

MeDRA Annual (Jan-Dec 2020) Programmes Report



Picture taken by: S.Goneso

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i. Abbreviations

COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CA	Christian Aid
CHC	Community Health Club
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ISAL	Internal Savings and Lending
IWD	International Womens' Day
MCZ	Methodist Church in Zimbabwe
MeDRA	Methodist Development and Relief Agency
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PB	Presiding Bishop
PHHE	Participatory Health and Hygiene Education
PSS	Psychosocial Support
ToT	Training of Trainers
ROSCAs	Rotating Credit Savings Associations
SIDA	Swedish Development Corporation
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Executive Summary

The COVID-19 Response project funded by CA aims at reducing the spread of COVID-19 and equipping the quarantine centre with basic resources to house people. The project funded the Bikita Training Institute which has been turned into a quarantine centre for COVID-19 returnees. PPEs, hygiene kits and food supplies were provided at the facility which managed to house 45 inmates at the facility.

The CA Appeal project which started in October 2020 ending in March 2021 and has WASH, DRR, livelihood and COVID-19 components within the 6 months of implementation. However, implementation in December was affected by the festive season holiday period. Much of the implementation has been done including the identification of beneficiaries of 60 latrines and distribution of handwashing kits.

MeDRA managed to produce and distribute Safeguarding and Disability inclusion IEC materials at the MCZ conference in Kadoma that was held from the 20th to 22nd of November 2020. The posters and flyers were produced under the All We Can budget. MeDRA printed posters and flyers for the Preachers workshop held in 16-18 October 2020.

The DEC project came to an end in December 2020 following 2 phases of implementation responding to the effects of Cyclone Idai for Buhera and Chipinge. The 15 months project focused on recovery of the Cyclone Idai victims through provision of psychosocial support, improving health and hygiene knowledge, strengthen community resilience through establishing community-based disaster risk reduction structures and systems as well as improve access to basic sanitation and clean and safe water.

MeDRA implemented the WASH, CSA and COVID-19 response project in Mutoko and Bikita in partnership with Christian Aid and funded by SIDA. The project was a six-month intervention with simultaneous interventions in the 2 districts targeting 2 500 beneficiaries. However, the project commenced in May instead of April 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The interventions included WASH kits distributions, borehole drilling, borehole repair and rehabilitation, dignity kit distributions and Climate Smart Agriculture training and seed input distributions. The project managed to provide emergency relief to drought and COVID-9 affected communities in Mutoko and Bikita and concurrently strengthening their ability to cope better in future drought related crises.

All We Can project in Gokwe South, has 7 IGA groups engaged in poultry, goat production and gardening. The groups are struggling to market their produce due to low liquidity in the community as well as the effects of COVID-19. The groups are exchanging their produce for maize, however maize availability is now a cause of concern and the produce take long to sell thereby affecting profits

levels. However, the groups managed to have share outs from their produce sales with each member managing to receive at least 15USD at different intervals.

Under Bread for the World, Tawanirwanyasha Poultry group sells day old to a month old black Australop chicks. Day old chicks are being sold at 0.90USD while a month old are going for 2 USD. The group constructed laying nests for their hens and moulded bricks for fowl run extension. The chickens started laying eggs in the 3rd quarter of the year thus the group had two share-outs, one in October and the other in December. The amount shared was 50 USD which was used to buy food stuffs like sugar, rice, and flour.

2. Introduction

The annual report comprised of activities implemented under Methodist Development and Relief Agency (MeDRA) and outlines the progress made in the year 2020. During the year, the projects were in operation amid COVID-19 regulations. In this era, we had an array of projects at the start of the year and towards the end of the year three projects lapsed i.e the In Their Lifetime (ITL) (ended in June 2020), SIDA, WASH, CSA and COVID-19 (ended in October 2020) and Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) projects (ended in December 2020). This left Bread for the World (Integrated WASH and Livelihoods), Uniting World and All We Can funded Livelihoods and WASH, CA Appeal (Cyclone Idai Response) and COVID-19 Response projects in motion.

The agricultural season was characterised by drought in the 2019/20 season affecting the progress of agricultural livelihoods. The country's food insecurity situation was high since it was a lean season, and many households were grappling to secure food in their households after coming from a drought. The hyper-inflation continued to affect citizens of Zimbabwe as the cost of living for most Zimbabweans is affected as they move towards the festive season. In the early part of the year, COVID-19 lockdown affected progress on most projects, and this stretched to August 2020. In the last quarter, there was fear amongst Zimbabweans as returnees from neighbouring countries heightened the spread of COVID-19. Authorities have since tightened security at the border posts particularly in Beitbridge as they require COVID-19 certification from returnees. By 31 December 2020, COVID-19 confirmed cases cumulatively were at 14,084, recoveries at 11,347 and 369 deaths. During this period, there was a lot of relaxation on the populace as COVID-19 prevention measures were dealt with complacency.

MeDRA in the last year responded to Cyclone Idai Effects in Bikita, Buhera and Chipinge, implemented Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) and Sustainable Livelihoods in Gokwe South, Improved Learning Environment at Nyarutombo and responded to COVID-19 pandemic in all the areas of operation.

MeDRA's project funded by SIDA through Act-Alliance on WASH, CSA and COVID-19 response which was implemented in Bikita and Mutoko started in May and came to an end on 30 October 2020. The project was led by Christian Aid with MeDRA implementing. A total of 2,500 households for both districts in a 6-month duration were reached.

The Integrated WASH and livelihoods projects in 3 wards of Gokwe South have been negatively affected by the volatile economic environment in the country coupled with COVID-19. Access to market was limited since April whilst the local communities had limited funds as they did not have money to purchase goods. The groups managed to bounce back when the lockdown was lifted after the midyear. The groups managed to have share outs with figures varying per group. The received money helped in meeting the basic needs of families as groceries that include sugar, rice, and flour were bought.

3. Annual Update (January-December)

The following are updates per project and districts during the period:

3.1 Uniting World –Gokwe South ward 15

MeDRA managed to implement the Integrated WASH and sustainable livelihoods project in Njelele 2 Gokwe South, promoting agricultural livelihoods, disaster risk management, food assistance in this period. Health and hygiene education was not left out during this COVID-19 era allowing prevention practices to continue being implemented.

The table below outlines the project plan for the period:

Table 1:Uniting World-Indicator output table

Outcomes	Outputs	Target	Achieved	Comments
Outcome 1 Improved health and reduction in waterborne and diarrheal diseases	250 households in 10 PHHE clubs participate in health and hygiene education	250	250	Members of PHHE clubs are meeting and engaging in discussions to do with health and hygiene leading to improved health and hygiene practices. Resultantly the ward has recorded 79% decrease in waterborne and diarrheal diseases during the year.
Outcome 2 Improved food security and diversified economic resources	91 people in 15 income generating groups. participate in income generating activities	91	91	IGA group are engaged in various activities like goat production, broiler production, piggery, and road runner production. The effects of lockdown and the spike in inflation, has negatively affected the 91 households to cater for their household needs. However, the household received share outs ranging from USD20 – 60 per quarter.
	15 Income	15	0	The group will receive financial

	Generating Groups receive financial support			support next year, which is quarter 3 of the funding agreement with UW
	300 people trained on Disaster Risk Management in 12 villages in Gokwe South	300	200	Training was done to 8 village committees and IGAs members in Njelele 2 ward. From the training, communities managed to identify their vulnerabilities, capacities as well as hazards that affect them.
	12 community level Disaster Risk Management plans developed by communities	12	8	Development of DRR plans was done by the 8 trained groups with focus on how to mitigate the hazards faced. Identification of resources and support needed to implement the plans is clearly articulated in the plans. There will be another training for the other villages to reach the targeted number
	300 people receive small grain inputs for drought tolerant crops	300	300	Sorghum and cowpeas were distributed to 300 beneficiaries who have since planted the crops. Each beneficiary received 2.5kg sorghum and 2kg cowpeas. The provision of the small grain was done to promote Climate Smart Agriculture and build capacity of communities to improve food security.
Cross-cutting issues	300 people have increased awareness of anti-human trafficking	300	300+	In order to curtail the challenge of human trafficking in the country, awareness raising was conducted during training in DRR, distribution of grain inputs and distribution of food packs. In addition, posters and flyers were distributed in Njelele 2 thus the reach is 300+
	300 people have increased awareness on preventing and responding to child abuse and exploitation, gender issues and disability inclusion	300	300	During distribution of inputs and food packs issues to do with child protection, gender and disability inclusion were mainstreamed and this will continue in meetings lined up with program beneficiaries.

Continuous monitoring of the IGAs was done throughout the year in Gokwe South.

Table 2: Uniting World-IGA update

Group name	Progress by the end of 2020
Kunzwa Nokuita (ISAL and Road	This female only group (16F) was borne out of Community health club and

Runner)	graduated to be a SACCO. The group do savings monthly of 3 USD per member. The group has Black Australop chickens which are now laying. The group managed to hatch 50 chicks which were sold to the market.
Tashingirira SACCO (ISAL and Road Runner)	The group which has 19 (8M;11F) members has managed to continue practicing ISALs of 10USD per member per month (in the last months of the year) while looking after Black Australop chickens. The chicken laying percentages are still very low at 45%. The group was trained on road runner feed formulation to reduce cost on buying feeds.
Marumisa 1 broiler project	Marumisa 1 broiler project managed to resurrect during the month of October. The group of 4 members (2M;2F) managed to raise two batches of 100 broilers from October to December. Each member received 30USD per batch from the sales which were done.
Marumisa 2 (broiler project)	Marumisa 2 project is well managed by its 4 (3M;1F) members as the group has been consistently doing business in the broiler production. The group managed to raise eight batches of 100 broiler during the period and share outs ranged between 20 to 30 USD per batch. During the month of December each member received 60 USD for Christmas shopping.
Vimbanayi (broiler project)	During the period under review Vimbanayi group of 6 people (2M;4F) managed to raise 3 batches of 50 broilers which were sold to the market in Gokwe town. The group is planning to increase batch of broilers to 100. Money raised from the three batches has been reinvested in the project to increase the batch size.
Njerepamwe (Piggery project)	<p>The piggery project, composed of 7 members (5M;2F), is doing well although it was setback by the death of twenty-five weaners due to scouring disease however the surviving weaners were treated against the disease. The group managed to slaughter porkers (12) which were sold locally and in Gokwe town. The money realized was used to buy feeds for the breeding stock and porker finishers. The group has planted about two hectares of maize to supplement feeds. They managed to share \$40 USD in the first and second quarter, \$60 USD in the second and \$30 USD in the final quarter. Apparently, a decline in the value of shares was attributed to the rise in stock feed which affected their returns on investment.</p> <p>The grinding mill is functional, and the group is grinding mealie meal for the larger community to raise money towards the purchase of maize. The grinding mill is providing income for the group as the local community is getting milling services from the group.</p>

3.3 Bread for the World - Ward 16 Gokwe South

The following are activities that were done by the end of the year:

Table 3: Bread for the World-Indicator Output table

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator/s	Target	Actual achieved	Comments
Outcome 1	Targeted households increase household income level through diversified livelihoods			
Output 1	72 IGA households increase their monthly income by at least 60%	72	58	<p>58 households engaged in IGAs continue to raise household income despite the harsh economic environment. The average monthly income realized was 15USD per household. The 58 households form 6 groups which are engaged in poultry and goat production in Njelele 1 ward.</p> <p>17 capacity building trainings were held, these includes marketing, gender, communication etc. The trainings improved capacity of the groups in business management, group dynamics and cohesion.</p> <p>3 new villages were selected with support of the ward leadership and consideration of vulnerabilities. Sensitization meetings were done in the three villages: Kulambone, Majoni and Mhaza. However selection of new beneficiaries was not done as funds are not yet available.</p>

Output 2	50% per year reduction in diarrheal diseases for the targeted households because of improved health and hygiene practices verified through clinical records.	50%	35%	<p>Seven health clubs with a total membership of 105 (27M;78F) have continued to share knowledge on good health and hygiene practices as well as spreading awareness on COVID-19. This has led to the reduction of diarrheal diseases by 35% during the year as proved by the clinical records at Chitapo clinic.</p> <p>Due to COVID-19 regulations only thirty physical monitoring visits were conducted by the Field Officer. Monitoring was mainly done virtually during the 1st half of the year.</p>
Output 3	75% of households accessing proper sanitation facilities in the targeted villages by year 3.	64	80	<p>2 latrine builders' trainings were conducted in Mubvumbi village with 6 male builders receiving the training from the EHT on the construction of a standard blair latrine.</p> <p>80 latrines were constructed during the year with partial subsidy provided to the communities. The number of latrines surpassed the target as prices of building materials went low during procurement. This improved access to proper sanitation to 80 households thus a target of 60% has been reached to date in the project. The availability of latrines has reduced open defecation in the target villages.</p>

Monitoring of the following IGAs was done during the year in Njelele 1 under Bread for the World project:

Table 4: Bread for the World – IGA Groups update

Group name	Activities undertaken by the end of 2020
Greenside Hlomai	The group, composed of 6 (3M;3F) members, had six batches, four had 100 birds

project	each and two had 150 birds. Out of the 700 birds, the group lost 40 birds. The average selling price of broilers was USD 5 each. Selling of the chickens was negatively affected by the lockdown regulations from the month of April. The group reported four share-outs with a total amount of 130 USD received by an individual during the year. Shared money was used to buy food stuffs like cooking oil and rice. The group used USD 18, from its savings and bought 6 (20 litre buckets) The buckets are for keeping water at the project to ensure that birds have adequate water for drinking.
Kuwirirana Mbengwa project	Kuwirirana group which has a membership of 6 (2M;4F) people who managed to keep 600 birds the entire year. This is different from the previous year where the group kept 1000 birds at in batches of 100 chickens at six weeks intervals. The year was negatively affected by COVID-19 where access to market for purchase of chicks as well as selling of the chickens was limited. This was also affected by the volatile economic environment in the country. Using the profits from the chicken sales, the group managed to have 5 share-outs during the year with each member receiving 25 USD per share-out. The members utilised the money in buying basic groceries as well as paying for health services and school for their children.
Doraushe Juchu project.	Doraushe project is composed of 7 people with 4M and 3F. The group has been resilient to different challenges in the poultry production environment since they started in 2017. During the year the group had 6 batches of 100s and 150s chickens and they recorded a mortality rate of 5%. The lockdown period affected the sales of the group. However, they did their best to sell locally and adopting the barter trade as well. They later on sold maize which they used for barter trade. The sales led to the group achieving good profit margins thus share-outs for the group totalled to 110 USD per member for the year. Members confirmed buying groceries, paying school fees, medical expenses as well the purchase of own small livestock like goats and indigenous chickens.
Farai project	The group is engaged in poultry production and has a membership of 6 (3M;3F) by end of year. 2 members of the group were dismissed after failing to abide by the group's constitution. The group managed 10 share-outs from the 1000 birds they kept in the year. The group had managed to have a niche in the Gokwe town market however this was negatively impacted by the lockdown which limited their movement during the 2 nd quarter of the year. The group members managed to increase their household income with 190 USD during the year. Members confirmed buying groceries for their families with the shared money. Most members bought

	<p>flour, cooking oil, washing soap and sugar. The group decided to diversify their project and have ventured into goat production through purchase of four Mashona does. This will help in creating more income raising channels for the group.</p>
<p>Tariro-Mubvumbi goat project</p>	<p>One female member of the group passed on during the year leaving the group with a membership of 7 (2M;5F) people. Issues of gender inequality and group conflict affected the smooth flow of the group during the early months of the year. MeDRA supported the group with gender trainings as well as group dynamics and cohesion trainings. This has helped in resolving challenges and by close of the year the group was operating peacefully and sharing duties equally. Goat management training was conducted by Agritex and the group is dipping their 47 goats fortnightly. They also constructed an elevated structure for use during rainy season. The group sprayed the goat structure against lice which were affecting goats. All goats were dehorned as horns can harm other goats. During the year the group sold 20 goats and members received share outs of 75 USD and bought drugs for vaccinating the goats. The group gave 4 goats to the family of the deceased member as per their constitution.</p>
<p>Mukai –Tizora goat project.</p>	<p>The year saw the Mukai project revamping their activities with the group receiving 2 Boer bucks after it lost the Savannah bucks. Support on goat management was given to the groups as a way of demystifying the myths of witchcraft that were in the group. During the year the group started receiving the savannah kids as the does gave birth. This has seen the group having mixed breeds of goats which are easily adapting to the environment unlike the original savannah goats. This has boosted the confidence of the group, which was losing hope after the death of the savannah goats.</p> <p>Mukai project has 3M and 2F as the members and the managed to sell 20 goats during the year and received 600 USD which was used to purchase drugs for the goats and members received share-outs of 100 USD per person during the year.</p>
<p>Karigwe-Tasimuka goat project.</p>	<p>Tasimuka goat project started its operations with 30 Mashona does and 3 Boer bucks. In the course of the year, they lost 4 goats due to blotting as the goats had eaten sorghum. This loss forced the 12 (6M;6F) member group to improve their management of the goats. The group is still at its inception stage and they are building their flock. They only managed to make one sale of their goat and from the proceeds they bought a 40 by 1.2 metres diamond wire for constructing another</p>

	structure as the flock is increasing. Apart from buying a fence the group bought groceries, which saw individuals getting the following: 4kg rice, 4kg sugar, 4kg flour, 4 litres cooking oil, 3kg washing powder and 500g salt (valued at 23 USD).
Amos-Tashinga goat project.	The group is composed of 12 (6M;6F) members from Amos village. The group received 3 Boer bucks and 31 Mashona does to start their project of goat production after they agreed that it is feasible in their community. The group received technical training from the Agritex Officer and Vet Officer, and they have been managing their project without any records of mortality. They constructed an elevated structure for goats, they also constructed a water trough and two wooden feed troughs. The group reported dipping their goats once a month and also put ear tags on their 50 goats. The group sold eight does during the year and bought sugar, flour and rice in bulk and each member received 4 kg of sugar, flour and rice.
Ruhwaya-Tawanirwanyasha layers project.	In March, Tawanirwanyasha group received 225 black Australop indigenous 2 months chickens as they agreed to keep indigenous chickens for egg laying, chick selling as well as to sell off the off layers. The group managed to select the chickens by removing and selling the cocks thus leaving 105 hens and 20 cocks for egg production. From August the group started selling chicks from day old to a month old after sourcing incubator services locally. Day old are being sold at USD 0.90 while a month are going for USD 2. The group constructed laying nests for their hens and moulded bricks for fowl run extension. The group had two share-outs, one in October and the other in December. Total amount shared was USD 50 which was used to buy food stuffs like sugar, rice, and flour.

3.2 All We Can-Gokwe South

The following are activities that were done by end of 2020:

Table 5:All We Can-Indicator Output table

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator/s	Target	Actual achieved	Comments
Outcome 1	Target communities have improved access to potable water and good health and hygiene information and services			
Output 1.1	Increased number of households with access to clean and safe water in Tabayena village in Gokwe South.	95	148	87 households from Tabayena village and 61 other households from neighbouring 3 villages are accessing clean and safe water from the piped water scheme. There is high demand of the borehole water from many people

				from neighboring villages.
Output 1.2	Increased number of households with improved health, hygiene and sanitation knowledge and practices in 12 villages in Gokwe South district.	300	300	Households in Community Health Clubs are portraying improved knowledge in health and hygiene through different practices like handwashing, clean yard, digging pits and constructing pot racks.
Output 1.3	Increased number of households with improved access to proper sanitation in 12 villages in Gokwe South District.	200	121	121 households have constructed BVIPs and uBVIPs through the demand led approach. The target was not reached as funds were redirected to Covid response and entry into three new villages was postponed to 2021.
Outcome 2	Targeted households increase household income level through diversified livelihoods			
Output 2.1	Increased number of households in 9 villages in Gokwe South District participating in IGA.	76	87	A total of 9 IGAs which includes poultry, goat production and gardening are being run in Ndlalambi 1 ward. More people have joined the garden projects in Karara and Dhlana villages as REFLECT was done at village level.
Output 2.3	Increased number of households in 9 villages in Gokwe South engaged in income savings and lending.	76	87	More people have joined the garden projects in Karara and Dhlana villages. Due to high inflation, people have adapted to saving in foreign currency.
Outcome 3	Target communities have improved capacity to prepare for, anticipate and deal with the effects of disaster and climate change			
Output 3.1	Increased capacity of households to adapt to the effects of climate change.	45	45	The farmers with the 45 established small grain demo plots harvested the crops with yield level per plot at 0.8 to 1.5t for millet, sorghum and maize whilst cow peas were 0.2t. This depicted that small grains and short season variety of maize bring good harvest and improve food security.

Table 6: All We Can – IGA Groups update

Group name	Activities undertaken by the end of 2020
Sungano (broiler project)	Sungano group, with a membership of 6 (2M;4F) people, managed to raise six batches of hundred broiler during the year. The group activities were

	<p>negatively affected by the lockdown during the 2nd quarter of the year. However, the groups managed to continue with their activities thus share outs per member for the year totaled to 120 USD. Money was used to buy groceries at family level. The group is working coherently and adhering to set out rules of the constitution.</p>
Kufuma Ishungu (broiler project)	<p>Kufuma Ishungu is composed of 3 people (1M;2F) after the group surfaced a lot of group conflict and non-adherence to the constitution. During the year the group managed to raise five batches of fifty broilers. The group is struggling to market its broilers due to low liquidity in the community. The group exchanges broilers for maize however maize availability are now a cause of concern and the broiler take long to sell thereby affecting profits levels, each member managed to receive 30 USD dollars as share out from broiler sales for the 5 share outs done.</p>
Tagarika (broiler project)	<p>Tagarika group is composed of 10 (5M;5F) people and has maintained the number since its inception. This is a result of good group cohesion and adherence to the constitution. The group has managed to establish a fixed market in Gokwe town, and their sales have been constant however they were negatively affected by the lockdown during the 2nd quarter of the year. The sales of the group dwindled affecting the regular income. The group managed to sell eight batches of broilers during the period and each member received fifty dollars from the sales. The group is practicing ISAL and each member contribute a dollar per month and the money is borrowed. During the start of December members received an assortment of groceries form ISAL proceed. Each got 6kg of sugar, 4kg rice, 4 litres cooking, 2 bars of green bar and 1kg salt.</p>
Chiedza (broiler project)	<p>The group of 8 (4M;4F) is managing to stock and sell their broilers. The group managed to do six batches of 100 broilers during the period under review. The group is selling broilers in the local community and this give rise to challenges as some of the sales are in credit. The good thing is that all sales are in hard currency and this has helped the group to remain afloat. Every member of the group is attending duty as per duty rooster. 6 share outs were one during the year and each member received a total of 140 USD for the year.</p>
Tabayena (broiler project)	<p>The group composed of 8 (4M;4F) members is producing broilers for the local market. The group is far from Gokwe town thus they are facing</p>

	<p>a lot of marketing challenges as the local communities have little disposable income. This led the group to manage only 5 batches of 50 broilers during the period. Thus, the share-outs of the group were only 80 USD per member for the whole year.</p>
Matengambiri (goat project)	<p>The group of 14 (6M;8F) is engaged in goat production with 20 Mashona goats at the start of the project. To improve ownership of the project, the group members supplied locally available materials for the construction of the goat holding pen. The members have an agreed constitution in the management of the project. Ten goats managed to kid during the period under review thus increasing the stock to 32. The group is facing challenges as it cannot afford to dip the goats due to high-cost vaccines.</p>
Dhlana garden	<p>The group is composed of 18 (8M;10F) young people who are engaged in gardening. The project aims at economically empowering young people who are usually left out in almost all developmental activities and do not have any source of income. Dhlana garden managed to harvest tomatoes which were grown and sold the tomatoes to the market. The group has water challenges thus did not realize much from the sales and the money realized was used to buy fertilizer (4*50kg Compound C) and tomato seeds. Currently chili and tomatoes crops have been planted in the garden. The group has 3500 plants of chili and 1600 plant of tomatoes.</p>
Karara Garden	<p>Karara garden has 13 (8F and 5M) members from Karara village. The group is engaged in gardening which started its full operation in the 2nd quarter of the year. The garden has a well with a good yield thus the members planted, and harvested tomatoes and money realized was used to buy sweet potatoes vines and onion seeds. The group is now focused for the success of the garden.</p>

3.4 Christian Aid-Appeal –Bikita

The following were activities done the end of 2020:

Table 6:CA Appeal-Indicator Output table

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator/s	Target	Actual achieved	Comments
Outcome 1	Target communities have improved access to portable water	1. Assessing 2 water points 2. Rehabilitating 2 boreholes 3. Drilling of 3 boreholes.	1. 2 water points were identified for rehabilitation. BoQs sent for procurement. 2. Requests for quotations of 3 boreholes have been sought from drilling companies.	Quotations for wet borehole contracts have been sought from drillers.
Outcome 2	Target communities have access to good health and hygiene information services.	1. 2 PHHE Competitions to be held in the 2 wards, i.e 1 in each ward	1. Community Health Clubs are engaged in their lessons to complete the 20 lessons after which competitions will be conducted.	None
Outcome 3	Target communities have improved access to sanitation facilities	1. Construction of 60 latrines	1. 60 beneficiaries were selected from Community Health Club and have mobilized local resources for construction of latrines. 2. A 3-day training of builders was done by local EHTs in the 2 wards of operation. 3. Material for construction was distributed to all beneficiaries.	None
Outcome 4	Improved knowledge and attitudes to mitigate and minimize the impact of Covid 19	1. Distribution of 1,250 NFI kits 2. Distribution of NFI kits to 400 beneficiaries done in ward 22 and 32	1. Procurement of tapped buckets for promotion of hand washing has been conducted. 2. Registration and distribution of the 1,250 beneficiaries was done. 3. 200 beneficiaries from ward 22 and 32 received 5 masks, 2 green bar soaps and 200ml sanitizer respectively.	None
Outcome 5	Livelihood restored and income diversified for	1. 3 nutritional gardens to be	1. The 3 sites for borehole drilling	None

	households in cyclone affected areas	established in ward 22 and 32	have been identified in Ward 32 Chivasa village and Runyare village, ward 22 Pazai village.	
Outcome 6	Target communities have improved access to community-based psycho-social support and services	1.2 dialogues at each ward 2.1 Sports competitions 3. Distribution of IEC material 200 branded hats and t shirts	The following sporting equipment has been procured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 soccer balls • 6 volley balls • 6 net balls • 6 volleyball nets To support community games as a way of reducing stress.	
Outcome 7	Target communities have improved capacity to prepare for anticipate and deal with effects of disaster and climate change	1. Training of civil protection committee 30 participants 2. 40 participants to train on ward DRM that is 20 in ward 22 and 32 respectively.	1. District DRM training was done for 3 days to the District Civil Protection Committee. A total of 32 participants attended the workshop. The training was done in partnership with Department of Civil Protection and Department of Met Services. 2. The District Civil Protection Plan was reviewed and updated.	None.
Outcome 8	Target communities have improved quality of interventions and learning based on feedback received, effectively addressed loop closed and dashboard generated	1.2 community trainings 2.1 District stakeholder accountability training.	1. Community Accountability Assessments were done in Ward 22 and 32 this saw communities agreeing to give their complaints and feedback to MeDRA through toll free, suggestion box and face to face.	None.

The CA Appeal is a six-month project which started in October 2020 ending in March 2021. The project has WASH, DRR, livelihood and COVID-19 component within the 6 months of implementation. December implementation was affected by the festive season holiday period.

3.5 Christian Aid: Cyclone Idai Response in Bikita, Buhera and Chipinge

The following table below shows the activities conducted cumulatively into the fourth quarter:

Table 7:DEC Indicator output table

Outcome 1: Target communities have improved access to portable water and good health and hygiene services			
Outcome indicator	Target	Achieved	Comment
Outcome 1: Target communities have improved access to portable water and good health and hygiene services			
1.1 6 rehabilitated water points and 6 water point committees capacitated	6	6	The 6 water sources are functioning properly and providing safe drinking water to beneficiaries. Borehole spare parts were procured and delivered to the respective sites. Rehabilitation and repairing was done by the District Development Fund (DDF).
1.1 500 households provided with access to a functioning water point.	500	866	The 6 rehabilitated water points are providing access to clean and safe water to 866 households. They have functioning constitutions which are in place and that is helping them in reducing water point down time when the borehole is not functioning properly.
1.3 100 households with access to a latrine	100	100 (43M:57F)	100 BVIP latrines were constructed and completed. 24 latrines (24 in ward 16 and 8 in ward 5) have been completed under the demand led sanitation. The individuals raised money through savings in community health clubs and bought building material for latrine construction. Other health clubs are using the same approach in raising funds to buy building material although the process is a bit slow considering the economic hardships being faced by the country, especially the rural community. The sanitation coverage is still very low averaging 25%.
1.4 200 individuals receiving hygiene promotion	200	508 (53M:455F)	508 people joined the Community Health Clubs where health and hygiene knowledge was being shared. To economically strengthen the clubs, livestock fairs were done in August and December 2020 which saw 15 CHCs receiving 10 to 15 goats for rearing. This caused a formation of new clubs after goats' distribution.
Outcome 2: Target communities have improved access to community-based psycho-social support			

and GBV awareness information and services			
2.1 Raise awareness on GBV and psychosocial support to 3 200 men, women, children, and youths	3200	4103	2 districts and 4 ward referral pathways were created and updated. Communities in the four wards in both districts are now showing some form of knowledge on the referral pathway, they now know where to find help when GBV happens and on issues to do with child protection. The referral pathways are being shared with communities every time when there is a gathering to equip community members on where to find services whenever they face challenges especially on issues to do with child protection and GBV. 20 hard copies of the referral pathway were produced and distributed in the communities.
2.2 Men's fora (Target 800 men)	800	788	788 men were reached under men's fora in Buhera and Chipinge during the implementation of the project. The men from the 4 target wards of operation. The main topics discussed during the forums were GBV, COVID-19 and HIV and AIDS. The target group was men above the age of 20 years. Men said that they are also victims of GBV, and a lot is happening to men but unreported. When asked why they were not reporting they stated that culturally men are raised to be strong and to withstand anything and not to complain so reporting such cases they make them less of a man. Men were urged not to suffer in silence but to report GBV cases in time. The target was not reached as mobilisation of men in the communities was difficult as they reported to be busy looking for food or money for their families as bread winners.
2.3 Children and youth fora (Target 800 children and youth)	800	845	On children and youth fora, a total of 845 (575 males and 270 females) people were reached. The overall objective of the Children and Youth Fora dialogue program was to equip the youths in communities with life skills, basic facts on HIV & AIDS and GBV, and guide them on issues related to rights and some common forms of abuses which include alcohol and drug abuses. The program aimed to help children and youths to have responsible

			<p>behaviours, handle peer pressures, and live healthy lives so that they will be able to help others including those hitched on sporting activities thus preventative health as opposed to curative health. Strengthen children and youth opportunities to identify strategies to strengthen networking and coordination using sport as a tool.</p>
<p>2.4 Women's fora (Target 800 women)</p>	800	992	<p>Women's fora had the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assess the level knowledge of women to their rights - To assess women's understanding of the statutes that govern women's rights. - To impart knowledge about rights and conventions that protect women. - Referral pathway - GBV <p>Thus 992 women were reached through a number of dialogues in the 4 wards of operation. During the fora it came out that women have limited knowledge concerning their rights. Different forms of abuse are happening but not being reported. The referral pathway was shared. It was encouraged that these dialogues should continue even in the absence of MeDRA as they bring knowledge to women and where to go whenever they feel their rights have been infringed.</p>
<p>2.5 Community Dialogue (Target 8)</p>	8	8	<p>Systematic community dialogues were conducted with the target of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extracting a shared understanding on issues that affect women and men. 2. Sensitising communities on family laws that is property rights, wills and inheritance, maintenance and marriage and the law. 3. Challenging social norms and harmful practises being done in communities that perpetuate GBV. <p>347 (143 males and 204 females) people attended the 8 Systematic Community Dialogues conducted in the 4 wards of operation in Buhera and Chipinge.</p>

Outcome 3: Target communities have improved capacity to prepare for, anticipate and deal with the effects of disaster and climate change			
3.1 Capacitate Department of Civil Protection in Disaster Risk Management	2	2	<p>District Civil Protection Committees were capacitated in Buhera and Chipinge Districts with 30 members participating in each training. DRR plans for the 2 districts were generated.</p> <p>10. (7M; 3F) members of Buhera District Civil Protection Committee (CPC) were capacitated on how to develop Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment tools (PVCA). This resulted in the development PVCA tools that are going to be used by communities for assessments.</p>
3.2 Capacitate 80 people (Civil Protection committees, Religious Leaders, Teachers and Rural District Councils) in DRM	80	212	<p>In Buhera Ward 5 and 16 a total of 79 (47M; 32F) were trained on DRM whilst in Chipinge 133 (80M; 53F) received the training. The groups comprised of ward-based government extension workers, 6 village heads from each ward and community representatives from each VIDCO who were selected by the communities to represent them on DRR issues.</p> <p>The capacitated DRR committees from 4 wards in Buhera and Chipinge are actioning the agreed plans with construction of a weir dam in progress as well as planting of small grains to mitigate drought in the wards.</p>
3.3 Development and implementation of 4 DRR plans by communities.	4	4	<p>Four plans have been developed to date, 2 for Buhera and 2 for Chipinge.</p> <p>Implementation of DRR plans:</p> <p>1) Provided seed for farmer field schools – Agricultural inputs were received and distributed to 84 farmers (38M:46F) in both districts. Germination of crops was approximately 95%. Crops in the demonstration plots are in good condition, no diseases dictated yet.</p> <p>2) Finish off a weir dam in ward 16 (Buhera) and do some water and soil conservation works – contours were dug for prevention of soil erosion. The weir dam is approximately at 80% and it managed to collect water from the rains which were received at the beginning of the</p>

			<p>rainy season, water for construction works is now available. The dam is under construction although there are disturbances as workers are busy in the fields trying to take advantage of the rains received. The weir dam currently has water in it making it impossible for construction to resume. Rural District Council and EMA are in charge of the completion of the process.</p> <p>3) Establish a community garden in ward 9 Chipinge – a bill of quantities was supplied, and collection of quotation proved the garden establishment was beyond the budget line.</p>
Outcome 4: Improved capacity of communities to respond and mitigate the impact of COVID-19			
3.4 Raise awareness of COVID-19 through bulk SMS messaging	1,000	1,000	Bulk messages on COVID-19 awareness have started in September which has seen 1,000 beneficiaries receiving messages on a weekly basis.
3.5 Provision of PPE (staff and frontline government workers)	4	4	PPE for staff and frontline government workers have been procured and distributed.
4.3 Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) trainings for health workers to local levels combined with DRR structures	4	4	Trainings have been conducted in Buhera and Bikita districts with 60 health workers from 4 clinics and Buhera hospital receiving IPC training. The trainings have been cascaded down to Village Health Workers.
4.4 Provision of handwashing facilities	28	28	Handwashing stations have been produced with 8 x 85 litre containers and 20 20liter containers. They were distributed to public places. 8 schools in Buhera from wards 5 and 16 also benefited.
4.5 Equipping ward clinics	4	4	2 clinics in Buhera and 2 in Chipinge were equipped with PPEs. Procurement of the requirements related to COVID-19 and distribution was done and completed.
4.6 Contact Tracing Support	4	4	Fuel has been provided to Buhera and Bikita COVID-19 taskforce for contact tracing
4.7 Borehole rehabilitation at	2	2	Technical assessment of the dysfunctional water pumps has been done as

RHCs			recommendation to solarise the system has been done.
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The Disaster Emergency Committee activities concluded in December 2020.

3.6. Christian Aid-COVID-19 Support in Bikita

The COVID-19 Support project is being implemented at the Bikita Training institute in Bikita. This is meant to alleviate the plight of housed inmates at the centre.

The following table below shows the activities conducted during the fourth quarter:

Table 8:COVID-19 Support-indicator table

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator/s	Target	Actual achieved	Comments
Outcome 1	Improved Capacity of MoHHC and PSI staff to respond to COVID-19	1	0	Not yet done as the lockdown disturbed commencement of training.
Outcome 2	Improved awareness of communities on COVID-19 and reduction of stigma of people in center	1	0	Yet to conduct awareness in communities, this was affected by the lockdown however ways of proceeding with the activity have been sought with the district authorities.
Outcome 3	Increased access to hand washing facilities	(No fixed number)	45 (31M:14F)	A Tippy tap (Stand and 50 litre container),20 liquid soaps, 10 X 5 litre hand sanitizers were bought for use at the centre.
Outcome 4	Improved health and hygiene practices of the people in quarantine centers	(No fixed number)	45 (31M:14F)	Non-food items were delivered at the centre to assist inmates in health and hygiene
Outcome 5	Improved access to water	(No fixed number)	0	Quotations for a tank stand and a tank have been collected. The works will be done by the Department of Publics Works in Bikita district
Outcome 6	Increased access to food to avoid individuals from escaping from the center	(No fixed number)	45 (31M:14F)	Food was bought at the facility to cater for inmates.
Outcome 7	Improved capacity of affected people to	(No fixed number)	45 (31M:14F)	A decoder for television entertainment has been

	cope with distress during the 21 days of quarantine.			purchased and yet to be installed at the facility.
Outcome 8	Improved access to PPE by health workers in Bikita, Buhera and Chipinge	(No fixed number)	0	District Medical Officers for Bikita, Buhera and Chipinge have been contacted to share PPE items needed for rural clinics in wards of operation and district hospitals.

3.7. Christian Aid-SIDA: WASH, CSA & COVID-19 Response in Bikita and Mutoko

The SIDA, WASH, CSA & COVID-19 was a projected funded by Christian Aid and Act Alliance which was being implemented in Bikita and Mutoko for a 6-month duration and ended in October 2020.

The following table below shows the activities conducted during the fourth quarter:

Table 9:SIDA,WASH, CSA & COVID-19 Indicator output table

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator/s	Target	Actual achieved	Comments
Outcome 1	WASH and Dignity kits to be distributed to households in target areas			
Output 1.1	Households to receive WASH kits	2,500	2,500	WASH kits have been distributed in both districts in the month of August.
Output 1.2	Women and girls to receive dignity kits	2,000	2,000	Hygiene kits distributed to women and girls in Bikita and Mutoko.
Outcome 2	Targeted communities to have improved access to clean water			
Output 2.1	Boreholes to be rehabilitated	14	14	Rehabilitation has since been done in August. In Mutoko 7 boreholes were rehabilitated. In Bikita, ward 19 had 4 boreholes rehabilitated,3 boreholes in ward 21 and 2 boreholes in ward 31.
Output 2.2	Drilling of boreholes	6	5	3 boreholes have been drilled in Mutoko and 2 in Bikita. One dry hole was experienced in Bikita whilst the remaining borehole was affected by a poor

				road to the drilling site. The community have repaired the road then the continuous rains have affected the completion of the project.
Output 2.3	Well upgrading	8	8	8 Deep wells have been upgraded with short casings and bush pumps being fitted
Outcome 3	Target communities have improved knowledge of climate smart agriculture and are better able to recover from and adopt to future shocks			
Output 3.1	# of agronomy training for selected seed varieties	6	6	Trainings on Climate Smart Agronomic practices done in both districts.
Output 3.2	# of local farmer receiving inputs	2,000	2,000	Seed inputs of small grains were received by beneficiaries in both districts.
Output 3.3	# of IEC materials distributed	500	500	Each district received 250 IEC materials in promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture.

3.8 ITL Against GBV project

With funding from Christian AID (In Their Lifetime (ITL)) MeDRA implemented a 6 months' project working with Religious Leaders Against GBV. The project's aim was to train religious leaders to be gender advocates and champions to fight GBV within their own churches and the communities they lived and served in. This was in line with the donor requirements that once funded partners would work with the Heads of Christian Denominations partnership of the Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops Conference (ZCBC), Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC), Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe (EFZ) and Union of Apostolic and Zionist Churches in Zimbabwe Africa (UDACZA). The project was implemented in partnership with EFZ in Manicaland Province with MeDRA implementing the project in Buhera, Chipinge and Chimanimani districts while EFZ took the lead in Mutasa, Makoni and Nyanga districts. The two organisations teamed up in identification, trainings, monitoring and evaluation of the project.

The project had several components that covered the following key areas:-

Table 10:ITL indicator table

Activity	Numbers	Outputs	Outcome Comments
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Awareness raising of GBV prevention among the MCZ top leadership.’	10	Not done	Not done. This was supposed to be done by CA. Change of staff, Covid 19 and inability to get the top team together prevented implementation of activity
Training of Gender Committee	10	Training done, Report available	Completed successfully, Committee members now conversant with their roles
Supporting the rehabilitation of GBV offenders in prison, 1 Theologian to support Padare prison work.	1	Theologian identified but activity not done due to high COVID 19 cases in prisons	Activity shelved. Still need to make ways of working with men on positive masculinities and GBV perpetrators
Training f Counsellor to support GBV survivors in the church	6 people trained 3(2 F 1M) clergy 3 lay (2F 1M)	Training in Basic Counselling by Christian Counselling Centre	Only a few heading organisations such GCU, Students in Tertiary Institutions, BCU and Ruwadzano at Connexional level. More counsellors needed in the various circuits
Dialogues with United Theological College Students on GBV prevention	50	Two dialogues conducted and Completed.	Three dialogues had been planned but only two were undertake due to COVID 19 disruptions and students’ exam times:
Gender manuals reprinted and distributed for the Ministers use	70	Manual printed and distributed to the UTC	- Preservice training useful in producing gender sensitive theologians
Training of Interdenominational Religious leaders on GBV prevention in three districts of Manicaland Province namely Buhera, Chipinge and Chimanimani. Three TOTs conducted one per district.	90 50% males 50% females	-TOT conducted over a 3-day period. -Workshop reports developed	Project had to be extended to enable completion following the COVID 19 lockdown: -Contributing to critical mass Religious leaders for gender justice
Cascade training to two communities per district	120 with 50% male and females	Downstream trainings conducted by the trained trainers and in local churches.	Activity completed. Groups of men, women boys and girls aware of GBV and factors contributing to it
Commemoration of key gender dates International Women’s Day Day of the Africa Child	All three districts	MeDRA supported Ministry of Women’s Affairs for IWD and Social Services for Day of African Child	These were multi-sectoral programmes supported by GOZ and NGO partners working in the districts to raise awareness of GBV and Childcare including prevention of early marriages. -Useful community awareness

		with funding for activities: -Mobile trucks used -Covid 19 precautions observed 50 people per gathering	activities in all three districts
Gender Champions	3 (2M-1F)	Identified and three case studies documented	Champions have set up safe spaces for GBV survivors sharing in their churches and communities
Monitoring and Evaluation	End of project evaluations done by both MeDRA and CA	Activities accomplished with recommendation made for improving future interventions	The EOP report is being used for new proposal development as baseline and lessons learnt.
Toll free line for GBV reports	2 lines	Not yet available	Bureaucratic process making it difficult to get toll free lines. Sharing GJO's personal line and reports and queries coming in.
Development of referral channels for use by the districts	3	District referral channels identified documented and shared with trained religious leaders	Referral channels available recordings and feedback structure still needs improving

3.8.1 16 Days of Activism Against GBV

MeDRA was funded by ACT Alliance to hold theological reflections with women leaders over the 16 Days period. Held a one-day seminar with 80 women leaders in Mutare under the 4 Heads of Christian Denominations which showed that GBV was rife and women in and out of church were suffering various forms of abuse. Ten MCZ women leaders including the Bishop's wife attended the workshop. Networks and referral channels were identified for support using the line ministries such as Victim Friendly Unit of the police and partner NGOs.

3.9 Japanese Embassy and Stanbic Bank: Nyarutombo Primary

The construction of 3 classroom blocks, teacher's house, staff toilet and 4 blocks of students' toilet and rehabilitation of exiting classroom block was completed during the year. This intervention has supported in improving the learning environment at Nyarutombo Primary School. Furthermore, a borehole was drilled and solarised awaiting the installation of a tank.

4. MeDRA Board field visit in Buhera and Gokwe South

The MeDRA board went to Buhera and Gokwe South districts from the 27-28th of August 2020 for a field visit. The objective was primarily to understand the field operations of sampled districts. In Buhera they visited Community Health Clubs namely, Musha une marara, Tsvina Muroyi and Simuka Madzimai. The board managed to have a discussion with groups as they explained how they operate, their successes and challenges.

In Gokwe South, the board managed to visit ward 15,16 and 19. Under Bread for the World in ward 16, they visited Tizora Mukai Goat project. They appreciated efforts made in the IGA as participants were making dip tanks, paddocks, and an elevated structure for the goats. They also witnessed 15, F1 breed of Savanna bucks which were being reared at the facility. They went to see a broiler project which had 150 (2-week-old) chicks. The group managed to give an account of how they started and what they have achieved and experienced to date as it comprised of 3 males and 3 females.

In ward 19, under All We Can, board members visited Tabayena borehole site and met the water point committee. They managed to discuss the experiences they had before the borehole was available and the challenges and successes, they are having because of the solarized borehole project. The solarized borehole needed a security guard to protect the solar equipment as it was prone to theft.

5. Communication and Visibility

MeDRA managed to revamp its website in 2020, allowing it to showcase its programmes to its stakeholders. Much work on MeDRA has been publicized on social media so that communities can understand the interventions which are covered by this organization.

In October 2020, MeDRA managed to fund the production of IEC materials for the MCZ conference in Kadoma on from the 20-22nd of November 2020, under the All We Can budget by producing Safeguarding and Disability inclusion IEC materials under the following quantities:

- 342-Calendar
- 1,000-Flyers and posters
- 500-MCZ handbook article

In Gweru under the Preachers workshop, held in 16-18 October 2020, funded by Uniting World. MeDRA managed to print posters and flyers and distribution was done to preachers across MCZ who had attended the workshop. The posters were meant to promote awareness on Safeguarding and Disability inclusion.

The following posters and flyers were produced during the workshop:

- Flyers-2,250
- Posters-1,154

The procurement of toll-free line for the organization have been affected by the COVID-19 lockdown as the service providers Econet and Net one are not responding promptly to our request. Applications for the lines are in order but feedback from the service providers has taken a slow pace affecting programmed activities as these lines are designed to assist in accountability of the organization and the church.

6. Social responsibility

In response to COVID-19, MeDRA partnered with MCZ to assist vulnerable communities affected during the lockdown period. Working with the office of the Presiding Bishop, Reverend Dr Solomon Zwana, General Secretary, Reverend Dr Jimmy Dube, the Mission Director, Reverend Blessmore Chinhara and MeDRA Director Mrs Junior Vutoyi, funding was mooted through the assistance of World Church Relations to support hunger affected communities in selected MCZ circuits.

The PB driven events, saw donations to Matthew Rusike Children's home, Ndolwane, Tsholotsho, Silobela and Chitungwiza circuits and in 4 districts of the church as well as to retired ministers and widows of ministers across the 8 districts of the church. A total of 300 beneficiaries were assisted during the period. The food basket comprised of 20 kg of mealie-meal, 2 kg of sugar beans, 3 kg of Soya chunks, 4 litres of cooking oil, 4kg of rice and 2 kg of sugar per household valued at \$30USD.

7. Resource Mobilization

Fund raising proposals.

Several funding proposals were developed and submitted during the period of report:

- Christian Aid Appeal to implement Cyclone Idai recovery project in Bikita and Buhera was approved. The project is running for 6 months from October 2020 to March 2021.
- African Women's Development Fund proposal worth \$150,000 awaiting feedback.
- Act Alliance Gender Justice proposal worth \$75,000. Not successful
- Attempted to respond to a call for proposal for SVRI research grant however, the opportunity was missed as registration to Zimbabwe Research Council took a long process
- CA ILT 2 Responding to GBV in the COVID Era- Not successful

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

In October 2020, a baseline survey was undertaken which was funded by Uniting World for the MCZ. The MCZ baseline was done under the auspices of an independent consultant, Reverend, Dr Brian Mugwidi. The survey targeted preachers and church congregants from MCZ on their understanding on Human trafficking, Disability inclusion, Safeguarding and Child protection. The baseline report was produced and in summary, it was found that the above-mentioned issues are silent in the church and there is need for a policy to ensure their effective implementation. An end line evaluation for the DEC project was pending and has been deferred to January 2021. Post Distribution Monitoring and Exit meetings for the SIDA project were conducted in end of October 2020 with stakeholders for the project in the 2 districts.

MeDRA under its ITL project managed to conduct an End line evaluation in Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera. An end line evaluation report was produced and shared with the donor and other stakeholders. In summary, the study revealed that GBV was still prevalent although efforts to intervene were done. This was by the lockdown period and harsh cultural and religious norms that promoted abuse in communities. If the project had a longer life span excluding the COVID-19 disturbances, impact could have been realized. The project was supposed to be implemented from January 2020 to June 2020, but exacerbated COVID-19 lockdown period affected it resulting in 2 months of effective implementation. We could only realize immediate changes during the short space of implementation.

9. Lessons learnt.

- There is need to have long term projects to cushion MeDRA in the event of lapsing projects. This may help in providing funding than to rely on short term projects.
- Virtual working can be useful for communication but not effective for project implementation as field work is difficult to implement virtually.
- There is need to have a back-up plan for emergency response in the face of different disasters affecting the country.
- There is need to infuse results and evidence-based reporting in projects.
- Demand led sanitation approach results in increased sanitation coverage. This is a long-term process that need continual support to structures established at village level like the sanitation action group and health clubs.
- ISAL groups have turned into IGAs on their own. ISAL groups have been a window to start sustainable income generating groups as there is more ownership in such groups as the community will start the intervention with no external support based on mutual understanding.

9. Challenges and Responses

Challenges	Response
COVID-19 Pandemic and the lockdown regulations	MeDRA managed to mobilise resources to respond to the pandemic. Monitoring of activities was conducted virtually
Dry holes in Bikita borehole drilling	Adopt the wet hole policy in borehole drilling
Disaster preparedness was exposed by COVID-19 pandemic as activities were affected negatively which call for training in DRM for communities.	Mainstreaming disaster preparedness in activities is key especially during times of an eventuality.

10. Plans for Next year

Activity	Time Frame
Winding-off of CA Appeal Project	March
Winding-off of COVID-19 Support	March
Mid-term evaluation for Bread for The World project	February
Implementation of UW 20-21 project	On-going
Implementation of BftW 20-21 project	On-going
Implementation of AWC 2021 project	On-going
Development of funding proposals for MCZ and MeDRA	On-going
Participate in Connexional staff calendar events	On-going
Recruitment of a WASH Officer	January