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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2012

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ACROYNMS

AAIZ	Action Aid International Zimbabwe
AIDS	Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome
AZFA	Austria Zimbabwe Friendship Association
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
CCB	Community Capacity Building (Project)
CIIR	Catholic Institute for International Relations
CMC	Computer management Committee
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWW	Concern Worldwide Zimbabwe
DA	District Administrator
DEO	District Education officer
DFID	Department for International Development, UK
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Commission
e-books	Electronic books
e-library	Electronic Library
GFTAM	Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
HIFA	Harare International Festival for Arts
HOSPAZ	Hospice Association of Zimbabwe
IEC	Information and Educational Communication
ICS	International Citizen Services Programme
ICT	Information Communication Technologies
ISAL	Internal Savings and Lending
ITC	Information Technology Centre
IVD	International Volunteer Day
KNH	Kindernothilfe, German
VSAT	Very Small Armature Terminal
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoESAC	Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts and Culture
OSISA	Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
PAP	Public Access Point
PDP	Participatory Development Project
POTRAZ	Post and Telecommunication regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe
RDC	Rural District Council
RDDC	Rural District Development Committee
TOICULT	Tonga Online and Culture Project
TOLACCO	Tonga Language and Culture committee
VIDCO	Village Development Committee
WARDCO	Ward Development Committee
SDC	School development Committee
ZAN	Zimbabwe AIDS Network

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents an overview of programme activities implemented by Basilwizi in the four Zambezi Valley districts of Hwange, Binga, Gokwe and Kariba during the year 2012. The report presents a general operational context, background of Basilwizi and its programme areas, institutional development, performance monitoring framework detailing activities that were implemented and what was achieved in relation to output and results; achievements and/or successes; lessons learnt and challenges encountered as well as networking activities.

2.0 GENERAL OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The operational environment during the reporting period was calm, stable and conducive for project implementation in the three Zambezi valley districts except for Kariba Rural (also known as Nyaminyami) where a sub-office was forced to close on the 27th of March 2012. The consequences of the temporary closure caused the Food, Income and Markets Programme (PRP II) to be transferred to Gokwe district, thereby denying Kariba residents of the much needed capacity and asset building opportunities that the program had. Basilwizi continued to take a cautious approach in the implementation of project activities given the changing political climate ahead of elections; for instance, ensuring that the community leadership, state and non state actors were sensitised and understood the broader perspective of our intervention while at the same time building strong synergies with other civil society organisations for support in the face of external disturbances.

By and large, civil society organisations, with support from the traditional leadership continued to play a crucial and instrumental role in the promotion of development, poverty reduction interventions, administering humanitarian assistance and general promotion and protection of human rights. Basilwizi also received overwhelming support and appreciation of its programme actions from local authorities in its other three operating areas, donor agencies, government line ministries, traditional leadership and the community at large. It was therefore not by default that Basilwizi received a National Award as the best local organisation in Community Development during 2012 from the National Association of Non Governmental Organisations (NANGO).

On the technological front, it is pleasing to note that Basilwizi has provided the poor and marginalized citizens in the Zambezi valley with a real opportunity to bring vibrancy and life by improving their access to information, freedom of expression and human rights through Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs). However, the Zambezi valley continues to have perennial challenges of poor communication infrastructure including bad road networks. The infrastructure needs improvement if online access to information in the context of advancing ICT for social transformation can be achieved in the valley.

3.0 BACKGROUND OF BASILWIZI AND PROGRAMME AREAS

Basilwizi operates in the five districts of the Zambezi Valley in Hwange, Binga, Gokwe North and Kariba Rural in Zimbabwe and Sinazongwe district in Zambia. The majority inhabitants of the targeted districts are of Tonga ethnic communities who were displaced from the banks of the Zambezi River in 1957-9 to make way for the construction of Lake Kariba. These communities are among the poorest people in the country due a myriad of factors. Basilwizi therefore works to assist the valley communities to realise meaningful and sustainable development through a number of community-driven interventions as outlined below.

3.1 Basilwizi Vision

Sustainable people driven socio-economic development in the Zambezi Valley.

3.2 Mission Statement

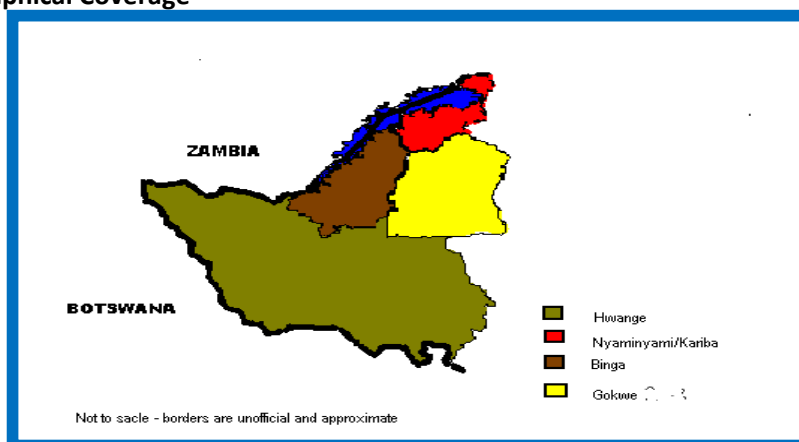
A commitment to building the capacity of the Zambezi Valley communities – men, women, young and old, able and disabled – for them to realise improved and sustainable well-being and free themselves from poverty.

3.3 Strategic Objectives

Basilwizi seeks to achieve the following main objectives:

- ✚ To empower the affected people to advocate for developmental changes and their inclusion in decision making processes on issues that affect their development particularly the use of resources around / from Lake Kariba;
- ✚ To assist the beneficiaries to improve their socio-economic well being, through the establishment of people centred development projects that meet the basic material needs;
- ✚ To facilitate the putting in place of legislation, policies, procedures and practices that enhance the capacity of men and women to access, utilise and control their natural resources;
- ✚ To promote the cultural and educational development of the beneficiaries;
- ✚ To combat and reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic through community based intervention strategies;
- ✚ To promote gender, child protection and disability mainstreaming in all programme activities of the organisation and
- ✚ To enhance organisational capacity and ensure effective implementation of Basilwizi goals.

3.4 Geographical Coverage



4.0 PROGRAMME AREAS

Basilwizi has four (4) programmatic themes namely; 1) Governance Support 2) Education and Culture Support 3) Health Support and 4) Sustainable Livelihoods programmes as its broad strategies towards the intended outcome of poverty reduction among the Zambezi Valley communities. Together with the main themes, the organisation also addresses key cross-cutting issues of gender and women empowerment, environment, disaster risk reduction (DRR), child protection, participation and disability. The themes chosen are fundamental in addressing the underlying causes of poverty in the Zambezi valley and in promoting effectiveness of the organisation in dealing with community priority issues.

4.1 Governance Support Programme

The following are projects being implemented under the Governance Support Programme theme: Local Governance Accountability Project, Participatory Development Projects and Community Capacity Building Project.

4.1.1 Local Governance Accountability and Participatory Development Projects

The participatory development project (PDP) is funded by Action Aid International Zimbabwe (AAI-Z) while the Local Governance Accountability Project (LGAP) is a two-year project funded by Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA). The AAI-Z and OSISA grants are complimentary to each other. The goals of the PDP and LGAP aim at enhancing the capacity of local communities to take control of their own development, including the capacity to articulate their needs, to organise themselves and demand accountability from duty bearers for better services. In addition, the project actions seek to strengthen advocacy on pro-poor policies that are sensitive to the needs and interests of Zambezi valley communities, on access and control of natural resources, health, sustainable livelihoods, education and culture. The projects also pay particular attention and emphasis on corporate social responsibility (CSR) to ensure public, private and cooperative businesses play their part in the development of the Zambezi valley.

4.1.1.1 Progress on outputs and results

During the period under review a total of 5,296 people were reached (2,050 women and 3,246 men) through various capacity building activities at community level and policy dialogue or engagement meetings at local and national levels. The number of women and girls attending workshops and or participating in public meetings especially dialogue meetings has improved slightly from the previous year. This is due to the target group in engagement meetings – women are fewer than men in leadership positions and the issue is of major concern. It requires concerted efforts from all community stakeholders. The table below shows in detail what was achieved in relation to the outputs of the two (2) projects during 2012.

What we have achieved in relation to each output and result for the PDP and LGAP during 2013						
Output Indicator	Year Target	Yearly Actual Achieved	% Achieved	Beneficiary Disaggregated Data		
				Male	Female	Total
Quarterly thematic & learning meetings	4	3	75%			
No. of people participating in quarterly thematic & learning meetings	50	54	108%	34	20	54
Contact & feedback meetings on the outcome of engagement meetings	6	6	100%			
No. reached directly by contact & feedback meetings on outcome of engagement meetings	6,750	2,851	42%	1,781	1,070	2,851
Follow up meetings	4	3	75%			
No. of people reached by follow up meetings	75	75	100%	45	30	75
Workshop on roles of Campfire & other community based committees	3	5	167%			
No. participating in workshop on Roles of campfire	60	62	103%	51	11	62
Awareness raising meetings	6	6	100%			
No attending awareness raising meetings	120	126	105%	85	41	126
Follow up meetings on access to resources	2	2	100%			
No. attending follow up meetings on access to resources	100	50	50%	46	4	50
Meeting with Kapenta and gill netting fishing members	1	1	100%			
No. attending meeting with kapenta & gillnetting fishing members	30	34	113%	32	2	34
Preparatory meetings for the policy engagement	5	4	80%			
No. attending meeting for the policy engagement	125	137	110%	25	112	137
Qtly meeting with NANGO (constitutional reforms and sharing of skills for dialogue)	4	2	50%			
No. attending meeting with NANGO	20	18	90%	12	6	18
Meetings organised by the ZCSBC to promote government accountability and transparency	3	3	100%			
No. attending meeting by ZCSBC	3	3	100%	3	-	3
Visibility & IEC (productions)	2	2	100%			
No benefiting from T-Shirts and Note Pads (without double counting)	1,500	1,100	73%	600	500	1,100
Monitoring meetings	12	6	50%			
No. reached by monitoring meetings	100	110	110%	75	35	110
Policy dialogue meetings	6	8	133			
No. participating in policy dialogue meetings	300	350	117%	255	95	350

Lobby meetings	6	6	100%			
No. of people participating in lobby meetings	163	136	83%	91	45	136
No. participating in the establishment of the ELBAG	100	95	95%	33	62	95
No. of people attending engagement meetings on National Matabeleland Zambezi Water Project	95	95	100%	78	17	95
Totals	9,655	5,353	89%	3,246	2,050	5,296

4.1.1.2 Significant Changes or Achievements

- a) Through feedback meetings, there is increased public awareness in participatory planning and budgeting processes at ward level in the target districts.
- b) Binga Rural District Council held budgeting consultative meetings in all its 25 wards in preparation for the 2013 budget. This is a sign of increased accountability in the processes of governance and policy making by the local authority.
- c) PDP capacity workshops have contributed to increased community knowledge and skills especially among fishers and women's groups to participate in decision making and to claim their rights to basic services from local government. For instance, the Binga ELBAG Group engaged the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (PWMA) and Binga RDC on the non-implementation of the 2011 agreed decisions with the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources on issues such as dual payment of vendor license. Fishers also engaged ZIMRA on the recently introduced presumptive tax of US\$300 per quarter on all fishing cooperatives.



Above: Participants attending capacity building workshops in Binga district

4.1.2 Community Capacity Building Project

The Community Capacity Building Project is a peace-building initiative that is meant to improve relationships and the social fabric in Binga District and ultimately create an environment for sustainable development in the Zambezi valley. The project is an eighteen (18) months project funded by European Commission in Zimbabwe. The main goal of this project is to contribute towards a peaceful, progressive and united Zambezi valley society able to analyse and prevent conflicts.

In late 2011 to date, Basilwizi initiated collaboration with European Union partners to implement more systematic interventions in conflict management and peace building issues to increase political tolerance and cooperative relationships among the Zambezi valley communities. These peace building initiatives are directed at the point where immediate positive change is needed and where conflicts are carried out by local people on local people.

4.1.2.1 Progress on outputs and results

The project conducted peace building activities and community awareness campaigns throughout the year reaching out to 3,215 people (1,894 male and 1,319 females). Participation of women in public meetings and workshops is increasing even though the project was initially designed to target community leadership. In all local leadership positions in Binga district, women are fewer than men. The table below shows what the community Peace Building project has achieved (also in percentage terms) in relation to each result and related outputs during 2012 as well as beneficiary disaggregated data where applicable.

What the Community Capacity Building Project has achieved in relation to each output during 2013							
Outputs		Year Target	Yearly Actual	% Achieved	Beneficiary Disaggregated Data <i>(where applicable)</i>		
					Males	Females	Total
Result 1: Increased awareness among 200 traditional leaders, 41 elected councillors and church leaders of their role in building peaceful communities as provided for in relevant government legislation							
Output 1: Number of traditional chiefs, church leaders and other key community leaders making public statements in favour of peace building initiatives	Baseline study	1	1	100			
	No. of beneficiaries participating in the study	190	190	100	119	68	187
	Entry & sensitization meetings with local leadership	10	10	100			
	No. of leaders attending entry meetings	380	386	102	321	65	386
	Policy & skills training for traditional leadership & key stakeholders	4	2	50			
	No. of traditional leaders attending skills training	241	126	52	109	17	126
	Exchange visit	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Develop awareness campaign materials	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Awareness workshops for community members	15	13	87			
	No. of community members attending awareness w/shops	600	559	93	380	179	559
	No. of Peace Ambassadors	8		100	6	2	8
	Monitor awareness campaign activities for quality	12	0	0			0
Result 2: Increased trust and interaction between state actors and the wider community							
Number of state actors facilitating peace	Peace building workshops for government agencies- heads of departments	3	3	100			0
	No. attending Training of trainers workshops (and presentation of manual on conflict management)	100	99	99	73	26	99

initiatives with community members							
Result #3: Increased uptake and respect for government peace initiatives among 226,000 community members and government agents as guided by the organ for national healing and reconciliation							
Result 4: Improved peaceful and open discussion among communities as a means to sustainable development among 226, 000 citizens of the Zambezi valley							
	Public forums/meetings	3	3	100			0
	No. of people attending uninterrupted Peace Building meetings	1,800	1,850	103	886	964	1,850
	IEC material distribution (without double counting)	958	958	100			0
	TOTALS				1,894	1,321	3,215



Some of the participants of the community capacity building project who attended the Public forum meetings in Sinakoma (ward 5, Binga district)

4.1.2.2 Achievements

- a) A baseline survey was conducted and informed the project of the types of conflict experienced in Binga district the project should focus much on, which mainly were on natural resources and domestic violence and to a less extent, political.
- b) At least 3,020 local leaders and community members received training in constructive relations and conflict resolution and have now gained skills for peace building.
- c) A training manual, the referral document for conflict management skills trainings, was produced.
- d) The CCB project managed to increase awareness for traditional and church leadership on their role in peace building and conflict resolution and in dealing with local conflicts, in particular, in identifying and addressing conflict scenarios at community level.
- e) Some participants who attended CCMT trainings have learnt how to deal with community conflicts and how to unite warring parties while others have already started putting away their differences and working together as people of the same community in addressing problems.
- f) Basilwizi staff and partners have acquired an increased knowledge and skills in conflict management and peace building initiatives for use in conflict sensitive approaches in their programming.
- g) The selected peace ambassadors are being consulted by community members and local leadership such as village heads in terms of sharing information on conflict resolution at different forums, a huge testimony of the relevance of this structure in the community.

4.2 Education and Culture Programme

This Education and Culture programme seeks to make education accessible to disadvantaged individuals and to promote indigenous knowledge, arts, community media, culture and the use and development of indigenous languages, as instruments for day to day communication and for the emancipation, education and development of marginalised Zambezi Valley communities. The programme also seeks to develop the Zambezi Valley communities' skills for transformation by taking advantage of the potential of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) through the establishment and support of Information and Communication Technology Centres in schools and other public access points in both Zambia and Zimbabwe. Through the Jesuits Orphans project and Firelight Foundation block grants, the Education project provides educational

opportunities for the orphans and vulnerable children, to improve their quality of life and promote positive self development and growth in the Zambezi Valley. Currently, the programme has three projects with guaranteed funding – (i) Tonga.Online ICT and Cultural Promotion (TOICULT) – a three-year project funded by HIVOS, (ii) Zongwe.OnAir and ICT Project also funded by HIVOS and, (iii) Jesuits Aids Trust project, funding school fees for disadvantaged orphans. The ICT and Culture projects aim at improving access to and sustainable usage of information and communication technology to promote, document and disseminate cultural heritage and local content within the Zambezi valley communities in both Zambia and Zimbabwe. AZFA also supports this project with technical assistance especially on ICT equipment and web updates and hosting for Basilwizi.

4.2.1 Progress on outputs and results (TOICULT)

Under the Tonga Online and Culture project, a total of 11,012 people were directly reached in 2012, that is, 5,020 (45.59%) females and 6,092 (54.41%) males. Pupils and teachers formed the bulk of beneficiaries with a total number of 6,148 and the remainder being community members around each ITC and those constituting cultural dance groups. This is a significant increase in number of beneficiaries reached out during the reporting period as compared to 5,563 people (2,615 women and 2,948 men) reached in the past year. It is pleasing to note that the participation of women in cultural activities is increasing every year although there was low participation in ICT as evidenced by the log registers at Information Technology Centres in schools that reflect a relatively higher number of males than females who visit media club centres to access e-library or e-books materials or newspapers. It is therefore anticipated that the gender trainings and the translated national gender policy into Tonga Language, will help steer the interest of women to take an active role in the ICT field. The successful launching and distribution of the translated national gender policy in Tonga language to ITCs is expected to contribute to a better understanding of gender issues among community members and the participation of women in the information communication technology field and/or other community activities. The translated document is also being used by other projects in Basilwizi to reach out to traditional and church leadership to promote peace in the home through fighting gender-based violence. During the year, the number of cultural dance groups under the project increased from 3 to 7 and at least 300 media club members selected from 12 ITCs were trained in video recording, leadership, media and writing skills, a move that has inculcated a culture of news writing and sharing among the community members in the target areas. In terms of project implementation, the TOICULT project achieved an 89% target, which is pleasing given that a number of activities were postponed due to late disbursements as well as exchange losses from the Euro to the US\$.

What we have achieved in relation to each output and result for the Tonga Online and Culture Project during 2013							
Result Description	Output Indicator	Year Target	Yearly Actual	% Achieved	Beneficiary Disaggregated Data		
					M	F	Total
Result #1 Rural ICTs as media centres for information access, sharing and gender is promoted	Copies of newspapers	1,560	1,248	80%			
	Number of people reading or accessing newspapers	7,110	6,533	92%	3,954	2,679	6,533
	Newsletters shared (per quarter)	4	1	25%			
	News stories generated from each ICT (Media clubs)	12	12	100%	509	272	781
	Gender awareness raising trainings per ITC	12	6	50%	127	113	240
	National gender policy translated into Tonga language	1	1	100%			
Result #2 Tonga and Korekore cultures actively promoted, documented and archived	Videos produced on cultural dances and traditional rites	9	6	67%	190	138	328
	Cultural festival organised and supported each year	5	4	80%	1,034	1,523	2,557
	International cultural exchange per year	1	2	200%	72	82	154
	Song and dance groups supported as advocacy groups	4	4	100%	70	104	174
	Copies of interviews with elderly community members	3	3	100%	3	0	3
	Website postings	12	12	100%			
	Writing skills and video recording refresher course held	2	1	50%	71	81	152
Result #3 Organizational capacity of Basilwizi is strengthened and ICT mainstreamed in all programs	Staff capacity building trainings on ITC	1	1	100%	7	2	9
	Stakeholders capacity building wkshp on computer maintenance	1	1	100%	17	8	25
	Desktop publishing & application software installation workshop	4	3	75%	38	18	56
Totals		8,741	7,838	89%	6,092	5,020	11,012

What we have achieved in relation to each output and result for the Language and Education Rights Project during 2013						
Output Indicator/Activity	Year Target	Yearly Actual	% Achieved	Beneficiary Disaggregated Data		
				M	F	Total
No. of candidates writing Grade 7 examinations in Binga	3,500	3,051	87%	1,587	1,464	3,051
Number of candidates writing Grade 7 examinations in Gokwe North	50	35	70%	29	16	35
Number of candidates writing Grade 7 examinations in Kariba Rural (Nyaminyami)	300	272	91%	142	130	272
No. of writers for scholarly publications on the teaching and learning in Tonga	32	32	100%	29	3	32
Number of evaluators selected by ZPH for the review of scholarly publications in Tonga	13	13	100%	10	3	13
Raise massive awareness to generate widespread support in Gokwe south	3	0	0	0	0	0
No of teaching and supplementary materials developed – syllabus for Tonga sec. schools	360	250	69%	0	0	0
Secondary schools in Binga have introduced Tonga lessons at form one level	28	27	96%	0	0	0
No. of advocacy meetings on issues relating to Tonga with Ministry of Education	5	5	100%	96	49	145
No. of advocacy meetings on issues relating to Tonga with Institutions of Higher Learning	4	4	100%	50	21	71
International Conference on ChiTonga	1	1	100%	109	53	162
Number of workshops on ChiTonga secondary textbooks review	1	1	100%	17	6	23
Harmonisation of the orthographies of ChiTonga language spoken in Zambia & Zimbabwe	1	0	0	0	0	0
No. of reflection meetings for Tonga Language and Culture Committee (TOLACCO)	5	5	100%	37	19	56
No. of untrained teachers who have secured college training vacancies	15	16	107%	15	1	16
Workshops on post editing of form 1 text book	1	1	100%			
No. of people in post editing of form 1 text book	20	21	105%	17	4	21
Workshop on commissioning & evaluation of form 1 Tonga text books	1	1	100%			
No. participating in commissioning & evaluating form1 Tonga text books	20	22	110%	16	6	22
Totals	4,360	3,757	86%	2,154	1,775	3,919

4.2.2 Significant Changes or Achievements

Rural ICTs as media centres for information access, sharing and gender is promoted

- a) The strengthening of the existing Information Technology Centres has made information accessible to the poor communities in remote areas of Binga although we still have limited access to online information in the Zambezi valley. A total of 1,248 copies of weekly newspapers were distributed to media centres during the reporting period. As a result of the distribution of weekly newspapers to ITCs, both school children and the community have



Above: School children go through news stories in papers distributed by TOICULT

accessed timely information on issues that affect their lives. The timely supply of newspapers to media centres resulted in three untrained teachers at Siabuwa High School to have access to advertisements of vacancies for potential students to apply and train as teachers at Hillside Teachers College for January 2012 Intake. Potential candidates were able to apply before the due date as a result of the availability of weekly newspapers, which are distributed in good time across the ICTs. Access to information on opportunities such as vacancies for trainings or jobs has been missed out by the rural communities of the Zambezi valley in the past due to lack of access to information. This has contributed to the higher number of untrained teachers in region. In 2012, six secondary schools reported to Basilwizi that newspapers have led to an improved reading culture among students and community members and has also improved children's language pass rates at Ordinary level of secondary education. It was further discovered that the papers have become common teaching and learning tools among students taking literature and commercial subjects at O and A Level.

- b) The training in ICT systems maintenance, desktop and web publishing skills conducted by FunkFeuer team with participants drawn from all ITCs has raised computer literacy levels and web-based skills among IT teachers in secondary schools. The trainings carried out on video



Above: School children go through basic Computer servicing procedures

recording and writing skills has enabled media club members to improve in the production of impact stories or general stories for sharing with the wider community. As a result of further advocacy work by Basilwizi on the information and communication technologies (ICTs), computers have been introduced as part of formal curriculum in at least seven (7) secondary schools in Binga district with a total number of 707 (351 males and 450 females) students taking computer studies with a two-hour slot being reserved for community members every week.



c) The technical support offered to the ITCs during the period under review by Basilwizi serviced or repaired a total of 94 faulty computers. The serviced computers alleviated shortages of these gargets in schools.

d) In November 2012, an effort was made to encourage women participation by increasing gender awareness through trainings and the translation of relevant policy excerpts on gender into local language and shared these on local networks per ITC. The gender policy launch was then held, which also provided an excellent opportunity for the community to share local approaches to fighting social evils like child abuse and domestic violence. The translated

document is also being used by other projects in Basilwizi to reach out to traditional and church leadership to promote peace in the home through fighting gender based violence.

- e) Basilwizi successfully handed over 14 laptops to twelve Information Technology Centres and 2 partners which were sourced with the help of Austria-Zimbabwe Friendship Association (AZFA). The laptops will alleviate computer shortages in these centres and offer media clubs an opportunity to access writing tools for the production of their stories and archiving of cultural recordings.

Tonga and Korekore cultures actively promoted, documented and archived

The project continues to promote cross border cultural exchanges between Zimbabwe and Zambia Tonga through annual cultural ceremonies, thereby creating a peaceful, united and progressive Zambezi valley. Under the reporting period, the people of the valley in Zimbabwe showed their continued solidarity in their common identity with Zambia Tonga across the river by successfully holding an annual Lwiindi ceremony in Zambia (a thanks giving ceremony to the gods' for a good harvest). After the Lwiindi ceremony, Chief Sinazongwe of Zambia led a strong delegation of 185 of



his subjects into Zimbabwe for a funeral ceremony of the late Chief Siabuwa and another key community member in Muchesu. For the first time in history, Basilwizi facilitated the participation of a Tonga cultural group at HIFA 2012 as an effort to enhance the promotion of Tonga culture as well as exposing artists to other cultures of the world. A provincial-wide Arts and Cultural Festival was organized by Basilwizi and Shangano where local and regional cultural groups managed to exhibit their talent to the outside world through dance and song. This festival was blessed by the Ministry of Education, Sport, Art and culture as well as traditional chiefs.

Video recording was and continues to be a key component of our project actions for the active documentation of the cultures of the people with specific interest in important rites of the Tonga people. The project worked with cultural groups in many fronts where song and dance was used as a tool for community advocacy and freedom of expression. In addition, ICTs were used to promote, document and disseminate cultural heritage and local content within the valley. The promotion of culture is aimed at contributing to enhancement of self-esteem among the Zambezi valley communities. The project has so far produced 6 videos on culture and tradition as a way of preserving, revitalizing and sustaining Tonga culture. These videos are shared with partners as well as in the 12 ITCs for educational use.

4.2.3 Achievements for the Language and Education Rights Actions



Above photo: *An engagement meeting between ZILPA and traditional leaders with Permanent Secretary of Higher and Tertiary Education, Harare.*

- a) A positive development has been achieved at secondary level where all form 1 pupils in 27 out of 28 schools in Binga are learning Tonga for the first time.
- b) The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education introduced a waiver for six (6) indigenous languages where students pursue language courses at the university and colleges even if they would not have done these at high school or ordinary level.
- c) Basilwizi, in collaboration with traditional leaders, community based structures such as TOLACCO has effectively lobbied Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts and Culture, Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education (department of teacher education) on the inclusion, effective teaching and recognition of the six languages in the education system and promoting the teaching of Tonga at higher and tertiary levels respectively.
- d) Communities in Hwange have taken up some initiative to start mobilizing funds that will see the teaching of Tonga in the area in January 2013.
- e) Basilwizi, through lobby efforts successfully engaged Mkoba teacher training college to secure training vacancies for 16 students (1 female 15 females) from Kariba Rural and Gokwe.
- f) Two institutes of higher learning, Hillside Teachers' College and United College of Education, are currently taking over 30 students with relevant academic qualifications from Binga and Hwange for teacher training every year. This was after continuous lobbying efforts by community driven structures such as traditional leadership, TOLACCO and ZILPA.

4.3 Health Support Programme

Basilwizi's Health Support Programme is responding to the Millennium Development Goal Number 6 which seeks to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. This intervention is being achieved through the Firelight Foundation funded OVC project in Hwange, Community Home Based Care funded by the UNDP Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Programme and the implementation of the Zambezi Valley Child Protection and Support Project (ZVCSP). ZVCSP is being funded by Kindernothilfe (KNH) from German. Basilwizi, through ZVCSP aims at enforcing adherence to child rights, care and support for children, especially orphans and vulnerable children in the Zambezi valley. ZVCPS ensures support to 22 existing Child Protection Committees (CPCs) in the eleven wards in Binga and Hwange districts.

4.3.1 Progress on outputs and results

A total number of 2,908 people were reached (1,571 females and 1,337). It is pleasing to note that more females than males participated in the Health support programme actions during 2012, which is a first for the organisation since 2007 – Women participation represents 54% to the year's total attendance. After a massive Birth registration campaign, the parents and guardians of the OVC responded positively and saw 135 children benefiting. In addition, 84% of the planned activities were successfully implemented. Of the activities not implemented, Basilwizi has made a plan to carry them on to 2013, first quarter. Non implementation of other activities was mainly due to constraints on transport or as a result of unforeseen partner meetings as well as issues to do with politics of the land. The table below shows summarises performance of the Health program in the year.

Result Description	Output Indicator	Year Target	Yearly Actual Achieved	% Achieved	Beneficiary Disaggregated Data		
					Male	Female	Total
Result #1 Child rights, RSH, HIV and AIDS information accessed by children	Establishment of youth friendly centres	11	6	55			0
	No. of people participating in youth friendly centres	286	157	55	76	81	157
	RSH workshops for T/Leaders	5	5	100			0
	No. of traditional leaders trained in SRH	200	194	97	164	30	194
	Life skills training on Culture, RSH and HIV & AIDS for youths	4	2	50			0
	No. of people reached by the Culture, RSH & HIV and AIDS for youths	120	100	83	53	39	92
	Child rights, culture and disability workshops	4	3	75			0
	No. of children attending CR, Culture and disability workshops	120	86	72	50	36	86
	No. of people reached by the CR, Culture and disability workshops	0	0	0			0
	Grinding mill project meetings	1	1	100			0

	No. of people participating in grinding mill project	16	16	100	4	12	16
	Birth registration campaign	3	3	100	134	113	247
	No. reached by the BR campaign	1000	1148	115	449	699	1148
	Follow up meetings on Child rights with children	0	0	0			0
	No. attending follow up meetings on child rights with children	0	0	0			0
	Follow up meetings on Child rights with adults	0	0	0			0
	No. attending follow up meetings with adults	0	0	0			0
	Day of the African Child commemorations	1	1	100			0
	No. attending Day of the African Child	416	416	100	221	195	416
	National World AIDS Day	1	0	0			0
	Baseline survey	1	1	100			0
Result #2 Community based Child protection committees trained and functional	Workshops on establishment of Child Protection Committees	5	1	20			0
	No. of people in CPC Committees	100	20	20	8	12	20
	Child based CPC training workshops	6	5	83			0
	No. of children participated in CPC child-led training	300	140	47	57	83	140
	Adult based CPCs training workshop	3	1	33			0
	No. of people attending the adult-based CPC training on CRC	60	26	43	5	21	26
	Back to school campaigns	2	1	50			0
	No. of children attended the back to school campaigns	400	362	91	161	201	362
	No. of children with disabilities Support	6	6	100	1	5	6
Result #3 Inheritance rights claimed by orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs).	Community trainings on marriages and inheritance laws	3	3	100			0
	No. of people attending marriage and inheritance laws	130	133	102	30	103	133
	Zero tolerance campaigns on negative cultural practice	2	0	0			0
	No of people attending Zero tolerance campaigns on	600	0	0	0	0	0
Result #4 IEC materials on child rights produced in	Translation of CRC documents into Tonga language	1	1	100			0
	No of people receiving translated CRC Manuals	50	50	100%	25	25	50
	IEC material production workshop with children	3	3	100			0

local language by affected OVCs and distributed to others.	No. of children attending IEC material production training	35	35	100	18	17	35
	Launch of IEC material for stakeholders and Children	0	0	0			0
Result # 5 Successful income generating project for young people in Musuna village of Hwange	Training workshop on basic record keeping and book keeping for youths	1	1	100			0
	No. of participants trained in record keeping and book keeping for youths	10	10	100	3	7	10
	Training workshop on conflict management for youths	6	1	17			0
	No. of participants attending conflict management training	120	13	11	5	8	13
	Training workshop on leadership and communication skills	3	1	33			0
	No. of people participating in leadership and communication skills	90	29	32	12	17	29
	School fees and supplies payment for OVC	3	3	100			0
	No. of children supported with fees and supplies	9	9	100	5	4	9
	Organisational Child protection policy development training workshop	1	1	100			0
	No. of people attending workshop on CPC policy development	20	16	80	15	1	16
	Child rights training in the context of Tonga culture for staff	0	0	0			0
	Child friendly reporting and documentation workshop for staff.	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3,308	2,960	84%	1,337	1,571	2,908

4.3.2 Notable Achievements

- a) After a successful launch of the Birth Registration Campaign in Luunga or Ward 1 in Binga District, a Database of children without birth certificates was initiated.



Birth registration Campaign was one of the remarkable event of the year were 267 people were assisted with birth and death certificates as indicated below. Birth registration campaign came as a result of realisation by School Development Committees (SDC) that children were not able to write their grade seven examinations due to the fact that they had no birth certificates, which is a Zimbabwe School Examinations Council requirement. It was also a realisation by Basilwizi that non registration of a child is a violation of the child's rights as provided for under Article 7.1 of the CRC. Officials from the Registrar's office, a department in the Ministry of Home Affairs, supported this activity through mobile registration outreaches to the community. The table below summarises documentation processed through the mobile outreaches in Tyunga and Sinakoma Wards:

Certificate Type	Males Assisted	Females Assisted	Totals
Death	76	36	112
Birth	58	77	135
Total	134	113	247

- b) **Day of the African Child Commemorations** – Day of the African Child commemoration was successfully held and as fulfilment on the theme (*Duty to protect, to respect, to promote and fulfil*).
- c) Basilwizi assisted 6 cleft-palates children with transport to and from Harare for medical surgery or operation and the pictures below show the children before and after the operation.

Before the operation, the grandmother looked miserable.



After the operation the child looks different and beautiful



The above disabled children were identified for medical assistance following the community workshops on Child Rights, Culture and Disability. A grandmother of one of the cleft pallet child had this to say after the successful operation, ***“I thought it was impossible for my granddaughter to have her mouth restored to normal, thank you Basilwizi for the miraculous assistance”***

It was also very encouraging to learn that members of the community actively participated in identifying children living with disability and in some cases advised parents with children living with disabilities to seek medical assistance, which was not the case in the past. In retrospect, children living with disability were hid from the rest of the community members and parents were not able to talk openly about disability due to cultural beliefs around disability.

d) Back to school campaigns



Children acting in a drama that brought to light some of the major reasons why they were not attending school regularly

The work of the project has influenced child participation in issues that affect them with regard to education. After realisation by the district education office that children were dropping out of school, Basilwizi was approached and jointly with the education office 'Back to school campaigns' campaign was launched.

4.4 Sustainable Livelihoods Programme

The programme's main focus is to have sustainable people driven livelihoods development in the operating areas of Basilwizi. The livelihoods programme seeks to build the capacity of Zambezi Valley communities with the necessary skills to fight poverty and other related risks on their own for sustenance's sake. In order to achieve the foregoing, the programme seeks to enhance the communities' capabilities not only to respond to the immediate needs of communities but help them develop sustainable livelihoods strategies and secure a better future. The sustainable Livelihoods projects works to strengthen household incomes build assets through interventions like livestock distribution, ISALs as well as enhance linkages through value chains between producers and the market. It mainstreams issues of gender and aims at building the capacity of local leadership to incorporate gender in all their community activities.

4.4.1 Progress on outputs and results

District targets of 2,113 were surpassed by 54% and since cessation of capacity building sessions or trainings, monitoring through CBTs with technical and specialized service provision by field officers has been the main. Two (2) gender mainstreaming workshops were conducted with support from the Gender Advisor and Gender Coordinator; targeting field staff and CBTs to enhance capacity towards achieving gender equality and equity in the FIM programme. Gender mainstreaming remains a key strategy in empowering women to be in positions of leadership in local communities. Women representation in FIM programming remains very encouraging with the majority of the participants being women as shown in the table below:

What we have achieved in relation to each output for the Food, Income and Markets Project during 2012						
Indicator			Progress Against Milestone (Data disaggregated by gender were applicable)			
	Program Target	Year Milestones/ 2012 Target	Male	Females	Total	% Achievement
Output 1: 2113 poor households' income earning capacity enhanced						
No. of people completing Internal Lending and Savings (ISAL) trainings	2,113	2,113	941	2,588	3,529	167%
No. of people participating in ISAL programme groups	2,113	2,113	941	2,588	3,529	167%
No. of ISAL groups forms	300	300	0	0	601	200%
No. of people participating in FaaB programme groups	2,113	2,113	729	1,798	2,527	120%
Output 2: 2113 poor households have improved access to agric inputs and livestock						
No. of households receiving livestock through open voucher	264	264	201	401	602	228%
Output 3: Improved health and hygiene practices and households' access to safe water enhanced for domestic and irrigation use						
No. of trained Pump minders	12	12	10	2	12	100%
No. of boreholes rehabilitated by DDF through Basilwizi support	14	14			14	100%
No. of HH benefiting from rehabilitated boreholes	700				700	100%
No. of Water Point Committees meeting at least once a quarter	0	0			0	
No. of people trained in PHHE	768	768	462	1,418	1,880	245%
No. of community health clubs holding at least one planned community	0	0			0	
No. of sensitization meetings per quarter as a proportion	0	0	0	0	0	
Output 4: Improved capacity of Local structures to support projects, which benefit the poor						
No. of VIDCOs revitalised	22	22			46	209%
No. of community plans developed through revitalised VIDCOs	10	10			10	100%
# of participants completing [CPDIM] training (study circles)	2,113	2,113	866	2,388	3,254	154%

4.4.2 Significant Achievements

- a) Target beneficiaries successfully linked to markets through a contract farming arrangement with Northern Farming;
- b) Community structures capacitated to plan and implement their own development plans;
- c) ISALs have enabled beneficiaries to make meaningful savings from their individual contributions, which will enable them to buy inputs for the coming season.
- d) Livestock beneficiaries have already recorded a steady increase in their incomes with beneficiaries managing to pay school fees for their children.
- e) Improved WASH at community and household level through Community Based Maintenance (CBM) of water points;
- f) There is a notable consistent adherence to the PHHE standards in the community, contributing to improved household hygiene in the home;
- g) Improved water sources and quality through a successful rehabilitation of 20 boreholes in Kariba district;
- h) VIDCOs training in TtT has led to improved participatory planning of community development initiatives as well promote unity of purpose in the district of Gokwe North.

5.0 RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND FUNDRAISING

In order to sustain the development actions in the Zambezi Valley, Basilwizi continues to pursue a strategy of active fundraising mainly focusing on conventional or traditional sources of funding (both restricted and unrestricted) such as Foundations, bilateral and multilateral agencies either alone or in collaboration with other non-state actors. The table below shows funding applications that were submitted for consideration during 2012 – accepted or rejected. The low hit-rate is perhaps an indication that the current global financial situation is now at its weakest. With the economic downturn most funding agencies seem to be giving less and the presenting situation in the table below will certainly have a significant negative impact on our resource base (for both restricted and unrestricted sources) in 2013 or beyond.

Project Name or Service Delivery Area	Submitted to	Area of operation	Value	Status	Comments
Breaking the Silence – Strengthening the Voice of Marginalised Zambezi Valley communities	European Commission	Zambezi valley districts	€360,000	Rejected	
Zongwe OnAir and ICT Project	HIVOS	Sinazongwe, Zambia	€30,000	Accepted	For Sinazongwe District
Promoting local governance accountability	Action Aid International Zimbabwe	Gokwe, Kariba, Binga and Hwange	€50,000	Accepted	Re-grant for 2012
Breaking the Cycle: Strengthening the Voice of Human Rights Defenders in rural Zimbabwe	AusAid	Zambezi valley districts	AU\$75,000	Rejected	Expression of Interest
ICT for social development	SIDA	Zambezi valley districts	€800,000	Pending	Resubmitting application in

					partnership with Progressio and Ntengwe
Language and Culture Support Project	United Nations Trust Fund	Zambezi valley districts	\$10,000	Pending	Applications will be approved in May 2013
HIV and AIDS intervention targeting fishers and truckers	Robert Carr civil society Network Fund	Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia	\$1,350,000	Rejected	In partnership with Kukumbi, Ntengwe, Kaluli Dev. Foundation
Livelihoods supporting minorities (Title of the project TBA)	Terre des Hommes, Germany	Zambia and Zimbabwe	TBA	Pending	Full application yet to be developed
Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) project	USAID	Binga, Kariba and Hwange	\$5,000,000	No response, assumed rejected	Consortium with Zimbabwe AIDS Network and World Vision
Peace Building	European Commission	Gokwe, Binga and Hwange	\$125,000	Rejected	
Development, Culture and Conflict Prevention Project (DECCOP)	Commonwealth Fund – Prince Laus Fund	Binga, Nyaminyami and Gokwe North	€37,500	Pending	
OVC and HIV and AIDS Support Project	Firelight Foundation	Musuna, Hwange	\$15,000	Accepted	Re-grant for the period 2012-2013
ICT for social development	SIDA	Zambezi Valley districts	€360,000	Rejected	
Developing the rural economy to empower poor women and girls in Zimbabwe	Comic Relief	Nyaminyami and Gokwe	\$1,000,000	Rejected	Concept note submitted in partnership with CWW; ZUBO, Padare, Empretec, WLSA
Participation in Governance for Food Security Programme	European Commission, Belgium	Binga and Nyaminyami	\$164,000	Final application not submitted by SC	submitted in partnership with Save the Children Zimbabwe and KMTC,
Food Security Programme	European Commission, Belgium	Binga	€1,500,000	Assumed rejected	Submitted in partnership with Save the Children Zimbabwe
Conflict Management and Mitigation	USAID	Zambezi Valley districts	\$380,000	Rejected	
Indigenous Languages Education Promotion Project (ILEPP)	Comic Relief	Zambezi Valley districts	£300,000	Assumed rejected	Proposal submitted to Comic Relief in partnership with KO Foundation
Peace Building and Gender	Diakonia	Binga	\$100,000	Rejected	

6.0 NETWORKING, PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

Basilwizi continues to network with key partners in all sectors as a way of knowledge sharing and linkages development in our operations. At national level, Basilwizi staff attended various networking meetings that enabled us to make important contributions towards policy changes and shared our work with government, civil society and donors. Other networking meetings were attended for planning purposes, feedback as well as staff capacity building. These meetings were held at various levels from district to province, national and international levels. Inter-agency meetings were held too, during the year. Organisation staff was also invited to various forums to share their expertise, knowledge and experiences. At district level, Basilwizi attended monthly Rural District Development Committee meetings. The table below shows key networking and partnership activities that took place during 2012:

NAME OF ACTIVITY	ATTENDED BY	DATES	VENUE	PURPOSE
World AIDS Day Preparatory Meetings	Basilwizi Staff	10 th February 13 th February 17 th February 24 th February	Bulawayo	Preparatory meetings for the World AIDS Day Commemoration
Partner Capacity Assessment Visit for the IRO11 project	Binga Office Staff	17 th February 2012	Bulawayo	To carry out a capacity assessment of Basilwizi
Provincial World AIDS Day	Basilwizi Staff	2 nd March 2012	Chinego, Binga	World AIDS Day commemoration
MEGAFEST function	Maxwell D. Munenge	March 9, 2012	Bulawayo	The meeting was an open forum on how Zimbabwean companies and self-supportive projects can be viable in the current economic situation in Zimbabwe
Annual Action Aid International Zimbabwe Partner Directors' Forum	Enos Kawina	14 th March 2012	Cresta Lodge, Harare	For Directors to interact, understand and appreciate the operational and logistical support available to them from Action Aid International Zimbabwe and to improve accountability, effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation relations between AAIZ and its Partners, based on the review and reflection of challenges, lessons learnt and best practices
Provincial World AIDS Day	Kariba Rural Staff	15 th March 2012	Siakobvu Business Centre	Commemoration of the World AIDS Day
Pre-grant Award Meeting by Zimbabwe AIDS Network for the Global Fund	Head Office Staff	16 th March 2012	Bulawayo	Capacity assessment of Basilwizi's financial, M&E, Organisation Development systems as well as strengths and weaknesses and technical support required to counter weaknesses (if any).
Quarterly Thematic and	Maxwell D.	21 st March 2012	Harare	Mainly to reflect and assess the achievements, progress and

Learning Meeting	Munenge			impact of partnership activities implemented in 2011
International Women's Day	ZUBO and Basilwizi Staff	23 rd March 2012	Siachilaba	International Women's Day is a day when women are recognized for their achievements regardless of their divisions, whether cultural, national, political, economic or ethnic.
GRM Support Visit	Basilwizi FIM team and CWW	29 th March 2012	Kariba Rural	To interact with district authorities and discuss progress, share lessons and/or challenges on the FIM project in Kariba Rural
Firelight Foundation (USA) Partners Forum Meeting	Josias Mungombe	March 2012	Bulawayo	To network, share experiences and ideas on fundraising and project implementation and create partnerships that advance children's rights.
CCSF and Christian Alliance	Chiefs, local authorities and politicians	26 July 2012	Kulizwe Lodge	To share the roles of JOMIC and OHRN in peace building. 99 people- chiefs, local authorities, politicians and church leaders attended the meeting.
International cultural exchange visit	Basilwizi Hivos	27 July 2012	Zambia	Lwiindi cultural celebrations and partnership visit
Engagement meetings with TOLACCO, ZILPA and ministry of education.	Basilwizi TOLACCO ZILPA MoEASC MoH and T	July – August 2012.	Binga Bulawayo Harare Gweru	Engagement meetings on the promotion and development of marginalised languages.
Support Visit	Enos Kawina and Livelihoods team	7 – 8 August	Gokwe North	Discussions on the adoption and adaption of the Private Sector Provider model (PSP) model to our ISAL and FaaB (and possibly CPDIM, WASH) groups
Group Leaders' Orientation	Progressio and Basilwizi staff	25 – 26 September	Binga	Meeting national volunteers, stakeholders and hold discussions with group leaders on volunteering programme and VISAs
Support Visit	Enos Kawina and Health Staff	27 th of September	Binga	Support field staff in the implementation of the Global Fund
CCSF and Christian Alliance	Chiefs, local authorities and politicians	13 November 2012	Cross Dete	To share the roles of JOMIC and OHRN in peace building. 201 people comprising of community members, politicians, local authorities, church leaders and youths participated in this event.

7.0 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

7.1 Staff development activities

NAME OF ACTIVITY	ATTENDED BY	DATES	VENUE	PURPOSE
Staff capacity building training on ICT and community expression	Basilwizi staff	January 2012	PAP	To build capacity of staff members on ICT skills
ICT maintenance and desktop and web publishing	FunkFeuer team Basilwizi	15-29 April 2012	Binga	AZFA technical assistance
Conflict Resolution	Basilwizi staff and key stakeholders	4-7 June 2012 and 16-18 July 2012	Binga Rest Camp	CCMT was contracted as a consultant for the baseline survey, training manual and for the training of Basilwizi staff and key stakeholders on conflict management and transformation.
Donor visit	Hivos	July 2012	Binga Sinazongwe	Compliance visit.
Monitoring & Evaluation	Jacob Mumpande	9 – 13 July	Harare	Training of M&E Officers
Social Media	Bbaido Ndlovu	31 July – 1 August	Harare	To enhance knowledge and skills of media persons for the design and delivery of trainings in the Arts, Media and Civil Society sectors
Hospaz Zimbabwe	Focal Person and PO	September	Gokwe North office	Support visit
Community based planning	Basilwizi Field Officers	September	Gokwe South	Staff capacity building
Conflict prevention and management	Basilwizi Field Officers	September	Gokwe South	For officers to be to monitor the trained community leadership
Child Protection Policy Development Workshop	Basilwizi staff and Hwange and Binga stakeholders	December 2012	Binga	To jointly develop a child protection policy for Basilwizi

7.2 International Citizen Support (ICS) programme

Basilwizi in partnership with Progressio (also known as the Catholic Institute of International Relations – CIIR) is implementing a global volunteering programme which supports UK and Zimbabwean young people from all backgrounds to contribute to development initiatives in Zimbabwe. The global volunteering programme also aims at promoting skills sharing, cultural exchange and youth personal development. In the first phase which began in October 2012,

Basilwizi received 5 international volunteers from UK who were paired with 5 national volunteers. Volunteers work in existing Basilwizi programs, volunteering their energy and expertise in the field work. Exciting outputs have been noted from the volunteers and their impact on the youths in terms of Sexual Reproductive health education is undoubted. Basilwizi shall continue participating in this partnership with Progressio until the end of the ICS program in 2013.

8.0 Our Resources

8.1 Financial report

Basilwizi received a total income of US\$841,122-00 in the year 2012, an increase of about 56% over the same period in 2011. This increase is attributed to the PRP program in Gokwe and Kariba districts as well as new support from KNH of German and the OSISA of South Africa. The table below summarises our income and expenditure for the 5 year period to December 2012:

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Income	841 122	540,097	\$525,823	412,286	242,585
Grants Received (i)	841,122	540,097	521,923	412,282	241,300
Interest Received	0.00		200	5	1,285
Gain from disposal of vehicles	0.00		3700		
Operational Expenditure (ii)	831,964	430,171	472,018.97	415,663	197,482
Administration Costs	102,721	71,972	64,334	113,671	46,766
Programme/Interventions	460,993	162,325	241,178	133,087	41,976
Personnel Costs	243 301	158,099	166,507	156,090	107,520
Other project Costs	24,948	37,775		12,815	1,220
Surplus/Loss from operations	9,159	109,926	53,804	(3,377)	45,103

Exchange gains			0.0	6,856	4,179
Surplus/Loss from Operations	9,159	109,926	53,804	3,479	49,282

8.2 Personnel movements and issues

Over the period under review, Basilwizi had a staff compliment of 37 employees, thus 26 employees, 5 Contracts and 6 interns. Of these, 10 were ladies, three of them in top management. 27 of the employees were males, two of these in top management. During the course of the year, four employees graduated at Lupane State University with various qualifications in development studies.

8.3 Our assets

Basilwizi had a fleet of six (6) vehicles during the reporting period and eleven (11) motor cycles. One of the vehicles is an administration car while the rest including the motor cycles were field based. Basilwizi has no fixed building to its name and we are leasing all our three offices (head office and two field offices). Below is a table summarising the details on this fleet.

Vehicle Number	Closing Mileage	Comments
ABA 8037(Toyota Land cruiser)	264 503	Vehicle in good condition, vehicle was involved in an accident September however it has since been repaired.
ABI0688(Toyota Hilux)	228 729	Vehicle in good condition
AAA9902(Nissan Sunny)	300 341	Vehicle was involved in an accident in March it has been repaired, however it's no longer a good runner. Vehicle has been recommended for disposal.
ACN3078(Toyota Land cruiser)	213 219	Vehicle in good condition.

ABP 5611(Nissan Twincab)	127 470	Currently not a runner, vehicle recommended for disposal.
ABY9494 (Toyota Hiluxx double Cab)	117 530	Vehicle in good condition, it was involved in an accident and was attended to.
	MOTOR BIKES	
11 Motor bikes		All bikes are in fair working condition. The organization engaged a local service provider in Gokwe North who services them on a monthly basis.

9.0 CHALLENGES

Our work continues to be faced with challenges, some anticipated and others emerging. In the period under review, we faced challenges of political falsehoods against Basilwizi in Kariba district which affected our operations in the district. We also saw Rural district councils demanding annual renewal of MOUs, a situation alien to our work. There was also noted insistence on police clearance for all our work, at times local police posts referring our officers to other stations away from our operating wards. It was noted that Police have limited understanding of the POSA legislation, which only requires that police are notified of a meeting. Perennial bad state of roads and communication infrastructure remain with us in the districts, making mobilisation for our activities expensive. In some of our projects where we work with community based volunteers, their mobility within the wards also emerged as a challenge. Additionally, we had operational challenges getting into and running the Global fund project due to shortcomings in the way the project was introduced to Basilwizi by principal recipients of the fund. The implementation and monitoring of the Tonga language project also continues to be hampered by direct and specific funding in the field.

10.0 KEY LESSONS LEARNT

- Children are very capable of articulating issues that affect them as well as proffering potential solutions if given the opportunity and platform to do so.
- Conflict is varied and contextual in nature. We have learnt that the pressing issues around conflict differ from one district to the other. Political conflict is not pronounced in Binga and yet it's very much visible in Kariba and Gokwe North.
- With the right capacitation, communities are able to lead in the development of their own community development plans as well as executing these. Gokwe North communities have produced feasible community plans and even went on to construct a small earth dam without external funding
- While the Police have a mandate to monitor and ensure national legislation, it was noted with remorse that the force is not conversant with the operations of POSA as we have heard of

meetings being cancelled because police has insufficient staff to man them. Police need only be informed of a meeting and may or may not attend and hence the insistence on them being present is a misalignment of the provisions of POSA.

- e) ISAL interventions are likely to minimise gender inequity, increase income levels of the rural women and contribute significantly to ensuring gender balance. However, the challenge is around control of, for example, income and the use of knowledge and skills in other livelihood spheres especially if other members of the community are not receiving similar trainings on gender and learning for transformation.
- f) Efforts around gender promotion continue to be stifled by the entrenched patriarchal system of our communities. More specific efforts targeted at leadership structure are called for to overcome this challenge.
- g) The issues of conflict around access and management of natural resources were raised in all wards of Binga district. While political tensions and motivated violence is not visible in Binga, this conflict around resources has potential to explode and be turned in political or tribal friction.
- h) Information dissemination through newspapers and internet at ITCs has proven to be a more effective way for reaching the Zambezi valley communities than through Radio and Television due to limited access to radio signals in the valley.
- i) During site monitoring of ITCs, it was noted that newspapers are vital learning tools among students taking literature and commercial subjects at O and A Level. It also emerged that most ITCs have made an impact in terms of assisting pupils in their career direction. Advertisements in weekly newspapers also detail job specifications for various professions which is vital for informing pupils to start making informed career path decisions.
- j) Tonga cultural dances continue to mesmerise audiences wherever these are staged. In May 2012, Ngoma ya Buntibe drew the largest crowd at HIFA and received overwhelming reviews thereafter.

11.0 CONCLUSION

Most of the planned activities were satisfactorily implemented (with programme areas such as health and governance support recording above 80% target achievement) with support from the government line ministries such as Health, local government (DA's Office and Binga RDC), Home Affairs (ZRP and Registry), Women Affairs, Education as well as Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise (SMS). This was achieved against a background of increasingly shrinking civil society space in the country. Basilwizi's deliberate approach on transparency and engagement with government line ministries could be attributed to this ability to implement activities albeit all the challenges in civil society space. While Basilwizi continues to face mobility challenges in the face of growing programs, networking and collaborative arrangements with local implementing partners, helped us to circumvent disturbances to field work. The participation of young people (both male and female) especially in public meetings still remains very low and there is need to consider interventions or project approaches that can help influence their full participation in future programme actions. The organisation's capacity building activities especially on conflict resolution have proven to be useful across the community. Some leaders and RDCs have even requested for trainings from Basilwizi, a signal of approval for the relevance of our work to the needs of communities. With the current approaches and achievements, Basilwizi is destined to change lives for the better in the Zambezi valley.