

FINAL REPORT AUGUST 2018 – FEBRUARY 2019

The following report summarises our work during the past six months in Zambia.

We are David and Roser, two DIs (Development Instructors) from CICD (College for International Cooperation and Development).

Before coming to Zambia, we joined CICD in order to prepare ourselves for this period. It was a great experience, although we faced many challenges



With our Project leader, Forward Tuntuluka

DAPP NHQ – CHILD AID

National Head Quarters (NHQ) Child Aid is a project based in Ndola HQ. This means, as DIs, we go to the projects that need most help. In our case, we were in three projects during the six months. In the beginning, this was the first shock, because we wanted to go for six months to only one project in order to make a change. August was a month of adaptation and make plans with the project leader. We visited Nakambala Approved School (Mazabuka, Southern Province) for a week. Straight after we went to Nampundwe Child Aid (Central Province) and we stayed for 4 months. This is how we ended our last month in Ndola in SARAI Cooperbelt (Sexual And Reproductive All Initiatives).

NAKAMBALA APPROVED SCHOOL

Nakambala is a governmental school, which hosts youngsters between 8 and 19 years old that are in contact with the law. Its youngsters are there because they are under arrest and they need to complete their sentence. DAPP is working in collaboration with the school since March 2018. The main goal of DAPP is to enable the children to develop vocational and social skills, and manage more responsibilities. In order to achieve such a goal, during the admission process, the youngster is able to choose by himself, with the help of a psychologist, the activities he wants to participate in among the following ones: wood workshop, gardening or manufacturing clothes. If there is a need, the children have access also to mathematics and English lessons.

The project also aims to promote the importance of daily life activities regarding to self-care and hygiene, such as making the bed in the morning, brushing the teeth and having proper hygiene habits. One of the activities, which the youngsters enjoy the most, is taking care of their individual garden, as afterwards they are able to sell their harvest. They can use this economic system to earn some money to use for toiletries



or clothes. When they are set free, they receive the rest of the money they made and some tools, so that they can continue practicing the skills they have learned.

During our stay there the kids had holiday, so all the workshops were closed. We did several activities with them: repairing the roof of one dorm, painting one dorm, planting trees, presenting our school CICD, organizing football matches and chess tournament.



NAMPUNDWE CHILD AID

Child Aid Nampundwe started in 2009. Nowadays it is working with 20 preschools located in a radius of 20 km from Nampundwe. The area is divided in four political wards: Nampundwe, Makombwe, Kalundu and Milandu. The schools are spread around these four wards. The 20 preschools are surrounded by 135 villages with 35-45 families per village. This means that the project is having influence in more than 5,000 families. Our means of transport is the bicycle, which means that every day we are cycling 15-20 km to reach the schools.

During our first week in the project, our duty was to carry out the assessments of the 20 preschools we were going to work with. We were running with time, as the project was given three months to finish the work with all the preschools and hand them over to their communities. Straight after our assessments, on September, we started planning and implementing the review meetings. These meetings take place in the community preschool.



Review meeting in Lungwele Community Preschool



We invite the village headman, teachers, headmaster, the school committee and the members of the community.

This meeting is the key for taking action, as it is a space where the community can organize themselves to get local materials and plan which action and when it will take place.

It is difficult to mobilize the whole community. I have realised that whether a community is active or not depends a lot on the village headman and the people in the school committee. If they are serious and hardworking, the community supports them.

The points on the review meeting agenda were the following ones:

Topic	Description
1. Opening prayers	A volunteer offers him or herself.
2. Opening remarks	Lead by the school chairperson. It offers a description to the community about the importance and the issue of this meeting.
3. Introduction	The chairperson, committee members, village headman and us from DAPP, we introduce ourselves.
4. Ownership	We speak about the importance of taking care and feel that the school belongs to the community in order to develop. It is an important issue, as we are handing over the schools to the communities and they need to be active and realize that development now is up to them.
5. Preparation for action	We speak about the previous assessment we did and the needs the school has. We ask them also about their priorities and together we decide a realistic action regarding the short time we have. We put emphasis on the need of the community to be committed and active for the action take place.
6. Date of action	This space is for the community to organize themselves to get local material such as bricks, building sand, river sand and labor. Once this is ready, we provide materials for construction and roofing (cement, iron sheets...).
7. Closing remarks	The chairperson leads this point so that everything is clear for the community and us.
8. Closing prayer	A volunteer offers him or herself.

Once the action day is decided, we provide construction materials the same day we start action together with the communities. This point has been a challenge, because some of the communities do not have all the local material or are not fully organized when they tell us to come and collect material. Therefore, when we arrive to the school to work, we sometimes see there were no people and the material is not complete.



During our review meetings, we put emphasis on the fact that we are only working with active schools. We were trying hard to mobilize for local material and start actions, as we have very

short time and we want to finish all what we start. Rainy season is a challenge when it comes to make foundations and construction work.

In the beginning of September, we realized the need of doing a training for the teachers, because teachers in the communities tend to be “volunteers” (as their salary comes from the community) and most of them have no education regarding teaching. Out of 13 teachers in the first meeting, only 3 had received training. We asked for funds and at the end of November, we received them and we could do the Preschool teachers training.



All the teachers attending the training with the POF manual

We have faced many challenges when it comes to working with the communities: delays with local materials and the need to be constantly pushing to make it happen. We are facing challenges also with the budget, as now we are pushing to prepare local material to start the action but we have been waiting all October for the second budget to get more construction materials. This is dealying us, as we also have the pressure of handing over the schools to the communities at the end of November.

Achievements

During the four months, we worked with 13 pre-schools out of 20: Chisumbu, Sala Future Hope, Kalundu, Katinti, Nsangano, Nkomba, Kubota, Shimulinda, Lumano, Twalumba, Bwelu, Lungwele, Nampundwe Community. The main tasks that are taking place are:

-Renovation of the classroom structure: Window frame, glass pains, timbers, elevate the roof, doorframes, doors, roofing, floor, painting and drawings.

-Construction of toilets: making foundations, san plates, construct, roof, plaster, paint and make drawings.

Besides this, the most important learning has been how to mobilize communities to be part of the development. It was extra work for the community, without getting paid, for the

development of their school. It is sometimes a bit frustrating...and it is also a slow process; construction takes time because of delays in getting local material or mobilizing communities. So being patient is the key to keep things moving on.



Drawing in Chisumbu



Putting bricks to burn in Nkomba



1x2 toilet under construction in Katinti



Placing san plates in Kubota



SARAI

SARAI (Sexual And Reproductive All Initiatives) is a project from DAPP which focus in promoting sexual reproductive health and family planning by training peer educators, among

the youths, and Community Based Distributors (CBD), among the adults. They are the ones to keep up with the youth clubs and to do outreach activities in the communities to inform the people about STI, HIV and family planning. Right now, SARAI is linked to 12 clinics within Ndola.

We visited five clinics but as now, we are starting the year they are all busy making the activity plans (outreach activities, campaigns, meetings...). Most of the clinics have around 10 to 30 active volunteer youths in its clubs. The volunteers are very committed and they are writing reports in order to show the impact of their activities in the community. Regarding the IGA (Income Generating Activity) status, except from Kaniki Clinic that is running very good, the rest of the clinics have no IGA or they are having problems with the business. Through all the activities they are carrying out, they create a friendly space where adolescents can go and feel free to share their doubts and have access to free counseling.

For the nature of this project, the challenges that the youth clubs are facing are the same:

- Reach a bigger number of teenagers
- Mobilise the communities
- Not being able to talk about contraceptives in the schools
- Involving men in family planning
- Keep the volunteers (peer educators) involved all the time
- After a positive HIV self-test, to convince people to go to the clinic and get the treatment
- Fight against the stigma of HIV



During our time in SARAI we have visited five clinics and we have done the following activities with them.

Clinic	Type of activity	Description
Mapalo Clinic	Visit	We visited the facilities and the adolescent friendly corner. We met the nurse, counselor and two peer educators.
	Outreach activity	We went in the community to give condoms and HIV self-tests.
	Outreach activity	We went to 4 schools in the community to give posters about abstinence and healthy reproductive habits.
Kaniki Clinic	Visit	Visit the facilities and the IGA they have: maize, fishpond and soya beans.
Chipokota Mayamba	Visit and meeting with the youths	Meet the youth and discuss about their challenges when working with youths and vulnerable children, and explain how we deal with it in our countries.

Lubuto Clinic	Visit and meeting with the youths	We joined the youth meeting. They were discussing about behavior change and all the steps that a person needs to go through so that he can behave in a healthier way in their sexual and social relations.
	Outreach activity	We went to Light Up Ahead, a community school, with the youths in the clinic to speak about abstinence, gender violence and peer pressure.
Twapia	Visit and meeting with the youth	We joined the youth meeting and the topic of discussion was about having healthy and good relations with our partners. They played the drums and showed some of their drama sketches that they use when going to the community to mobilize the people.
	Meet a young mother	We met Precious, a young mother that SARAI helped to start an IGA. She started buying and selling chickens, rice and cooking sticks. However, she had a problem with the chickens so now is only selling rice and cooking sticks.

We are very surprised about how active the volunteer youths are. They organise themselves and we sometimes feel they do not need so much our help as they manage very fine by themselves. There are many organisations supporting this youth clubs: MarieStops, the Ministry of Health and other NGOs that train peer educators.



Meeting in Lubuto



Meeting in Chipokota Mayamba

CONCLUSION

After our six months in Zambia, we have realized that DAPP is a much bigger organization than we imagined.

In the field, we have learned the simple way of living. Disconnected from the big cities, the communities are living in much harmony with the nature, cultivating their own land in a

sustainable way. We were fully engaged with our job and very happy with what we achieved in Nampundwe, but still there is a lot more to do, as the numbers presented does not represent the whole reality.

To sum up, we would like to thank the support and the commitment of Forward Tuntuluka, our project leader in Nampundwe, Lawrence Mwachimani, our DI responsible in Ndola, Josephine Chilongo, our area leader in Nampundwe, and finally Cesar, our project leader in SARAI.

