

**act:onaid**  
ZIMBABWE



# 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

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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.

# ACRONYMS

AAI	ActionAid International
AAZ	ActionAid Zimbabwe
ABS-TCM	African Breeders Services for Total Cattle Management
ACDEG	African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance
AIPPA	Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
ACT	Aids Counselling Trust
ART	Appropriate Rural Technologies
AGs	Adolescent Girls
AU	African Union
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CP	Country Programme
CSO	Civic Society Organisation
CSP	Country Strategy Plan
CMR	Country Model Review
CMT	Country Management Team
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CBT	Cash-Based Transfer
CLIC	Crop and Livestock Innovation Centre
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCPCs	District Civil Protection Committees
DDCs	District Development Committees
DFID	Department for International Development
DOMCCP	Diocese of Mutare Community Care Programme
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
EU	European Union
FACE	Family Action for Community Empowerment
FACT	Family AIDS Caring Trust
FA	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAWEZI	Forum for African Women Educationalists Zimbabwean Chapter
FGG	Fair Green and Global
GBAZ	Goat Breeders Association of Zimbabwe
RDC	Rural District Council
GBP	Pounds
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GVC	Goat Value Chain
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
GRPS	Gender Responsive Public Service
HEFO	Health Education Food Organisation
ISALs	Income Savings and Lending Schemes
JPV	Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo
LCDZ	Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe
LRP	Local Rights Programme
LSA	Lean Season Assistance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PBO	Parliament Budget Office
POSA	Public Order and Security Act
POZ	Parliament of Zimbabwe
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPL	Postcode Peoples Lottery
PRRPs	Participatory Review and Reflection Processes
PSA	Partnership for Social Accountability
PVC	Pork Value Chain
RBZ	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
RWA	Rural Women Assembly
RDC	Rural District Council
SAFCR	Southern African Food Crisis Response
SAFAIDS	Southern African AIDS Dissemination Service
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development Corporation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SAPST	Southern African Parliamentary Support Trust
SBGV	Sexual Gender-Based Violence Statutory Instrument
SHEA	Sexual Harassment Exploitation and Abuse
SMS	Short Message Service
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
UCW	Unpaid Care Work
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VFU	Victim Friendly Unit
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
ZAGP	Zimbabwe Agricultural Growth Programme
ZAMI	Zimbabwe Agricultural Mining Indaba
ZELA	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association
ZIMRIGHTS	Zimbabwe Human Rights Association
ZIMSOFF	Zimbabwe Small Organic Farmers Forum
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZRBF	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police
ZVA	Zambezi Valley Alliance
ZWL	Zimbabwe Dollars



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# 1.0 2020 MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY DIRECTOR

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The year 2020 was very challenging in many ways, both globally and nationally after the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19). The first case of the COVID-19 in Zimbabwe was reported in March 2020 and by 30 December 2020, the country had 13,635 confirmed cases, including 11,154 recoveries and 360 deaths. The lockdowns led to ActionAid Zimbabwe (AAZ) adapting to new ways of working including digitalising our work and having limited interaction with communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic came against a background of a drought induced food crisis with about 7.7 million food-insecure people, almost half the population, as at March 2020. Zimbabwe was at the epicentre of the food crisis in the Southern African region because of a worst drought the region had ever seen in 35 years.

In response to the COVID-19 outbreak and the food crisis, AAZ started implementing life-saving interventions such as the COVID-19 Response, the Southern African Food Crisis Response

(SAFCR) and the Lean Season Assistance (LSA) Programme. The COVID-19 Response interventions were mainstreamed across all programmes, which also saw the introduction of projects such as the Enhancing the Health, Social and Legal Protection of Women and Girls from Gender Based Violence during COVID-19 in Chitungwiza and Hopley. The focus of the emergency programmes is the core of AAZ humanitarian signature which emphasises on women protection, leadership, and accountability to stakeholders.

Pursuant to AAZ objectives to eradicate poverty and food insecurity, programming has sought to build resilience of small-medium scale farmers and communities to withstand pressures and shocks caused by climate change. This was achieved by advocating for the adoption of agroecological practices, including a push for the improvement of production efficiencies, productivity and facilitating communities' access to viable markets.

One of the major highlights for the year was the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Parliament of Zimbabwe (PoZ) and partnerships with private sector players such as Econet Wireless. The signing of the MOU with the PoZ advanced advocacy efforts with the August House to work seamlessly, paving way for various interventions which included the training of Parliamentarians on the African Charter on Democracy Elections and Governance (ACDEG) and the strengthening of community women champions under the Global Campaign on Recognising, Reducing and Redistributing Women's Unpaid Care and Domestic Work through Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS).

## 2.0 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT 2020



The year 2020 significantly redefined society because of the Coronavirus pandemic. Forced transformation characterized the greater part of the year with a myriad of changes in the ways of working, day to day living, education, and service delivery, among others. The pandemic impacted development interventions and interactions with the communities we work with. Other changes in the political, economic, and legislative environments were a part of the cocktail that left an indelible mark in the pages of world's history.

The novel Coronavirus was first reported in December 2019 in Wuhan China and its effects started to be felt across the world, and in the early months of 2020 in Zimbabwe. The Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) declared COVID-19 a national disaster<sup>1</sup> and announced the first national lockdown which commenced on the 30th of March 2020 and ran for 21 days. This meant a total slowdown of day-to-day activities, face-to-face interactions with communities, stakeholders and partners, and closure of schools and businesses, as only essential services could operate.

1 Civil Protection (Declaration of State of Disaster: Rural and Urban Areas of Zimbabwe) (COVID-19) Notice, 2020 <https://zimlil.org/zw/legislation/sj/2020/76>.  
2 Zimbabwe rated as one of the world's top global food crises in new United Nations report <https://www.unicef.org/zimbabwe/press-releases/zimbabwe-rated-one-worlds-top-global-food-crises-new-united-nations-report>.





Rumbidzai Makoni handing over PPE's at Zengeza clinic

Other looming humanitarian crises heavily impacted the country. The European Union, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and World Food Programme (WFP) anticipated a worsening food insecurity situation in the country requiring urgent action.<sup>2</sup> As the lockdown was extended indefinitely, the situation of most households that work in the informal economy, which constitutes the greater part of the Zimbabwean economy was exacerbated. Those from the informal sector struggled to provide for their families since the informal sector was only allowed to operate late in the year due to COVID-19 lockdown.

Amidst all these crises, AAZ shifted to digital programming in line with its strategic shift four which focuses on digital transformation. This meant limited face-to-face interaction and adhering to strict health guidelines in implementing the (LSA) programme and the COVID-19 response, as these were classified as an essential service by the government, that addressed the national food crisis and the pandemic, respectively



The LSA team preparing for food distribution in April 2020 during the first lockdown

On the economic front, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) introduced the foreign exchange auction trading system which became operational with effect from the 23rd of June 2020<sup>3</sup>. This was in a bid to bring transparency and efficiency in the trading of foreign currency in the economy. This resulted in the local currency maintaining a steady rate of 80 ZWL against the United States dollar. This was coupled with several monetary policies being

8 <sup>2</sup> Zimbabwe rated as one of the world's top global food crises in new United Nations report <https://www.unicef.org/zimbabwe/press-releases/zimbabwe-rated-one-worlds-top-global-food-crises-new-united-nations-report>.

<sup>3</sup> Introduction of a Foreign Exchange Auction Trading System - 17 June 2020 <https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/press/June/Foreign-Exchange-Auction-System---17-6-2020.pdf>.



pronounced introducing new denominations<sup>4</sup> and the designation of ZIMSWITCH as a national payment method<sup>5</sup> to curb the trading of foreign currency on the black market through mobile money wallets.

There were also several changes in the legal and political fraternity. The GoZ gazetted the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 2) Bill<sup>6</sup> which sought to make changes to the current Constitution of Zimbabwe (the 2013 Constitution), establishing the rules and principles by which the polity of Zimbabwe is governed. In total there were 27 proposed amendments, including provisions that sought to extend the women's quota and introduce a youth quota system. Additionally, several other legal instruments were gazetted including the Cyber Security and Data Protection Bill, in May 2020<sup>7</sup>, with concerningly broad loopholes. Section 164 of the bill would bar messages distributed via computers or information systems with the intent to incite others "to commit acts of violence against any person or persons or to cause damage to any property." This was coincidental with the arbitrary arrests of human rights activists and journalists during the year.<sup>8</sup>

Zimbabwe remained highly intolerant of basic human rights, peaceful dissent, and free expression, as the law enforcement community, continued to ignore human rights provisions in the country's 2013.

Constitution. Repressive laws such as the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA), the Public Order and Security Act (POSA), and the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act were neither amended nor repealed in a way that promotes the right to access information and/or the freedom of expression.

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4 Zim's new higher denomination notes start circulating <https://www.zbcnews.co.zw/zims-new-higher-denomination-notes-start-circulating/>.

5 Designation of ZIMSWITCH as a National Payment Switch – 09 July 2020 [https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/press/July/00100\\_-\\_Press-Statement---Zimswitch-Designation-as-National-Switch---9-7-2020-2.pdf](https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/press/July/00100_-_Press-Statement---Zimswitch-Designation-as-National-Switch---9-7-2020-2.pdf).

6 Constitution Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2019 [http://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas\\_d/files/Constitution%20of%20Zimbabwe%20Amendment%20%28No%20%29%20Bill%2C%202019%20-%20HB.%2023%EF%80%A22019.pdf](http://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/Constitution%20of%20Zimbabwe%20Amendment%20%28No%20%29%20Bill%2C%202019%20-%20HB.%2023%EF%80%A22019.pdf).

6 Constitution Amendment (No. 2) Bill, 2019 [http://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas\\_d/files/Constitution%20of%20Zimbabwe%20Amendment%20%28No%20%29%20Bill%2C%202019%20-%20HB.%2023%EF%80%A22019.pdf](http://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/Constitution%20of%20Zimbabwe%20Amendment%20%28No%20%29%20Bill%2C%202019%20-%20HB.%2023%EF%80%A22019.pdf).

7 Cyber Security and Data Protection Bill [http://veritaszim.net/sites/veritas\\_d/files/Cyber%20Security%20\\_and%20Data%20Protection%20Bill.pdf](http://veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/Cyber%20Security%20_and%20Data%20Protection%20Bill.pdf).

8 Commission Raises Alarm on Zimbabwe's Human Rights Situation <https://zimbabwe.misa.org/2020/10/05/commission-raises-alarm-on-zimbabwes-human-rights-situation/>.

## 3.0 PROGRAMME PRIORITIES 2020

In line with the Country Strategy Plan (CSP) which is entitled Strengthening Citizen's Actions for Social

Justice, AAZ implemented programmes aligned to the following Priority Areas:



### Priority 1:

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



### Priority 2:

Ensure increased civic participation and state accountability for the redistribution of resources and delivery of quality gender responsive public services (GRPS).



### 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 (Humanitarian Work):

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

### 3.1 Country Programme Summary Reach 2020

AAZ implemented programmes in seven provinces namely: Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, and Harare. In 2020, a total of 519,514 people

comprising 296,099 female and 223,415 male were reached by AAZ through various interventions. The reach of the Country Programme (CP) per priority area is summarised in the table below:

Table 1: The CP reach per priority in 2020

Priority/Intervention	Female	Male	Total Reach
Priority 1	184,145	117,667	301,812
Priority 2	8,498	9,922	18,420
Priority 3	33,877	37,458	71,335
Cross Cutting Intervention (Humanitarian Work)	69,579	58,368	127,947
<b>Totals</b>	<b>296,099</b>	<b>223,415</b>	<b>519,514</b>



## 4.0 PRIORITY 1:

### EMPOWER WOMEN AND GIRLS LIVING IN POVERTY AND EXCLUSION TO CHALLENGE THE STRUCTURAL CAUSES OF VLENCE AND SECURE ECONOMIC JUSTICE

#### 4.1. Key Achievements for Priority 1 in 2020

A total of 301,812 people (184,145 female and 117,667 male) were reached through various interventions under priority 1. Table 2 gives a

summary of the number of people assisted as follows:

Intervention	Female	Male	Total
Adolescent Girls and Boys ((Empowered Adolescent Girls for Improved Quality of life programme)	2,695	843	<b>3,538</b>
COVID-19 Response (Empowered Adolescent Girls for Improved Quality of life programme)	6,379	5,820	<b>12,199</b>
Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS) in LRPs	71	49	<b>120</b>
Enhancing the Health, Social and Legal Protection of Women and Girls from Gender Based Violence during COVID-19 in Chitungwiza and Hopley'	174,950	110,950	<b>285,900</b>
Number of people reporting GBV on toll free lines	50	5	<b>55</b>
Totals	184,145	117,667	<b>301,812</b>
Percentage of females and males reached by Priority 1 Interventions	61	39	<b>100</b>

##### 4.1.1 Gender Responsive Public Services in LRPs

AAZ trained four champions in each of the nine LRPs who were drawn from the Rural Women's Assembly (RWA) and Activista Zimbabwe members on Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS) provision. The trainings covered aspects on how to advocate for public services and position paper writing. Following the trainings, champions subsequently held meetings with five local community leaders, and they demanded accountability especially on water and health services. In Nyanga, Charity Madara from Chibaya Village (Nyautare Ward 8) conducted a Transparency and Accountability meeting that was attended by 55 people (43

women and 12 men) targeting Village Development Committee members, community Health Workers and community members. The meeting was a steppingstone to the broader achievement of GRPS. One councillor from Ward 12 Nyamaropa was inspired to mobilise resources from the business community at Nyamaropa for the completion of a waiting mothers' shelter. An interface organised by AAZ in Makoni revealed 'the power of people' to analyse and confront unequal power dynamics as women presented their lived realities to decision makers and duty bearers in a touching and moving manner.





Some of the GRPS Champions from Makoni

#### 4.1.2 Enhancing the Health, Social and Legal

Protection of Women and Girls from Gender Based Violence during COVID-19 in Chitungwiza and Hopley' AAZ procured disposable isolation gowns, surgical masks, thermometers, sanitisers, and hand washing liquid which benefitted 500 frontline health workers at Tariro and Zengeza Clinics in Hopley and Chitungwiza, respectively.

AAZ in partnership with the Social Services Department, District Development Committees (DDCs), the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) Victim Friendly Unit (VFU) and Activista Zimbabwe members, organised road shows in Hopley and Chitungwiza reaching 1,200 people as part of the 16 Days of activism against GBV campaign. A total of 120,000 bulk SMS were sent to sensitize the Zimbabwean populations on GBV. Toll-free numbers were advertised for GBV reporting and a 112 percent rise in reported cases through the AAZ

supported toll free lines was seen because of these campaigns.

AAZ complemented government sanitation and hygiene efforts by drilling three boreholes in Chitungwiza and Hopley contributing to the larger COVID-19 response. One borehole was drilled at Chitungwiza Hospital benefitting about 3,000 women and girls who come for labour services at the hospital monthly. The second borehole was placed at Zengeza 4 Primary School benefitting the school and the third one at Hopley Zone 6. As a response to COVID-19 national lockdown which marginalized women who faced barriers in obtaining menstrual hygiene supplies and related health services, a total of 1,250 dignity packets were distributed to vulnerable women and girls in Hopley and Chitungwiza.



Teenage girls from Hopley who received dignity packets donated under the Health, Social and Legal protection against GBV programme

#### 4.1.3 Empowered Adolescent Girls for Improved Quality of Life

The Empowered Adolescent Girls for Improved Quality of Life project aimed at the prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) with special focus on adolescent girls.

The project was carried out in Hopley, Chitungwiza and Shamva districts of Zimbabwe and reached 3,538 young people (2,695 female 843 male and 233 (128 female and 105 male) persons with disability).

The Empowered Adolescent Girls for Improved Quality of Life project contributed to the COVID-19 response through provision of food packs, tippy taps, hygiene kits such as menstrual pads,

sanitizers, and masks during lockdown. A total of 199 people (139 female and 60 male) were reached, and this included 99 (69 female and 30 male) persons with disabilities.

An improvement in the hygiene practices like regular handwashing has been noticed after the project distributed tanks, tapped buckets and detergents to schools and communities. Water tanks were distributed at three schools in Shamva, Chitungwiza and Hopley. The tanks and tapped buckets are used to harvest water for drinking and handwashing. An average of 2,000 and 10,000 pupils are estimated to have benefited from the tanks and the buckets, respectively.





A survey was conducted to assess the impact of the in-school programme (Tuseme).

Table 3 below summarises the findings:

Nature of findings on Tuseme Survey	Results
Improved negotiation skills	88%
Ability to speak out more on issues that affected them than they could before	95%
Increased self-confidence	90%
Improved decision-making skills	90%
Improved leadership skills	87%
Influence over decision-making in their home around issues that concern them and their life	90%
Recommend Tuseme to other adolescent girls who are in school	99%

The confidence of the girls was evidenced during the project participatory review and reflection processes (PRRPs) as girls spoke confidently about the impact of the project on their lives in front of community members.

Another survey was conducted to assess the impact of the out-of-school programmes (Aunty Stella and Steppingstone). Below are the results under each assessment area as presented in Table 4:

Assessment Area	Results
Increased sexual reproductive health (SRH) knowledge among adolescent girls	95%
Improved communication among adolescent girls and their peers	97%
Improved communication among adolescent girls and their parents	96%
More influence over decision-making in the home around issues that concern them and their life	95%
Understand their right to live a life free of violence	98%



AAZ supported the Social Development Department and the ZRP VFU with funds for girls' access to justice. A total of 30 girls, who were survivors of violence were assisted with reporting cases of violence, receiving medical care and counselling by the two departments.



The inclusion of People with Disability (PwD) was highly commendable as highlighted by project stakeholders. PwD received equipment like wheelchairs and hearing aids to enable them to participate in various programs.

Precious (in wheelchair) from Shamva assisted under the Empowered Adolescent Girls for Improved Quality of Life Project. She is seen here with Faith Chimusoro, a Rehabilitation Technician.

#### 4.1.4 Toll-free lines

AAZ procured two GBV reporting toll-free lines which are managed by eight volunteers in Shamva and Chitungwiza. A total of 55 (50 female and five male) GBV survivors reported using the toll-free lines. The toll-free facility has:

- Improved timely reporting to the authorities and timely response to handle abuse cases.
- Facilitated survivors to access health services such as provision of information on emergency medical services .
- Broken the cultural taboo as most sexual violence were unreported due to fear of stigmatization.
- Offered legal and social support to vulnerable groups.

#### 4.1.5 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations for Priority 1

- The GRPS Champion platforms brought women together and this saw duty bearers committing to improving the delivery of GRPS in communities. Women in social networks were confident to confront duty bearers following the GRPS Champion trainings.
- The collaborations with Government stakeholders created a shared vision that resulted in coordinated, effective and timely multi-agency response.
- The AAZ toll-free lines are serving as a central source of help and an intermediary for traditional formal sources of help. Women are now using the toll-free lines for concerns even across the spectrum of GBV.
- Engaging and Involving parents is critical when dealing with adolescent SRHR issues as it enables them to understand the issues and speak the same language with adolescent girls.
- There is need to equip adolescents with skills on using mass media platforms as this enables them to intensify their advocacy and work at district level instead of relying on physical contact with service providers and policymakers.



**4.1.6 Priority 1 Impact Story**  
**Women demand gender responsive public services**



**Onence (In black skirt) making a formal presentation to the District Coordinator and members of Parliament**

AAZ has in the past carried out a series of researches on unpaid care work (UCW) and GRPS in its LRPs. These studies showed that provision of all public services is deepening into a chronic crisis with privatization looming while the services are becoming less gender responsive. Women and girls are walking long distances (about five kilometres one way) to reach nearest water points and access health services.

Further information gathered through recent PRRPs ranked water crisis as the most problematic public service challenge in recent years.

Onence Mutanda is aged 36 and stays in Ward 27 Rukweza area in Makoni District. She is a mother of three children (two girls aged 17 and 12 and a boy aged eight). Onence joined the Rural Women

Assembly (RWA) in 2010, a women movement supported by AAZ. Onence has always had a passion for development and advocacy. She was chosen as a GRPS champion and was trained in GRPS and advocacy in 2020.

Onence has a dream to be a leader in her community either by becoming a counsellor or Member of Parliament (MP) in her constituency. In an interview, she said prior to her being trained as a GRPS champion she was not aware that she had a right to bring duty bearers to task on the services like water. The trainings have empowered her to approach community leaders water on and health issues.





Onence presenting a position paper to local authorities

*"I did not know I had the right to ask what happens to our taxes and plough backs. I was very happy to be given an opportunity by AAZ to meet our leaders through the GRPS champion trainings where the leaders also attended. The interface gave me an opportunity to tell the lived realities of women especially when it comes to issues to do with water and health. I was happy to present our needs to the District Coordinator and I feel so empowered. I am always mobilizing women in my community to join me in advocating for GRPS,"*

said Onence.

Onence stated that hospitals and boreholes in her community were vital services for women and girls but were not easily accessible. The lack of adequate GRPS is a social injustice that women suffer every day. It not only widens the inequality gap, but it prevents the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 which emphasises on gender equality.





## 5.0 PRIORITY 2:

### **ENSURE INCREASED CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND STATE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THERE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES AND DELIVERY OF QUALITY, GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES**

#### 5.1 Key Achievements for Priority 2 in 2020

A total of 18,420 people, comprising 8,498 female and 9,922 male were reached by the various Priority 2 interventions indicated by Table 5 as follows:

Intervention	Female	Male	Total
Strategic Partnership for Accountability	1,976	2,415	4,391
Partnership for Social Accountability	364	171	535
African Charter on Democracy and Governance	5,618	6,854	12,472
Fair Green and Global	540	482	1,022
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,498</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>18,420</b>

##### 5.1.1 African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance

During the year under review, AAZ successfully completed the 'Africa We Want' project that was aimed at mobilizing civil society support for the implementation of the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG). The project reached 1,320 people through awareness raising initiatives, with 15 journalists publishing 24 articles on ACDEG. The Charter was mentioned 4,087 times on social and online media with 11,152 people participating in the online campaigns. Through this project AAZ secured state commitment to ratify and domesticate ACDEG, paving way for greaer civic participation and state accountability. This was achieved through the training of parliamentarians on the Charter, increased coverage in the media and increased awareness of the Charter among citizens. A formal relationship with Parliament in form of an MoU

signed in September 2020 allowed AAZ to work with Parliament seamlessly. Members of Parliament and AAZ staff during an ACDEG training in Kariba

##### 5.1.2 Platforms for women and youths created

AAZ created various platforms for young people to engage policy makers and hold them accountable for the redistribution of resources, progressive taxation, and delivery of GRPS. Under the Global Platform Zimbabwe, a total of 2,691 young people signed a petition and spammed the Parliament email rejecting proposed constitutional amendments. Young people were also supported to participate in breakfast meetings, public hearings, and policy dialogues. A total of 236 young people (145 female and 91 male) attended the engagement platforms. Young people reached a consensus with the Parliament Budget Office (PBO) PPC on



Members of Parliament and AAZ staff during an ACDEG training in Kariba

budget, finance, and economic development and PPC on health and childcare to hold a mid-term budget review in 2021. In addition, young people put pressure on government to halt a proposed constitutional amendment bill.

The Constitutional Amendment Bill No 2 of 2019 undermined citizen’s rights, women and youths included. The Bill seeks to take Zimbabwe back to the legacy of the Lancaster House Constitution reversing the gains in the Constitution of 2013, which was a product of tireless efforts of citizens to entrench democracy.

Priority 2 interventions have increased youth leadership in humanitarian response. Young people proactively participated in COVID-19 response through the production and distribution of PPEs and detergents, conducting of trainings in communities and raising community awareness on COVID-19 and the Domestic Violence Act.

**5.1.3 Partnership for Social Accountability**

Under the Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA) project, there was an increase in civic participation registered by smallholder farmers from

Abel Sibanda, of Activista Zimbabwe moderating a 2021 Post Budget Meeting on Health with Young People and PPCs on Health and Child Care and Budget, Finance and Economic Development. Seated from left: Honourables Godfrey Sithole, Tatenda Matevera, Dr Ruth Labode and Lwazi Sibanda





116 to 380 (268 female and 112 male) and young people from 64 to 155 (96 female and 59 male). The two groups analysed policy documents such as the district strategic plans and budgets which helped them to generate evidence to engage policy makers. The Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Professor Mthuli Ncube referred to a position paper submitted by smallholder farmers in Mutoko under the PSA project in his 2021 national budget presentation. Furthermore, 70% of the issues raised by the farmers received a budget

vote in the 2021 national budget. For the first time in Mutoko the Rural District Council (RDC) agreed to share their budget for analysis on an annual basis with the public because of advocacy efforts under the Strategic Partnership for Accountability (SPA) and Fair Global Green (FGG) projects. Furthermore, the RDC agreed to publish the annual budget and performance on a public online platform called Envirobot, a platform developed by ZELA.



Memory Manyonga from Nyamuganu Ward 5 in Mutoko. Resisted a land grabby a mining company after training under FGG

#### 5.1.4 Gender Responsive Public Services

The Zimbabwe Food Security Policy Brief was launched on the 9th of December 2020 to mobilise policy makers to come up with climate resilience, accountable and gender responsive policies that will enable the country to recover from the current food crisis. The policy brief was handed over to the PPC for Lands, Agriculture and Mechanisation to take up the recommendations made in the policy brief for implementation. Some of the recommendations in the policy brief included a call for government to enhance agricultural productivity anchored in sustainable production systems based on agroecology. An action plan was developed with commitments and interventions anchored on addressing climate change, promoting the creation of women and youth led farmer group or

businesses using agroecological principles and decentralisation of power to local communities. The plans have a focus on women and youth led accountability mechanisms.

The FGG facilitated training of communities in Mutoko to lobby and advocate for improved conduct on environmental management practices by mining companies operating in the area. Community members alerted the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) and the local authorities in Mutoko about companies that were not providing PPE for their workers and were improperly disposing PPE. These companies were given orders to address the raised issues and made commitment to improve and have improved their conduct.



### 5.1.5 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations for Priority 2

- COVID-19 restrictions saw Priority 2 utilising virtual spaces thereby reaching larger numbers of people compared to physical meetings. This also brought to light the fact that digital activism is a key area in which the youth and communities need to be capacitated beyond operating in a restrictive environment as this can complement existing efforts at advocacy and lobbying at the local and national levels.
- In as much as digital programming has proven to be effective, it also came to light that it limits the participation of people living in poverty and marginalised areas where there is little or no internet access. To address this, AAZ will in 2021 use more bulk and interactive SMS and community radio programmes to reach the communities with limited access to internet.
- Working with CSOs and coalitions such as the Gender and Extractives Platform and Publish What You Pay has remained as a key strategy for AAZ to achieve a unified front in terms of driving our advocacy and lobbying objectives. Going forward the unit will continue to work with like-minded coalitions to increase the AAZ footprint nationwide.



### 5.1.6 Priority 2 Impact Story

#### Parliament of Zimbabwe acts on issues affecting mining communities

In September of 2020, AAZ signed an MOU with the PoZ which enabled us to have direct and quick access to engage with policy makers. The MoU identified PPCs to work with and these include the PPCs on Mines and Public Finance.

After the signing of the MoU, AAZ and partner ZELA engaged the Chairperson of the PPC on Mines and other members. This was relating to various reports on labour and human rights abuses in Mutoko granite mines coming from Chinese owned companies. The engagement with the PPC on Mines was done through a side session at the Zimbabwe Alternative Mining Indaba (ZAMI) held in October 2020.

AAZ and ZELA with support from of ActionAid Netherlands (AANL) presented a Resist, Engage, Change Report to the Chairperson of the PPC on Mines.





The members of the PPC on Mines during a visit to a mining site in Mutoko

The report unearthed ways in which women and their communities, supported by AAZ and its partner ZELA, have addressed human rights violations on land and environmental rights perpetrated by mining companies. This was solid evidence to Parliament so that they can exercise their Parliamentary oversight on mining corporates that violate human rights.

AAZ and partners also launched the documentary on Mining Community Voices in the presence of the PPC representatives. Moved by the issues raised and discussed from the Resist, Engage and Change Report and the Mining Community Voices documentary, the PPC on Mines promised to initiate Parliamentary visits to Marange and Mutoko.

The PoZ led by the PPC for Mines visited Mutoko mining sites. After engaging black granite and

quarry mining companies in Mutoko, Parliament discovered alarming levels of non-compliance with Zimbabwe's laws by mining companies operating in Mutoko. Some of the non-compliances were relating to labour laws of mine workers and human rights laws of communities living in mining areas. The PoZ wrote a letter to one of Mutoko's Chinese owned black granite and quarry company Surewin which has been topping the list on labour rights violations. The company was compelled to adhere to labour rights standards such as providing its workers with adequate PPE during the COVID-19 era as reports and site visits by the PoZ exposed their failure in this regard. Surewin is now complying with labour requirements and has reportedly provided its workers with PPEs.



## 6.0 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, A WELL AS ADVOCATING FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE**

### 6.1 Key Achievements for Priority 3 in 2020

A total of 71,335 people, comprising 33,877 female and 37,458 male were reached by the various Priority 3 interventions as table 6 below indicates:

Intervention	Female	Male	Totals
LRP Interventions	3,833	826	4,659
ZRBF	24,416	32,360	56,776
ZAGP	5,628	4,272	9,900
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33,877</b>	<b>37,458</b>	<b>71,335</b>

AAZ's Priority 3 aims to strengthen resilient livelihoods and secure climate justice. This is achieved by ensuring that:

- (i) Women and youth smallholder farmers have secured, increased access and control over communal land and natural resources;
- ii) Women and smallholder farmers have increased access to well-functioning and diversified agricultural markets.

**“** *Smallholder farmers in the goat value chain have increased their incomes by 50 percent”*

#### 6.1.1 Improved access to well-functioning and diversified markets by young women and small to medium scale farmers

AAZ concentrated on ensuring that young women farmers have access to formal and informal markets, as well as practicing collective action on input and output markets. This resulted in increased farmers income across Priority 3. For instance, in Binga, Kariba and Mbire smallholder farmers in the goat value chain have increased their incomes by 50 percent as they now sell their goats for an average price of US\$30 from an initial average price of US\$15. This has been made possible by a series of interrelated activities that included increasing access to well-functioning and diversified markets.





Thandazile Sithole from Ward 21 Binga District admiring the goats

The goat farmers are now using natural resources such as acacia tree pods, stover and growing their own fodder. The interventions also supported farmers to access labour saving technologies such as grinding meals and pulverisers which they use to process their own goat feed thereby reducing production costs, and improved goat breeds such as the Boer and Kalahari Red goats which are known for their big frames that earn them more than the predominantly smaller framed East African breeds they initially had.

**6.1.2 Social inclusion of the marginalized community members.**

AAZ, through working with several partners in different consortium programmes reduced negative social norms that hinder women and youth's involvement in farming. Women and young farmers collectively engage in small livestock production enterprises such as poultry, goats, and pigs through established initiatives and ward/district structures. The Priority 3 interventions have provided various trainings in climate resilient agricultural and improved animal husbandry practices which help women and young farmers deal with the effects of climate change. In addition, farmers were also assisted to access credit from formal institutions such as Zambuko Trust, Agribank, Empower Bank and a livestock matching grant facility under ZAGP

project. This has led to increased productivity of young farmers. A young farmer in Murehwa District had a sow producing 31 piglets compared to a national average of 15.



A Kalahari Red buck purchased as part of breeding stock by the ZAGP to improve productivity



### 6.1.3 Financial inclusion and financial linkages

AAZ through the livelihood and resilience priority improved coordination of farmers and strengthened farmers' financial initiatives groups such as Internal Savings and Lending (ISAL) and Village Savings and Lending Schemes, (VSL) that address funding gaps for marginalized groups not eligible for formal financing. Groups have used the raised money to acquire livestock (goats and poultry), and procure agricultural inputs (seed, fertilizers, acaricides, and feed). Some groups have reported having more than US\$1000 that they saved in a year. Coupled with increased access to potable water through support from the various interventions by AAZ, farmers have been able to dip their livestock regularly and this has greatly reduced loss of livestock from tick-borne diseases.

### 6.1.4 Strategic partnership engagements

AAZ on its drive to promote agroecology farming, partnered with strategic partners such as Fambidzanayi Permaculture Trust, who are specialists in this field. The focus of the partnership is to demonstrate agroecological practices that can help respond to and reduce the impacts of climate change while increasing farmer resilience. This will help gather enough evidence to influence policy and practice amongst the various stakeholders and ensure that communities remain resilient. This also means that there would be a set of compliance standards that farmers can follow, and this will help ensure that farmers respond well to market needs and requirements.



Synoria Mambure of Mbire in her field where she is practising agroecology supported by the ZRBF



The various interventions under Priority 3 have worked in improving service delivery to farmers and awareness raising. Farmers access to information has been increased by introducing various avenues of information dissemination. The interventions have introduced the cascading of relevant information to farmers through use of bulk SMSing, use of private sector extension services, learning circles, field tours and farmer-to-farmer interactions. Information kiosks that are fully solarized have been setup at rural district councils to ensure that critical information is received and disseminated timeously. The interventions have also assisted in disaster risk reduction by setting up and supporting various response units in communities in cases of disasters. For instance, sub-aqua satellite units were setup in the districts, trained by the police sub-aqua units and equipped with necessary equipment to help respond to flooding emergencies. Communities

have also been assisted to develop disaster risk management plans which form the basis of their action plans to avoid, mitigate and/or respond to disasters. In addition, the interventions have also supported the District Civil Protection Committees with equipment to raise awareness on and respond to cases of veldfires.

### 6.1.5 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations for Priority 3

The presence of a legislative framework will sustainably allow for agroecology adoption and practice by the whole country. Collective action for smallholder farmers continues to be critical in influencing policies that will increase their participation and influence further in matters that affect them.



#### 6.1.6 Priority 3 Impact Stories

##### Young farmer's dream of improving their pig production realised through the Livestock Matching Grant



Junior Gwata standing inside one of the pig sties upgraded by the



Tucked away at the base of a small hill and surrounded by several species of indigenous trees lie modest housing structures a stone throw from which are located old pig sties being spruced up by a joyful bunch of builders. This is Junior Gwata's house – an energetic young woman from Murehwa district's ward 9, she has run this pig enterprise since 2005 with her husband.

*"We started this project in 2005 with a two-sow unit and have gradually grown it to the current 14-sow unit that you can see. In our journey we have been faced with several challenges which include high feed costs, erratic water supply and an aging infrastructure,"*

says Junior.

Having been selected to participate in the ActionAid Zimbabwe led Value Chain Alliance for Livestock Upgrading and Empowerment (VALUE) project under the European Union funded Zimbabwe Agricultural Growth Programme (ZAGP), Junior underwent comprehensive training on animal health, biosecurity, appropriate animal housing and how to run a commercially viable pig enterprise, among others.

*"The trainings conducted by the project made us realise that even though we had good pig breeds, our pig sties were not up to acceptable standards. We however did not have the requisite finances to renovate them, "*

added Junior.

Through the local government extension personnel, Junior learnt of the smart subsidy initiative set up by the project as part of its value chain upgrading strategies and she applied for a grant to renovate her old pig sties.

She was successful in her application and received materials such as cement, roofing sheets, roofing timber among other material worth \$US1,458. On their part, Junior and her husband chipped in with a 30% contribution that covered labour, brick moulding, purchase of river sand and quarry stones.

*"We really appreciate the support to upgrade our pig sties which has drastically improved our production standards,"*

added Junior.

The young couple is optimistic about the future of their enterprise.

*"Our target is to run a 25 sow-unit by end of next year (2020) and was expecting to access the improved genetics that will be sold to farmer participating in the program. Additionally, she spoke of her plans to make further investments towards putting in place more reliable water sources to accommodate the growing sow unit. Junior is among 43 other farmers in the goat and pork value chains registered under the VALUE project to receive support under the first window of the Livestock Matching Grant.*



Blessed Nkomo (36) a man from ward 7, Binga district joined the ZRBF project in 2017. He had no clue what artificial insemination was at that time but his desire to learn and excel made him to ultimately become a role model for many within his community.

Blessed is married with seven children. He has always been a farmer for a greater part of his life and produces livestock and crops including maize and cotton. Droughts and death of calves due to inbreeding dampened Blessed's passion for farming and the future looked bleak for him.

Blessed attended trainings on livestock management which included artificial insemination (AI) and pan fattening. He started participating in cattle pen fattening as a business after seeing the positive results of improved cattle breeds because of the AI technology. Hence, he increased his cattle from 18 to 54 as of date. In addition, he joined a goat group supported by ZRBF in his ward.

Blessed and group members received a Boer goat from the ZRBF in 2018. They were trained on buck management, fodder production, feed formulation, artificial insemination, climate resilient agriculture in crop production. The knowledge on improved livestock management helped Blessed increase his goats from five to 85. He did not only accumulate the goats and cattle in numbers, but his breeds were also improved. Apart from goats and cattle, Blessed is also keeping chickens, ducks and guinea fowls at his homestead. Blessed was one of the early adopters of artificial insemination technology which improves the quality of cattle breeds resulting in reduced cattle deaths.

*At first, I brought my cow for artificial insemination wanting to see how possibly semen from an injection would produce a calf. I had so many doubts with this exercise but surprisingly I ended up with a cross breed."*

Through the project's support, Blessed started profiting from multiple project initiatives which



improving his goat breeds.

Through accumulating livestock, Blessed has demonstrated his ability to absorb shocks and stresses as livestock can easily be converted into cash in the case of emergencies. He has also demonstrated adaptation as a farmer through focusing more on livestock as climate change is favouring livestock production compared to crop production in Binga district.

Blessed used the proceeds from the goats to contribute towards buying a grinding mill for his household with support from ZRBF which contributed 70% of the total amount. The grinding mill is contributing to reducing costs by 70% for his goat and cattle project through local feed formulation and thereby increasing his profit margins by 60- 70%.

In the 2020 farming season, Blessed realised USD430 from his garden after growing several crops. His garden also improved the nutrition of his family as they are now having three decent meals per day opposed to two meals, they used to have prior to joining ZRBF. Currently, he is pocketing USD20- 30 daily from his crop and grinding mill initiatives compared to around USD1 he used to

pocket in a day. About 400 community members coming to learn from the small Crop and Livestock Innovation Centre (Baby CLIC) run by Blessed are also crushing their stockfeed at his grinding mill situated at the CLIC which has become a learning centre.

*ZRBF taught me not to rely on one initiative but to diversify into various initiatives so that I can have multiple revenue streams," he added.*

*I am now capable of paying school fees for all my children without sweating because my business is pleasing and bringing in revenue," he added. "I plan to work an extra mile in my initiatives so that in 2021 I can construct my house at Binga Town and improve my livelihood and that of my family.*

To address the drought challenges he experienced, Blessed constructed a weir dam at his homestead which is providing him with water for irrigation to grow crops even in years where there is limited rainfall. Through water harvesting, he can successfully grow any crop of his choice with minimal challenges. The skills to construct the weir dam were provided under the ZRBF.



Blessed Nkomo at his weir dam

Blessed is also participating in an Internal Savings and Lending group (ISAL) meant to increase community resilience through helping members to move away from dependency on external subsidies towards self-reliance and empowerment. His group is consisted of eight people, five female and three male who contribute USD3 each per month. They plan to accumulate the money so that they can buy more livestock.



# 7.0 Cross Cutting Intervention: Advance Transformative, Women-Led Emergency Preparedness, Response and Prevention

## 7.1 Key Achievements for Cross Cutting Intervention in 2020

A total of 127,965 people comprising 69,579 female and 58,386 male were reached by the various

humanitarian responses as figure 7 indicates as follows:

Project	Female	Male	Total
Lean Seasonal Assistance Programme	46,769	43,685	90,454
SAFCR	1,000	660	1,660
Cyclone Idai Response	3,617	2,234	5,851
COVID-19 Response	18,193	11,807	30,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>69,579</b>	<b>58,386</b>	<b>127,965</b>

In 2020, 7.7 million people in urban and rural Zimbabwe were in urgent humanitarian assistance, compared to 5.5 million in 2019. The COVID-19 pandemic and drought, exacerbated by macro-economic challenges, have directly affected vulnerable households in both rural and urban communities. As a result, a total of 127,965 (69,579 women, 58,386 men, and 5,654 children under five years) were reached by different humanitarian interventions such as the Southern African Food Crisis Response (SAFCR), the Cyclone Idai.

There was enhanced short-term food security among the 90,454 targeted vulnerable people and a reduction in malnutrition among 5,654 children under five years and 542 pregnant and lactating mothers in Makoni and Nyanga districts. At least 44,595 metric tonnes of food consisting of cooking oil, beans, maize, and super cereal for children under five was distributed to vulnerable households, enabling them to quickly recover from food insecurity.

At least 2,617 women and girls recovering from the devastating impact of Cyclone Idai had access to protection services, offered through the Safe Spaces established in Chimanimani and Chipinge. The Safe Spaces allowed women and girls to participate in activities that empower them as well as ensuring that they access critical information on their risks, rights, and needs. These include access to information regarding SRH services, GBV referral pathways, basic numeracy, and literacy skills.

At least 2,617 women and girls recovering from the devastating impact of Cyclone Idai had access to protection services, offered through the Safe Spaces established in Chimanimani and Chipinge.



Learnore Ndarera, leader of a Safe Space in Chimanimani

The Safe Spaces allowed women and girls to participate in activities that empower them as well as ensuring that they access critical information on their risks, rights, and needs. These include access to information regarding SRH services, GBV referral pathways, basic numeracy, and literacy skills. A total of 1,423 people in Chimanimani and Chipinge whose water sources were destroyed by the Cyclone Idai now have access to safe and clean water. Seven water sources in Chimanimani and four in Chipinge were repaired and four of these water points were equipped with maintenance kits.

There was an adoption of agroecology as a farming practice by at least 60% of women farmers in Chiendambuya LRP. These women were trained on agroecology under the SAFCR, which is being implemented in five LRPs namely Chiendambuya, Nyazura, Hwedza, Nkayi and Binga.

### 7.1.1 Lessons Learnt and Recommendations for Cross Cutting Intervention

- AAZ continues to advocate and recommend for representation of women leadership in humanitarian work at all levels. Women and girls are not simply survivors of emergencies and disasters, but they also have skills and expertise which should be recognized. The women understand better and know the kind of assistance they want when disaster strikes.
- AAZ recommends the increased representation and participation of local organisations in different coordination platforms. It is important for them to also have a seat at collective response processes which are dominated by UN Agencies and INGOs.
- More impact can be achieved if organisations responding to emergency/humanitarian work coordinate their activities as well as using the cluster system to avoid double dipping. Coordination is key but it is less funded.



### 7.1.2 Impact Stories for 2020

#### Cross Cutting Intervention in Pictures



People assisted at Dawara FDP, Ward 1 in Makoni District under LSA sharing received food stuffs in a circular formation while maintaining social distancing as part of the COVID-19 requirements





People assisted at Dawara FDP, Ward 1 in Makoni District under LSA sharing received food stuffs in a circular formation while maintaining social distancing as part of the COVID-19 requirements.

Rose Duri's crops and fields were destroyed by Cyclone Idai, and the family struggled finding food to eat. Duri received seeds like maize and beans in 2019 from ActionAid as part of the Cyclone Idai livelihoods support. Here is what she said almost two years on:

*"We used to eat once a day and now we eat three times a day. I am a mother of 7 children and 13 grandchildren. I live with all my grandchildren and one daughter who is going to school." Rose's challenge is the market. "Because of COVID-19, it's difficult to sell the beans which we used to sell in schools before COVID-19. Most schools have been closed because of COVID-19 and some people who used to come and buy from us are not coming due to COVID-19 movement restrictions."*



Women from Chipinge access water from rehabilitated boreholes after Cyclone Idai Response



## 8.0 Human Resources and Organisational Development Report 2020

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ActionAid female staff from Zimbabwe exhibiting solidarity and oneness as they commemorate International Women's Day in March 2020

The year 2020 was a different year which brought a new norm of working due to a sudden emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic was a global blow as economies, businesses and workers were equally affected. AAZ like most businesses had to move staff from working from office to working remotely. Despite all the challenges brought by COVID-19, staff adapted to these changes and still came out strong as a team thus achieving our objective of “being a more agile, unified and networked country programme”. Staff utilised digital platforms to remain a networked organization thus achieving

our intended objectives under our Citizens’ Collective Actions for Social Justice strategy.

Operating a remote workforce came with inherent risks and concerns that AAZ had to account for on a regular basis thus calling for one to stay informed and vigilant. While operating in the COVID-19 environment, AAZ ensured ensuring staff had limited contact with communities and only implemented life-saving interventions. In these circumstances, AAZ adhered to the World Health Organisation and Government of Zimbabwe COVID-19 health protocols.

AAZ started the year with 71 employees and closed it with 60 employees. This was because of some staff who dropped along the way are hired on seasonal basis to implement life-saving interventions such as the LSA Programme.

Capacity building is key at AAZ, and staff continued to be supported in various areas based on need and this benefited both staff and the organization in achieving set objectives. During the year AAZ

continued to emphasize on Feminist Leadership and this was observed through the appointment of a female HROD Manager, making a total of two females in the Country Management team (CMT) in addition to the Women's Rights and Economic Justice Manager. To ensure the protection of the communities and the partners we support, AAZ mainstreamed Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse (SHEA) and Safeguarding principles in all programmes.

### 8.1 AAZ Staff as of 31 December 2020

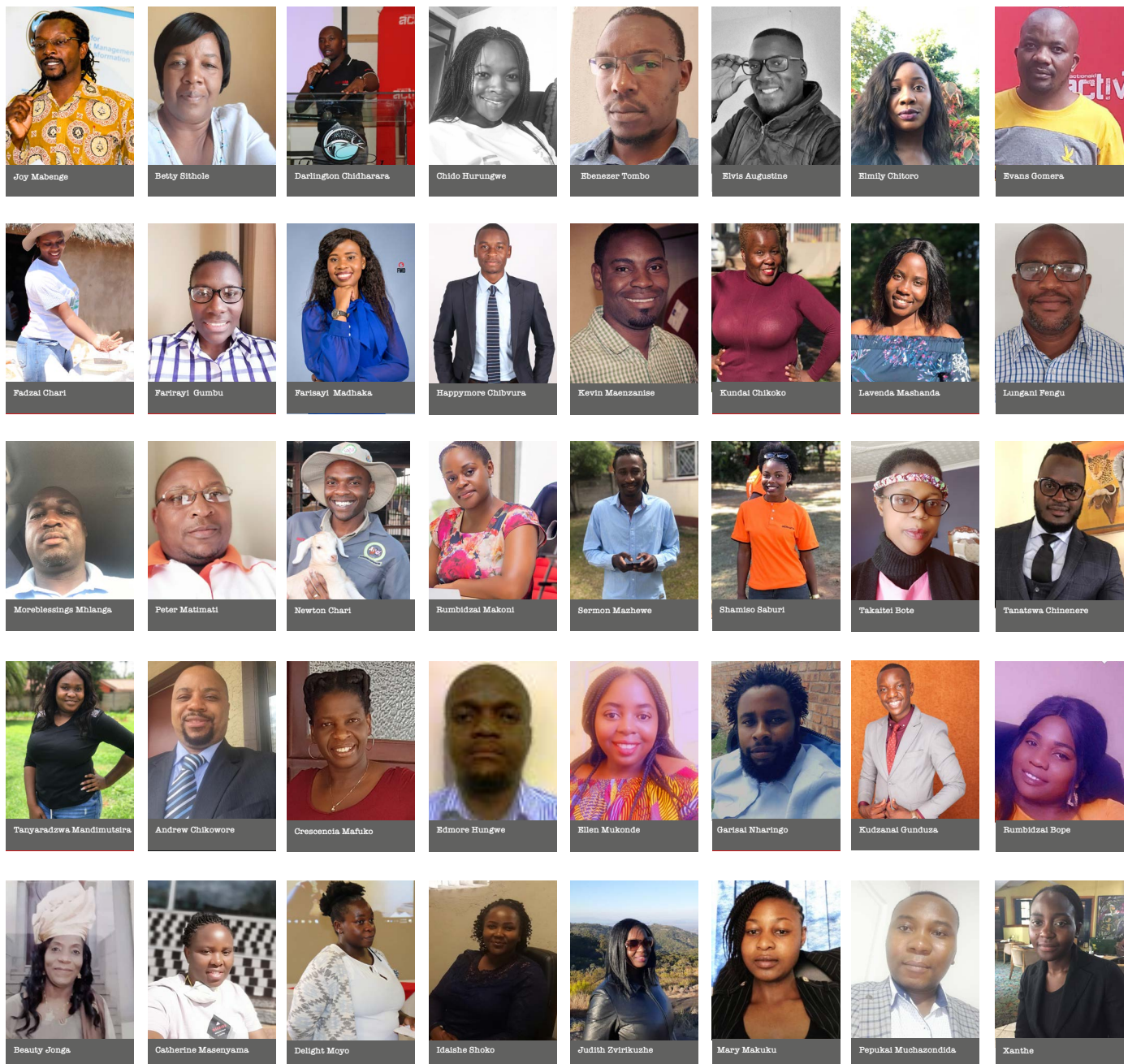
NUMBER	NAME	POSITION
1	Augustine Elvis	LRP & Sponsorship Officer
2	Bhebhe Ester	DRM Specialist
3	Bote Takaitei	Communications Officer
4	Bope Rumbidzai	LRP& Sponsorship Intern
5	Chari Fadzai	Business Development Officer
6	Chari Newton	Team Leader -ZAGP
7	Chibvura Happymore	Youth Hub Coordinator
8	Chidawaya Tinashe	Finance and Administration Assistant
9	Chidarara Darlington	Projects Coordinator (Civic Participation & Accountability)
10	Chikoko Kundai	Project Officer (Civic Participation & Accountability)
11	Chikarara Xanthe	HROD Officer
12	Chikowore Andrew	Head of Programmes & Resource Mobilisation
13	Chinenere Tanatswa	Procurement Officer - ZAGP
14	Chipere Lazarus	Project Officer - TORCHES
15	Chitoro Emily	MEAL Officer (Binga) -ZRBF
16	Dhliwayo Emmanuel	MEAL Officer (Mbire) -ZRBF
17	Dudzayi Daina	Accountant
18	Fengu Lungani	Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager -ZRBF
19	Gatawa Vivian	LRP and Sponsorship Assistant
20	Gombera Precious	Learning, Knowledge Sharing Advisor
21	Gomera Evans	Finance Manager
22	Gunduza Kudzanai	LRP & Sponsorship Intern

23	Gumbu Farirayi	LRP & Sponsorship Officer
24	Hungwe Edmore	District Manager (Mbire) -ZRBF
25	Huruwe Chido	LRP & Sponsorship Intern
26	Jonga Beauty K	Internal Auditor
27	Mabenge Joy	Country Director
28	Madhaka Farisayi	Project Officer- Women's Rights
29	Maenzanise Kevin	Communications & Policy Officer - ZAGP
30	Mafuko Crescencia	HROD and Admin Manager
31	Makuku Mary	Admin and Logistic Officer
32	Mandimutsira Tanyaradzwa	Project Officer – Cyclone Idai Project
33	Makoni Rumbidzayi	Programme & Projects Manager: Women's Rights & Economic Justice
34	Mapfumo Dianah	RDA Admin Intern
35	Masenyama Catherine	Project Finance & Admin Manager-ZAGP
36	Mashanda Lavender	Finance Intern
37	Mashanda Promise	District Manager (Kariba) -ZRBF
38	Matimati Peter Clever	LRP & Partnership Manager
39	Mativenga Ivainashe	Finance and Admin Assistant-ZRBF
40	Mazheve Sermon	Finance and Admin Assistant
41	Mbayimbayi Ramnosy	Livestock Officer (Mbire) -ZRBF
42	Mhlanga Moreblessing	District Manager (Binga) -ZRBF
43	Moyo Delight	PSA Project Manager
44	Mtota Blessing	Human Resources and Administration Intern
45	Muchazondida- Svinurai Pepukai	Value Chain & Business Development Specialist-ZAGP
46	Mudimba Killion	Livestock Officer (Binga) -ZRBF
47	Mudungo Travolta	MEAL Officer (Kariba) -ZRBF
48	Mukonde Ellen	LRP & Sponsorship Officer
49	Mutara Newton	M&E Manager -ZAGP
50	Muzaka Enock	Driver/External Liaison
51	Ndavamba Patience	Project Finance Officer
52	Nharingo Garisai	IT Officer
53	Nyamanhindi Masimba	Fundraising and Compliance Officer
54	Saburi Shamiso	Communications Intern



55	Sharara Esther	Senior Project Officer
56	Shoko Idaishe	Project Assistant - MEAL and Database
57	Sithole Betty	Empowered Adolescent Girls for Improved Quality of Life - Project Manager
58	Tapfuma Sylus	Livestock Officer -ZRBF
59	Tombo Ebenezer	Team Leader (ZRBF)
60	Zvirikuzhe Judith	Empowered Adolescent Girls for Improved Quality of Life - MEAL Coordinator

## 8.2 AAZ Staff in Pictures



## 9.0 Financial Report 2020

### 9.1.1 Income Performance

The total income received for the year was GBP4,619,000 as compared to GBP5,736,000 that was received in 2019; a decline of 19% as compared to last year. The decline is because of ZAGP income that was received in 2019 but has not been received in 2020.

Regular Giving income received was GBP874,000 less than plan and prior year income of GBP895,000 and GBP898,000. Current year regular giving income was less than 2019 income due to the general decline in regular giving income being faced by the federation.

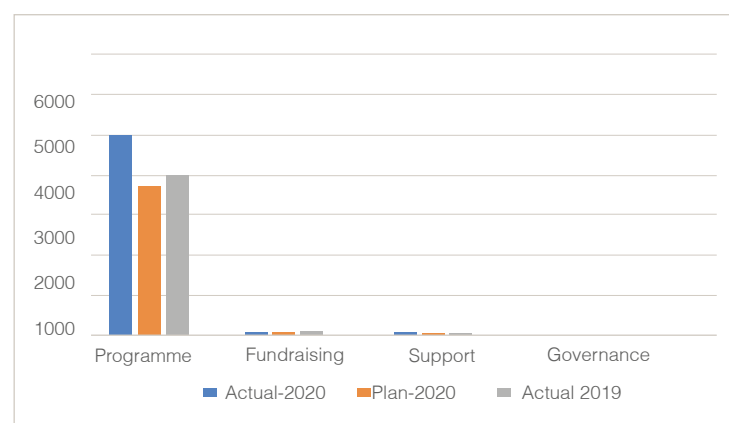
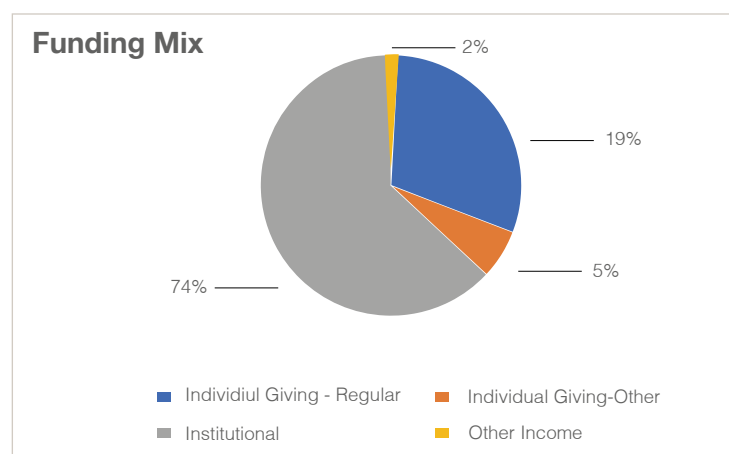
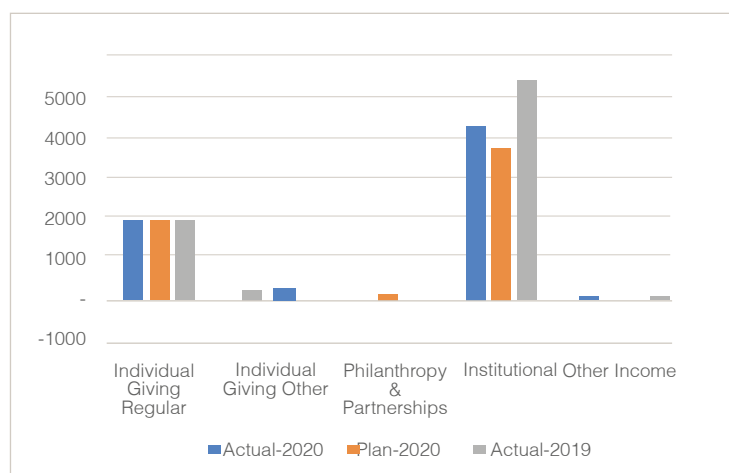
Institutional income was less than prior year income by 24% but more than plan by 25% respectively. The increase was due to additional income received to respond to COVID 19 pandemic.

In terms of Income by category, Institutional Income accounts for 74% of CP Income for the year with Regular Giving accounting for 19%, Other Individual giving 5% and other income 2% of total income received.

### 9.1.2. Expenditure Performance

During the year, the CP utilized GBP5263000 which was 33% and 25% more than plan and prior year, respectively. Expenditure increased because of COVID 19 projects that came on board and accelerated implementation of projects that came to an end during year 2020.

In 2020 programme costs are 36% more than plan and 28% more than prior year. This is due to the reasons highlighted above.





Fundraising costs for 2020 are less than plan by 38% and 33% when compared to prior year expenditure. The decline is mainly due to COVID 19 lockdown which affected implementation of child sponsorship activities.

Governance costs are less than plan by 9% and less than prior year 22%. This was also because of reduced travelling due to COVID 19 lockdown.

Support costs decreased by 11% when compared

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

About 84% of AAZ resources are derived from institutional and high value donors, individuals, trustees, and foundations as follows:

- Danish Television
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Netherlands

to plan and by 16% when compared to prior year. Support costs are lower than plan and prior year due to improved cost recovery and close monitoring of support costs by management.

### 9.1 AAZ Funding Sources and Donors Sponsorship Income

Child sponsorship contributed 16% 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:



- Disaster and Emergencies Committee (DEC)
- United Nations World Food Programme

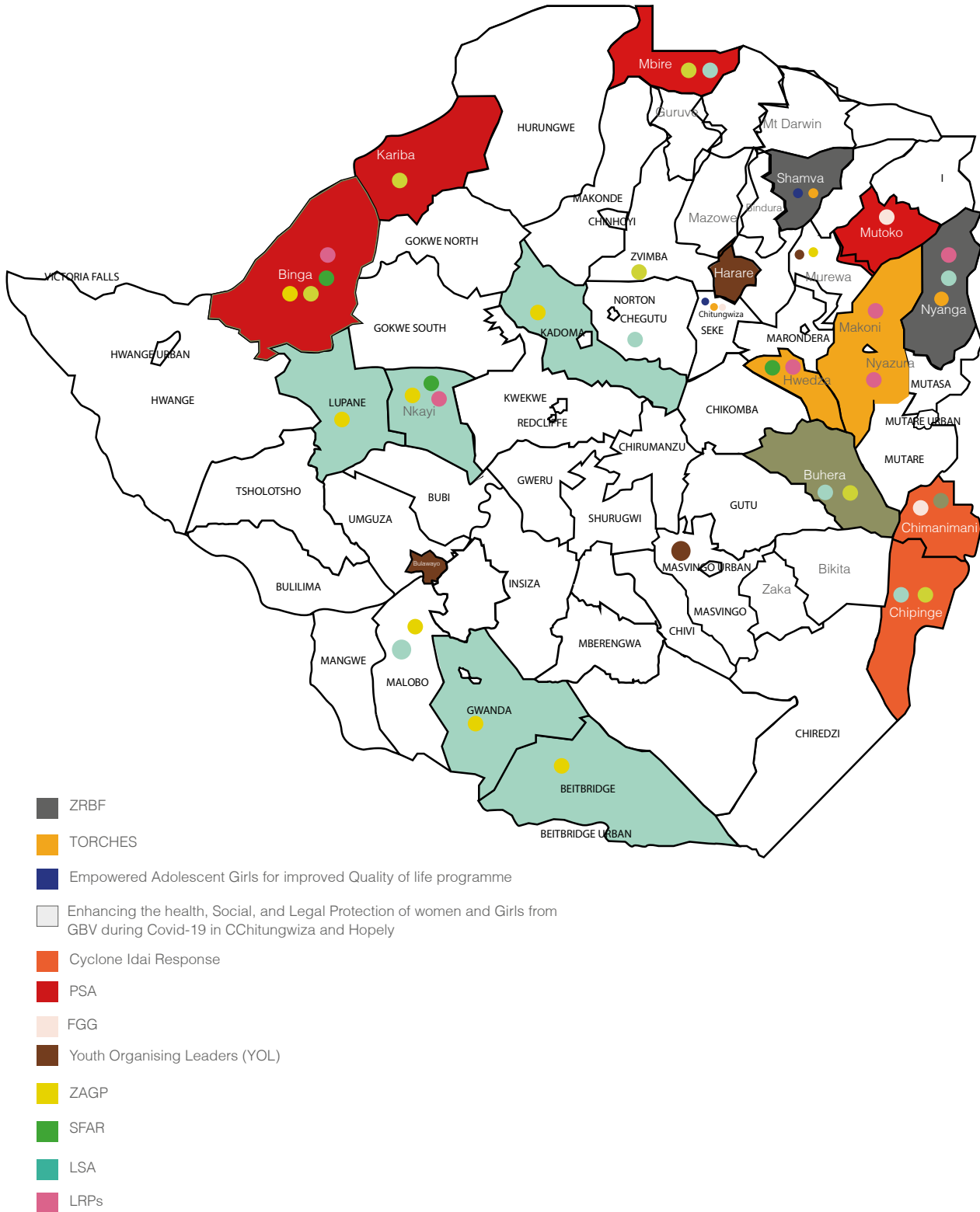
## 9.2 AAZ Partners

- 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
- Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA)
- Zimbabwean Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS)
- Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe (LCDZ)
- Aids Counselling Trust (ACT)
- Forum for African Women Educationalist Zimbabwe (FAWEZI)
- SAFAIDS
- Zimbabwe Small Holder Organic Farmers' Forum (ZIMSOFF)
- Southern Africa Parliamentary Support Trust (SAPST)
- Zimbabwe Coalition for Debt Development (ZIMCODD)
- National Association for Youth Organisations (NAYO)
- Zimbabwe Women Resource Centre Network (ZWRNCN)
- Zvikomborero Farm
- Michview Enterprises Pvt Ltd
- Shamiso Farm/SASH Holdings
- Bradford Farming
- COSV
- Mercy Corps
- Jekesa Pfungwa
- Musasa Project
- Green Governance Zimbabwe Trust (GGZT)
- Youth for Innovation Trust (YIT)
- Institute for Public Policy Analysis Implementation (IPPAI)
- Civic Forum for Human Development (CFHD)
- Childline Zimbabwe
- Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Education Trust (WLSA)
- Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC)
- Citizen Manifesto



# 10

## Geographical Spread of AAZ Activities by Project



Activista Provincial Chapters  
All Provinces of Zimbabwe







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