



COUNTRY DESCRIPTION

Zimbabwe borders Zambia, South Africa, Mozambique and Botswana.

Population: 15.3 million people

Income per capita: 795 euros

Life expectancy: 61.1 years

Human Development Index: position 156

Capital: Harare

Language: English, Shona and Ndebele are also spoken

Currency: multi-currency system with the US dollar, South African rand, pound sterling, Chinese yuan and Botswana pula



MAIN CHALLENGES AND ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

DAPP in Zimbabwe has its roots in rural areas which are highly dependent on agriculture as the main source of income. The year 2018 started with a mid-season dry spell stretching for over 40 days followed by excessive rains from mid February until end of May. This had an effect on the production by the farmers because crops wilted. Since the majority of crops had been damaged, some farmers started planting again when rains resumed in February on smaller plots and the crops matured well.

Those who had input challenges could not re-plant and that compromised food security in most areas where DAPP projects are implemented. Farmers quickly resorted to garden farming which helped them with food and nutrition security at household level.

Political and Economic Developments

The year 2018 started on a peaceful note with stable prices for

goods and services although access to cash was a challenge. The country had a peaceful campaign period for elections conducted on 31 July 2018. It was after the elections that the country experienced economic hardships as prices of goods rose without adjustments to currency issues where the local bond note traded at a ratio of 1:1 in the formal market and a different rate prevailed on the parallel market. Fuel shortages in the country led to the price increase for basic goods and services leading to a difficult life for ordinary citizens.

Government policy regarding foreign currency was reviewed minimizing access to cash (local and foreign) by individuals and organisations. By December 2018 many people experienced economic difficulties, with rural people experiencing shortages of cash circulation and resorted to barter trade.

OUR LOCAL PARTNER



www.dapp-zimbabwe.org

Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Zimbabwe started its activities at 1986.

DAPP in Zimbabwe implemented 19 projects in 2018 within these sectors:

Agriculture and Food Security (Farmers' Clubs Mutasa, Makoni, Gutu, Masvingo; Park Estate and Kukwanisa Model Farm), Child Aid (Child Aid Malaria, Rushinga, Bindura/Shamva, Guruve, Mutasa, Mt Darwin), Health (TC TB Makoni and Hope Bindura) and Schools (Ponesai Vanhu junior School, Ponesai Vanhu Technical College and Frontline Institute).

The projects are spread in 6 provinces of Zimbabwe which are; Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Matebeleland South, Harare and Masvingo, where **247,000 people** were reached through various activities relevant to their well being, physically, psychologically and socially. DAPP's achievements were a result of the well-coordinated efforts of **161 employees** and **1,653 volunteers**.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS BY ACTIVITY SECTORS - 2018

Education

Ponesai Vanhu Junior School enrolled 56 children from disadvantaged backgrounds and 4 of them were re-integrated with their families. Frontline Institute and Ponesai Vanhu Technical College had enrolments of 183 and 103 respectively who participated in all school activities in core groups of 10 members including their teachers.

Agriculture and rural development

Out of 3,200 farmers under Farmers' Clubs, 2,960 farmers were food secure. There was a smooth close-out for UNEP supported activities with extra funding to support sustainability of results attained. All the 3,200 farmers had an average 0.1ha of crops grown using conservation farming techniques. Kukwanisa Model Farm established a pen fattening training ground with a model kraal.

Community Development

The program registered 9,400 families in the Child Aid Program. Child Aid Malaria constructed 5 health posts of which 3 were commissioned and functional by year end. 58 Internal Saving and Lending Clubs (localized financial systems) were established strengthening the economy of more than 1,000 families in Rushinga, Bindura and Shamva districts.

Health

Hope Bindura reached 42,100 people while TC TB reached 150,000 people with TB and HIV information. The 2 projects formed 322 TRIOs for treatment support as a way to discourage defaulting treatment.