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PEPFAR END OF CONTRACT PROJECT: JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2015

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Name of organisation:	Tag a Life International
Name of project:	“Making The World A Safe Place For The Girl Child’
Project Start and End Dates:	January 2014-December 2015
Country :	Zimbabwe
Sites(s)/Location(s):	Shurugwi, Kwekwe, Zvishavane And Gweru Districts
Primary Point of Contact /Title:	Executive Director-Nyaradzo Mashayamombe
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Submission Date of Quarterly Report	30 September 2015

Project Budget:

S/GWI Project Budget	\$100 000
Total S/GWI Project Funds Spent On The Project	\$100 000

Overall Assessment of Project Activities:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Ahead of Schedule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/>	Behind Schedule
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Direct Project Beneficiaries-

Age	#Female	#Male
Infants (0-4 years of Age)	0	0
Child (5-11 Years of Age)	45	45
Youth (12-18 Years Of age)	174	128
Adult (18-65 Years Of Age)	248	158

Indirect Project Beneficiaries-To Date:

Age	#Female	#Male
Infants (0-4 years of Age)	0	0
Child (5-11 Years of Age)	10 268	10 122
Youth (12-18 Years Of age)	10 267	10 122
Adult (18-65 Years Of Age)	22 582	22 068



Figure 1: Young Girls Holding the TaLI Banner during a march to end child marriages in Zimbabwe, July 2015

Introduction

This report serves to provide feedback on the activities that were done during project implementation. The period under review is from January 2014- to September 2015, in the Midlands Province. The brief overview will provide an insight into the achievements, challenges, lessons learnt as well as the recommendations for strengthening and ensuring sustainability and an exit strategy for the project.

Achievements for the Project:

Schools and Community Peer Educators Trainings:

The project from 2014 -2015, intended to achieve the PEPFAR project's goal which is;

'To improve the knowledge and resources for preventing Gender Based Violence in the community, particularly for boys and girls in school, to secure safer communities and reduce Gender Based Violence and HIV/AIDS.'

This was done through the Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the various District Administrators and the training of Pre Adolescent, Adolescent and Community Peer Educators in the rural wards of the Shurugwi, Zvishavane, Kwekwe and Gweru District.

In 2014, TaLI managed to sign and enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Districts Administrators of the Shurugwi, Kwekwe, Zvishavane and Gweru Districts. The signing of these MoUs was significant in that it meant that TaLI had won the buy in of the gate keepers of these respective districts and it meant that we had received their buy in of the TaLI programme and thus their support. The MoUs were signed and each relevant and respective party received their signed copy.

During the period under review, TaLI also managed to hold stakeholders meetings with various partners and stakeholders in these respective districts. These stakeholders were held in order to sensitize our stakeholders on the organisation, its mission, vision and the project of "Making the World a Safe Place for the Girl Child," what it entailed and how the project was going to be rolled out in the various districts. The stakeholders were drawn from different sectors, the public (Government sector), Private Sector, Non Governmental Organisations, local, community and traditional leaders and Community Based Organisations. Some of the stakeholders include our parent Ministry, Ministry of women Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD), Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC), Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPaSE), Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Zimbabwe Republic Police(ZRP), various councils, and other NGOs such as Midlands AIDS Service Organisation (MASO), Msasa Projects, Childline and other organizations. These meetings yielded such great support from these organisations.

From February 2014, to August 2015, TaLI managed to enter into 74 rural wards, which fall under various District Councils in the four districts of Shurugwi, Kwekwe, Zvishavane and Gweru. TaLI trained Pre-Adolescent, Adolescent, and School Teachers which run the TaLI School Empowerment Clubs in the schools of Shurugwi district and Community Peer Educators in the four districts. These Community Peer Educators, Pre-adolescent and Adolescent boys and girls were trained on in issues of Confidence Building, Gender and Gender Equality, Sexual Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Management, Advocacy and Lobby, and Psycho Social Support. Between February 2014 to September 2015, TaLI managed to train 76 School Teachers and 152 children from the Primary and Secondary Schools of Shurugwi, 299 Peer Community Educators, and 242 Pre Adolescent and Adolescent children in these four districts. Below is the breakdown of the schools and Community Peer educators trained in all the four districts.

Community Peer educators Trained:

Date of Training	District	M	F	Totals
Community Peer Educators				
February 2014	Shurugwi	11	25	36
February 2014	Shurugwi (Teachers)	4	72	76
November 2014 & February 2015	Zvishavane	47	68	115
February 2015	Kwekwe	56	63	119
August 2015	Gweru	11	18	29
Totals		129	246	375

Children				
February 2014	Shurugwi (School children)	76	76	152
November 2014 & February 2015	Zvishavane	40	50	90
February 2015	Kwekwe	57	74	131
August 2015	Gweru	11	10	21
Totals		184	210	394

Schools Trained:

17-18/2/14 at Tongogara High School as the Venue	19-20/2//14 at Rusununguko High School as the Venue	24-27/2/14 at Chrome High School as the Venue
Makandire Primary School	Wida Secondary School	Musasa Primary
Sibolise Primary School	Mhangami Primary School	Boterekwa Primary School
Mavedzenge Primary School	Mupangayi High School	Valley Chrome Primary School
Juchuta Primary School	Dombotombo Secondary School	Zhaugwe Primary School
Zvamaunje Primary School	Banga High School	Shurugwi Secondary School
Musavezi Primary School	Chekenyu High School	Chrome High School
Munikwa Primary School	Tokwe Primary School	Bethel Primary School
Nyagari Primary School	Gare High School	Zhaugwe North Primary school
Svika High School	Chikato Primary School	Gwenoro Primary School
Makonese Primary School	Batanai Secondary School	Zviumwa Secondary School
St. Francis Nhema Primary School	Gato Secondary School	Kashambe Primary School
Tumba Primary School	Gamwa Secondary School	Selukwe Primary School
Dombwe Primary School	Rusununguko Secondary School	Jongwe Primary School
Bwrehwenga Primary School	Kushinga Secondary School	Dhlohlo Primary School
Nyamakari Secondary School	New Gato Secondary School	Zvamatenga Primary School
Magumise Primary School	Ndawora Primary School	Pakame High School
Chiltren Primary School	Rusike Primary School	Pakame Primary School
Hankie Primary School	Gundura Primary School	Ironsides Primary School
Hankie High School	Gwanza Primary School	Parkinson High School
Chvakanenyanga Secondary School	Rusununguko High School	Ruchanyu Secondary School
Chironde Secondary School	Shamba Secondary School	Ruchanyu Primary School
Chitora Secondary School	Makotore Secondary School	Charles Wraith Primary School
Chitora Primary School	Zvishasha Primary School	Dorset Secondary School
Mazivisa Primary School	Vungwi Primary School	Marishongwe Primary School
Takunda Secondary School		Dhlemiti Primary School
Hankie Primary School		Zhaugwe Secondary School

The Peer Educators to date have held community dialogues in their various districts and wards. The dialogues that these Community Peer educators hold with the rest of the communities will be advocating for the rights of girls, especially addressing harmful cultural and religious practices such as child marriages, kuripa mapfihwa, that expose girls to Gender Based Violence and adversely, expose them to HIV and AIDS.

Monitoring and Evaluation Visits:

Centred on the project objectives, the organization managed to hold six school club monitoring and evaluation visits to the above shown schools from the 16th of June to the 21st of June 2014 in the Shurugwi District. Six “school club” visits were conducted this quarter, all targeting both primary and secondary schools that were trained during the first quarter. A total of 23 schools were visited in the Shurugwi District as shown below. The visits were held to conduct a monitoring and evaluation of the clubs, that’s to evaluate the progress of these clubs and the knowledge on Gender Issues, Gender Based Violence and HIV/AIDS in the school children. The schools were grouped geographically and each geographic cluster that was visited was then counted as one

“School Club Visit” Through the administration of a questionnaire, children demonstrated that they knew about Gender Based Violence and the importance of issues such as Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) that should be administered to victim of rape within 72 hours to prevent contracting HIV and unwanted pregnancies.

Date	Venue/school visited	Teacher		Students in clubs	
		M	F	M	F
16/06/14	Shurugwi High School,		1	9	21
	Selukwe Primary School		1	15	15
	Charles Wraith Pry		1	6	33
	Ironsides Primary Sc		1	14	18
	Parkinson Secondary	1	1	15	45
	Chrome Secondary		1	15	20
17/06/14	Mhangami Primary		2	12	17
	Gundura Primary		1	24	25
	Dombotombo Sec		1		12
	Pakame High School	1	1	62	183
18/06/14	Chekenyu Primary		2	20	30
	Gato Secondary School		1	15	35
	Batanai Secondary Sc	1	1	20	35
	Ndawora Primary	1	1	39	39
	Banga Primary school	1	1	20	20
	Gato Primary School		1 (sports)		
19/06/14	Zviumwa Secondary		1	9	12
	Dhlemiti Primary		1	25	30
	Valley Chrome Pr	1	1	15	15
20/06/14	Ruchanyu Secondary		1	13	14
	Ruchanyu Primary	1	1	11	17
21/06/14	Chitora Secondary School		1	15	25
	Chitora Primary School		1	24	30

National AIDS Council Monitoring and Evaluation Visit to Shurugwi:

The organization also had the privilege of hosting the National AIDS Co-ordinator for the Youth Programmes, Mrs Nyamwanza on a fact finding mission. This fact finding mission was in line with the new changes that the Ministry Of Primary and Secondary Education put in place, that all Non Governmental Organizations have to be recommended by the National AIDS Council of Zimbabwe for them to be able to work in schools. It was also in order to get the clearance the organization needs to be able to move to the Zvishavane District and train more pupils. Mrs Nyamwanza wanted to visit the schools that we work in, meet the children and to see if for a fact we were in the schools and meet some of our stakeholders that we work with in the community. The stakeholders met were the Doctor of Shurugwi Hospital, Dr. Muskwe and Sister Makwara, the District Child Welfare and Probation Officer for Social Services, Mr. Hove, and the District Education Officer of Shurugwi Mr. Kwenda, the Education Inspectors, Mrs Mugwira and Mr. Mukoki. They also met with the Gender Officer Mr. Takawira from the Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development. The team which comprised of the TaLI Director Miss Mashayamombe, the NAC Co-ordinator for Youth Programmes, Mrs Nyamwanza, TaLI Provincial Co-ordinator, Miss Gombingo and the TaLI Programmes Officer, Miss Mandigo, managed to visit four schools which are shown below. Mrs Nyamwanza was happy with the work that the organization was doing and that the organization was working well with its stakeholders in the district, evidenced by the good reports that the stakeholders gave to Mrs Nyamwanza. Mrs Nyamwanza also had some good feedback that she shared with the TaLI Director that would help the organization in the future, and she said that she will definitely recommend that TaLI be permitted to work in schools to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education Director Mrs. Nyanungo. The school visited during the NAC Visit are as follows:

<u>Venue/school visited</u>	<u>Teacher</u>		<u>Students in clubs</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
St Michaels Makonese Primary School	1	1	21	26
Shamba Primary School	1	2	23	35
Rusununguko High School	1	1	4	8
Pakame High School	-	1	110	110

Stakeholders Visited

<u>Stakeholder Visited</u>	<u>Person Met</u>
Shurugwi District Hospital	Dr. Muskwe, Sister Makwara
Social Services	Mr. Hove, Miss Mutimodyo
Ministry Of Primary and Secondary Education	Mr. Kwenda, Mrs Mugwira, Mr. Mukoki
Ministry of women Affairs Gender and Community Development	Mr. Takawira

Dhlemiti Sensitization Campaign Meeting:

As our school and Community Peer Educators continued with their work from last quarter, a great achievement was recorded in the community of Dhlemiti, one of the Wards in Shurugwi District. Once the teachers in this community were trained in Confidence Building, Gender and Gender Equality, Sexual Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Management, Advocacy and Lobby, and Psycho Social Support, they began implementing what they had learnt from TaLI, including allowing girls' access to their rights to protection and prevention from GBV and HIV. The students learnt in clubs and at school assembly how to protect themselves and others and subsequently began to demand their rights. The girls reported 8 cases of abuse that had happened or were happening in this community to their TaLI Teacher Facilitator, who in turn reported the cases to the police. -By reporting these cases to the TaLI School Club Facilitator, the teacher stood up for these girls' rights and decided to talk to the local leadership of the community on these issues. Because the community had gotten used to concealing abuse and not report it, the teachers got into trouble which caused us to visit the community to monitor what was taking place. The organization managed to hold a sensitization meeting on issues around Gender Equality, the different forms of Gender Based Violence, and how it puts the girl children in vulnerable positions of contracting HIV / AIDS, in the district. This sensitization meeting was a joint venture with the Department of Child Welfare and Probation Services (DCWPS) - Shurugwi (Mr. Hove), Ministry of Health and Child Care (Sister Makwara), Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development (Mrs Dube) and National AIDS Council -District Officer (Mr. Mazengwa), ward Councillor for ward 16, Mrs Mujere as well as Mr. Chimedza, the DA for Shurugwi. Apart from the fact that the organization had initially faced resistance when entering the community, the meeting proved to be a success because more than 85 adult community members gathered to hear TaLI and partners talk about child protection. The success of the visit was that the community members understood the need to protect girls and showed their support for the program by asking to be part of it especially the men. Again, a few weeks later, the Councillor Mrs Mujere called the organization reporting a sexual abuse case in her ward, and the perpetrator being held at her homestead. This is despite the fact that the Councillor was also part of those who hindered our entrance into the community the first time.

The Dhlemiti Attendance

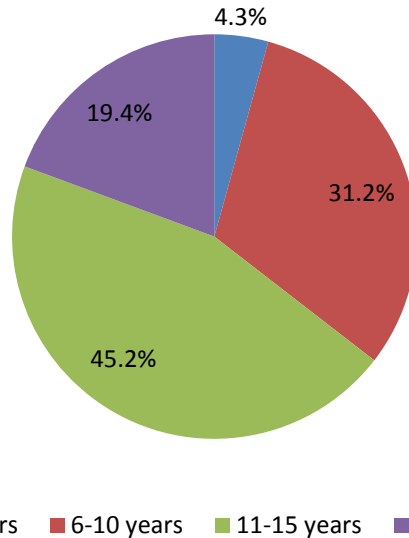
<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Total</u>
45	40	85

Case follow up

The organisation continues to support case follow up in all the four districts and engagement of the Victim Friendly Unit has assisted in breaking the cycle of child abuse cases for some children in these districts. Case follow up is essential as it assists in apprehending of child abuse perpetrators in the communities. From 2014 to September 2015, TaLI responded to a total number of 93 abuse cases were reported to TaLI. Between the ages 0-5 years we received 4 case, between the ages 6-10 we received 29 cases, between 11-15 we received

42 cases and finally between the ages 16-18 we received 18 cases. Below is a table with statistic presentation on cases we dealt with from 2013 to September 2015 in their percentages.

Cases Statistics Dealt With According To Age

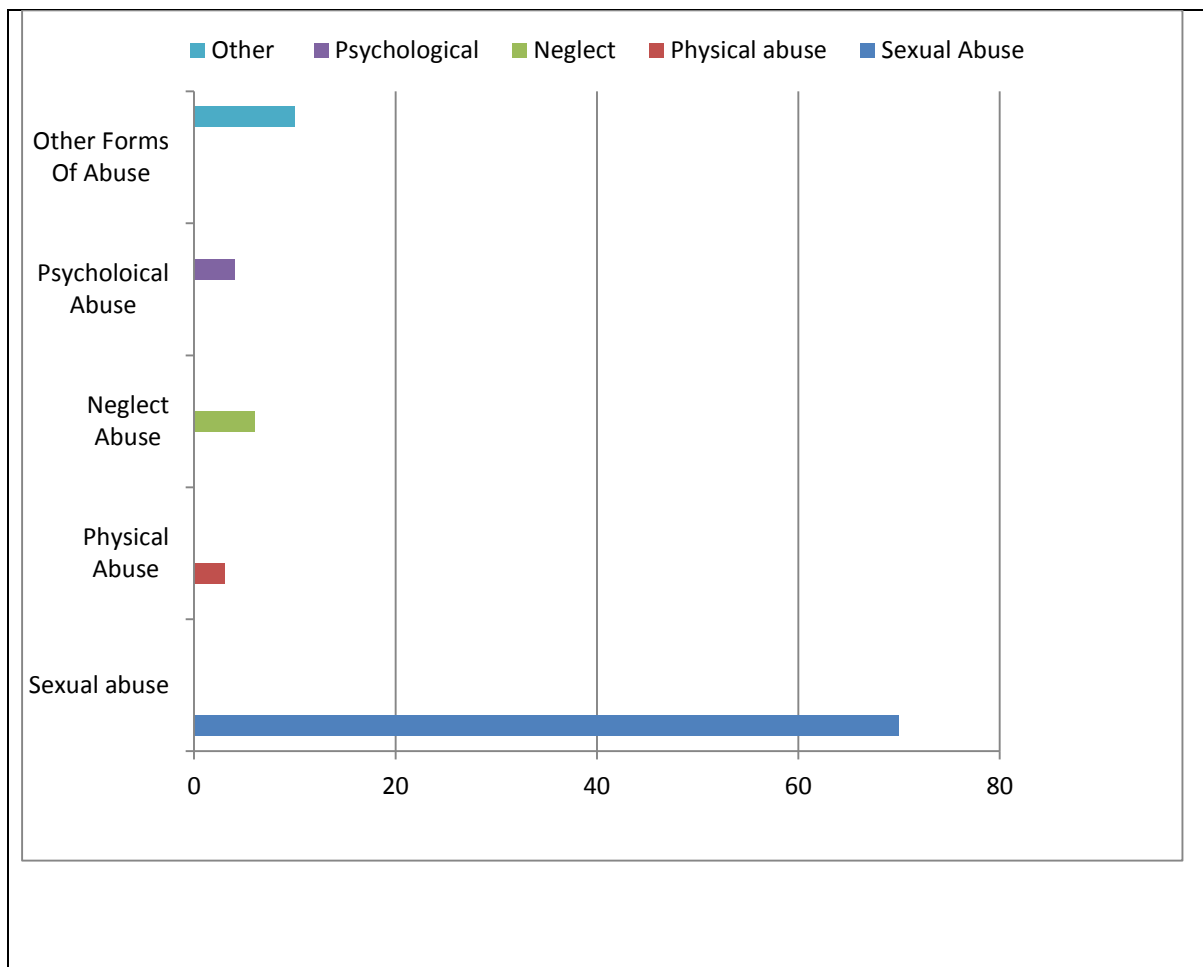


During the period under review TaLI have been responding to child abuse cases and an analysis of these cases revealed that there are many factors contributing to child abuse, including harmful traditional practices, unacceptable religious attitudes and economic decline, leading to many girls becoming exposed to child abuse. There has been also the realization that those who are supposed to protect the girl child are actually the ones perpetuating abuse thereby leaving the girl child with no one to trust even the close relatives. There are also harmful cultural beliefs which are exposing girls to abuse.

Many HIV and AIDS orphans who are left under the care of grandparents who are no longer able bodied and fail to fend for the children. They end up dropping out of school and food is even scarce due to economic hardships. Such abuses are unnoticed because the children do not attend school and so they rarely benefit from awareness programmes that usually target schools.

Some girls we have met are family heads when they are as young as 14 years, and child headed families against such a social trend further exposes the children to vulnerability as offenders take advantage of such social weaknesses and abuse children in all ways. The breakdown of family moral values has contributed to the rising tide of child neglect and abuse. The nation is fast departing from the values of collectivism where in the past an individual's problems were treated as the community's (ubuntuism). Nowadays, the trend is about focusing on your own problems. People in communities no longer care for the disabled; they take advantage of their inability and are raped. Others take advantage of little children as little as 4 years, whom they threaten never to tell anyone. Men take advantage of the little girls who are powerless and so vulnerable, mostly infants, whom do not know what to do or say or defend themselves. To these children, it will be a game and they think that the abusers will be playing games with them, and they never report these abuses.

Case Statistics Dealt With According To Types And Forms Of Abuse:



Analysis of progress:

The project to date has reached 85 429 beneficiaries in the four district. The s out of the 160 Communities in Shurugwi; Kwekwe Zvishavane and Gweru communities' members have been reached. 76 Schools remain reached out of the target of 300. This is as a result of the challenge which has been experienced as a change in policy by the Ministry of Education where NGOs are now being denied entry into schools.

We have produced the following outputs:

- Monthly reports from the School Teachers and Community Peer Educators.
- Psychosocial support for child abuse survivors.

Outcomes: There is increased knowledge on gender based violence issues in Zvishavane, Kwekwe and Shurugwi. There is an increased number of individuals reporting to the organisation, cases of abuse, taking place in their areas.

Impact: The impact is that there is increased knowledge on issues around GBV, SRHR, and prevention of child marriages, girl child participation, gender roles and equality. Not only has this made individuals aware of these issues, but marginalised groups such as the Vapostori are approaching Tag a Life International to come into their sects and sensitize their congregation on issues around Gender based Violence which lead to HIV/AIDS.

Challenges during implementation

- Monthly reports are not being submitted on time and in some instances, Teacher Facilitators and Peer Educators do not submit at all.
- Non-availability of a vehicle affects effective co-ordination of activities, monitoring and case follow ups is quite difficult without a departmental vehicle.
- Few men are attending community dialogues.
- Changes in the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education are negatively affecting the activities of clubs in schools.
- Non availability of an office printer made it difficult to print office documents and TaLI officers had to rely on public printers in town thereby compromising confidentiality.
- Community members want refreshments and or allowances for attending the TaLI meetings.
- Community Peer Educator travel long distance to reach out everyone in the communities.
- Some community Peer Educators want allowances.
- Limited resources to carry out monitoring activities in the districts.
- Lack of funds for commemoration of days such as International Family Day, Day of the African Child, etc
- Lack of funds to spearhead advocacy issues that affect the girl child, with particular attention to the issue of the age of consent to sex

Lessons learnt

- Sensitization of communities about GBV prevention should be an on -going process in order effectively influence change in cultural and religious perceptions in the communities.
- Non-availability of an office printer compromises the confidentiality of the organisation's documents when we have to utilise public places for printing and photocopying.
- More children are dropping out of school due to poverty that leads to non-availability of school fees.
- A lot of children do not have birth certificates and this makes it difficult for TaLI to help them.
- There is need to have a vehicle in the programmes department so as to implement the project effectively.
- Community leaders are willing to assist especially with cases of children who are seen loitering in communities during school hours. And the organisation can capitalise on this to raise awareness on GBV and HIV prevention in young girls.
- Peer Educators need t-shirts for easy identification when facilitating.
- TaLI community Peer Educators are de-motivated by not receiving any allowance, other organisations that also have Peer Educators in the communities are providing allowance for their volunteers. This then dampens the spirit of the TaLI volunteers who are not receiving any allowance from the organisation.
- School facilitators, Community Peer Educators, the children in communities, need some forms of extrinsic motivation to continue working and attending club meetings.

Recommendations

Conclusions

The project was affected greatly by the issue of limited funds for monitoring activities and also for collection of reports and attendance of stakeholder meetings in other districts. Compared to the number of cases received, case follow up was also limited due to lack of funds and non availability of a vehicle/transport.

1. Avail a vehicle for Midlands TaLI staff to make regular visits to the rural wards to support community dialogues and TaLI clubs. This will also enable safe and efficient travelling for officers during coordination and monitoring of activities in the communities.
2. Avail bicycles for community peer educators to utilise as they reach out to communities and this also acts as a way of motivating them.
3. Avail an office printer and photocopier to avoid compromise of confidentiality on TaLI documents.
4. Motivate Community Peer Educators and Teacher Facilitators by means of regular refresher training, in order to motivate them to continue with their work as this ensures sustainability of the project.
5. Provide TaLI t-shirts, hats, bags, wrist bands, caps, pens etc as motivation.
6. Plan for community dialogues specifically on prevention of girl child marriages.
7. Avail funds meant to help school drop outs.
8. Sensitize the communities on the importance of birth certificates.
9. Provide refreshments for community members during meetings.
10. Provide airtime for peer educators so that it is easier for them to communicate with the office on issues of child abuse since whatsapp is sometimes not reliable. Some peer educators do not even have whatsapp compatible cellular phones.
11. Avail funds to hold International and regional commemorations.

Objective 1: To empower boys and girls with information and resources on GBV and HIV in an effort to prevent Gender Based Violence against girls.

Results Indicators:		Baseline	Target	Progress this Quarter	Progress to Date	Sex/Age Disaggregation	
1a	% of girls and boys who demonstrate increased knowledge in GBV, Girls' rights, HIV/AIDS and Gender equality	5%	60%	90%	90%	50% girls 50% boys	
Activity No.	Activity	Output Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress this Quarter	Progress to Date	Sex /Age Disaggregation
1.1	Hold District Stakeholder meetings and create 4 reports at these meetings	Number of participants at the District Stakeholder meetings	0	4	3	3	3 were held in Shurugwi, Zvishavane and Kwekwe.
1.2	Hold trainings in each District of school GBV club facilitators.	Number of leaders & facilitators trained.	0	300	0	76	4 males 72 females. Due to changes in the Education System, we cannot train teachers in the schools.
		Number of GBV school club trainings per district	0	6	0	6	6 that were held in Shurugwi District
1.3		Number of clubs formed	0	75	0	76	<i>76 clubs, which were formed 1st quarter of 2014.</i>

	Formation of Gender Empowerment Clubs per school	Number of boys and girls participating in the clubs	0	50 boys and 50 girls	152	152	76 Boys 76 Girls
		Indirect beneficiaries	500	38 000	38 000	38 000	19 000 females 19 000 males
1.4	Creation and distribution of IEC Materials (posters, club curriculum, hats, fliers, calendars, t-shirts, brochures, posters) for use in schools & Communities	Number of those reached by IEC material at the school and at Community members.	0	62 400 I.E.C materials	216 posters 15 072 bookmarks	15298/quarter	Distributed at various functions and platforms
1.5	300 School Club Visits to all trained schools	Number of school clubs visited	0	6	10	10	Two weeks per month
Objective 2: : To improve buy-in by community leaders and to sensitise communities on prevention of GBV against girl children							
Results Indicators			Baseline	Target	Progress this Quarter	Progress to date	Sex/Age Disaggregation

2a	Number of wards represented in the training of Community Peer Educators	0	160	0	75	N/A	
2b	% of women and men who demonstrate increased knowledge in GBV, Girls' rights, HIV/AIDS and Gender equality	2%	65%	70%	70%	51% women 49% men	
2c	Number of Community Peer Educators hosting Community sensitization meetings in their wards, per district	0	160	270	270	114 males 156 females	
Activity No.	Activity	Output Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress this Quarter	Progress to Date	Sex/Age Disaggregation
2.2	Training of Peer Educators.	Number of Peer Educators trained	0	160	270	270	114 males 156 females
2.3	Community Sensitization Meetings by Educators	Number of community meetings held by each educator	0	8	270	2160	2160 community sensitization meetings by peer educators in the three districts
		Number community participants	0	8000	43 200	43 200	21 600 females 21 600 males
2.4	Formation of 4 Child Protection Committees	Number of Child Protection Committees Formed	0	3	Reports	3	These are already in existence in the district