were expected to be part of the livelihood programmes at schools in Nyanga by the end of 2019.

One of the pupils assisted, a girl named Tiani is an orphan whose father died leaving her mother to fend for the family. The mother struggled to raise funds to pay school fees before the intervention of the livelihood programme. Tiani was enrolled at her school's livelihood programme in 2018 together with nine other girls mostly orphans. She was doing Grade 5 at Nyatate Primary School in Saunyama, Nyanga.

"I want to be a teacher when I finish school. I admire my teacher Mrs. Nyagadza who teaches us practical subjects such as how to look after the chickens from which my school fees is coming from," said Tiani.

Maria Nyagadza, Tiani's teacher said most of the 10 girls had stopped going to school prior to the introduction of the project. The 10 are being assisted under the project where the school is keeping point of lay chickens so that the school can sell the eggs. The girls grades are ranging from Grade 5 to 7.



Pupils from Nyatate Primary school who are some of the pupils assisted under the livelihood programme

“The school is paying \$25 for each child per term (a term is three months in Zimbabwe). The school garden is now benefitting from the chicken project in the form of organic manure. It is also providing practical agriculture lessons for the pupils who are responsible for the maintenance of the chickens. At break time the girls come to pick the eggs from the fowl run preparing them for the school to sell to the community,” said Mrs. Nyagadza.

Simukai supplied the 10 girls with 30 point of lay chickens in 2017, whose egg proceeds pay their school fees. They were also supplied with

stock feed for three months. Simukai increased the point of lay chickens by another batch of 30 and stock feed for three months in 2018 following the increased demand for eggs in the community.

The project shifts power from AAZ and Simukai to the school and to the girls as they can make decisions on when to sell, how to use the money. The school decides whether or not to increase the number of pupils to benefit from the project.

Nyagadza said more school pupils from lower grades at the school would be incorporated in the project once the 10 girls finished Grade 7.

“The project is self-sustaining, and this includes the decisions the school makes on what feeds are required, the vaccination that is required, the fees to be paid and what infrastructure development they require for the project,” said Obert Mhlanga, the Programmes Assistant for Simukai.”

“At the beginning, we did not have a proper fowl run for the chickens. From the sale of the eggs, we have constructed an up to standard fowl run for our chickens using the project funds,” said Mrs. Nyagadza.

The livelihood programme is part of an AAZ Empowering Girls to Overcome Barriers to Education Programme which is reaching 3 000 girls in and out of school in Nyanga through various interventions. These include direct school fees payment, payment of school fees through livelihoods projects, training on girls’ rights and protection and provision of dignity kits such as sanitary wear and under garments. This programme is part of the AAZ Priority 1 which emphasises on empowering women and girls living in poverty and exclusion to challenge the structural causes of violence and secure economic justice.



Tiani, holding eggs which school authorities will sell to fund her education

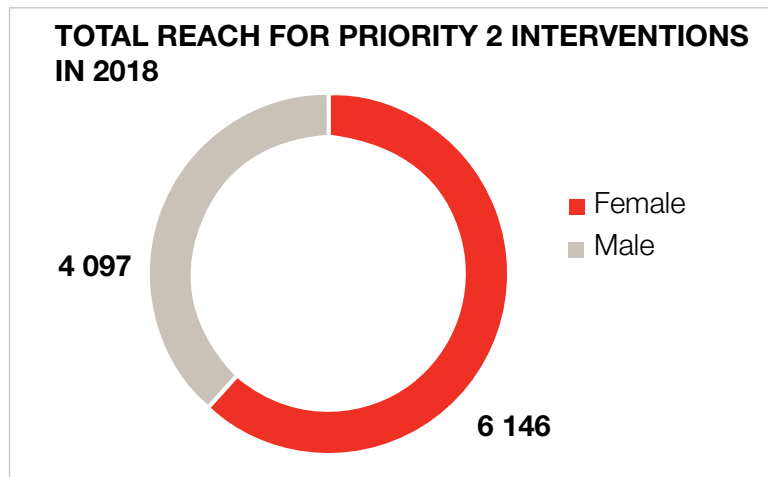
4.0 Priority 2:



Ensure Increased Civic Participation and State Accountability for the Redistribution of Resources and Delivery of Quality, Gender-Responsive Public Services such as accessible public education

4.1 Priority 2 Key Achievements in 2018

In 2018, AAZ's Priority 2 interventions reached a total of 10 243 people. Of these, 6 146 were female and 4 097 were male. About 20% of these were young people that were reached through various initiatives.



10 243 people (6 146 female and 4 097 male) were reached under Priority 2 Interventions

While according to official sources the economy grew by 4.7% in 2018, the economic growth at the macro level did not translate into tangible benefits for the general population particularly women and young people as the unemployment rate hovered around 92 percent affecting mostly the young people

Civic participation

AAZ developed a Social Justice Manifesto to alert and influence the agenda of electoral candidates on citizens' priorities and expectations post the election period. The organisation contributed to an increase in youth participation in electoral processes by facilitating the accreditation of youths in Activista Zimbabwe as election observers. AAZ partnered with the Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS) to conduct voter education and facilitate accreditation of election observers. By deploying 212 election observers across the country, AAZ and ZIMRIGHTS played an important role of assessing the country's compliance to local, regional and international electoral standards and contributing towards free and fair elections in Zimbabwe.

Various initiatives were implemented to foster Youth Leadership and Representation in Electoral Politics. During the 2018 elections 24 (7 female and 17 male) young people from the AAZ Activista structures contested as candidates, with one of the Activista members being elected as Councillor and subsequently Mayor for one of the local authorities. Of the 24, four youths contested in rural areas and 20 in urban areas. A total of 23 young people contested to be ward councillors and one contested to be a member of parliament.



Activista Zimbabwe members during an Annual meeting in Harare

African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance

AAZ is implementing a project aimed at mobilizing civil society support for implementation of the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG). In March 2018, President Mnangagwa signed the charter which was approved by Parliament and ratified in March 2019. The Instrument of Ratification has since been deposited with the Embassy of Zimbabwe in Addis, for submission to the African Union. The purpose of ratification is to



Activista Provincial Coordinator Thando Gwinji during an Activista 2018 Annual Meeting

show Zimbabwe's consent to be bound by the treaty obligation. In line with this project, AAZ conducted trainings and awareness raising activities in popularizing the charter as well as advocating for its full implementation in Zimbabwe.

One of the key activities in the popularisation of ACDEG was the training of CSOs in Zimbabwe to raise their levels of awareness of the charter. The training led to the establishment of a Zimbabwe CSO advocacy consortium to push

for the full domestication and implementation of the ACDEG. This consortium whose members were trained on how to engage with relevant ministries and Parliament of Zimbabwe on the implementation of the charter. The consortium members popularized the charter in their constituencies creating citizen agency for increased demand, particularly by young women and men (rural and urban). The youth trained on ACDEG mobilised more than 800 young people during community outreach programmes across the 10 provinces of Zimbabwe.



Simplified version of the ACDEG booklet held here by participants during a training

A citizen report was compiled from the information gathered using the community scorecard tool administered in five districts of Zimbabwe. This was done to enhance CSO monitoring of implementation of the ACDEG for more informed dialogue with AU member states and institutions.

Social accountability and gender responsive public services

AAZ's work has resulted in the shifting of visible power within local governance authorities. Local Authorities and Councils are now making conscious and deliberate efforts to include youths in decision making processes and providing them with spaces for their meetings. For example, councillors invested time in consulting village and ward development committees, junior SDCs and young people in the community with regards to the 2018 budget processes.

The Nyajezi High School Junior SDC recommended that the school build bathrooms for girls with support from the Nyanga Rural District Council Budget following Gender Responsive Public Service (GRPS) trainings. This has since been incorporated in the Nyanga Rural District Council plans. This is evidence of the inclusion of communities, particularly excluded groups such as young people in key decision-making processes such as budget consultations which is a shift of visible power from local authorities to youths. By budgeting for this, it shows Nyanga Rural District has incorporated GRPS in their plans. Crossdale Primary School Junior SDC in Nyanga lobbied school authorities to improve the school infrastructure including making it environmentally friendly with support from AAZ partner, FACT.

Makoni Rural District Council drilled a borehole for easier access to clean, safe and potable water for women in response to GRPS as advocated by community members in Makoni. The Activista youth movement received support from the Movement Building Advisor and developed strategies and activities for 2019 focusing on issues of corruption and accountability as a follow up to the training they received in 2018.

There were high level dialogues with Secretary Generals of main political parties in Zimbabwe and Chairpersons of relevant Parliamentary

Portfolio Committees that include education, health, local government and agriculture. A commitment to move a motion in parliament

to develop a monitoring tool on GRPS related indicators through an Electoral Promise Tracker was made.



School pupils at the improved school environment after junior SDC recommendations

4.2 Priority 2 Impact Story for 2018

4.2.1 Performance management systems for Members of Parliament

AAZ in partnership with the MS-Training Centre Development Cooperation (MS-TCDC), ActionAid Denmark and the European Commission Pan African Programme (EC PANAF) has brought together political parties, members of parliament and local government

authorities to adopt a performance management system that will monitor progress based on electoral promises and party manifestos.

A monitoring application will be put in place where citizens of Zimbabwe will track the performance of their MPs, councillors and political parties which puts pressure on them to be accountable to citizens. This contributed to shifting power from politicians to citizens.

In 2018, AAZ identified key players in Zimbabwe who have capacity to influence policy and legal reforms. These included MPs who are members of Parliament Portfolio Committees

(PPCs), secretary generals of major political parties, chief executive officers (CEOs) for local government (Rural District Councils) and civil society organisations. The political parties were Zimbabwe African National Patriotic Front (ZANU PF), Movement for Democratic Change Alliance (MDCA) and United Movement for Democratic Change (UMDC).

The political party secretary generals were members of supreme decision-making organs such as the ZANU PF Politburo and the MDCA National Council. The civil society representatives from Zimbabwe were the Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Institute, Citizen Manifesto and the Education Coalition of and Zimbabwe. RDCs were represented by CEOs from Nyanga, Makoni and Mutoko, which are some of the districts ActionAid Zimbabwe has programmes in.

Twenty-one delegates comprising the above stakeholders and AAZ staff travelled to Livingstone Zambia in December 2018 to attend a weeklong electoral accountability training workshop also attended by similar delegates from Zambia to promote a cross pollination of ideas, sharing and learning. The workshop was jointly convened by ActionAid Zambia and Zimbabwe between 10 and 14 December 2018.

“The breakthrough for us has been bringing together secretary generals from the different political parties in this polarised environment to

lobby and engage them on the introduction of the performance management system which will monitor them. Once in place, a performance management application will be managed by the Parliament of Zimbabwe which will generate reports and send to respective political parties, local authorities and other key institutions such as ministries. Giving the Parliament responsibility to manage the performance management system is sustainable as parliaments are permanent institutions with capacity to track such national programmes.

“ActionAid will work closely with PPCs who will supervise their MPs and RDCs. CEOs will oversee councillors and political parties’ key decision organs will manage their parties based on their electoral promises and manifestos. The issues that Zimbabwe will focus on are education, health, water, agriculture and all public service delivery issues all under local government including gender responsive public services,” Chipiwa Chifamba, Programme and Policy Manager- Governance ActionAid Zimbabwe said.

“From 2018 onwards, the Programme will follow the electoral cycle of Zimbabwe which is five years. Communities will tell their MPs, councillors and political parties if they have been successful or not in fulfilling their promises. This will promote transparency, accountability in electoral systems as well as improve service delivery in the country,” added Chipiwa.

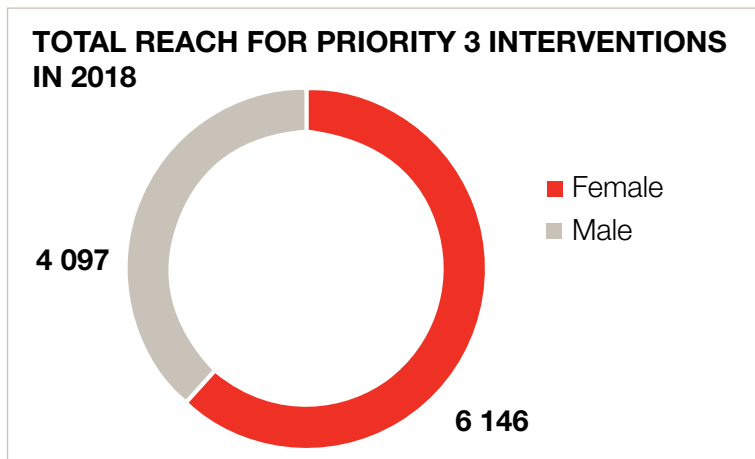
5.0 Priority 3:



Empower communities and women, targeting young women, living in poverty and exclusion to secure their rights to land and natural resources for improved livelihoods and sustainable agriculture, as well as advocating for climate justice

5.1 Priority 3 Key Achievements in 2018

The implementation of activities under Priority 3 resulted in enhanced food and nutrition security for communities in the LRPs through nutrition gardens and the increased output from their fields. This was achieved despite the phenomenally poor agricultural season during the 2018-2019 season. Priority 3 activities in the AAZ LRPs including project interventions elsewhere reached a total of 28 136 beneficiaries with 17 956 being female and 10 180 being male.



28136 people (17956 female and 10180 male) were reached under Priority 3 Interventions

“We started keeping our cattle professionally after we acquired knowledge on pen fattening, supported by AAZ and its partners. We were also taught conservative farming and how to properly keep our livestock. Now we consider our farming as a business,” said Bhazirio.

Agroecology and improved livelihoods

Those practicing various techniques under agroecology achieved better yields as compared to those using agriculture methods which use heavy fertilisers and tillage. Smallholder farmers practising agroecology reported increased independence in their ability to obtain inputs such as seed and fertilizer

AAZ participated in AAI global meetings on climate justice. For example, the resilience meeting held in Senegal in 2018. This contributed to calls for the adoption of agroecology and climate resilient sustainable agriculture practices by regional blocks such as the AU.

Resilience Building

AAZ working in partnership with the United Methodist Committee on Relief, the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA), Afrosoft Holding (Private) Limited and African Breeders Services Total Cattle Management (ABS-TCM) empowered farmers to become more independent by promoting on farm input processing for beef and goat production. These actions were implemented through the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) Programme Goat breed improvement in the Zambezi Valley. This is also implemented in AAZ LRPs benefitting mainly women who have increased their income sources, giving them more decision-making capacity at household level.



Embracing mulching as a tool of maintaining moisture as part of agroecology practices in Chiendambuya, Makoni



Women from Maruma Village, Chiendambuya, Makoni are doing goat breed improvement with support from AAZ



Simba Zinduru (31), a smallholder farmer from Mbire holding a boer goat he received from the ZRBF project which he will use to improve his breed

Youth involvement in resilience activities has been considerably fruitful during the year under review. This was done through facilitation of youth trainings at vocational training centres across the country which resulted in skills development among the youth. This has empowered 305 young people (239 male, 66 female) with livelihood skills such as livelihood diversification. The youths are now engaging in building, metal fabrication and bakery programmes. Some of the youths trained in building in the Zambezi Valley are cascading their

newly acquired skills at local level. For example, some are working at rural district councils where they are building schools and clinics. Training youths in other livelihood initiatives other than agriculture has reduced their dependency on agriculture and broadened their income sources. Youths are generally impatient with the longer profit turnaround agri-based initiatives, such as breeding cattle or goats as they would prefer livelihood options with a shorter turn around profits. As such youth participation in the short turn around projects has increased.

ICTs supporting resilience building

With resilience being at the centre of the ZRBF, many local structures have been established and strengthened to access and use information to reduce the impact of droughts and in some instance floods. Use of information communication technologies (ICT) has tremendously improved access to information by smallholder farmers. The establishment of such platforms such as Agropal has empowered communities with relevant information in terms of technical expertise and access to market information. ICTs have also resulted in improved access to extension services from both private and public service providers. These have allowed smallholder farmers to have increased influence in the market as they are able to demand better prices. Consequently, this has shifted power from the large-scale buyers and allowing the smallholder producer to have more influence in price determination.

5.2 Priority 3 Impact Story for 2018

5.2.1 Smallholder farmers turn livestock rearing into business

One hundred twenty-five (125) smallholder farmers from the Zambezi Valley Districts namely Mbire, Kariba and Binga are for the first time in their lives transforming their cattle projects into commercial business as they venture into pen fattening. Cattle pen fattening involves the feeding of beef cattle with a protein balanced, high-energy diet for a period of 90 days under confinement to increase live weights and improve degree of finish and thus obtain better grades at the abattoir.

From the 125 farmers, 85 are older farmers (27 female and 58 male) and 40 are young farmers (28 male and 12 female). The programme is supported under the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), where AAZ is a lead organisation in the consortium implementing programmes in the three districts. It has seen women engaging in cattle ventures. Historically, owning and controlling cattle has been a male dominated sector in Zimbabwe due to patriarchal norms. This programme is facilitating a shift in power from men to women who can now make key decisions on more valuable assets like cattle compared to running chicken businesses.

Some of the key milestones resulting from pen fattening include increased income, enhanced asset base and mechanisation through purchase of farm machinery, building materials and vehicles. Smallholder farmers have been

linked to viable markets like Pama meats. By the end of 2018, a total of 198 cattle belonging to smallholder farmers were pen fattened and taken to markets across the three districts. An average net income of \$562 (RTGS dollars) per beast was realised as at end of 2018.

Some of the farming ventures are now employing locals, for example Crop and Livestock Innovation Centres (CLICs), which are community-based learning/ demonstration centres. In Mbire, six people have been employed at the CLICs.

Bhazirio and Chenai Chagwatika from Mashomba Village, Ward 3, Mbire District are an example of smallholder farmers that are doing pen fattening. The couple is inspiring others in the community through their success story.

“We started keeping our cattle professionally after we acquired knowledge on pen fattening, supported by AAZ and its partners. We were also taught conservative farming and how to properly keep our livestock. Now we consider our farming as a business,” said Bhazirio.



Pen fattened cattle in Mbire

The couple is giving their cattle a combination of maize crop residue blended with other crop residues such as cow peas, groundnuts and other oil seeds to improve the quality of the feed. They also rotate bulls after breeding about three generations to avoid inbreeding and promote cross breeding which produces good breeds. They also de-horn their cattle a few months after birth so that they gain weight faster without the horns taking calcium from the bones. This also ensures that his wife Chenai effectively engages in the management of the cattle and feed the cattle without fear of being attacked as they would have been de-horned.

The couple had 86 cattle and sold 24 in February 2018. At the end of 2018, they had 62 cattle. They were selling their fattened cattle at

local markets especially butcheries. They sold their cattle for about US\$100 per beast before the pen fattening and US\$250 per beast after the pen fattening.

“In February 2018 we purchased a truck we use to transport our livestock to markets. We also purchased a pulveriser to process our feed,” said Chenai.

Prior to the ZRBF, Chenai had no interest in the cattle business as culturally, cattle are a preserve for men. More and more women in the community are engaging in cattle rearing with some running their own cattle business in the absence of men as they realise cattle has more value than other livestock.

6.0 Cross-Cutting Intervention:



Advance Transformative, Women-Led Emergency Preparedness, Response and Prevention

6.1 Cross-Cutting Intervention Key Achievements in 2018

A total of 24 212 people (12 308 female and 11 904 male) were reached under the Cross-Cutting Intervention. Focus was the deliberate rolling out of the ActionAid humanitarian signature and in 2018, emphasis was on women leadership and accountability to enhance community feedback mechanisms e.g. the use of toll-free numbers, the suggestion boxes and help desks.



Adiade Makandigona, the LSA Field Monitor addressing women during the registration of those to be assisted by under the programme in December 2018.

In 2018, a total of 13 793 people in Makoni and 9 585 in Nyanga received their cash entitlements and purchased various nutritious food stuffs for their families

Below are the major activities done under the Cross-Cutting Intervention:

Disaster Risk Reduction

The main objective under this programme was to empower communities to identify the early warning systems which are traditional and have been used in the past as they proved to be effective rather than relying

on the conventional systems used by the Meteorological department. Of importance was the establishment of DRR committees in each ward in Makoni, Chiendambuya, Nyazura, Nyanga and Saunyama LRPs. Among those trained, the RWAs constituted the largest number of women in the committees. Below are the wards covered against the people reached by the training.

Name of LRP	No. of Wards	Males trained	Females trained	Total trained
Chiendambuya	3	66	82	148
Nyazura	4	74	86	160
Makoni	3	71	83	154
Nyanga	5	121	119	240
Saunyama	3	68	64	132
Total	16	400	434	834

The Lean Season Assistance

The Lean Season Assistance (LSA) Programme is a targeted food assistance programme that was meant to address the immediate food and nutritional needs of households during the peak hunger months prior to harvest in 2018.

The programme was implemented in 13 wards in Makoni and Nyanga districts, Manicaland Province respectively and was funded by the World Food Programme (WFP).

The programme reach is outlined in the table below:

District	Total Targeted No.	Total Males Reached	Total Females Reached	Total Numbers Reached	Total Amount disbursed (USD)	Time Period (Months)
Makoni	13 793	6 759	7 034	13 793	827 580	6
Nyanga	9 585	4 745	4 840	9 585	287 550	3
Total	23 378	11 504	11 874	23 378	1 115 130	

Programme Impact

Increased knowledge on the early warning systems in communities to respond to and mitigate disasters through setting up of the Disaster risk Reduction Committees in 16 wards in the LRPs

The communities in Makoni and Nyanga were empowered to deal with different forms of disasters. Community Based Early Warning Systems have been established.



Some of the women assisted under the lean season assistance programme

Enhanced short-term food security among the targeted vulnerable people

In 2018, a total of 13 793 people in Makoni and 9 585 in Nyanga received their cash entitlements. They purchased various nutritious food stuffs for their families like maize grain, beans, cooking oil, sugar, maize meal, cow peas and iodized salt. The food stuffs they ate for the six months improved their health and self-esteem.

Reduced asset depletion among vulnerable households during the lean season

Livestock sales were reduced during the peak period as the vulnerable households were receiving their monthly cash entitlements and so could meet their food needs. The lean season assistance came as a crisis modifier, saving lives, meeting their urgent nutritional needs and protecting their productive assets like wheelbarrows, ploughs, cultivators, radios, hoes from being sold to meet their food needs. The people assisted are still holding on to their productive assets and accumulating more assets.

Increased access to nutrition and hygiene information through community trainings on participatory, health and hygiene Education and Healthy Harvest

During the six months of intervention of the LSA, over 200 VHWs received a refresher course and then went on to train more than 900 mothers across the 13 wards. They were trained on health, nutrition and hygiene promotion. The Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) trained 706 individuals on Participatory, Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE). Communities were taught on proper hand washing techniques which included, fruits and vegetable handling and washing to prevent cholera infections given that the nation was on high alert following confirmation of cholera cases in Chegutu.

The People assisted bought basic commodities with the money given to them, including soap. Soap is a necessity in maintaining hygienic standards in homes as people assisted continue to be educated in WASH issues. Thus, there is improved health and hygiene in the 13 wards as communities make use of their toilets and hand washing facilities. Nutrition education helped communities on a limited budget make healthier food choices and choose physically active lifestyles by acquiring the knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviour changes necessary to improve their health.

Improved infant young child feeding practices

A total of 150 VHWs received refresher courses under the Infant and Child Feeding (IYCF) Programme. This included exclusive breastfeeding, focusing on preparation of a balanced diet using the locally available food resources, meeting the four minimum nutritious meals per day for children and observing the five critical moments for handwashing to prevent food contamination and disease. The 150 VHWs cascaded the training to 900 mothers.

The VHWs worked with EHTs in ensuring that handwashing facilities were installed at every household like the popular “tip-tap” facility which is user friendly even to kids and cheaper to install. The vulnerable communities now know the nutritional value of their foods and can prepare a balanced diet. They observed the five critical moments for hand washing like before handling food, after using the toilet, after handling baby nappies and before eating food thereby preventing food contamination. The trained mothers also practice exclusive breast feeding. Prevalence of diarrheal diseases and malnutrition as reported by the rural health centres staff had gone down and the under five years children’s health status improved.

7.0 Human Resources and Organisational Development Report 2018

The year 2018 was a defining era for AAZ's organisational identity. It witnessed the rolling out of the AAI Global Strategy 2018 – 2028 Action for Global Justice. The rolling out of the 10-year strategy demands that staff across the Globe begin to view the organisation as a global justice organisation. AAZ as part of the Federation would therefore need to demonstrate its alignment to the Global Strategy. AAI also adopted a defined leadership approach that is based on basic Feminist Leadership Principles.

In alignment with this leadership approach, AAZ rolled out Feminist Leadership through quarterly interactive “no holds barred” participative discussions with staff. A total of 56 (24 female and 32 male) staff participated. These sessions allowed staff to reflect and challenge their own largely patriarchal biases that influenced office relations.

After attending the Feminist Leadership trainings, staff reported having “ah ha” moments when they internalized the deeply personal transformative journey each person must make to fully embrace the 10 Feminist Leadership principles (identified in the diagram below) set out to shift power dynamics in the office.

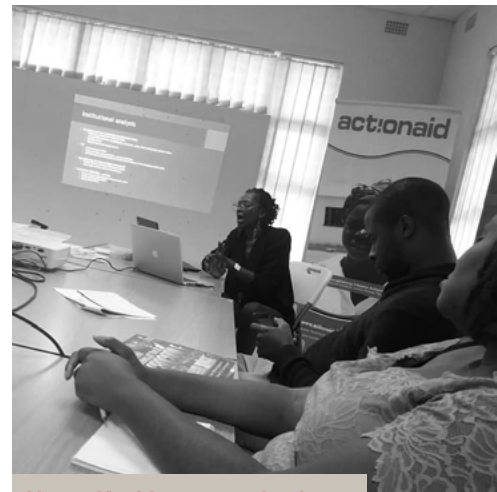
There has been changes in the working culture at AAZ offices, with male staff seeming more aware of the “historic” and on-going injustices that their female counterparts interact with daily because of the feminism trainings conducted.

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There are now less “jokes” targeted at female staff and more consideration and understanding of female colleagues’ needs when field trips are planned. Female staff have also started speaking up and out more at various platforms (internal



Staff during a feminism training



Nancy Kachingwe conducting a staff feminism training



Staff listening attentively during a feminism training

and external) and they have started challenging unequal power dynamics in organisational policies, procedures and operations in a more determined and structured manner.

Staff capacities and infrastructure

The Management Information System (MIS) platform was reorganised to ensure that evidence is generated to demonstrate the impact of our work. Staff capacities have also been enhanced in the use of the MIS to ensure digitalisation of data transmission and archiving. Staff also received training in the use of social media engagement in particular “Twitter”. This saw staff participating more actively in building the organisation’s social justice identity in the

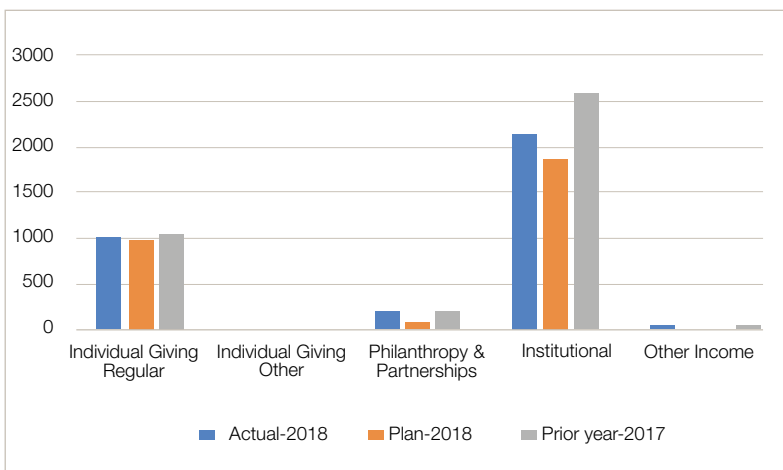
media and across engagement platforms. In addition, capacity building to staff was provided in participatory documentation methodologies.

Culture

The transformational journey is far from complete (based on shared reflections from staff). The important thing is that the journey has begun and the “cultural distance” that each staff member needs to walk towards becoming more cost conscious, networked, agile in an unjust society is shortening out of personal choice. This is the journey that AAZ will need to continue in 2019 and beyond to ably deliver on its own CSP entitled “Citizen’s Collective Actions for Social Justice 2018 – 2023.”

8.0 Financial Report 2018

Movements in Income for the year versus Prior Year and Plan



Support costs decreased by 37% as compared to plan and by 125% as compared to prior year.

During the year, the CP received GBP 3 387 000 against plan of GBP 2 966 000 which was 12% more than plan. The increase in income by 12% is due to Danish Television (DTV) income that was received in full up to the end of the project. Prior year income was almost the same as current year income.

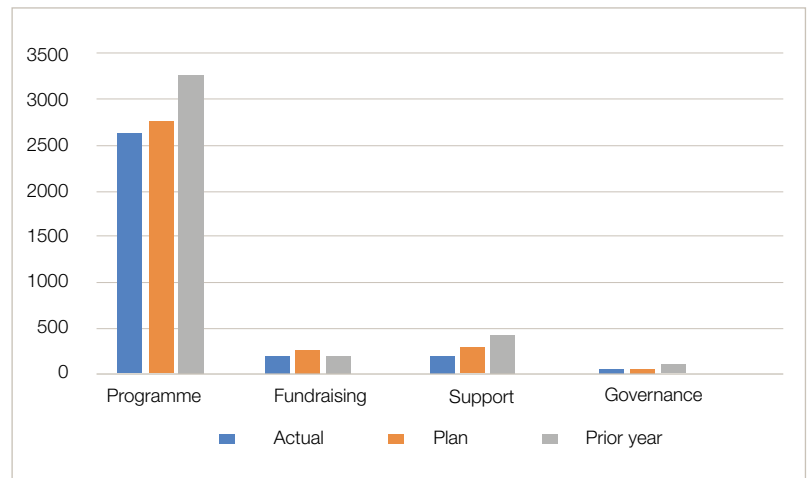
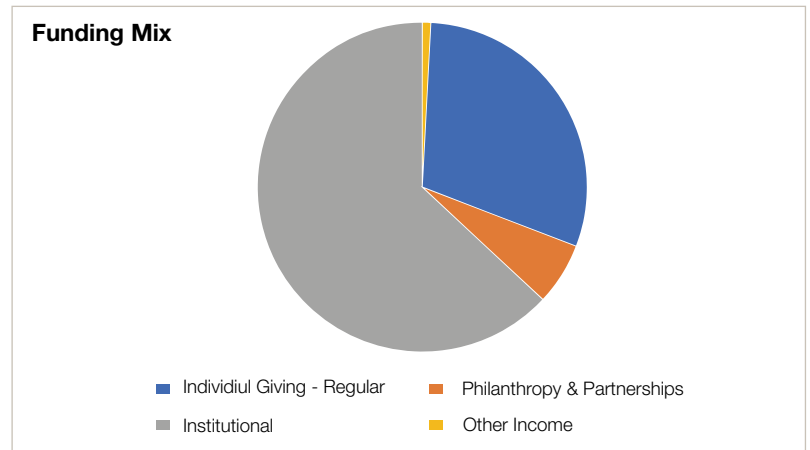
Regular Giving (RG) income received was GBP 1 009 000 against plan of GBP 998 000 which is 1% more than plan and 5% less than prior year income of GBP1 059 000. The RG income trend is consistent with plans and forecasts and the small variance is attributed to human planning gap. Current year regular giving income was less than 2017 income due to the general decline in regular giving income.

Philanthropy and Partnerships income received was GBP 195 000 against plan of GBP 93 000 which is 52% more than plan and 9% less than prior year actual income. The increase in Philanthropy and Partnerships is attributable to DTV income for the year that was received in full while we had projected to receive less DTV income for the year.

Institutional income received was GBP 2 135 000 against plan of GBP 1 875 000 representing 12% more than plan and 21% less than prior year actual income of GBP 2 588 000. Income for the year was more than plan due to Crisis Modifier funding that was received from UNDP for the ZRBF Project. Current year income was less than prior year income due to phased out projects.

During the year, the CP utilized GBP 2 911 000 which was 10% less than plan. The increase in expenditure utilisation was due to implementation of the Crisis Modifier activities under ZRBF. While the expenditure utilisation is above plan; the figure is still below forecasted figures by 10%.

In 2018 programme costs are 14% more than plan and 28% less than prior year. This is due to the reason highlighted above.



Fundraising costs for 2018 are less than plan by 14% and 8% when compared to prior year expenditure. The decline is mainly because of the fundraising officer who resigned early this year.

Governance costs are less than plan by 5% as compared to plan. The costs decreased by 131% as compared to prior year due to decrease in audit costs.

Support costs decreased by 37% as compared to plan and by 125% as compared to prior year. Support costs are lower than last year due to improved cost recovery and close monitoring

of support costs by management and that last year's overall budget was bigger than current year hence also a bigger share of support costs.

Sheryl Chigwedere Coordinator for Activista Harare Chapter during the Activista Zimbabwe Annual Conference in Gweru in November 2018



9.0 AAZ Funding Sources, Donors and partners

Sponsorship Income

Child sponsorship contributed 28% of the total income for the CP. Sponsorship funds are raised through linking children in LRPs with sponsors in the northern countries. The CP funding affiliates under sponsorship income are as follows:

- ActionAid UK
- ActionAid Greece
- ActionAid Sweden
- ActionAid Italy
- ActionAid Brazil

About 70% of AAZ resources are derived from institutional and high value donors, individuals, trustees and foundations as follows:

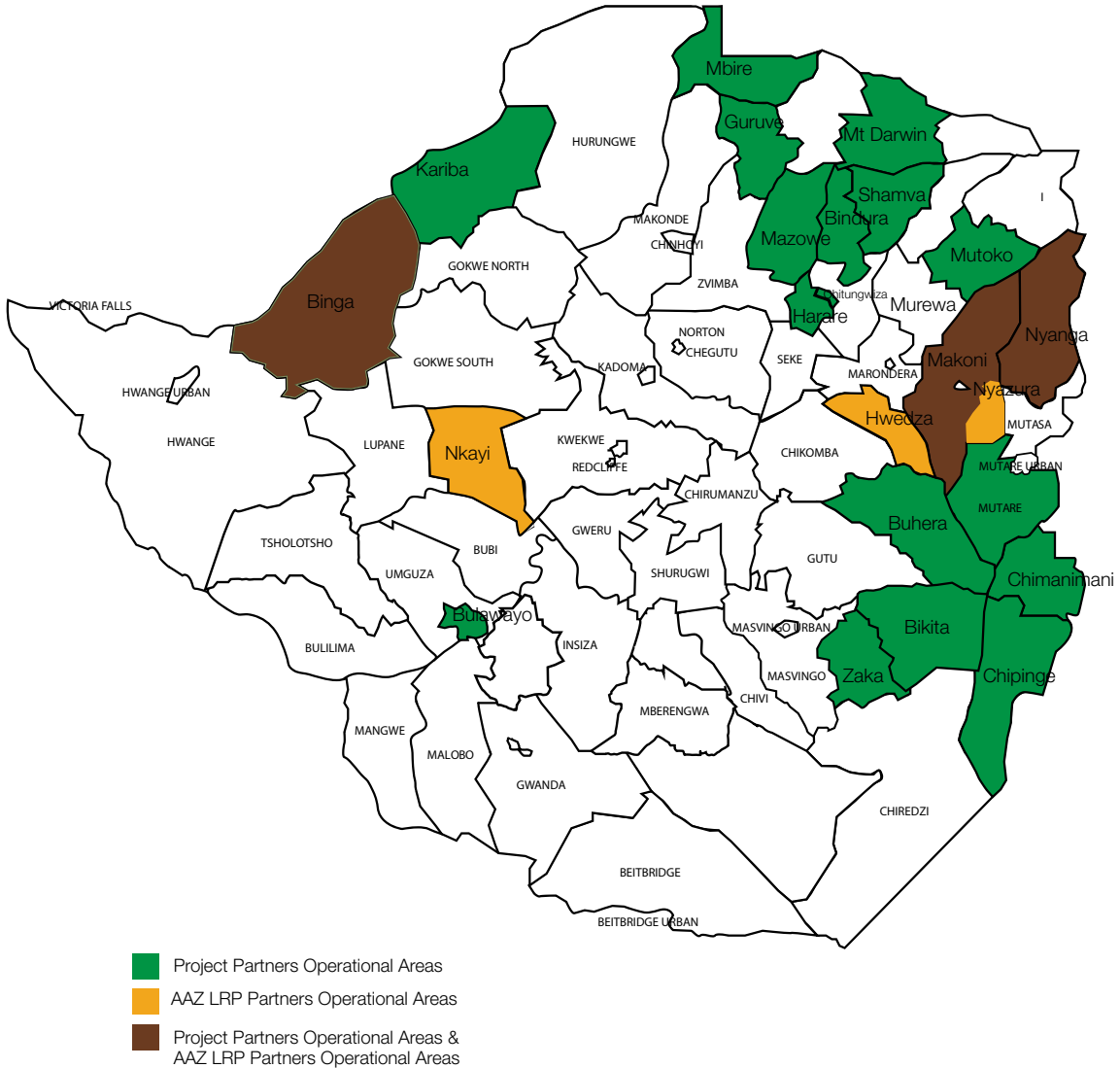
- European Commission (EC)
- ActionAid Netherlands
- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- Danish Television
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- ActionAid Italy
- ActionAid Australia
- TX Foundation

AAZ Partners

- African Breeders Services Total Cattle Management (ABS TCM) Private Limited
- Afrosoft Holdings
- Basilwizi Trust
- Batsiranai Programme
- Diocese of Mutare Community Care Project (DOMCCP)
- FACE Zimbabwe
- Family AIDS Caring Trust (FACT)
- Health and Food Organisation (HEFO)
- Simukai Child Protection
- United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)
- Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA)
- Zimbabwean Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS)

10 Geographical Spread of AAZ activities



Activista Provincial Chapters
All Provinces of Zimbabwe

11. AAZ Staff 2018

NAME	POSITION
Augustine Elvis	CRSA Officer
Bore Tsuru	Child Sponsorship Manager
Bote Takaitei	Communications Officer
Chabata Pardon	LRP Assistant (Chiendambuya)
Chidawaya Tinashe	Finance and Admin Assistant
Chikarara Xanthe	HROD Assistant
Chikoko Kundai	Volunteer - Governance
Chinenere Tanatswa R	Administration Assistant
Chipere Lazarus	Volunteer - Women Rights'
Chipiwa Chifamba	Programme & Policy Manager- Governance
Chiweshe Huagnes	Driver- LSA
Chiza Nyasha	Volunteer - Finance
Dyrakumunda Linda	Volunteer LRP - Nyazura
Gombera Precious	Programme & Policy Officer - Governance
Gomera Evans	Head of Finance
Gumbu Farirayi	Child Sponsorship Officer
Hailmani Banarbas	M and E Assistant - LSA
Jonga Beauty K	Internal Auditor
Kamusewu Toendepi	Head of Programs and Policy
Joy Mabenge	Country Director
Madyira Gracious	P4C Logistics & Admin Officer
Magachike Leonard	Field Monitor - LSA
Makandigona Adliade	Field Monitor- LSA
Makovere Paddington	Finance Officer
Makuku Mary	Administration Assistant
Mandimutsira Tanyaradzwa	Programme Quality Effectiveness (PQE) Assistant
Manuel Adele	Head of HROD
Mapfumo Joyce	Office Assistant
Maraze Simon	Field Monitor - LSA
Maruza Chipu Gladys	Child Sponsorship Officer

NAME	POSITION
Mashanda Lavender	Volunteer - Finance
Mashanda Promise	District Coordinator- Mbire
Matengu Tariro	Danish Television (DTV) Assistant
Matimati Peter Clever	Local Rights Programme Manager
Matonhodze George	District Coordinator- Binga
Mazheve Sermon	Volunteer - Finance
Mbayimbayi Ramnosy	Livestock Officer- Mbire
Mberi Marshal	Sponsorship Assistant
Mpofu Jesca	Livestock Officer-Kariba
Mudimba Killion	Livestock Officer- Binga
Mukonde Ellen	LRP Assistant - Nyazura
Munsaka Joseph	WASH AND DRR Officer - Binga
Mutemachimwe Fadzai	Field Monitor - LSA
Musada Wonder	Data Capture - LSA
Mushunje Esau	Office Assistant
Muzaka Enoch	Driver/External Liaison
Ngavi Mano	District Coordinator- Nyanga
Nharingo Garisai	IT Assistant
Nyamukungwa Liberty	LRP - Nyazura
Nyashanu Edson	WASH and DRR Officer- Kariba
Saburi Shamiso	Volunteer - Communications
Sangoya Eustace	WASH and DRR Officer- Mbire
Shoko Idaishe	Volunteer - Database
Sithole Betty	PPM - Women's Rights
Tombo Eben	Team Leader (ZRBFB)



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