

The End of Line Evaluation
Zero Draft Report
For
Simukai Child Protection Programme



Presented By

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We trust the findings of this Simukai Strategic Plan III End of Project Evaluation will be of value, for accountability, learning and improving SSP III outcomes and a pointer to future informed decision-making in developing SSP.

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
AIDS	Acquire Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
BEM/GEM	Girls and Boys Empowerment Movement
CPC	Child Protection Committee
DREAMS	Determined Resilient Empowered AIDS Free Mentored Safe Girls
DoSD	Department of Social Development
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Education
EOPE	End of Project Evaluation
ERP	Economic Recovery Programme
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
HPSS	Health & Psycho-Social Support
LNOB	Leaving Noone Behind
KII	Key Informant Interview
MTR	Mid Term Evaluation
MoHCC	Ministry of Health & Child Care
MoPSE	Ministry of Primary & Secondary Education
NCMS	National Case Management System
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PoS	Place of Safety
SCPP	Simukai Child Protection Programme
SDC	School Development Committee
SDG	Substantiable Development Goal
SSP	Simukai Strategic Plan
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TOC	Theory of Change
VHW	Village Health Worker
VFU	Victim Friendly Unit
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police

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Executive Summary

This report encapsulates findings of the Simukai Child Protection Programme (SCPP) End of Project Evaluation (EOPE). Secondary information from the document review, quantitative data from the children's and young people survey and qualitative insights from children's consultations, Focus Group Discussions (men and women) key informants school heads, teachers, School Development Committees (SDC), Disaster Risk Reduction Committees community leaders, councillors, Simukai, government and partner staff.

The main purpose of this evaluation is threefold namely;

1. Assess the progress made towards achieving project goal and impacts based on the project design and strategy (Relevance, Effectiveness, Impact, Sustainability and Efficiency) in order to better inform future programming and identify potential gaps and area-specific opportunities/focus for programme planning and improvement.
2. To come out with recommendations to guide future programming.
3. To render accountability to funding partners

Methodology

The systems approach based on a Cross-sectional Analytic Study Design was adopted. The evaluation team employed pragmatic participatory Mixed Methods approaches based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means, sources and perspectives. The evaluation collected both primary and secondary data.

A total of 756 respondents participated in KABP survey; with 120 adults, participating in FGDs/PRA (n=60 females, n=60 males), Sixty children under 18 years old (n=30 girls, n=30 boys), participated in children's consultations exercises with 210, children and young people questionnaire (n=120 females, n=90 males), participating in the survey. A total of 60 key Informant interviews were conducted at local community level with government Agritex, Department of Veterinary services, school heads, DRR, CCW, and partner front-line staff and community leaders. Virtual Outcome Harvesting questionnaires were conducted coordinated by Simukai MEAL office with key informants Simukai staff, Ministries of Education, Health, Social Development, Zimbabwe Republic Police (Victim Friendly Unit) and Youth at school's school heads, Social Development Probation Officer in each district. Data triangulation was conducted through key informant interviews, children's consultations and Focus Group Discussions (FGD).

An inception meeting on the End of the Evaluation Project (EOPE) was held with Simukai Senior Management and Simukai Board members.

Summary of Findings

Relevance/ Appropriateness Evaluation Criteria 1

SSP III Project was unanimously endorsed by key stakeholders and beneficiaries, children (boys' girls), women, men noted by Simukai staff partner's and beneficiaries as highly relevant and partners. The Simukai project invested in community social capital building through various sensitization meetings, trainings and built an effective and sustainable coalition of frontline community workers, mentors, case workers, junior councilors and local leadership, supportive of each other and complimenting government officials at district and ward community level. Relevance of the objectives and activities implemented by the project in addressing the girls and boy's needs cannot be emphasized.

Evaluation question 1: To identify if the program was properly designed to meet targeted needs through evaluating and assessing program theory, logic, conceptual components and assumptions;

The SSP III was well designed as its Strategic Objectives to address Social Protection (Education, Health, Economic Strengthening, Psycho-Social Support and Information), which include Child Rights, GBV HIV and SRHR which are national priority issues.

SSP III programme was well designed for vulnerable children working and living in the streets, children in-school and out- of- school survivors of child abuse and Gender-Based Violence (GBV).and vulnerable adolescent girls and young women. Anecdotal reports cite the relevance of provision of life- survival skills to young women and raising their self-confidence and confidence through comprehensive counselling and provision of life skills.

Evaluation question 1.1: Does the program logic allow to achieve the project's objectives (Quality of ToC)?

SSP III Theory of Change hypothesis assumptions in the program logic at output, outcomes and impacts will allow to achieve the four SSP III Strategic Objectives

Evaluation question 1.2: Were the targets set realistically?

Overall targets set at impact and outcome levels appear realistic and measurable as there were all achieved. However, the evaluation noted that some of the targets set at output level were not realistic and attainable

Evaluation question 1.3: Do the project's objectives reflect the needs of the target groups?

Evaluation concludes that Simukai Child Protection Programme four strategic objectives reflect the needs of the targets' groups which are vulnerable children, youth and households.

Evaluation question 1.4: Did the planning and implementation of interventions take the local context into account, which means a) were based upon an adequate needs-assessment and b) show understanding of and support for the livelihoods and capacities of the affected population?

In summary evaluation noted a missed opportunity for planning when the SSP III was conceptualised, However the gap was covered during the SSP III Mid-Term Review (MTR) when program indicators were benchmarked. Local contextualisation was enhanced by the Baseline survey and Risk assessment. In each area before projects are implemented Simukai conducts a needs assessment and presents the plans to the local community.

Evaluation question 1.5: Were the project's activities and objectives designed and implemented in a way avoiding future harm while supporting these?

Safeguarding of children and young people.

Simukai carries out risk assessments before holding events with children and young people in the best interests of the child. The child safeguarding measures are guided by Simukai Child Safe guarding policies and Children's Act, During COVID-19 pandemic staff beneficiaries were all sensitized on protective measures and provided with PPE. Vaccination campaigns were held During the evaluation in all the six districts rapid assessment and anecdotal reports on COVID-19 were positive pointing to high vaccination rates and adherence to WHO and MoHCC protocols. Observation made is that mainstreaming child safeguarding and operationalizing WHO MoHCC COVID protocols in a way avoided future harm while supporting Simukai project activities.

Evaluation question 1.6: Has the project team as well as partners the institutional capacity in terms of staffing, local knowledge and experience to implement the project's targets?

Evaluation observed that Simukai has very professional, knowledgeable and experienced staff working with professional staff from government notable Department of Social Development, Ministries of Education, Health Department of Agritex and Veterinary services. Both Simukai and partners have conducted trained various front-line

and community members in improving local knowledge in case management permaculture, gender-Based-violence capacity in Disaster Risk Management and project planning, monitoring and participatory evaluation

1.7: To which extent the community and stakeholders participate in planning and implementation of projects interventions?

The Simukai Strategic Plan 2018-2022 plan provides meaningful opportunities for children and youth and their communities participation in the implementation of this response. Key to Simukai guiding principles is community involvement ownership and partnership “Communities will be empowered to take control of their resources and programmes for the long-term sustainable well-being of children and youth. The community and stakeholders participate in planning and implementation of project intervention this is seen as Simukai receives referrals and it also refer cases to other stakeholders.

On internal coherence it was observed that Simukai works within and with community structures such as; Places of Safety, Drop-In-Centres, BEM-GEM children’s clubs, Child Protection Committees, Health committees, School Development Committees, Child Care Case Workers, Gender Champions, paralegals, junior councillors, local traditional and religious leaders. Simukai has been instrumental in identifying spaces and opportunities for children, youths and adults (right holders) to actively and meaningfully participate and engage with duty bearers and advocate for issues that affect their education, health and psycho-wellbeing within the framework of National Case Management System (NCMS). It is concluded that to a large extent Simukai project involved children (boys and girls Community (women and men) in the project cycle from and implementation and in this case participatory evaluation.

Evaluation question 1.8: Did the programme and projects respond to the needs and priorities of the target groups?

The programme responded to the needs and priorities of the needs and priorities of the target groups in all key thematic areas: Child Protection children as more children are being referred and are getting assistance from Simukai, Education, Gender-Based Violence, Economic Strengthening and water.

Internal and external layering of services by SSP III resulted in targeting the hard to reach e.g., children working on and living in the streets, and highly mobile youths in tackling of complex cases. The humanitarian and empowerment response by Simukai ensures equitable interventions that promote gender equity in the selection of beneficiaries.

Review noted SSP III target reach “A high level of equity achieved in the outcomes with clear potential for sustainability” and is rated satisfactory.

Evaluation question 1.9: To what extent is the project suited to the priorities and policies of Simukai Child Protection Programme?

Simukai is a child-rights based organisation and has mainstreamed child protection and child safeguarding in all its activities. Simukai Child Protection Program Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) line with the Constitution of Zimbabwe recognizes and upholds human rights and non-discrimination of vulnerable children, young people with disabilities, youth, women, children and others who are socially excluded to ensure Leaving No One Behind (LNOB). SSP III has mainstreamed cross-cutting issues in all its programs in gender sensitivity, gender responsiveness, gender integration and gender mainstreaming which are linked to SSP III Strategic goal and objectives through the twin track approach.

Consultants noted that this evident in its humanitarian and empowerment response, which is now being replicated and expanded by most partners by translating intention to action by addressing gender discrimination and inequalities, to end rural and urban poverty, exclusion of female and male youths, poor women in marginalised in communities.

Evaluation question 1.10: To what extent are the objectives of the project still valid?

Consultants’ observation that based on validity criterion attributes of SMART objectives;

Specific: includes the “who”, “what”, and “where”., • Measurable: focuses on “how much” change is expected.

Achievable: realistic given program resources and planned implementation, Relevant: relates directly to program/activity goals. are still valid. However, the validity in terms of being time bound will not be valid by December, 2021. As observed the current Strategic Objectives might need review in terms of targets and be broader to include Disaster Risk Management or Reduction and be more explicit on some of the sub-objectives to be more coherent.

Overall observation is that the current is still valid but might require rephrasing or re tweaking e.g., Education to read Inclusive education, Child Protection to read Gender Transformative Child Protection Strategic Objective 4: To increase the resilience of 7 500 vulnerable households for self-sustainability to read to increase self-sustenance and equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods (UNSDCF pillar 2) of 7 500 vulnerable households and some of the sub objectives

Evaluation question 1.11: Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?

As observed, most of the activities are consistent with the overall goal in attainment of objectives. Of note other intervening variable emerged such as COVID-19 and Cyclone Idai and Charlene which were not in the original plans. In conclusion it appears the overall goal is not explicit as it is not clear on activities related to education “increased enrolment and completion of school, economic strengthening and resilience”. However, it was noted that most of the activities and outputs are consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives

Evaluation question 1.12: Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the intended impacts and effects?

A review of project documents and feedback from beneficiaries show that SSP III Project activities and outputs of the project were consistent with the intended impacts and effects. The evaluation noted the levels of success varied by area and period in which Simukai has been in existence in a particular area. For example, ending child marriages was very successful in Mutare and Mutasa. On the other hand, Disaster Risk reduction was effective in Chipinge and Chimanimani. Consultants noted that consistency was not an absolute as this was more contextual dependent on the intervention and by area. Consultant team observed that the logic of intervention at activities and output levels was consistent with expected outcome and impact level results.

Evaluation question 1.13: To what extent did the project reach most vulnerable children/youth and families

- The Simukai program to large extent reached most of the vulnerable children youth and families in both urban and rural areas in urban areas Simukai established Drop-In-Centres and Places of Safety in Mutare Urban, Chipinge, Rusape for the vulnerable girls and boys and survivors of abuse, Emergency shelter was provided
- Simukai and partners paid school fees for both primary and secondary education assistance to vulnerable children across the districts. Plan International and Dreams support for vulnerable adolescents’ girl and young women to remain in school. IM Swedish for provided support for inclusive education and user-friendly ramps for the disabled learners
- Simukai and Action reached out to survivors of Cyclone Idai and Charlene in Chipinge and Chimanimani,

Evaluation question 1.14: To which extent did beneficiaries (girls, women, boys and men) and partners participate?

- To a large extent all beneficiaries (girls, women, boys and men) and partners participated at all levels of the project. Over 150 BEM/Gem children's club were established and meet on a regular basis. Key partners Action AID, DREAMS, Plan International Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre IM
- Swedish amongst others worked well at all levels in the project cycle,

Evaluation Criteria 2. Effectiveness To assess the progress made towards achieving the project's goal and objectives based on the log-frame, design and monitoring data.

- Effectiveness Simukai Staff, partners, beneficiaries, and stakeholders noted many ways that the SSP III had been effective in support of child protection, Gender Equality, SRHR awareness, education and economic strengthening (specifically youth empowerment).
- Overall CSP III End of Evaluation finds planned against achieved were above 100% all ranked "High" "Outputs led to a high level of outcomes with clear potential for sustainability"
- With regards to outputs versus actual Simukai programme met the set target in some cases surpassed them
- Simukai programme did to a large extent did the programme achieve its outcomes and goals.

Evaluation question 2.1: To what extent did the programme achieve its outputs, outcomes and goals?

SSP III effectively met all targets of the project. Simukai was able to make the specific achievements at each level of the Strategic objective's outputs, outcomes and goals

Child Protection

- EOPE results show increased levels of awareness on child protection as shown in increased knowledge in child rights and responsibilities by girls and boys. Munyarari Mutare had the highest percentage (84.8%) of respondents who had heard of child protection committees or children's rights clubs and Maureka in Nyanga had the least percentage (39%) of respondents who have heard of child protection committees or children's rights clubs in their community.
- A significant proportion of girls and boys knew laws about the care and safety of children. Munyarari Mutare and Chiware Makoni had the highest percentage (both 78%) of respondents who knew of the laws in Zimbabwe about

the care and safety of children followed Maunganidze (75%), then Nyanga (58%), then Domborutinhira Mutasa (51%) with the least being Tiya Chimanimani (50%)

- Results show high levels of awareness of where children can go if they are abused by their parents or if they run away from home. At Maunganidze in Chipinge all (100%) said “yes” followed by Munyarari in Mutare (93.9%), then Chiware in Makoni (89.3%), then Tiya in Chimanimani (81%), then Mutasa (80%) and with the least being Maereka Nyanga with (78%).

Sexual Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR)

- Access to SRHR service varied by area. When asked “If ever denied SRHR access” In Maunganidze Chipinge, those who requested services have never been denied and in Munyarari Mutare out of 21 respondents who requested for services, 6 of them were denied. Munyarari Mutare has the highest percentage (18.2%) of respondents who were denied services

Access to condoms

- Domborutinhira Mutasa had the highest percentage (66.7%) of respondents who said it is very easy to get condoms and Tiya Chimanimani and Maereka Nyanga had the lowest percentage (23% & 24% respectively) of respondents who said it is very hard to get condoms.

HIV Testing

- Knowledge of where to get an HIV test was high. Munyarari Mutare had the highest percentage of the respondents who knew where people go to get HIV test with 97% of the respondents and Maereka Nyanga, almost half of the respondents did not know a place where people go to get HIV test with 48.8% of the respondents.

Access to training and employment by children and youths Munyarari Mutare has the highest percentage (84.8%) of respondents who were trained on life skills and Maereka Nyanga with the least percentage (19.5%) of respondents who were trained on life skills. In Mutare, Chipinge, Chimanimani, Makoni and Mutasa, Simukai was able to meet access to training and employment by children and youths.

Disaster Risk Reduction

80% of participants had knowledge on climate change with Tiya Chimanimani having the highest percentage (95.2%) of respondents who knew about climate change and Domborutinhira Mutasa had the least percentage (71.4%) who knew about climate change.

Evaluation question 2.2: What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?

Facilitating factors

- Stakeholder involvement: Evaluation team noted high stakeholder involvement of note; Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Department of Social Development, Agritex, Department of Veterinary services, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Community Development Gender and Women's Affairs, Civil Protection, Zimbabwe Republic Police (Victim Friendly Unit), Ministry of Justice.
- Action AID, Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre, Plan International, Hope for Tomorrow, Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo (JPV), FACT amongst others
- Partnership: with various donors DREAMS-PEPFAR/USAID, IM Swedish partner, Zoe Empowers
- Apolitical Simukai apolitical position

Inhibiting factors leading to non-achievement of objectives

- The advent of COVID-19 pandemic disrupted much progress. In addition, the natural disasters Cyclone Idai resulted in some donors diverting funds to alleviate the disaster in Chimanimani and Chipinge
- Political interference resulted in failing to mobilize beneficiaries under the ZOE Empowers project in Penhalonga due to political interference.
- Diversion of funds to assist in the Covid 19 pandemic and Cyclone Idai
- Change of activities mainly by Action Aid after the Strategic Planning Meeting which was unforeseen. (Action Aid dropped their ES activities in 2019)

Evaluation question 2.3: Have critical components for strengthening resilience been implemented and show intended results?

Economic strengthening and Disaster Risk Management/Reduction activities implemented strengthened resilience.

Evaluation Criteria 3: Coverage

Evaluation question 3.1: 'What were the main reasons that the intervention provided or failed to provide major population groups with assistance and protection, proportionate to their need?'

- SSP III planned intervention focus was overtaken by extreme weather events like the Cyclones Elois and Charline making land fall in Zimbabwe, and global corona virus pandemic (COVID-19).
- The project intervention focuses in Mutare Urban Mutare Rural and Mutasa Districts as these were the initially SSP II and III entry points
- Intervention focuses initially excluded DRR and climate change in Chimanimani Chipinge and parts of Mutare and Mutasa Districts

Evaluation criteria Efficiency 4: To investigate whether the resources (financial, human, and materials) have been used efficiently and effectively for the well-being of the target community.

- The ratio of administration to programme ratio 1:5 (25%) which is within international standard prescribed limits.

The program has a total staff compliment of 74 to include 30 interns and 16 volunteers

- SSP III programme cost efficiency was based on Planned (budget allocation) versus Actual expenditures. Variance. Based on financial reports variances were; in 2018(+18.5%), 2019 (+2.2%) 2020 (+7%), and 2021(+7%).
- Efficiency Simukai was able to implement SSP III in an efficient manner. Simukai has staff on the ground working in all districts at ward levels. The End of Project Evaluation noted that the programme was efficiently managed both at finance and administration level, and programme fund management. SSP III has demonstrated good cost efficiency, through robust systems, particularly financial reporting and oversight processes, which are strong and comprehensive.

Evaluation Criteria Impact 5: To assess the potential impact of the program on the targeted communities

The SSP III had articulated four impact and twenty-four outcome level results.

Impact 1: To increase awareness level of 8 500 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households on social protection (Health, Education, Economic strengthening and Information) by December 2022.

Child Protection

- There is a quick response to child violation cases, community capacity building and exposure to discussion fora to learn and share experiences
- Increased knowledge on rights and responsibilities
- Changes observed are positive impacts in children and youth. Of significance increased in knowledge child protection issues, acquiring identity documents, some children now their HIV statuses.
- Awareness of Child Protection, GBV and SRHR has enhanced protection of abused children and survivors of GBV in prevention and management. Simukai Places of Safety and Drop-in Centres have to a large extent mitigated negative impacts through provision of the necessary psycho-social, education and clinical services. Child rights awareness has created ownership of the concept by children (right holders) and duty bearers.

Advocacy

- Reduction in child marriages
- However, in 2019 there were unintended negative outcomes with a back lash on the programme with some traditional leaders de-campaigning the project. In worst case scenario some leaders went to the extent of demanding birth certificates for married wives to ascertain their age. Key informants were of the opinion that the de-campaigners should have been brought to justice “to complete the project cycle” a case of project pre truncation.

Impact 2: To increase the health access and psychosocial wellbeing of 3 600 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households by December 2022.

Psycho-Social Support

Drop-in centres and Places of Safety contributed to increased access to safe shelter and psycho-social support. Trainings enhanced the capacity for community-based child care workers and health workers in GBV case management. Survivors of abuse benefitted from the individual etiquette derived from life skills offered by Simukai.

Health

- Places of Safety and Drop-in centres contributed to increased access health through clinical service access to survivors of child abuse and GBV, most of the survivors of abuse know their HIV status and those positive are linked to care.
- Multiple benefits in sanitation and hygiene benefits have accrued to schools, households' and communities. Improved health and hygiene through toilet constructions and hygiene kits distribution at households has resulted in increased access to clean water in schools and communities.
- Key informants noted improvement for children, adolescent girls, young woman and household's health status.

SRHR

- Increased SRH awareness results in adolescents adopting positive sexual behaviour practices resulting in reduced unwanted teen age pregnancies, early child marriages, STIs and HIV infections.
- Awareness of SRH rights is critical to adolescents and young people, as future parents would consequently benefit from these SCP SRHR interventions.
- Concrete impact SSP III can claim contribution is in terms of child protection to children working on and working in the streets, survivors of GBV whose importance and significance cannot be underestimated.

Gender-Based Violence

- Evaluation noted that due SSP III access to justice for women survivors of GBV is being facilitated as more reports of cases in Intra Partner Violence or domestic violence are being filed.
- This can be attributed to GBV awareness campaigns by trained health workers and community-based workers on GBV case management.
- At the community level trained in GBV case management front-line workers provide the necessary support to survivors of child abuse and GBV

Impact 3: To increase access to quality formal education for 2 000 children and non-formal education to 250 children and youth and training of 600 youth by December 2022.

Education

SSP III has improved access to education, improved quality of instruction and opportunities for interns to put theory to practice. Overall key informants noted and increased retention of learners in the school system. Reports indicate a noted increased access to birth certificates and identity documents. Schools were assisted to be more child friendly and more inclusive especially those learners living with disabilities. Empowered young people now participate more meaningfully in the school developmental issues and helped learners to gain self-confidence. The youth have been able to be self-employed through skills training.

Impact 4: To increase the resilience of 7 500 vulnerable households for self-sustainability by 2022.

- Simukai provided children received complimentary trainings on entrepreneurship, basic business practice, conservation farming, post-harvest training, food preservation, health and hygiene, child rights and animal husbandry. The trainings have giving them lasting knowledge in the face of economic risks and shocks. These trainings are aimed at giving them lasting knowledge in the face of economic risks and shocks.
- Children and youths are now engaging in income generating activities for self- sustenance whilst others are in school and others acquired vocational training
- Empowerment of youths through grants to start their income generating projects as groups which encourages cohesion.
- Youth trained in food security, health, child rights and livelihoods have multiplier effects as trained youths also train other youths in their community.
- Graduates are now employed in formal jobs i.e.; hotels and restaurants and they get income to support their families.
- Beneficiaries have managed to establish gardens a group and also small kitchen gardens at their homes and able to eat variety of foods three times a day resulting in food and nutrition security.
- Benefiting households are now able to grow crops in their own farms and use the harvest to eat at home and sell the surplus, are now able to buy food from the markets, pay schools fees for them and their siblings.
- Individuals now have access to open bank accounts or store their money in mobile platform ore even invest in small animals like goats and traditional poultry
- Simukai programme's have contributed to building social capital and cohesion in communities strengthening of social networks and spiritual uplifting.
- FGDs participants were asked the question "Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?"

Reduction of poverty levels-Adults FGDs

Much better: The majority said things were much better; Munyarari Mutare 21; Chiware Makoni 6, Tiya Nyanga;

Domborutinhira Mutasa, Maereka Primary school Nyanga, Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge only 1

The same: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 8 the same, Chiware Makoni the same 4

Much worse: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 2 Chipinge 4 said things were worse

FGDs participants were asked the question “Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?”

Increased resilience self-reliant by households-Adults FGDs

Much better: Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare,21; Maereka Primary school Nyanga, Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani, Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa,

The same: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge, Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa 1

If Simukai child protection leave Chipinge participants suggested that things will be much **Worse (17)**

FGDs participants were asked the question “Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?”

Improvement in the Quality-of-Life Adults FGDs

The same: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge

Much better: Munyarari Mutare; Chiware Makoni, Tiya Nyanga; Domborutinhira Mutasa, Maereka Primary school Nyanga, Maunganidze Primary School Ward Chipinge

Chipinge appears much worse according to adults FGDs participants

Children’s consultations participants were asked the question “Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?”

Reduction of poverty levels-Children’s consultations

Much better: Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare; 14; Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa 8, Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni 8; Maereka Primary school Nyanga

The same: Domborutinhira Primary School 4, Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni 4, Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani

Much worse: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 2; Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani Chipinge according to children faired much worse

Children’s consultations participants were asked the question “Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?”

Increased resilience self-reliant by households-Children's consultations

Much better: Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare 14, Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni 12; Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani12; Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa 12; Maereka Primary school Nyanga

The same: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 7;

Much worse: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge

Children reported much better on Increased resilience self-reliant by households during children's consultations except for Maunganidze in Chipinge

Children's consultations participants were asked the question "Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?"

Improvement in the Quality-of-Life - Children's consultations

- **Much better:** Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare 14; Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa 12; Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni 12; Maereka Primary school Nyanga, Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani only 1.
- **The same;** Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani 11
- **Much worse:** Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 1 and Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani1.
- The majority reported much better on improvement of quality of life in Tiya all except one indicates the same and much worse in Chipinge and Chimanimani
- In Mutasa Domborutinhira the Simukai child protection program was successful in reducing poverty, increasing resilience and self-reliance, and improving quality of life although 33.33% claim that their life remained the same.

Key Recommendations

Program design

1. Simukai to make adjustments to the original SSP III design aspects related sub-objectives, intervention logic “IF and THEN”, activities, outputs and outcomes to realise overall programmatic results and impacts. Review the SSP III Logical Framework to be more explicit.
2. Consultants recommend *Sub-Objective 2b.2: 250 community Places of Safety (PoS) are established and providing services in Manicaland by December, 2022 to be revised downwards* the target set appears ambitious and unattainable. this to be revised and be restated in terms of numbers accessing Places of Shelter rather than number of Place of Safety established.
3. Consultants also recommend the need to set up scale up low-cost of community places of safety such as the ones in Mutasa (Hauna) and Marange (Mafararikwa).
4. Economic strengthening target of reduction of poverty by 50% appears to be moderately high Simukai to revise to 25% reduction of poverty in line with Vision 30 target.
5. Target group at Vision and Mission level to be expanded to include “households” as Simukai is “*Family Centered*”
6. The current Strategic Objectives might need review in terms of target and be broader to include Disaster Risk Management or Reduction and be more explicit on some of the sub-objectives to be more coherent.
7. it appears the overall goal is not explicit as it’s not clear on activities related to education “increased enrolment and completion of school, economic strengthening and resilience”. However, it was noted that most of the activities and outputs are consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives

Coverage

1. Simukai to explore expanded coverage beyond Manicaland Province to initially to consider neighbouring Provinces Mashonaland East Murewa/Macheke/Marondera district, Midlands Province Gweru and surrounding areas
2. Move Mayo sub- office to Mashonaland East.
3. Simukai brand will then has a national outlook as Simukai Zimbabwe and attracts more donors whose funding criteria require NGOs and/or implementing partners to have a national outlook.

Re-Branding

Given the national brand and current visibility across the country should consider re-brand to Simukai Zimbabwe or alternatively Simukai/ (Ndebele equivalent) Zimbabwe

Conclusion

SSP III program delivery are inclusive human rights interventions to empower children, youths and households to reduce poverty. SSP III has increased knowledge rights, awareness of CP GBV SRHR awareness of child protection, GBV, HIV, Health, SRHR rights. The program has increased access to CP, access to formal and non-formal education, GBV, Health, HIV testing and STI screening, water, sanitation and hygiene. Simukai Child Protection Programme is an emerging model for Social Protection interventions for urban and rural areas targeting children (boys and girls) and young female and male young people is useful, replicable and scalable.

In conclusion SSP III Theory of Change hypothesis on progress towards SSP III output, outcomes and impacts is on course and is confirmed (not refuted), scores "Gold-On-Target towards achieving the planned outcomes and expected impact on abuse and exploitation and health related problems and provision of an enabling environment to achieve their full potential and, become productive and responsible community members.

1 Introduction/Background

Simukai Child Protection Programme (SCPP) a registered Private Voluntary Organisation PVO27/12 has over the past 5 years (1 January 2018 - 31 August 2022) been implementing a community response to the plights of abused, neglected and abandoned children who live on the streets and those who live outside family environments in Mutare, Mutasa, Chipinge, Chimanimani, Makoni and Nyanga.

The Simukai Strategic Plan (SSP) is a five-year 2018 to 2022, multi-sectoral framework developed to inform and guide the organizational response towards ***improving the plight of 8 500 vulnerable children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households to all forms of abuse and exploitation and health related problems by providing an enabling environment to achieve their full potential and, become productive responsible community members.*** The development of the plan is premised on human rights-based planning approach that is complemented by evidence and results-based management approaches. The strategic plan has mainstreamed gender dimensions in the response strategies, anticipated results and indicators that will be used to measure performance. The plan provides meaningful opportunities for children and youth and their communities participation in the implementation of this response. The strategic plan succeeds the outgoing

Purpose of the evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to establish and document the impact and effectiveness of project interventions to render accountability to donors. The evaluation is expected to provide data on the performance, impact and sustainability of project interventions. The findings and recommendations will contribute to a learning process which enables Simukai Child Protection Programme to draw lessons from its experience in order to improve the quality service to target beneficiaries, assessing the extent to which the outcomes of the project have been achieved, determine Relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the interventions/project and document new knowledge and important topics for further inquiry, action, lobbying and influence. The evaluation will also help to assess the effectiveness of beneficiary accountability system and mechanisms that were used during the project implementation period.

The main purpose of this evaluation is threefold namely;

1. Assess the progress made towards achieving project goal and impacts based on the project design and strategy **(Relevance, Effectiveness, Impact, Sustainability and Efficiency)** in order to better inform future programming and identify potential gaps and area-specific opportunities/focus for programme planning and improvement.
2. To come out with recommendations to guide future programming.
3. To render accountability to funding partners.

End of Evaluation (EOPE) evaluation timeframe and period

The evaluation was conducted in September, 2022 over a period of 4 weeks. Field work was over 6 days with 1 day dedicated to each district ward. The team was made up of 6 research assistants under the supervision of the Principal Consultant.

2 Methodology

2.1 Evaluation Design

Cross-sectional Analytic Study Design was employed using pragmatic Mixed Methods participatory approaches employing a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means, sources and perspectives in addressing the study questions.

The evaluation design enabled the documentation of the current situation regarding the factors under review (cross – sectional) and allow for a comparison with the Mid-Term Review intervention scenarios. The analysis also considered exposure to the programme in order to assess associations between interventions, outcomes and objectives of the programme. Utilisation of participatory approaches ensured that different stakeholder groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used.

The evaluation employed the Theory of Change (ToC) to map out the causal chain which is meant to bring desired change. In the context of theory- based Impact evaluation methods of the following:

Contribution Analysis and Process Tracing

Contribution Analysis and Process Tracing	Tracing with a strong focus on participatory data collection to allow for a deeper understanding of how the programme has contributed to observed/reported changes. Contribution analysis was used to investigate both intended and unintended outcomes and evaluating the impact and value addition of donor funding on collaboration and through two or more agencies. Its advantage is the focus on contributory rather than direct causality.
Contribution Analysis	The focus was on contributory factors by investigating value added by Simukai Child Protection Programme Project partners, both intended and unintended outcomes.
Process Tracing	<p>Process Tracing exercises were held with SCPP and key partners</p> <p>Process Tracing will be applied together with Contribution Analysis to consider program, policy and advocacy gains that are attributable to the SCP to understand the impacts of events and activities in both the immediate and longer-term. Process tracing highlights unrecorded or unreported activities and impacts.</p>

Approach

The “Theory of Delivery Approach 3 tier conceptual framework was used to assess the overall strategic objectives:

Level	Assessment area
Level 1:	Assess the areas the programme can control: Attitude change, Care & Support to vulnerable children, Provision of information and awareness on Child Protection, child rights and responsibilities, SHRH, Gender-Based violence, resources for IGPs
Level 2:	Assess the areas the programme can't control but can influence: Sexual Behavior & Practices, Gender-Based violence access to basic services education health social welfare, Child rights advocacy, Policy advocacy, SRH policy, environmental climate policy.
Level 3:	HIV pandemic, Climate change (Cyclones,) COVID-19 pandemic, COVID-19 has affected the lives of children across four central themes: access to education; access to health care services, including sexual and reproductive health and rights; protection from gender-based violence; adolescents and young people participation in COVID-19 response action and related government lockdowns which have resulted in negative consequences for the education sector and children it serves., Government commitment and priorities, Macro socio- economic environment- poverty, food insecurity, high unemployment and the increasing burden of disease

Results Based Management approach was applied as this would take a broader view of Simukai Child Protection Programme intervention, considering not only progress toward outcomes, but the logic of the initiative, as well as its consequences. The approach helped to analyse why intended results are or are not achieved and enabled assessment of specific causal contributions of outputs to outcomes, to examine the implementation of SSP III.

Evaluation Criteria

As per the requirements laid out in the Terms of Reference, the End of Phase Programme Evaluation, was based on the standard Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee

(DAC) Evaluation criteria of i.e., Impact, Effectiveness, Sustainability, Efficiency and Relevance. Annex # attached shows key study questions, methods of analysis and sources of data.

2.2 Sampling strategy

Multi-stage stratified random sampling techniques was employed to collect quantitative primary data and non-random purposive sampling to collect the qualitative data.

There were six strata, each district representing one stratum with Simukai Office being the entry point. The first stage of sampling involved allocating the six districts into six strata. The next stage of sampling was to select wards then schools, or communities in the wards in each district. The final stage of sampling included purposive selection of the respondents from each of the selected schools and or community centres. Inclusion criteria was only those exposed to Simukai Child Protection Programme. The districts covered were Chipinge, Chimanimani, Nyanga, Mutare, Mutasa and Makoni

Table 1: Sample sizes by method and sex

District	Sample size									
	FGDs/ PRA		Mother Ques	Children's Consultations		Children's & YP Ques		KII		Total
	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Chipinge	10	8	10	10	8	40	30	5	5	126
Chimanimani	10	8	10	10	8	40	30	5	5	126
Nyanga	10	8	10	10	8	40	30	5	5	126
Mutasa	10	8	10	10	8	40	30	5	5	126
Mutare	10	8	10	10	8	40	30	5	5	126
Makoni	10	8	10	10	8	40	30	5	5	126
Total	60	48	60	48	48	108	108	30	30	756

A total of 756 respondents participated in KABP survey; with 120 adults, participating in FGDs/PRA (n=60 females, n=60 males), Sixty children under 18 years old (n=30 girls, n=30 boys), participated in children's consultations exercises with 210, children and young people questionnaire (n=120 females, n=90 males), participating in the survey. A total of 60 key Informant interviews were conducted at local community level with government Agritex, Department of Veterinary services, school heads, DRR, CCW, and partner front-line staff and community leaders. Virtual Outcome Harvesting questionnaires were conducted coordinated by Simukai MEAL office with key informants Simukai staff, Ministries of Education, Health, Social Development, Zimbabwe Republic Police (Victim Friendly Unit) and Youth at school's school heads, Social Development Probation Officer in each district. Data triangulation was conducted through key informant interviews, children's consultations and Focus Group Discussions (FGD).

An inception meeting on the End of the Evaluation Project (EOPE) was held with Simukai Senior Management and Board members.

2.3 Data collection tools

Table 2: Data Collection Tools

Tool #	Type of data	Target group
Key Informant /Outcome Harvesting questionnaire	Qualitative & quantitative	SCP staff, MoE, MoHCC Social Development, Gender, Agritex, Climate Change Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre
Children questionnaire (Household Women's questionnaire)	Quantitative	Children and young people Women
Children Consultations Guide	Qualitative	Children
Focus Group Discussion Guide	Qualitative	Men & women, Child Protection Committees Village Health workers etc.

See Annex # List of Tools

Kobo Collect: Open-Source option for field mobile data collection was used to collect quantitative data during the children and young people survey. The use of kobo to collect the data enhance the quality of data by having in-built data validation checks. Furthermore, the Data Manager was able to check for the other data quality issues as the data is being submitted to the server. This allowed for feedback on any glaring issues that might have needed attention while the data collectors were already in the field. Finally, the system allowed for a quick turnaround of data availability for analysis. It eliminated the stage where the data would be manually entered for data analysis

2.4 Data analysis

The primary quantitative data was analysed using IBM Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS version 16) where descriptive and inferential statistics were computed to answer some of the evaluation questions as indicated in the evaluation matrix.

2.5 Quality assurance and risk management plan

The evaluation team used a variety of and complementary quality control measures and quality checks to ensure that the evaluation data and findings were of high quality. Some of the quality controls utilized include the following:

Challenges	Mitigation or Solution
Recruitment of support research assistants:	Research assistants were recruited from Mutare in coordination with Simukai as appropriate' to ensure cultural and linguistic sensitivity, there was gender balance (female/male) during recruitment. A minimum qualification secondary education preferably university graduates or students and ability to navigate through Android cell phone.
Training:	All research team members were trained on data collection tools, understanding of the survey objectives and expected survey outputs in their respective countries. Data quality assurance was ensured at the point of data generation.
Field Teams Supervision: Peer review:	Each day before submission for central data, Supervisors checked data collected at data collection sites were complemented by research assistants peer review
Information and Data Management	The research team dedicated Data Manager to ensure quality assurance under the supervision of the principal consultant. Data manager was responsible for developing Kobo Collect mobile platform and SPSS data base with in-built checks and to run frequency as data is submitted and exported to SPSS database.
COVID-19	The evaluation team was guided by IMPACT, WHO and Global Health Cluster colleagues, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to guide research teams on how to undertake data collection during the COVID-19 outbreak. All evaluation team members were full vaccinated

Child safeguarding measures in likely event of distress of respondents

1. The child safeguarding measures
2. Was guided by following polices and conventions
3. The United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
4. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)
5. Zimbabwe Child protection policies
6. Zimbabwe National Constitution 2013
7. Simukai Child Safeguarding policy

Adhere to the following professional behaviours:

- treats all children with respect
- not use language or behavior towards children that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually

Provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate

- Not engage children under the age of 181 in any form of sexual intercourse or sexual activity, including paying for sexual services
- Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working near children
- Not invite unaccompanied children into private residences, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger
- Not sleep close to unsupervised children unless absolutely necessary, in which case the supervisor's

4. Findings

Findings are facts identified through the Simukai Child Protection Programme (SCPP) End of Project Evaluation's (EOPE) fieldwork and secondary data review. Findings have more resonance when they are collaborated by several methods and by multiple sources. The findings below emerged from multiple sources through the team's document review, interviews, and focus groups.

3.1 Relevance/ Appropriateness Evaluation Criteria 1

The evaluation team considered relevance from the perspective of the various beneficiaries.

During field work one way that the project was noted as relevant was asking the different stakeholders and beneficiaries the question *“On a scale of 1- 10, how relevant are Simukai Programs?”*

Alternatively, to write on Paper 3 Options Very relevant: Relevant Not Relevant depending on level and type of participants.

When asked: Is this program initiated by Simukai relevant? *“It is very effective and its impact is being felt because people are now capable to understand possible disasters and how to overcome them as a result of the knowledge shared by Simukai. Teacher at Maunganidze Primary school in Chipinge*

Chipinge DRR Committee *“It is very effective and its impact is being felt because people are now capable to understand possible disasters and how to overcome them as a result of the knowledge shared by Simukai.”*

Table 3 below shows FGDs participants responses In Chimanimani, Nyanga, Chipinge, Mutare, and Makoni
Table 3: Focus Group Discussion (Women & men) On a scale of 10, how relevant are Simukai Programs?

Area/Type	Participants	Comments
Ward 16 B Tiya School Chimanimani District	DRR, SDC, VHW, CPC, ZRP, Village headman	Out of the six departments, five of them gave Simukai a 10 out of 10 on the relevance of their programs
Maereka Primary School Nyanga	DRR, SDC, VHW, ZRP CPC,	12/13 Out of the six departments, five of them gave Simukai a 10 out of 10 on the relevance of their programs.
Maunganidze Primary school ward 17 Chipinge	Women	All (100%) participants confirmed that Simukai programme interventions were very relevant
Ward 36 Munyarari Mutare	Village heads, DRR, VHW, SAA, Agritex, Youth Development Coord, CCW, Mentor	All participants were unanimous on relevance of the program
Tiya secondary school Chimanimani	Primary & secondary School heads, SDC, DRR, Councilor, V/SDCC	All participants rated Simukai Programme “very relevant”
Chiwere Primary School Ward 16 Makoni	Women	70% of the participants confirmed that Simukai programme interventions are very relevant and 30% show that Simukai programs are relevant. No one indicated that the Simukai Projects are irrelevant.

- The areas of work and achievements of the SSP III project were viewed as highly relevant by key beneficiaries. Documents and interviews emphasized how the project had supported highly relevant initiatives
- Inclusion of all key stakeholders such as Child Protection Committees (CPCs), Village Health Workers (VHWs), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), School Development committees (SDC) front line workers, Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) and traditional leadership village headman in project activities were seen as particularly relevant

Table 4 below shows children's responses on relevance of Simukai programme.

Table 4: Children's Consultations (Boys & girls)

Area/Type	Participants	Comments
Ward 16 B Tiya School Chimanimani District	Children (girls & boys)	Scoring 7/12 Very relevant; 5/12 Relevant Simukai Programmes to a greater extent are of much relevance to the people of Tiya. This means all the people of Tiya are benefitting much from Simukai Programmes and no one finds the Simukai Programmes irrelevant to their community and families
Maureka Primary School Nyanga	Children (girls & boys)	Scoring 12/12 (100%) Simukai child safety programs are particularly pertinent to the students of Maureka Primary School. Simukai child protection programs have been proven to be 100% effective. This indicates that all of the children at Maureka Primary School benefit greatly from Simukai child safety programs, and no one considers Simukai child protection programs to be irrelevant to their community or family.
Maunganidze Primary school ward 17 Chipinge	Children (girls & boys)	Scoring majority 88% sat Simukai's programme is very relevant
Ward 36 Munyarari Mutare	Children (girls & boys)	Scoring 14/14(100%) on relevance of Simukai program
Chiware Primary School Ward 16 Makoni	Children (girls & boys)	Scoring 12/15 (80%) Very relevant; 2/15 Relevant According to children Simukai child safety programs are particularly pertinent to the students of Chiware Primary School. Simukai child protection programs have been proven to be 100% effective. This indicates that all of the children at Chiware Primary School benefit greatly from Simukai child safety programs, and no one considers Simukai child protection programs to be irrelevant to their community or family.
Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa	Children (girls & boys)	Simukai Child Protection Programme has, to a larger extent, provided money for projects evidenced by 58.85%. 23.08% of participants said the Simukai child protection program provided them with child protection Simukai child protection also facilitated child protection, growing of beans and also provided child rights, which was verified by 7.6%., which received the lowest percentage.

The evaluation team noted the gender representation in most committees with women being in the majority. There was an over whelming positive response on the relevance of the program

SSP III Strategic Objective 1: The SSP III was highly relevant as its Strategic Objectives to address Social Protection (Education, Health, Economic Strengthening, Psycho-Social Support and Information), which include Child Rights, GBV HIV and SRHR which are national priority issues. The vast majority of women caregivers/ parents across all the programme areas provinces found Simukai programme useful in helping them address child protection and gender-based violence challenges.

International and Regional Conventions

The SSP III was aligned with the global level the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989 ratified by Zimbabwe in 1990. In addition, the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescent's Health (2016-2030) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2015.

SSP III Strategic Objective 1: The SSP III was highly relevant as its Strategic Objectives to address Social Protection (Education, Health, Economic Strengthening, Psycho-Social Support and Information), which include Child Rights, GBV HIV and SRHR which are national priority issues. The vast majority of women caregivers/ parents across all the programme areas provinces found Simukai programme useful in helping them address child protection and gender-based violence challenges.

International and Regional Conventions

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SSP III Strategic Objective 2: Strategic Objective 2.3: To increase the health access and psychosocial wellbeing of 3 600 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households by December, 2022

The SSP III is in sync with the Global Strategy on Women's, Children's and Adolescent's Health (2016-2030); the African Youth Charter (2006), the Abuja Call for Accelerated Action towards Universal Access to STI/HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Services in Africa, the Maputo Plan of Action (2016-2030), the Africa Health Strategy (2016-2030). The SADC Regional Strategy on SRHR (2019 – 2030) builds on the progress made in the region, guided by the SADC Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy (2006 – 2015), in improving sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) The Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the SADC Region 2019–2030 supports the vision of the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015–2020 of a shared future within regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom, social justice, peace and security for its peoples.

SSP III Strategic Objective 3: Strategic Objective 3: To increase access to quality formal education for 2 000 children and non-formal education to 250 children and youth, training of 600 youth by December 2022.

“Increased enrolment in formal and non-formal education”, is in sync with SDGs (4.1.4 LN.8 a, b, c) and 4.1.5 LN.6 a, b, c on completion rate (primary education, lower and upper secondary education) and out-of-school rate (primary education, lower and upper secondary education) respectively and National Development Plan 1(ND1). Under Strategic Objective 3, SSP III activities such as the second chance education are relevant as more girls are now more likely to complete secondary school. MTR trend analysis show an increased enrolment in vocational training at Sakubva Vocational Centre resulting in creation of more income generating opportunities for youths.

Key informant from Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education was that the Simukai programme did adequately align with government objectives/frameworks SSP III contributes to the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) 2021 – 2025 in increasing enrolment in the formal and non-formal education system of children and youth.

SSP III Sub-objective on improved sanitation and hygiene is well aligned basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) which refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Sanitation services and (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households.

SSP III Strategic Objective 4: Strategic Objective 4: To increase the resilience of 7 500 vulnerable households for self-sustainability by 2022 is aligned with SDG 8 “to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all”

Summary

The Simukai project invested in community social capital building through various sensitization meetings, trainings and built an effective and sustainable coalition of frontline community workers, mentors, case workers, junior councilors and local leadership, supportive of each other and complimenting government officials at district and ward community level. Relevance of the objectives and activities implemented by the project in addressing the girls and boy’s needs cannot be emphasized. SSP III Project was noted by Simukai staff partner’s and beneficiaries as highly relevant.

Evaluation question 1: To identify if the program was properly designed to meet targeted needs through evaluating and assessing program theory, logic, conceptual components and assumptions;

End of Project Evaluation noted SSP III uniqueness in design, human rights-based and integrated approaches, and scale of activities and scope of results. SSP III promises to be model on transformative social change intervention which is scalable and replicable.

SSP III implementation has strengthened the capacity of SCPP in program management implementation strategies, monitoring and evaluation. Simukai influenced the outcome through resource mobilization of funds for implementation of the projects. Human resource also played a pivotal role in ensuring that the strategic plan is on track. Notable impact accrued to SCPP have cemented its existing capacities in Advocacy, Child Protection Health, Education Psycho-Social Support and Economic Strengthening. In addition, capacities in capacity building, knowledge management and strategic information, donor ship and partnership.

Evaluation question 1.1: Does the program logic allow to achieve the project's objectives (Quality of ToC)?

Simukai Child Protection Programme Theory of Change (ToC)

The pathway of change for Simukai Child Protection Programme is described below.

IF there is increased awareness of 8 500 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households on social protection (Health, Education, Economic strengthening and Information) by December 2022. (Child Protection)

AND

Increased the health access and psychosocial wellbeing of 3 600 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households by December 2022. (Health & Psycho-Social Support -HPSS)

AND

Increased access to quality formal education for 2 000 children and non-formal education to 250 children and youth and training of 600 youth by December 2022. (Education)

AND

Increased the resilience of 7 500 vulnerable households for self-sustainability by 2022. (Economic Strengthening)

THEN

Improved the plight of 8 500 vulnerable children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households to all forms of abuse and exploitation and health related problems by providing an enabling environment to achieve their full potential and, become productive responsible community members

The SSP III program contributes to country level efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals, particularly 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, "Leaving No One behind" approach (who, what, why, how) to break the cycles of disadvantage, gender inequity and address imbalances in voice and influence. However, events

Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Development (ZimAsset) is no longer relevant and replaced by now National Development Strategy (NDS) 1 and Vision 30

Evaluation team noted no coherent link between outputs and sub-objective 2.4 as there are no specific interventions related to demand generation gender-based violence prevention.

Recommendation: To link sub-objective 2.4: Increased demand for generation intervention services of GBV by December, 2022 with activities to generate demand.

Based on SSP III program design:

Sub-Objective 2.2: Improve the sanitation and hygiene of 7 500 households by December 2022

Outcome: Improve the **sanitation** and hygiene of 7 500 households by December 2022 the intervention logic on improved sanitation appears to be weak on “IF and “THEN” linkages

SSP III did not address or plan for **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** the disaster planning and management framework and planning in view of COVID-19, HIV and emerging natural disasters such as Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Sharleen.

Emergency Response Program (ERP) could be a foundation to build for the next SSP IV in addition to the three program priorities;

- Communities have improved water and sanitation awareness in Chimanimani and Chipinge
- Schools and Communities are prepared to reduce the impact of any disaster and influence Disaster Risk Management policies and plans
- Increasing access to protection services and right to women and girls

Recommend holistic or comprehensive (integrated) interventions that address all areas of social protection covering all project areas e.g., every child need health support, education, economic empowerment etc. assumption based on opportunities in funding streams.

Recommendation: Simukai to make adjustments to the original SSP III design aspects related sub-objectives, intervention logic “IF and THEN”, activities, outputs and outcomes to realise overall programmatic results and impacts. Review the SSP III Logical Framework to be more explicit.

Review SSP III program design to having a specific monitoring and evaluation, indicator guide and mechanisms for data collection and reporting on indicators. NB Indicators have been identified in view of the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Accurate, Realistic and Time bound) criteria in the current MEAL plan.

EOPE analysis indicate to some Strategic objectives being very broad and therefore require adjustments to be more specific, realistic and measurable to facilitate easy assessment of the level of attainment of programmatic results.

Gap and Challenges	Priority Strategic Response
ZimAsset no longer relevant	Recommend to be Guided by UN SDGs and more appropriately Vision 30 LNOB
SSP III missed on Disaster Risk Management planning and management	Improved sustained livelihoods for communities affected by disasters in view of the framework of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2013)

Looking at specific results statements, the consultants suggest the following recommendations:

Original Result Statement	Suggested new Result Statement	Comment

Improved plight of 8 500 vulnerable children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households to all forms of abuse and exploitation and health related problems by providing an enabling environment to achieve their full potential and, become productive responsible community members	Improved plight of 8 500 vulnerable children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households to all forms of abuse and exploitation and health related problems by providing child protection Gender based violence Improved climate change, COVID-19 awareness water and sanitation awareness and sustained livelihoods for communities affected by disasters an enabling environment to achieve their full potential and, become productive responsible community members	Not explicit given changing environmental context recommend including drivers of change as part of the TOC Disaster risk management Climate Change COVID 19 water and sanitation awareness and sustained livelihoods
Increased the health access and psychosocial wellbeing of 3 600 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households by December 2022. (Health & Psycho-Social Support -HPSS)	Access to health and psycho-social youth-friendly support and services for young people is increased	
Increased access to quality formal education for 2 000 children and non-formal education to 250 children and youth and training of 600 youth by December 2022. (Education	Vulnerable children adolescents and young people in the target area complete their schooling, engage in positive behaviours and make responsible life choices	Increasing access quality to learning in both formal and informal education by removing intrinsic, societal, pedagogy and systematic barriers to learning

Evaluation question 1.2: Were the targets set realistically?

Overall targets set at impact and outcome levels appear realistic and measurable as there were achieved in most cases exceeded. However, the evaluation noted that some of the targets set at output level were not realistic and attainable as described below;

Health & Psycho-Social Support (HPSS)

Sub-Objective 2b.2: 250 community Places of Safety (PoS) are established and providing services in Manicaland by December, 2022

The target set appears ambitious and unattainable.

Recommendation: Consultants recommend this to be revised and be restated in terms of numbers accessing Places of Shelter rather than number of Place of Safety established.

Recommendation Consultants also recommend the need to set up scale up low-cost of community places of safety such as the ones in Mutasa (Hauna) and Marange (Mafarikwa).

Evaluation observed no coherent link between *Sub-objective 1.3: 7,500 households aware of child protection issues by December, 2022* and specific activities on the “how” to increase awareness on child protection such as parenting

roles parents and guardians on responsibilities that come with children's rights, strengthening the community capacity building approach and family centeredness, provision of psychosocial support, offering emergency shelter to vulnerable children, promoting children to stay longer in school and economic strengthening of households through Family Clubs and CPCs.

Economic strengthening target of reduction of poverty by 50% appears to be moderately high Simukai to revise to 25% reduction of poverty in line with Vision 30 target.

Summary: SSP III Theory of Change hypothesis assumptions in the program logic at output, outcomes and impacts will allow to achieve the four SSP III Strategic Objectives

Evaluation question 1.3: Do the project's objectives reflect the needs of the target groups?

Participants needs and or problems were matched against the four Simukai Child Protection Programme Strategic objectives and interventions in The SSP III.

FGD participants in Makoni Chiware Primary school indicated in the Simukai child protection program was successful in reducing poverty, increasing resilience and self-reliance, and improving quality of life although 33.33% claim that their life remained the same. This is resonance with Strategic 4 Objective.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) participants at Maureka in Nyanga when asked "*What issues are really important to caregivers like you?*"

Responses were as follows: Knowledge on identification of risks, infectious diseases, Preventive measures and procedures to take, Motivation and complete access to information.

At Tiya Secondary school participants mentioned the following problems faced by people of Chimanimani Half of the FGD participants indicated that the people of Chimanimani are suffering from poverty, to a greater extent. Early child marriages are also a problem in the village of Tiya and attributed lack knowledge on the dangers of early child marriages among adolescent girls, The effects of Cyclone are still a problem in the area of Chimanimani and bad roads. The youths cited unemployment as a major problem

In Chimanimani at Tiya Secondary school key issues really important to caregivers were;

- i. Channels of information on current events and how to disseminate credible information.
- ii. Communication channels that maintain privacy
- iii. Learning about climate change and disasters and how to leave in those conditions
- iv. Issues that are important to us are the lives of the people we are leading. The future of our children
- v. How we can live in climate change

According to Tiya Secondary School Chimanimani FGD participants “To a greater extent, Simukai has managed to develop infrastructure by building two classroom blocks at Tiya Secondary. Simukai managed to drill boreholes which is a benefit to the people of Tiya through the provision of clean water”.

Evidence from a review of annual reports and SSP III Mid-Term Evaluation (MTER) 2021 reflected that to large extent the project’s objectives reflect the needs of target groups. During the End of Project Evaluation (EOPE) a sample rapid needs exercise was conducted a part of the Children’s consultation and Focus Group Discussions. For example in Ward 19 Mutasa issues identified were; Gender equality, early marriage, gender-based violence, child vaccinations, good water supply accessible health facilities, reduction of drug abuse and youth unemployment. Issues identified at Munyarari Ward 36 in Mutare were; Early marriages, gender equality, gender-based violence, girl child, child rights and poverty reduction, based on issues and needs in Mutare, Mutasa and Makoni the project’s Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 reflected the needs of the target group. Strategic objective 4 and 3 are also addressed across all the operational areas in poverty reduction self-sustenance and education interventions

ActionAid and Simukai during the Emergency Response Program 2020 and 2021 conducted a rapid assessment identified the following program priorities in Chimanimani and Chipinge; Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Economic Strengthening (Improved sustained livelihoods for communities affected by disasters), Disaster Risk Management, (DRM/DRR), Increasing access to protection services and right to women and girls; Health and Education (schools and communities are prepared to reduce the impact of any disaster and influence Disaster Risk Management policies and plans). The needs speak to all the four strategic objectives except for Disaster Risk Reduction which was not included at the time of crafting of the SSP III in 2018.

When respondents asked to what extent SSP III programme objectives reflect the needs of the target groups in their communities’ children youth and community leaders were overwhelmingly positive.

In view of Simukai Child Protection Programme key targets’ groups which are vulnerable children, youth and households, the team observed that the four strategic objectives reflected the needs of target group.

Education: According to key informant

- There is now an increase in number of children mainstreamed into formal and non-formal education, including those with disabilities.
- Out school youths empowered with vocational skills
- Second chance education to school drop outs
- There is now disability inclusion in schools, reference of Dora and Mayo there are now disability friendly toilets, ramps and pathways, disability inclusion in school budget
- Provision of assistive devices to learners in Mayo and Dora
- Fees payment

HPSS-facilitation of access to health service and psychosocial support

The project objective reflects the needs of the children assisted by Simukai because most of the children are being abused and neglected in the community.

However as observed by during the ERP project original objectives did not reflect in promoting the protection of women and girls who are affected the most by emergencies as during in provision of sanitary wear to benefit women and girls during lockdown during COVID-19 and Cyclone Idai.

Summary

Overall, the project original objective reflected the needs of the various target groups at the conception of the SSP III

However other intervening natural and climate disasters such as Covid-19 and Cyclones were not foreseen or anticipated.

Evaluation question 1.4: Did the planning and implementation of interventions take the local context into account, which means a) were based upon an adequate needs-assessment and b) show understanding of and support for the livelihoods and capacities of the affected population?

To a large extent a Baseline survey and Risk assessment, conducted showed that children living with disability lacked assistive devices

In view of the increase in school drop outs, Simukai raised awareness against child marriages and also raising awareness on importance of sending children to school. Schools were supported with funds to start projects which can cushion fees for the learners who would have re enrolled back

Simukai identified the need to empower out of school youths with vocational skills

The absence of a baseline for SSP III was a missed opportunity for contextual planning, however the SSP III Mid-Term Evaluation filled in the missing baseline line data indicators for comparison with End of Term Evaluation

Evidence from the SSP III MTR and End of Project Evaluation suggest a strong understanding of and support for the livelihoods and capacities of the affected population especially Economic Strengthening with support from Zoe Empowers.

As noted in ERP End of Project Report 2021 “Simukai ERP and its funding partner are fully committed to making sure that the basic human right of affected communities are upheld and also promote pro-active disaster preparedness and response which speaks to the needs of the community also with the volatility economic and political situation in the country in mind”.

Summary

In summary evaluation noted a missed opportunity for planning when the SSP III was conceptualized, However the gap was covered during the SSP III Mid-Term Review (MTR) when program indicators were benchmarked. Local contextualization was enhanced by the Baseline survey and Risk assessment. In each area before projects are implemented Simukai conducts a needs assessment and presents the plans to the local community.

Evaluation question 1.5: Were the project's activities and objectives designed and implemented in a way avoiding future harm while supporting these?

Simukai child safety programs are particularly pertinent to the students of Maereka Primary School. Simukai child protection programs have been proven to be 100% effective. This indicates that all of the children at Maereka Primary School benefit greatly from Simukai child safety programs, and no one considers Simukai Child Protection Programs to be irrelevant to their community or family.

In terms of implementation "efficiency" the question asked *"In your opinion, how efficient is Simukai in dealing with Child Protection?"* Response summary from the FGD in terms of efficiency in dealing with Child Protection, VHW gave Simukai a 100%, followed by SDC with 90%. The least efficiency rating is 70% from the village headman (See attached detailed responses in Annex)

According to Zimbabwe Republic Police Constable at Tiya Chimanimani mentioned that they work very well with Simukai. "This is so because they managed to both engage in undertaking awareness campaigns, were they had to educate people more on Gender Based Violence issues. Constable also said changes were noted in the community. and Simukai educated the young people about the dangers of early child marriages, different forms of abuse and where children can report abuse cases. She pointed that after reporting cases, the first step is to provide counseling to the victim and if there is no change after counseling, then there will be need to take further steps. However, this depends with the type of case or abuse that has been reported. Constable went on to add that after reporting cases to the police, the police will work together with departments such as CCW, Social Welfare and Simukai. Cases of early child marriages are too high in the area of Chimanimani. This is because of poverty said Constable.

The increase in early Child marriages in Chimanimani was as a result of idleness during the covid era. The rate of child marriages rose by 60%. Poverty, influence from friends and the need for money contributed to the rise of child marriages said the Constable. She lamented that Simukai can be of great help to mitigate the cases of early child marriages if it works together with the community".

Constable said during the Cyclone Idai Period, Simukai was not either permanently or temporarily established in Chimanimani. However, she said she was part of the team that helped during this period. She pointed that she worked with different departments and they managed to recover dead bodies and provide clothing and food to the affected people. The ZRP officer expressed that in the event that disasters occur, the ZRP can work together with Simukai by

undertaking awareness campaigns to educate people on where they should settle so that they cannot be affected by disasters such as cyclone.

The DRR officer pointed that they managed to work very well with Simukai. Simukai did awareness campaigns on climate change. It also taught us how to be resilient in the event that there is a disaster in the area of Chimanimani. She said they were encouraged to grow small grains in the event that there is little or no rainfall within the area. DRR officer said that Simukai helped with infrastructure development, that is construction of classroom blocks. She said she wants Simukai to continue helping with awareness campaigns on early child marriages and GBV. She had to add on by saying, if possible, Simukai should help with construction of another block and fencing the school to avoid unnecessary movements.

Evaluation question 1.5: Were the project's activities and objectives designed and implemented in a way avoiding future harm while supporting these?

Safeguarding of children and young people.

Simukai carries out risk assessments before holding events with children and young people in the best interests of the child. The child safeguarding measures are guided by Simukai Child Safe guarding policies and Children's Act, During COVID-19 staff beneficiaries were all sensitized on protective measures and provided with PPE. Vaccination campaigns were held During the evaluation in all the six districts rapid assessment and anecdotal reports on COVID-19 were positive pointing to high vaccination rates and adherence to WHO and MoHCC protocols.

Evaluation question 1.6: Has the project team as well as partners the institutional capacity in terms of staffing, local knowledge and experience to implement the project's targets?

Simukai has knowledgeable and experienced staff to assist children and it works with various partners in the community. Simukai conducted institutional capacity in terms of staffing, local knowledge and experience to implement the project's targets.

Simukai supported the sensitisation and training of health workers and community-based workers n GBV case management has been effectively delivered and is on target with 149 health workers 224 community-based workers trained against a planned target of 150 health workers and 1,500 community-based workers over past 5 years.

Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) Risk Communication Trainings were conducted for the community, schools and District Civil Protection Committee in Chimanimani

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Disaster risk management committee were capacitated in conducting outreach programs in Chipinge and Chimanimani. The Emergency Rescue Program (ERP) facilitated in the decentralisation of DRR activities from national level to village level. At various levels from Simukai and partner staff communities were capacitated in the use of both print and electronic media e.g., radios.

Education: Teachers received specialist with 40 teachers Training teachers on disability and 45 Teachers trained on inclusive education

Summary

Evaluation observed that Simukai has very professional knowledgeable and experienced staff working with professional staff from government notable Department of Social Development, Ministries of Education, Health Department of Agritex and Veterinary services. Both Simukai and partners have conducted trained various front-line and community members in improving local knowledge in case management permaculture, gender-Based-violence capacity in Disaster Risk Management and project planning, monitoring and participatory evaluation,

Evaluation question 1.7: To which extent the community and stakeholders participate in planning and implementation of projects interventions?

To a greater extent community and stakeholders were involved during planning and implementation. They were involved during the annual work plan, consulted during the selection of beneficiaries, facilitated trainings to the targeted group as well as participating in monitoring and evaluation.

The community and stakeholders participate in planning and implementation of project intervention this is seen as Simukai receives referrals and it also refer cases to other stakeholders.

The girls and boys were active and participated in Boys/Girls Empowerment Movement *BEMs/GEMs), child-led CPCs in advocating for child rights, risks of child marriages and of significance ending child marriages in schools and their communities. Simukai and Plan facilitated the establishment of over 159 children's clubs have and members meet on a regular basis. Child Participation in Child Protection awareness of child rights and responsibilities, was noted to very high and is evident in SSP III as follows: Sensitization of junior CPC, Ward CPC meetings, CRC visits, Child Rights Mega events, working with children living and working on the streets. Key to child protection is in offering Places of Safety and Drop-in Centre through the Health and Psycho-Social Support (HPSS) department to include Family Tracing and Assessment, Reunification and relocation processes, follow-up visits within parameters of the National Case Management System (NCMS).

The Boys /Girls Empowerment BEM-GEM clubs in schools made good progress in educating both boys and girls in many issues such as dangers of early marriage, drug abuse, HIV and Aids and the many more.

Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education played a key role in the Plan International supported 18+ Ending Child Marriages in Mutare and Mutasa districts.

IM Swedish partner supported inclusive education interventions for those living with disabilities, direct payment of school fees, construction of user-friendly ramps and pathways accessible to learners living with disabilities.

In all Simukai operational areas the community played a pivotal role in all development activities happening within their community. For example, during the preparation of school DRR plans school authorities and school development community have taken an active role in identifying hazards and risks within their community

In Chipinge and Chimanimani Simukai and Action AID ERP is sits in various committees which include District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee, (DWSSC), the Civil Protection Committee, Shelter and Housing Committee and District Civil Protection Committee. Simukai and ERP has also maintained its presents in offices of line ministries and departments for consultation and advice. Local authorities are engaged for activities as they are the custodians of the communities, we work in. Simukai and ERP helped to reflect the support of local government by promoting community buy-in. Local government has also played a key role in the mobilisation of community for workshops, trainings and other development work that needs community participation. Stakeholder engagement helped in increasing SIMukai and Action AID organisation's visibility, especially in Chimanimani were Simukai office has been recently established

In Nyanga Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre has a field officer supporting communities Agroecology Farming System under the following enterprises in their area of operation through training and onsite support; Agroecology nutrition gardening, Agroecology Dryland farming. Integration of small livestock and Apiculture.

Simukai partnership District Civil Protection Committee in Chimanimani and Chipinge formulated Disaster Risk Management, Risk Communication Plans and Emergency Preparedness Plans.

Trainings conducted were cascaded down to ward and even village level and committees were formulated respectively.

ERP supported monitoring of the ERP through submission of monthly reports to project supervisor as well as the M & E' office, as evidence of work done, this has been an effective way to monitor project progress. This enhanced reporting based on result oriented reflecting work on the ground and indication of change.

Summary

Evaluation question 1.7: To which extent the community and stakeholders participate in planning and implementation of projects interventions?

The Simukai Strategic Plan 2018-2022 plan provides meaningful opportunities for children and youth and their communities participation in the implementation of this response.

Key to Simukai guiding principles is community involvement ownership and partnership “**Communities** will be empowered to take control of their resources and programmes for the long-term sustainable well-being of children and

youth. The community and stakeholders participate in planning and implementation of project intervention this is seen as Simukai receives referrals and it also refer cases to other stakeholders.

On internal coherence it was observed that Simukai works within and with community structures such as; Places of Safety, Drop-In-Centres, BEM-GEM children's clubs, Child Protection Committees, Health committees, School Development Committees, Child Care Case Workers, Gender Champions, paralegals, junior councillors, local traditional and religious leaders. Simukai has been instrumental in identifying spaces and opportunities for children, youths and adults (right holders) to actively and meaningfully participate and engage with duty bearers and advocate for issues that affect their education, health and psycho-wellbeing within the framework of National Case Management System (NCMS).

Is concluded that to a large extent Simukai project involved children (boys and girls Community (women and men) in the project cycle from and implementation and in this case participatory evaluation.

Evaluation question 1.8: Did the programme and projects respond to the needs and priorities of the target groups?

Simukai's targeting approach is well aligned with "Leaving No One Behind" (LNOB) participatory and inclusive approach. Targeting criteria is age-specific, based on fairness, non-discrimination during the selection of beneficiaries to ensure equitable interventions to vulnerable children (boys and girls), young females and male, and poor households. SSP III primary target beneficiaries include, vulnerable children (boys and girls) in-school and out of school girls and boys, young women, male youths, women and men, traditional, religious and local leadership. Simukai operates at individual, community, partner programming, district and provincial levels, with "the central transformative promise "to endeavor to reach the furthest behind first".

Internal and external layering of services by SSP III resulted in targeting the hard to reach e.g., children working on and living in the streets, and highly mobile youths in tackling of complex cases. The humanitarian and empowerment response by Simukai ensures equitable interventions that promote gender equity in the selection of beneficiaries.

Review noted SSP III target reach "A high level of equity achieved in the outcomes with clear potential for sustainability" and is rated satisfactory.

The programme responded to the needs and priorities of the children as more children are being referred and are getting assistance from Simukai.

Simukai Child Protection Programme arranged for a dialogue with DCPC in Chipinge and Chimanimani members rank priority areas for intervention and to see the degree to which the committees are implementing what they have coded in the crafted plans.

Child Protection

Child Protection Committee (CPC) in Chimanimani appreciated infrastructure development done by Simukai.

Family reunification or relocation P0S 624 Drop-in Centre 31 Children living the streets 31

Plan International Zimbabwe +18 working with Simukai intervened to address in reducing and or ending child marriages in Mutasa, Mutare and Makoni.

However, across all districts cases of child marriages **increased** as a result of idleness during the Covid-19 era. In Chimanimani according to ZRP key informant the rate of child marriages rose by 60 attributed to poverty, influence from friends and the need for money contributed to the rise of child marriages said the Constable

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

The DRR officer in Chimanimani pointed that they managed to work very well with Simukai. Simukai did awareness campaigns on climate change. It also taught us how to be resilient in the event that there is a disaster in the area of Chimanimani. She said they were encouraged to grow small grains in the event that there is little or no rainfall within the area.

Education

Simukai and partners supported teacher training on Teacher training on PSS and life saving for 224 teachers and 50 learners in Sakubva Catch up classes 2nd Chance Education

Economic strengthening

- 1) **600 Households trained in appropriate farming technologies and is now food secure**
 - 2) Training on livestock production and project management
 - 3) 110 youths were training and financial support on craft work and arts
 - 4) 1 000 Complimentary trainings that enhance market skills
- **IM Swedish Partner** in inclusive education interventions for those living with disabilities, direct payment of school fees, construction of ramps and pathways accessible to learners living with disabilities.
 - Support to school IGPs to support vulnerable children and retention of children school,
 - Disability inclusion in schools and learning as well as supporting with renovations that enable a friendly environment
 - IM has also advocated for user-friendly infrastructure in schools challenging schools to build ramps and pathways that are accessible to learners living with disabilities.
 - Assistive devices helped learner with impairments to perform better
 - IGPs support for vulnerable.

Gender-Based Violence

According to Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) Constable in Chimanimani said SCP work works well ZRP Social Development and Child Case Workers (CCW) in undertaking gender-based violence awareness campaigns, child abuse case management and counselling of victims. early child marriages are too high in the area of Chimanimani.

Water

In Chimanimani the village health worker appreciated the drilling of boreholes and infrastructure development within the community.

Summary

Evaluation question 1.8: Did the programme and projects respond to the needs and priorities of the target groups?

The programme responded to the needs and priorities of the needs and priorities of the target groups in all key thematic areas: Child Protection children as more children are being referred and are getting assistance from Simukai, Education, Gender-Based Violence, Economic Strengthening and water.

Internal and external layering of services by SSP III resulted in targeting the hard to reach e.g., children working on and living in the streets, and highly mobile youths in tackling of complex cases. The humanitarian and empowerment response by Simukai ensures equitable interventions that promote gender equity in the selection of beneficiaries.

Review noted SSP III target reach “A high level of equity achieved in the outcomes with clear potential for sustainability” and is rated satisfactory.

Evaluation question 1.9: To what extent is the project suited to the priorities and policies of Simukai Child Protection Programme?

Simukai operationalizes Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) Leaving NoOne Behind (LNOB) by translating intention to action by addressing gender discrimination and inequalities, to end rural and urban poverty, exclusion of female and male youths, poor women in marginalized in communities. Simukai adopts a Rights-based approach to its humanitarian and empowerment response, which is now being replicated and expanded by most partners in Manicaland Province.

Simukai is a child-rights based organisation and has mainstreamed child protection and child safeguarding in all its activities. SSP III has mainstreamed cross-cutting issues in all its programs in gender sensitivity, gender responsiveness, gender integration and gender mainstreaming which are linked to SSP III Strategic goal and objectives through the twin track approach.

Evaluation question 1.10: To what extent are the objectives of the project still valid?

Validation of Simukai’s program objectives was made to check whether the current 4 SSP III Strategic Objectives in figure below meets Simukai’s vision goal criteria and standards in view of target beneficiaries’ expectations, needs and requirements. Simukai operates at individual, community, partner programming, district and provincial levels, with “the central transformative promise “to endeavor to reach the furthest behind first”.

Goals and Strategic Objectives

Goal	To improve the plight of 8500 vulnerable children, 1500 youth and 7500 household against all forms of abuse and exploitation and health related problems by providing an enabling environment to achieve their full potential and become productive and responsible community members
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Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1: To increase awareness level of 8 500 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households on social protection (Health, Education, Economic strengthening and Information) by December 2022.

Strategic Objective 2: To increase the health access and psychosocial wellbeing of 3 600 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households by December 2022.

Strategic Objective 3: To increase access to quality formal education for 2 000 children and non-formal education to 250 children and youth and training of 600 youth by December 2022.

Strategic Objective 4: To increase the resilience of 7 500 vulnerable households for self-sustainability by 2022.

Emergency Recovery Program 2020-2021 (NB not included in SSP III) priorities

- Communities have improved water and sanitation awareness in Chimanimani and Chipinge
- Schools and Communities are prepared to reduce the impact of any disaster and influence Disaster Risk Management policies and plans
- Increasing access to protection services and right to women and girls
- Improved sustained livelihoods for communities affected by disasters

Criterion validity or (or criterion-related validity) applied was based on **Attributes of SMART objectives:**

- Specific: includes the “who”, “what”, and “where”.
- Measurable: focuses on “how much” change is expected.
- Achievable: realistic given program resources and planned implementation.
- Relevant: relates directly to program/activity goals.
- Time-bound: focuses on “when” the objective will be achieved.

Criterion 1: Specific: includes the “who”, “what”, and “where”.

Vision: A leading organization in enhancing an enabling environment **for children and youth** to fulfil their rights and contribute positively to their communities

Mission: Protection and **promotion of rights of children and youths** for them to realize their full potential with the participation of families and communities

Goal: To improve the plight of **8 500 vulnerable children, 1 500 youths and 7 500 households** against all forms of abuse and exploitation and health related problems by providing an enabling environment to achieve their full potential and, become productive and responsible community members

Comments: Target group at Vision and Mission level to be expanded to include “households” as Simukai is “*Family Centered*”

Criterion 2: Measurable: focuses on “how much” change is expected.

Whilst the four strategic objectives are still measurable recommend a review of targets set on Strategic Objective 3 on education

Criterion 3: Achievable: realistic given program resources and planned implementation.

Review of annual reports and SSP III Mid-Term Review the four Strategic Objectives were achievable and realistic as were all met and, in some cases, exceeded.

Criterion 4: Relevant: relates directly to program/activity goals.

The four Strategic Objectives were and are still relevant. However as observed Disaster Risk Reduction was not adequately addressed.

A Participatory Rapid Assessment (PRA) embedded in children's consultations and Focus Group Discussions was conducted in sampled schools and communities during the evaluation validated the SSP III 4 Strategic Objectives as shown below:

Child Protection -Early child marriages were the second ranked problem in Chipinge

Education-The construction of school blocks and need for teacher's cottage and low-cost dormitory at Tiya Secondary

Health-Knowledge on identification of risks, infectious diseases, Preventive measures and procedures to take

HPSS To a larger extent, facilitation of health and psychosocial support is still needed as more children are being abused and abandoned and are in need of HPSS in the community.

Water

At Tiya Chimanimani the Village Health Worker appreciated the drilling of boreholes and infrastructure development within the community.

The need for water especially at schools was mentioned across all areas with varying degrees of need.

The Strategic Objective on water provision still remains valid.

Economic Strengthening

In Chimanimani half 7/13 (54%) of the FGDs indicated that poverty, food was still a major problem
Unemployment among the youth

Criterion 5: Time-bound: focuses on "when" the objective will be achieved

All Strategic objectives were time bound with "validity" up to December, 2022

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) not in current SSPIII

- Chimanimani Chipinge and parts of Mutare are cyclone prone
- Access to credible information on disaster reduction is key.
- Simukai did awareness campaigns on climate change.
- Recommend to have DRR as a Strategic Objective.

Evaluation question 1.11: Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?

Assessment of the activities and outputs if they were consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives
at effectiveness level "A measure of the extent to which an aid intervention attains its objectives"

Goal restated: “To improve the plight of 8 500 vulnerable children, 1 500 youths and 7 500 households against all forms of abuse and exploitation and health related problems by providing an enabling environment to achieve their full potential and, become productive and responsible community members”

The evaluation has to be taken into context of when the SSP III was crafted in 2018, some of the current activities have been taken aboard to adjust to the current realities in view of COVID-19 and natural disasters such as Cyclone Idai.

Summary

As observed, most of the activities are consistent with the overall goal in attainment of objectives. Of note other intervening variable emerged such as COVID-19 and Cyclone Idai and Charlene which were not in the original plans.

Having said that it appears the overall goal is not explicit as it's not clear on activities related to education “increased enrolment and completion of school, economic strengthening and resilience”. However, it was noted that most of the activities and outputs are consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives

Evaluation question 1.12: Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the intended impacts and effects?

“We thank Simukai for every development in the area of Tiya School” Development Committee at Tiya Chimanimani

A review of project documents and feedback from beneficiaries show that SSP III Project activities and outputs of the project were consistent with the intended impacts and effects. The evaluation noted the levels of success varied by area and period in which Simukai has been in existence in a particular area. For example, ending child marriages was very successful in Mutare and Mutasa. On the other hand, Disaster Risk reduction was effective in Chipinge and Chimanimani. Consultants noted that consistency was not an absolute as this was more contextual dependent on the intervention and by area.

Consultant team observed that the logic of intervention at activities and output levels was consistent with expected outcome and impact level results.

Evaluation question 1.13: To what extent did the project reach most vulnerable children/youth and families?

The Simukai program design is set reach to reach the most vulnerable in both urban and rural areas.

Drop-In-Centres and Places of Safety/Emergency Shelter

Simukai has established Drop-In-Centres and Places of Safety in Mutare Urban, Chipinge, Rusape for the vulnerable girls and boys and survivors of abuse, Emergency shelter was provided to 366 children (101 girls and 65 boys) in Chipinge, Mutare 412 I accessed emergency shelter (339 girls and 73 boys) even during Cyclone Idai Simukai opened its doors to 32 survivors of Cyclone Idai.

Department of Social Development (DSD) referred 153 cases of child abuse to Simukai with the Victim friendly Unit referring 53 cases and MoHCC referring 31 cases in 2019. Hope for Tomorrow referred 10 cases to DREAMS project,

Education

Simukai and partners (IM, Zoe Empowers among others) have supported payment of school fees for both primary and secondary education assistance to vulnerable children across the districts.

In addition, Plan International Zimbabwe assisted the girl learners to remain in school thereby avoiding early marriages with Simukai assisting in 2nd Chance Education for adolescent mothers to continue with their education.

"We got help from Simukai in the form of building materials and construction of school blocks that were destroyed during the Cyclone Idai period" SDC member,

Disaster Risk Reduction

Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) Constable said during the Cyclone Idai Period, Simukai was not either permanently or temporarily established in Chimanimani. However, she said she was part of the team that helped during this period. She pointed that she worked with different departments and they managed to recover dead bodies and provide clothing and food to the affected people. The ZRP officer expressed that in the event that disasters occur, the ZRP can work together with Simukai by undertaking awareness campaigns to educate people on where they should settle so that they cannot be affected by disasters such as cyclone.

Water

"The introduction of boreholes and taps within the local area and schools resulted in the hygiene and provision of clean water" Tiya Secondary School Chimanimani

Summary

The Simukai program to large extent reached most of the vulnerable children youth and families in both urban and rural areas in urban areas Simukai established Drop-In-Centres and Places of Safety in Mutare Urban, Chipinge, Rusape for the vulnerable girls and boys and survivors of abuse, Emergency shelter was provided

Simukai and partners paid school fees for both primary and secondary education assistance to vulnerable children across the districts. Plan International and Dreams support for vulnerable adolescents' girl and young women to remain in school. IM Swedish for provided support for inclusive education and user-friendly ramps for the disabled learners

Simukai and Action reached out to survivors of Cyclone Idai and Charlene in Chipinge and Chimanimani,

Evaluation question 1.14: To which extent did beneficiaries (girls, women, boys and men) and partners participate?

Beneficiaries (girls, women, boys and men) and partners participated at various levels in Simukai's program.

As said by a key informant *"Simukai assisted all children who were abused, neglected, survivors of gender-based violence and children living and working on the streets. Simukai is a child protection organization thus protect and uphold children rights".*

Since 2018, Simukai facilitated the creation of child rights Girls and Boys Empowerment Movement (GEM/BEM) Clubs, Youth Clubs, Junior School Development Committees and Child rights clubs have been created in and out of school to share knowledge on rights and responsibilities. Junior Parliamentarians were also trained to encourage peer to peer education.

Ministries of Education, Health professionals have been trained in Child Protection, GBV case management. SSP III End of Evaluation observed that at organisational level government have significantly from participating in SCP programme, in terms of the following; increased visibility, reputation and credibility, technical and financial support and strengthened capacities. Ministries now have sensitized education and health professional and managers in the

respective districts. Key informants pointed out that through SSP III areas of synergy have been identified in line with access to education in Health, GBV and SRHR for survivors of child abuse and GBV.

SSP III interventions have attracted non-traditional partners such as the private sector, churches and individuals who provide donations in cash and in-kind, especially for children working on and living on the streets. SSP III has enhanced the coordination of Social Protection especially, Child Protection at village, ward, district and provincial levels among partners. Key informants indicated that Social Protection interventions are more elaborate and comprehensive.

Plan International Zimbabwe worked with Simukai on the 18+ Ending Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy in Mutare, Mutasa and Makoni for adolescent girls to have the opportunity and confidence to release their potential and enjoy their rights.

Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre in partnership with Simukai provides **training** and onsite support In Nyanga South under the following enterprises in their area of operation; Agroecology nutrition gardening, agroecology dryland farming, Integration of small livestock and Apiculture

Action AID and Simukai partnered in the Economic Recovery Program (ERP) Disaster Risk Reduction in Chimanimani and Chipinge during Cyclone Idai Cyclone in 2020 and 2021.

DREAMS-USAID supported HIV prevention services at risk adolescents' girls and young women between the ages 10-24 in increasing access to health, sensitizing CPCs, SDCs in provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education / Reproductive Health Rights for children and their peers, reproductive health and rights clinical services, STI screening, and rapid HIV testing and counselling.

Action Aid conducted ERP monitoring and evaluation support visits to Chipinge and Chimanimani.

Summary

- To which extent did beneficiaries (girls, women, boys and men) and partners participate?
- To a large extent all beneficiaries (girls, women, boys and men) and partners participated at all levels of the project. Over 150 BEM/Gem children's club were established and meet on a regular basis. Key partners Action AID, DREAMS, Plan International Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre IM Swedish amongst others worked well at all levels in the project cycle.

Evaluation Criteria 2. Effectiveness To assess the progress made towards achieving the project's goal and objectives based on the log-frame, design and monitoring data

Effectiveness Simukai Staff, partners, beneficiaries, and stakeholders noted many ways that the SSP III had been effective in support of child protection, SRHR awareness, education and economic strengthening (specifically youth empowerment).

Evaluation question 2.1: To what extent did the programme achieves its outputs, outcomes and goals?

SSP III effectively met all targets of the project. Simukai was able to make the specific achievements at each level of the Strategic objective's outputs, outcomes and goals

Strategic Objective 1: To increase awareness level of 8 500 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households on social protection (Health, Education, Economic Strengthening and Information) by December 2022
Sub-Objective 1.1: 8,500 children with knowledge on rights and responsibilities by December, 2022

Child protection

Table 5. Ever heard of Child Protection Committees?

Is there any place in or near this community where children can go if they are abused by their parents or if they run away from home?		
District	%	Count
Mainganidze Chipinge	52	13/24
Tiya Chimanimani	69	29/42
Maereka Nyanga	39	16/41
Munyarari Mutare	84	28/33
Domborutimhira Mutasa	57	20/35
Chiware Makoni	78	22/28
Total	63	128/203

Table 5 above contains information on the cross tabulations carried out between district and if respondents had heard of Child Protection Committees ('CPCs') or children's rights clubs in their community. Munyarari Mutare had the highest percentage (84.8%) of respondents who had heard of child protection committees or children's rights clubs and Maereka Nyanga had the least percentage (39%) of respondents who have heard of child protection committees or children's rights clubs in their community.

Table 6. Do you know of any laws in Zimbabwe about the care and safety of children?

Do you know of any laws in Zimbabwe about the care and safety of children?		
District	%	Count
Maunganidze Chipinge	75%	18/24
Tiya Chimanimani	50%	21/42
Maereka Nyanga	58%	24/41
Munyarari Mutare	78%	26/33
Domborutinhira Mutasa	51%	18/35
Chiware Makoni	78%	22/28
Total	63%	129/203

Table 6 above contains information on the cross tabulations carried out between district and if they you knew of any laws in Zimbabwe about the care and safety of children. Munyarari Mutare and Chiware Makoni had the highest percentage (both 78%) of respondents who knew of the laws in Zimbabwe about the care and safety of children followed Maunganidze (75%), then Nyanga (58%), then Domborutinhira Mutasa (51%) with the least being Tiya Chimanimani (50%)

Table 7. Is there any place in or near this community where children can go if they are abused by their parents or if they run away from home?

Is there any place in or near this community where children can go if they are abused by their parents or if they run away from home?		
School District	%	Count
Maunganidze Chipinge	100%	24/24
Tiya Chimanimani	81%	34/42
MaerekaNyanga	78%	32/41
Munyarari Mutare	93%	31/33
Domborutinhira Mutasa	80%	28/35
Chiware Makoni	89%	25/28
Total	85.7	174/203

Analysis: Table 7 above contains information on the cross tabulations carried out between district and if there any place in or near this community where children can go if they are abused by their parents or if they run away from home.

Most of the respondents in all districts knew of a place in or near their community where children can go if they are abused by their parents or if they run away from home with all the respondents in Chipinge with 100% saying yes followed by Mutare (93.9%), then Chiware Makoni (89.3%), then Tiya Chimanimani (81%), then Mutasa (80%) and with the least being Maereka Nyanga with (78%). This is a positive response which shows high levels of awareness of where children can go if they are abused by their parents or if they run away from home.

During Focus Group Discussions with Child Protection Committee (CPC), Village headman, Disaster Risk Reduction Committee (DRR), School Development Committee (SDC), Village Health Workers (VHW) and Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) in Tiya Chimanimani; When asked the question “*In your opinion to what extent has the Simukai increased children’s (boys and girls) knowledge on rights and responsibilities?*” Child Protection Committee was rated high Simukai 10 out of 10 and the rest of the departments on a scale of 10, gave Simukai an 8. (See attached detailed responses in Annex)

“Simukai has been sending messages to our children teaching them about abuse” Councilor Ward 16 B Chimanimani

At Tiya Secondary School FGDs with CPC, Village headman, DRR, SDC, VHW and ZRP in response to the question “*In your opinion to what extent has the Simukai increased children’s (boys and girls) knowledge on rights and responsibilities?*” Child Protection Committee rated Simukai 10 out of 10 and the rest of the departments on a scale of 10, gave Simukai an 8.

Document review shows reveals that Simukai’s performance on output children with knowledge on rights and responsibilities delivery on planned outputs score “High”, Medium on birth registration processes which is beyond the control of Simukai but through advocacy can be influenced.

On Outcome effectiveness scored “Gold-On target” in formation of child rights clubs, training on identification of OVCs and formation OVC groups, child rights and responsibilities and sports tournament “edutainment”.

Contribution analysis- Simukai has done a commendable job. From 2018 to date many child rights structures have been created in Manicaland through Simukai for instance the Girls and Boys Empowerment Movement (GEMBEM) Clubs, Youth Clubs, Junior School Development Committees and Child rights clubs have been created in and out of school to share knowledge on rights and responsibilities. Junior Parliamentarians have also been trained to encourage peer to peer education.

Sub-objective 2.2: 1,500 youth aware of their SRHR and accessing services by December, 2022

Knowledge on sex pregnancy

Table 8. How easy is it to get condoms

How easy is it to get condoms		
School/District	%	Count
Maunganidze Chipinge	37	9/24
Tiya Chimanimani	23	10/42
Maereka Nyanga	24	10/41
Munyarari Mutare	39	11/28
Domborutinhira, Mutasa	66	22/33
Chiware, Makoni	25	9/35
Total	35	71/203

Table 8 above contains information on the cross tabulations carried out between district and how easy it is to get condoms. Domborutinhira Mutasa had the highest percentage (66.7%) of respondents who said it is very easy to get

condoms and Tiya Chimanimani and Maereka Nyanga had the lowest percentage (23% & 24% respectively) of respondents who said it is very hard to get condoms.

Table 9. Have you ever requested the above services but denied access, medical services or condoms

Have you ever requested the above services but denied access?		
School /District	%	Count
Maunganidze Chipinge	29%	7/24
Tiya Chimanimani	9%	4/42
Maereka Nyanga	14%	6/41
Munyarari Mutare	45%	15/33
Domborutinhira, Mutasa	31%	11/35
Chiwara, Makoni	18%	5/28
Total	23%	40/203

Table 9 above contains information on the cross tabulations carried out between district and have you ever requested the above services but denied access. In Maunganidze Chipinge, those who requested services have never been denied and in Munyarari Mutare out of 21 respondents who requested for services, 6 of them were denied. Munyarari Mutare has the highest percentage (18.2%) of respondents who were denied services

Plan International Zimbabwe made significant contributions under “18+ Project Ending child Marriages” DREAMS support in increasing access to health, sensitizing CPCs, SDCs in provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education / Reproductive Health Rights for children and their peers, reproductive health and rights clinical services, STI screening, and rapid HIV testing and counselling.

In response to question “In your opinion to what extent has Simukai increased access to comprehensive counseling and life skills services to children and youths. Summary response was SDC, Village headman and ZRP agree that Simukai to a greater extent has increased access to comprehensive counseling and life skills services to children and youths. This is shown by a 100%. Other departments such as DRR, CPC and VHW agree 90%,80% and 90% respectively”.

Summary response during FGDs in Chimanimani SDC, Village headman and ZRP agree that Simukai to a greater extent has increased access to comprehensive counseling and life skills services to children and youths. This is shown by a 100%. Other departments such as DRR, CPC and VHW agree 90%,80% and 90% respectively.

Summary

EOPE notes variations in knowledge on where to get condoms by district Mutasa had the highest percentage (66.7%) of respondents who said it is very easy to get condoms and Chimanimani and Nyanga and had the lowest percentage (23% & 24% respectively) of respondents who said it is very easy to get condoms.

Sub-objective 2.2: 1,500 youth aware of their SRHR and accessing services by December, 2022

Health and Psycho Social Support

Sub-Objective 2.1: Increase the health access to HIV testing, STI screening to 3 600 children by December 2022.

Table 10. Knowledge of where people can go to get an HIV test?

Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?
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School/District	%	Count
Maunganidze Chipinge	83%	20/24
Tiya Chimanimani	92%	39/42
Maureka Nyanga	51%	21/41
Munyarari Mutare	97%	32/33
Domorutinhira Mutasa	80%	28/35
Chiwara Makoni	75%	21/28
Total	79%	161/203

Table 10 above contains information on the cross tabulations carried out between district and whether they know a place where people go to get HIV test. Munyarari Mutare had the highest percentage of the respondents who knew where people go to get HIV test with 97% of the respondents and Maureka Nyanga, almost half of the respondents did not know a place where people go to get HIV test with 48.8% of the respondents.

Table 11. Do you know your HIV status?

Do you know your HIV status?		
School/District	%	Count
Maunganidze Chipinge	25%	6/24
Tiya Chimanimani	19%	8/42
Maureka Nyanga	17%	7/41
Munyarari Mutare	54 %	18/33
Domborutinhira Mutasa	34%	12/35
Chiwara Makoni	35%	10/28
Average	30%	61/203

Table 11 above contains information on the cross tabulations carried out between schools /district and whether they know their HIV status. Half of the respondents (54%) knew their HIV status, followed by Chiwara, Makoni (35%), Domborutinhira Mutasa 34% Maunganidze Chipinge (25%) Tiya Chimanimani (17%) and least Maureka Nyanga 17%. The results could attribute d to the cohort age group 15-18 low exposure to HIV interventions.

Contribution Analysis: Simukai worked closely with MOHCC and collaborate in many Health-related programs such as HIV testing, STI screening, PREP, PEP and encouraging access to OI services. Simukai conducted outreach services that are related to health with constant provision of counselling services to population.

SSP III contribution ensured that vulnerable children and youths' access to comprehensive counselling, STIs screening, testing and treatment realize positive SRH and gender equality outcomes through sustainable reductions in, STI screening and treatment and avert STI and HIV infections, unintended pregnancy and sexual and gender-based violence.

ERP: Provision of Dignity kits to young women and girls -Chipinga and Chimanimani

Sub-Objective 2b.2:250 community Places of Safety are established and providing services in Manicaland by December, 2022

- Outcome 2b.2: Number of children, adolescents and young women accessing Place of Safety
- Simukai offers emergency shelter in its 3 centres in Mutare, Chipinga and Makoni.
- Emergency shelter was provided to 366 children (101 girls and 65 boys) in Chipinga.
- In Mutare 412 accessed emergency shelter (339 girls and 73 boys)
- DSD catered for 352 children (273 girls' reunifications and 34 boys 38 relocations)
- Simukai opened its doors to 32 survivors of Cyclone Idai.
- In 2019, a total of 952 (786 girls, 121 AG, 79 YW and 164 boys) accessed emergency shelter.

- DSD committed 950 (786 girls (122 AG 79YW) GBV survivors to Places of Safety and with community support for their reunification or relocation.
- In 2019, 1,688 day and night outreaches were conducted, with 784 (679 boys and 105 girls) were identified and invited to Simukai rehabilitation centres in Mutare, Chipinge and Makoni. DSD referred 153 cases of child abuse to Simukai with the Victim friendly Unit referring 53 cases and MoHCC referring 31 cases in 2019. Hope for Tomorrow referred 10 cases to DREAMS project, 11 cases from IM project, 19 cases from 18+ Project and 23 cases from ZOE project.
- In terms outputs delivery this is “High” and in in terms of outcome effectiveness is “Gold on target.”
- The establishment 250 Places of Safety set was too high and consultants recommended the target to be reviewed and set in terms of numbers accessing Places of Shelter rather than number of Place of Safety established Recommend 7 rationale 1 Po’s per district.

Sub-objective 2b.3: 150 health workers and 1,500 community-based worker are sensitised and trained on GBV case management by December, 2022

Health service workers and community-based workers’ whose knowledge levels on GBV case management

has improved by 50% by 2020 and 80% by 2022 in Manicaland

Outcome: Health service workers and community-based workers’ whose knowledge levels on GBV case management has improved.

- **Simukai facilitated** the sensitisation and training of health workers and community-based workers n GBV case management has been effectively delivered and is on target with 149 health workers 224 community-based workers trained against a planned target of 150 health workers and 1,500 community-based workers over 5 years.
- Effective Performance rank was high and exceeded the SSP III set target
- Simukai programme promoted Gender Based Violence awareness in communities and Gender awareness on unpaid community care givers roles
- End of Evaluation team noted that there was no coherent link in Strategic Objective 2b: Increased generation intervention services of GBV with no clear awareness activities in SSP III Theory of Change

Sub-Objective 2.2: Improve the water, sanitation and hygiene of 7 500 households by December 2022

Outcome: Number of households whose water and hygiene has improved by 100% by 2022

Reports review show that 4 595 households benefitted from training in water diseases, malaria prevention and cure, 1200 received health packs, which included a mosquito pack, sanitary pads, tooth paste, petroleum jelly, towel and washing soap,600 households received water buckets with lids, 1 200 households received awareness on hygiene with 40 with construction of drying racks and 30 rubbish pits. Hygiene sessions were conducted at Drop-In Centres such as laundry, taking personal baths, taking haircuts (at least every 2 weeks) and cleaning toilets

Evaluation team noted that performance against output number of households whose water and hygiene has improved observed “Very High” surpassed 100% achievement on planned versus actual targets on hygiene purchase and distribution of hygiene kits, procurement and fitting of water pipes in schools, water quality testing on water sources in schools and communities and procurement of water storage facilities in schools.

ERP Installation of water storage facilities in Chimanimani-100

Installation of water supply system Chimanimani-100

Distribution of 75 hand sanitizers -ERP

Sub-Objective 2.2: Improve the sanitation and hygiene of 7 500 households by December 2022

Outcome: Improve the sanitation and hygiene of 7 500 households by December 2022

“Simukai gave us Personal protective equipment (PPE)during Covid 19 such as masks, sanitizers and soaps” DRR Committee member Ward 16 B Chimanimani

Performance was “half-half” Considering the low scale made by the SSP III programme attribution to improvements are less likely attributed to the improved access to sanitation.

Strategic Objective 2.3: To increase the health access and psychosocial wellbeing of 3 600 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households by December, 2022

In your opinion to what extent has Simukai increased access to comprehensive counseling and life skills services to children and youths.

In your opinion, how efficient is Simukai in dealing with Child Protection?

Area/Type	Participants	Comments
Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge	CPC, SDC, Village headman, ZRP, DRR, VHW	SDC, Village headman and ZRP agree that Simukai to a greater extent has increased access to comprehensive counselling and life skills services to children and youths. This is shown by a 100%. Other departments such as DRR, CPC and VHW agree 90%,80% and 90% of participants respectively.

Outcome: Increased number of children with access to health and psychosocial wellbeing by 2022

SSP III activities were; Provide psycho-social support services safe shelter Trace and assess families of survivors of abuse and Reunify/Relocate survivors of abuse; Year1 451, Year 2 478 Year 3; 492.

SSP III achieve set performance output targets in some cases exceeding them.

Simukai's contribution analysis: Simukai played a pivotal role in achieving significant outcomes. Safe spaces established accommodated survivors of abuse. Simukai has done well in terms of comprehensive counselling and life skills services. Every child that passes through the Place of safety has been receiving counselling. As observed by DSD there are no recorded cases of relapses from children who were given shelter at Simukai. The children have been integrated well into the society. Simukai's facilitated increased access to health access and psychosocial wellbeing of children, youths and households. Simukai created an enabling environment resulting in increased access comprehensive counselling and life skills services to children and youths was achieved.

Strategic Objective 3: To increase access to quality formal education for 2 000 children and non-formal education to 250 children and youth, training of 600 youth by December 2022.

"We used to have a problem were our students used to write O'level at other schools because we did not have a safe (where exams papers are kept) at Tiya Secondary school Simukai intervened and gave us a safe, our student are now able to write at our school. Also, we want to thank Simukai, we now have a block, water supply and a safe. Our students will no longer risk their lives crossing the river to go write exams at St Charles, soon they will be able to write exams here at Tiya secondary school".

Councillor Ward 16 B Chimanimani

"There has been steady progress in enrolment since Simukai began activities in 2011 to this day. The number of beneficiaries still outweighs the number of the needy children in the community. If more resources were available many deserving children would be assisted" - KII MoPSE

Simukai and partners supported payment of school fees assistance as evidenced by many success stories of vulnerable learners who passed their Ordinary and Advanced level examinations with flying colors a feat they would not have attained without this assistance. IM support in school fees, Income Generating Projects, rumps and pathways, to help support children living with disabilities. The Plan International Zimbabwe 18+ project is one programme that has assisted the girl learners to remain in school thereby avoiding early marriages. The BEM-GEM clubs in schools had been making steady progress in educating both boys and girls in many issues such as dangers of early marriage, drug abuse, HIV and Aids and the many more. ERP supported with the construction of classroom blocks as well as teacher and classroom furniture in Chimanimani. ZOE Empowers paid direct school fees payment for both primary and Secondary Education as well as support in skills training. Action Aid supported girls access to Education

Outcome: Education services for child abuse and GBV in PoS and Drop-in Centre Children working on and living in the streets

In 2019 in Mutare boys were enrolled into formal school and 2 placed in a foster home. In Makoni were linked to Rujeko Out of school study groups (OSSG) sessions 1-3.

Sub-objective 3.2: Increased enrolment of ECD learners by 50% at Simukai Pre-School by December, 2022

- Output trend analysis on children and youth who have attained their certificates of completion in ECD, by 50% enrolment in ECD A is “High” above 75% compared to # of children registered in ECD B at “Moderate”. However, on number of children who have graduated from ECD B is “High”
- ECD enrolment outcomes: As evidenced by enrolment through registers and certificates of completion the Education thematic area has managed to play a key role in particular in according the vulnerable learners a chance to learn Outcomes Effectiveness Level of Attainment Ratings (Outcome) was “Gold on target”

Sub-objective 3.3: Increased enrolled of vocational training by 75% from the target of 600 by December, 2022

Outcome:

- Children who have attained vocational training
- There was a moderate increase in learners registering to study Hospitality study compulsory 3 subjects that are Food Preparation, house Keeping and Bakery Studies which all are offering National Foundation Certificate (NFC) registered with the Higher Examinations Council (HEXCO). Rating on Vocational Trainings are mixed with Platinum Achieved of Food Preparation
- Vocational Skills Training Carpentry last learners registered for the course in 2018. Since then, the discipline has not had an intake. Rather the Vocational Training Centre has since added Bakery studies to the courses on offer.

Contribution MoPSE facilitates Simukai access to schools and reach as many as possible learners though advocacy and awareness on child rights. MoPSE helped in receiving adequate support that benefit the learners of ECD.

Simukai contributed in increased enrolled of vocational training skills training are market driven.

Plan International Zimbabwe 18+ Project: Girls and young women with skills training as well as equipping them with knowledge that affects their lives as Sexual Reproductive Health Rights

Economic Strengthening

Strategic Objective 4: To increase the resilience of 7 500 vulnerable households for self-sustainability by 2022.

Sub-Objective 4.1: Reduction of poverty levels

Various Interventions on poverty reduction were:

- Support to families with minimal storage water sources engaging in horticulture as a means of earning a living 3300
- Distribution of garden seeds 1,200
- Households trained in appropriate farming technologies and is now food secure 1,200
- Training on livestock production and project management:250
- Purchasing and distribution of small animals: 40
- Training and financial support on craft work and arts: 100
- Households in effective working groups with nutrition gardens:3,300

Sub-Objective 4.2: Increased self-sustenance by households

Interventions on self-sustenance under this sub-objective were;

- Support of individual income generating activities :1890
- Households being able to procure inputs on their own: 1110
- Households owning and operating IGPs: 935
- Families' effectively operating group income generating projects:935
- Number of VSLA groups formed: 4
- Complimentary trainings that enhance market skills: 900
- Market linkages: 400
- Households linked to an existing market:475
- Provision of disease prevention materials: Year 1,830; Year 2: 1,110 Year 3: 1,110

Output performance on planned outputs against planned was over 100%

Sub-Objective 4.3: Increased access to training and employment for children and youths.

Outcome: Access to training and employment by children and youths

Table 12. Have you ever received or been trained on life skills?

Have you ever received or been trained on life skills?		
School/District	%	Count
Maunganidze Chipinge	62%	15/24
Tiya Chimanimani	62%	26/42
Maereka Nyanga	19%	8/33
Munyarari Mutare	67%	19/28
Domborutinhira Mutasa	60%	21/35
Chiwere Makoni	68%	19/28

Table 12 above contains information on the cross tabulations carried out between district and whether they were trained on life skills. Munyarari Mutare has the highest percentage (84.8%) of respondents who were trained on life skills and Maereka Nyanga with the least percentage (19.5%) of respondents who were trained on life skills. In Mutare, Chipinge, Chimanimani, Makoni and Mutasa, Simukai was able to meet access to training and employment by children and youths.

- Households trained in entrepreneurship: 3750
- Vocational training and provision of start-up kit:400
- Households trained on specific natural endowments IGA's: 3750
- Households that received complimentary trainings that enhance marketing skills: 3750
- Households capacitated with VSLA: Year1 118, Year 2 162 Year 3 60
- Establishment and support of empowerment group gardens: Year 1;1200 Year 2; 1110; Year 3; 1110
- Households capacitated on water usage techniques: 3750
- Training on community-based vocational skills brick and block laying 2018 20 males; building 2019 38 (9 females ,29 males)

Disaster Risk Reduction

Climate change

Table 13: Have you heard of, or are you aware of climate change?

Have you heard of, or are you aware of climate change?		
District	%	Count
Maunganidze Chipinge	83	20/24
Tiya Chimanimani	95	40/42
Maereka Nyanga	68	28/41
Munyarari Mutare	91	30/33
Domborutinhira Mutasa	71	25/35
Chiwara Makoni	75	21/28

Table 13 above contains information on the cross tabulations which was carried out between district they understand about climate change. 80% of participants had knowledge on climate change with Tiya Chimanimani having the highest percentage (95.2%) of respondents who knew about climate change and Domborutonhira Mutasa had the least percentage (71.4%) who knew about climate change.

Disaster Risk Reduction interventions under ERP were;

- Risk communication refresher training (Community)-100
- Risk communication refresher training (Schools)-100
- Risk Communication Training for District Civil Protection Committee Chimanimani-100
- One-off cash-based transfer to 5,000 beneficiaries
- Distribution of 83 reusable face masks-ERP

Summary

With regards to outputs versus actual Simukai programme met the set target in some cases surpassed them Simukai programme did to a large extent did the programme achieve its outcomes and goals.

Evaluation question 2.2: What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?

Stakeholder involvement: Evaluation team noted high stakeholder involvement of note; Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, Department of Social Development, Agritex, Department of Veterinary services, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Community Development Gender and Women's Affairs, Civil Protection, Zimbabwe Republic Police (Victim Friendly Unit), Ministry of Justice

Action AID, Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre, Plan International, Hope for Tomorrow, Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo (JPV) amongst others

Partnership: with various donors DREAMS-PEPFAR/USAID, IM Swedish partner, Zoe Empowers

Simukai is apolitical in its conduct and they bond and work together with different and various communities.

Child Protection

Increased in children with knowledge on rights and responsibilities

From 2018 to date many child rights structures have been created in Manicaland through Simukai for instance the Girls and Boys Empowerment Movement (GEMBEM) Clubs, Youth Clubs, Junior School Development Committees and Child rights clubs have been created in and out of school to share knowledge on rights and responsibilities. Junior Parliamentarians have also been trained to encourage peer to peer education.

Child Protection awareness of child rights and responsibilities, is evident in SSP III noted as follows; Sensitization of junior CPC, Ward CPC meetings, CRC visits, Child Rights Mega events, working with children living and working on the streets. Key to child protection is in offering Places of Safety and Drop-in Centre through the Health and Psycho-Social Support (HPSS) department to include Family Tracing and Assessment, Reunification and relocation processes, follow-up visits within parameters of the National Case Management System (NCMS).

Child-led Protection Committees, ward level CPCs are functioning well and demonstrating the better outcomes for children that can be achieved through stronger multi-sectoral coordination as reflected at district level.

Simukai's Family centred approach made the project a success.

18+ Plus Ending Child Marriages with support from Plan International Zimbabwe implemented the 18+ Plus Ending Child Marriages working

Girls and Boys Empowerment Movement (GEM BEM) community leaders raised awareness on ending child marriages, child protection, rights and responsibilities in Mutare and Mutasa District at ward level. The Plan International Zimbabwe 18+ project is one programme that has assisted the girl learners to remain in school thereby avoiding early marriages. The BEM-GEM clubs in schools had been making steady progress in educating both boys and girls in many issues such as dangers of early marriage, drug abuse, HIV and Aids and the many more. Plan International Zimbabwe 18+ Project provided girls and young women with skills training as well as equipping them with knowledge that affects their lives as Sexual Reproductive Health Rights.

Health & Psycho-Social Support

Simukai handled a significant number of National Case Management System (NCMS) statutory protection cases and non-statutory welfare cases. Simukai worked closely with MOHCC and collaborate in several health-related programs such as HIV testing, STI screening, PREP, PEP and encouraging access to OI services. Simukai conducted outreach services that are related to health with constant provision of counselling services to population. In 2019, 37 children working on and living in the streets received AMTO to receive treatment general hospitals, 13 boys were circumcised and 8 treated for STIs. This ensured that vulnerable children and youths had access to comprehensive counselling, STIs screening, testing and treatment realize positive SRH and gender equality outcomes through sustainable reductions in, STI screening and treatment and avert STI and HIV infections, unintended pregnancy and sexual and gender-based violence. DREAMS -USAID project ensured that victims of GBV accessed GBV Places of Safety in Chipinge, Makoni and Mutare. Evaluation team noted the significant efforts that have been made by Simukai to compliment Department of Social Development to establish PoS and Drop-In center's in Manicaland.

Simukai collaboration with MoHCC which provides Health education to communities. Simukai assists MOHCC to access hard to reach areas by providing vehicle and drivers to allow provision of health access to remote areas. Simukai conducted several outreach awareness and accompanies children and youth to health facilities to access STI screening services. Simukai hired a part-time Registered General Nurse (RGN) to provide clinical services at Places of Safety and Drop-in Services for 3 days a week to victims of child abuse and GBV at Places of Safety and Drop-In centres to include SCPP staff, interns and volunteers. innovative intervention.

The Victim Friendly Unity (Home Affairs) played a key role in awareness and in handling of GBV cases. The Department of Social Development played a crucial role in provision of Psycho-Social Support, with timely responses to abuse cases and referring them to Simukai for safe shelter.

Education

1. Second chance education policy
2. Back to school campaigns by education likeminded partners

Vocational training -Education

- Tailor made learning in particular for vocational learners where the learners adopted use of learning on their own using hard copies.
- Lowered minimum entry requirement of 2 years of secondary education or equivalent and the mode of study if full time.
- Gender, physical challenges and health dispositions were taken into account during enrolment

Water and sanitation

According to key informant Simukai worked closely with local authorities and other partners to improve sanitation and hygiene of households within the communities. Timely availability of funding during COVID-19 with children and youths receiving health kits such as soup, toothpaste, mosquito repellents, face masks, hand sanitizer, towel and petroleum jelly to give a resemblance that if they make a profit, they should also buy the same for their household to stay health and constant health awareness raising.

Economic strengthening

Effective layering of services with different stakeholders including traditional leaders, Child care workers and Collage Health workers with areas of specialized need.

Availability of flexible funds to do community research on available natural endowments.

Simukai supported youth training in various aspects like food security, health, child rights and livelihoods, this will capacitate the youths to create businesses and pass on the skills to other youths.

Youths have shared skills with their peers in tailoring, tobacco farming, barbershop, hairdressing, tuck-shop operations, and horticulture mainly in areas with natural endowments supportive climate

Inhibiting factors leading to non-achievement of objectives

1. The advent of COVID-19 pandemic disrupted much progress. In addition, the natural disasters Cyclone Idai resulted in some donors diverting funds to alleviate the disaster in Chimanimani and Chipinge
2. Political interference resulted in failing to mobilize beneficiaries under the ZOE Empowers project in Penhalonga due to political interference.
3. Diversion of funds to assist in the Covid 19 pandemic – Action Aid Zimbabwe, We See Hope and IM
4. Change of activities mainly by Action Aid after the Strategic Planning Meeting which was unforeseen. (Action Aid dropped their ES activities in 2019)

HPSS: Intervention addresses system and service delivery barriers faced by AGYW to access SRH services in particular access to HIV, STI and SRH services. AG have to circumvent punitive and age-restrictive laws and policies which present barriers to AG accessing health services. Service barriers include coercive HIV testing and age-of-consent requirements. Furthermore, mandatory parental consent notification requirements have detrimental effects on the decisions of adolescents to access HIV testing and inhibit adolescent girls' use of sexual health-care services. Furthermore, stigma discrimination and unfriendly clinic environment for adolescent girls and young women

In Simukai supported districts it appears there is no partner is currently supporting for HIV positive children treatment at community level. Consultants recommend Simukai to partners with Africaid “Zvandiri” Community Adherence Treatment Supporters (CATS) programme. In addition, other inhibiting factors were; Children and community slow adaptation to change, beneficiary withdrawal from PSS activities, participant’s ignorance and gender stereotypes linked to gender roles.

Water & Sanitation: Cultural and behavioral practices: e.g., use of menstrual hygiene instruments like butterfly cup had mixed feelings in communities. Gender stereotypes linked to gender roles reinforce gender inequalities. During the COVID-19 period, the use of tip taps faced durability problems and use of unpleasant containers and sometimes unsafe water which discourages users. Key informant cited low hygiene awareness. At the peak of COVID-19, the use of tip taps faced durability problems and use of unpleasant containers and sometimes unsafe water which discourages users just by looking at it.

Challenges faced at Vocational training

1. Lack of qualified teachers to train the catch-up learners
2. The majority of the catch-up learners do not have identity documents.
3. Virtual learning has in-built costs (gadget, laptops, smart phones and data) to access information which the majority of the learners cannot afford.
4. English in which the subjects are taught and examined poses challenges to learners who would not have gone as far as “O” Level.

Challenges faced by Economic Strengthening department

1. Political interference in some areas notably Chimanimani during disasters period
2. Multiple donor and NGO interventions were not properly coordinated during disaster period in Chipinge and Chimanimani
3. Hyper-inflation and unstable economy affected income generation projects was not favorable for informal traders
4. Covid 19 affected group cohesion as promoted by the model.
5. Change of donor funds focus for Action Aid Zimbabwe, We See Hope and IM to support Covid-19 interventions were diverted to assist cyclone victims.

6. Government bureaucracy is a major in registering small scale enterprises as said by one key informant in Mutare “Formalization of a business venture is a toll order”
7. Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Sharleen affected beneficiaries’ income generation activities (IGAs) and food security in Mutare North, Mutasa, Chipinge and Nyanga districts.

Evaluation question 2.4: Did the project follow technical standards and/or project models from Simukai?

Anecdotal reports and reports review indicate the Child Protection Programme’s were in compliance with the National Case Management System as recommended by the Department of Social Development (DoSD)

During the Emergency Response Program (ERP) 2020 and 2021 ActionAid and Simukai interventions in Chimanimani and Chipinge were premised on Core Humanitarian Standards approach which guards all humanitarian response work globally complemented by evidence and results-based management approaches.

Evaluation question 2.3: Have critical components for strengthening resilience been implemented and show intended results?

Cash Grant US\$150 to youths to implement projects under **Economic Strengthening with Zoe Empower** support

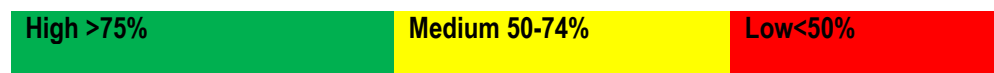
Cash transfer exercise for 5,000 beneficiaries Action Aid Zimbabwe Humanitarian Programme implemented a once off cash transfer exercise together with Simukai in Chimanimani district at the district centre Council Hall in Ngangu Township. The distribution was done in collaboration with **Securicor Security Company**. The AAZ and Simukai team and one field officer from Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo (JPV) constituted the Cash Distribution Point staff. District stakeholders also joined the team to assist and provide additional security such as the DDC office, Presidents Office, Department of Social Welfare Office, Ministry of Health and Child Care and the Zimbabwe Republic Police. AAZ/Simukai had US\$50 000 cash targeted at covering 5 000 beneficiaries represented by 682 households in Chimanimani. In terms of beneficiary coverage, 682 households benefited giving a total of 5 000 beneficiaries that benefited. Of these 5 000 people, 2 953 were females while 2 047.

Summary

Economic strengthening and Disaster Risk Management/Reduction activities implemented strengthened resilience.

Evaluation question 2.4: It is expected that the evaluator will verify the planned impact matrix against the actual project implementation and if necessary, establish an adjusted impact chain?

Assessment of progress on planned versus actual was based on:
Efficiency scale was based on effectiveness rating scale as follows;



Activities/Output level: Summary of CSP 111 Summary achievements of planned activities versus actual by year 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 based on program proposal and Results Framework is shown in Table 14 below.

Table 14 : Summary of 2018 -2021 achievements

Outcomes 1.1: Children with knowledge on rights and responsibilities increase by 50% by 2020 and 80% by 2022.	High	
Sub-objective 1.2: 1,500 youth aware of their SRHR and accessing services by December, 2022	High	
Sub-objective 1.3: 7,500 households aware of child protection issues by December, 2022	High	
Outcome 2a.1 Increased health access children in PoS, Drop-in centres by December, 2022	High	
Outcome 2.1.a: 50% Children who have received HIV/AIDS services improved by 50% by 2020 and 80% by 2022:	High	
Outcome 2a.1b: 50% Children who have received HIV testing improved by 50% by 2020 and 80% by 2022:	High	
Outcome 2b.1: Adolescent Girls and young women (AGYW) accessing STI screening in POS and Drop-In centre.	High	
Health service workers and community-based workers' whose knowledge levels on GBV case management has improved by 50% by 2020 and 80% by 2022 in Manicaland	High	
Outcome 2.2b.1: Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW)receiving post care services		Medium
2.2b.2b: Outcome: Street children working on and living in streets accessing to Drop-In Centres	High	
Health service workers and community-based workers' whose knowledge levels on GBV case management has improved in Manicaland	High	
Number of households whose water and hygiene has improved by 100% by 2022	High	
Outcome 2.2b Number of households whose sanitation has improved by 100% by 2022	High	
Outcome 2.3a: Increased number of children with access to health and psychosocial wellbeing by 2022	High	
Outcome 2.3b: Increased of youth with access to health and psychosocial wellbeing by 2022	High	
Outcome 2.3d: Number of children in PoS, Drop-In centre and children living on and working in the streets with reunited with families or relocated with follow-up visits	High	

Table #: Summary of 2018 -2021 achievements

Outcome 3d: Education services for child abuse and GBV in PoS and Drop-in Centre	High	
Children working on and living in the streets		
Outcomes 3.1a: Children who have been successfully mainstreamed into formal schooling Baseline 30% 2018 (Y1), 2019(Y2) and 2020 (Y3) target 50%		Medium
Outcomes 3.1c: Increased children who have been successfully mainstreamed into non- formal schooling by 50% by 2020 and 80% by 2022.	High	
Increased enrollment of ECD learners by 50% at Simukai Pre-School by December, 2022	High	
Outcomes 3.1b: Children and youth who have attained their certificates of completion in ECD, Baseline 30% 2018 (Y1), 2019(Y2) and 2020 (Y3) 50%	High	

Outcomes 3.1e: Children with disability who have been inclusively integrated into formal school Children with disability having the aid of assistive devices	High
Outcome 3.3: Children and youth who have achieved their vocational certificates by 50% by 2020 and 80% by 2022. Baseline 30% 2018 (Y1), 2019(Y2) and 2020 (Y3) target 100%	High

Table #: Summary of 2018 -2021 achievements Economic Strengthening

Strategic Objective 4: To increase the resilience of 7 500 vulnerable households for self-sustainability by 2022.	High
Sub-Objective 4.1: Reduction of poverty levels	High
Increased self-sustenance by households: Baseline 30% 2018 (Y1), 2019(Y2) and 2020 (Y3) target 50%	
Sub-Objective 4.2: Increased self-sustenance by households	High
Sub-Objective 4.3: Increased access to training and employment for children and youths.	High

Overall CSP III End of Evaluation finds planned against achieved were above 100% all ranked “High” “Outputs led to a high level of outcomes with clear potential for sustainability”

Effectiveness Ratings Scale

Outputs lead to very limited outcomes	Outputs led to a high level of outcomes yet it is unclear if /how they will be sustainable
Outputs led to an average level of outcomes	Outputs led to a high level of outcomes with clear potential for sustainability
Outputs led to a high level of outcomes which are not sustainable	Outputs led to a high level of outcomes across the program that are clearly sustainable

Based on SSP III End of Project findings Simukai has effectively delivered was “on target” on most of the planned targets. This can be attributed to good programme management. In conclusion the SSP III is effectively managed. Ranked very effective on Effectiveness Scale above “Outputs led to a high level of outcomes across the program that are clearly sustainable”

Evaluation Criteria 3: Coverage

Evaluation of coverage involves determining who was supported by Simukai and why?

In determining why certain groups were covered or not, a central question is:

Evaluation question 3.1: ‘What were the main reasons that the intervention provided or failed to provide major population groups with assistance and protection, proportionate to their need?’

- SSP III planned intervention focus was overtaken by extreme weather events like the Cyclones Elois and Charline making land fall in Zimbabwe, and global corona virus pandemic (COVID-19).

- The project intervention focuses in Mutare Urban Mutare Rural and Mutasa Districts as these were the initially SSP II and III entry points
- Intervention focuses initially excluded DRR and climate change in Chimanimani Chipinge and parts of Mutare and Mutasa Districts

Recommendations:

- Simukai to consider scale-up interventions in identified priority areas by Action AID namely
- Protection: Increasing access to protection services and right to women and girls
- Disaster Risk Management (DRM/DRR) Schools and Communities are prepared to reduce the impact of any disaster and influence Disaster Risk Management policies and plans
- Communities have improved water and sanitation (WASH) and health awareness in Chimanimani, Chipinge and other areas.

Synchronization of activities with government key players

- Anecdotal reports of limited consultation and participation of the Ministry of Health & Child Care and Departments of AGRITEX and Veterinary Services in some wards with officers on the ground resulted in inadequate support to be provided to Simukai supported activities.

Provincial geographical (Manicaland only) coverage area

- Currently Simukai is operating in Manicaland province, which to a certain extent will exclude them from funding were the criterion is national or representative coverage and visibility.
- Recommend Simukai to explore expanded coverage beyond Manicaland Province to initially to consider neighbouring Provinces Masvingo- Bikita at Nyika Growth Point and Mashonaland East Murewa/Macheke/Marondera district
- Move Mayo sub- office to Mashonaland East.
- Simukai brand then has a national outlook as Simukai Zimbabwe and attracts more donors whose funding criteria require NGOs and/or implementing partners to have a national outlook.

Evaluation criteria Efficiency 4: To investigate whether the resources (financial, human, and materials) have been used efficiently and effectively for the well-being of the target community.

4.1 Program management

Simukai staff compliment total is 74 (includes administration, program, interns and volunteers) in the five offices in Mutare, Chipinge, Chimanimani, Nyanga and Makoni. Program department is manned by 23 and administration 6 staff. The ratio of administration to programme ratio 1:5 (25%) which is within international standard prescribed limits.

The program has a total 30 interns and 16 volunteers

SSP III has demonstrated good cost efficiency, through robust systems, particularly financial reporting and oversight processes, which are strong and comprehensive. The End of Project Evaluation noted that the programme was efficiently managed both at finance and administration level, and programme fund management. The SCPP Director Finance and Program Thematic heads oversee the entire management of the programme. SSP III program management and MEAL is led by specifically dedicated personnel with clear reporting lines and structures as shown in attached organogram and table 15 below.

Tool 15: Human Resources and Administration

4.HR Admin	Information required	Data	Total
4.1	Simukai Organogram	Attached	
4.2	Total Number of Staff by department admin /program/interns/volunteers		74
4.3	Number of Program Staff		23
4.4	Number of Admin Staff		5
4.5	Number of Interns		30
4.6	Number of Volunteers		16
4.7	Number of Admin: Program staff ratio		5:1

4.2 Financial Summary and Analysis for 2018-2021

Administration: Program cost ratio was on average over the past 5 years 1:15. The total administrative and logistical related costs are 15.1% and salaries for all personnel is 24.2%. MTR review notes the admin: program costs are within international prescribed limits. Table 13 below shows utilised and variances over the past years.

Table 16: Financial Summary and Analysis for 2018-2021

Description	Year 2018	2019	Year 2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
Utilised Funds (US\$)			1,624,713.00	1,447,289.00	717,467.00
Utilised Funds (%)			100%	99%	72%
Variance from the budget (Underspend)(US\$)			(114,944)	15,455.00	282,533.00
Variance from the budget (Underspend)(US\$)	18.5%	2.2%	(7%)	1%	28%*

NB * At time of EOPE September,2022

SSP III programme cost efficiency

SSP III programme cost efficiency was based on Planned (budget allocation) versus Actual expenditures. Variance. Based on financial reports variances were; in 2018(+18.5%), 2019 (+2.2%) 2020 (+7%), and 2021(+7%).

Efficiency Simukai was able to implement SSP III in an efficient manner. Simukai has staff on the ground working in all districts at ward levels.

In your opinion, how efficient is Simukai in dealing with Child Protection?

Area/Type	Participants	Comments
Tiya Secondary school Ward 16 B Chimanimani	VHW, SDC, CPC, DRR, ZRP, Village headman	In terms of efficiency in dealing with Child Protection, VHW gave Simukai a 100%, followed by SDC with 90%. The least efficiency rating is 70% from the Village headman.

In Makoni, Chipinge have established local offices to facilitate stakeholder engagement.

The field presence enabled Simukai to work with partners government field workers and community-based workers and communities continued attention to the most effective way to implement activities for maximum results. UN Women continuity on the ground was seen as important in efficient implementation

Action AID (Economic Recovery Program), Plan international Zimbabwe (18+ Ending Child Marriages), Fambidzanai Permaculture physical presence in the field and collaboration was seen to be critical to be built on and maintain relationships with key stakeholders, Flexibility was also important for adjusting during the COVID 19 and Cyclone Idai and Cyclone Charline

Efficiency challenges

As noted by one partner “Covid1-9” has been a manageable stumbling block in the effective use of disbursed financial resource. In addition, government bureaucracy and regulation affected the implementation on activities that require gathering individuals, like DRR trainings and Risk Communication Trainings. Non-Covid-19 related initiatives were constantly banned living the project to only focus on health, economic strengthening and protection issues.

Summary: SSP III End of Evaluation Efficiency Rating Scale was rated 3 “Inputs were low and produced high outputs”. Generally, it was observed on review of financial reports of SSP III there are indicative of a good value for money in view of the management administrative cost area and satisfactory.

Evaluation Criteria Impact 5: To assess the potential impact of the program on the targeted communities

In response to issues affecting children and youth, Simukai has crafted the following strategic objectives to ensure the **survival, protection, development and participation** of children and youth:

- i. To increase awareness level of 8 500 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households on social protection (Health, Education, Economic strengthening and Information) by December 2022.
- ii. To increase the health access and psychosocial wellbeing of 3 600 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households by December 2022.

- iii. To increase access to quality formal education for 2 000 children and non-formal education to 250 children and youth and training of 600 youth by December 2022.
- iv. To increase the resilience of 7 500 vulnerable households for self-sustainability by 2022.

Evaluation question 5.1: What the positive and negative, intended and unintended, changes produced by the project?

Impact 1 To increase awareness level of 8 500 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households on social protection (Health, Education, Economic strengthening and Information) by December 2022

“This program done by Simukai helped our children on life skills. It helped our girl child that would get married when they were still young, they now have things to do. They no longer waste their time looking for boyfriends”. Mentor

Ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School Makoni

“I saw a big change on girl child, they used to engage into relationship at an early age because of money but now they have their own projects that give them money. Hence, they no longer engage in relationships when they are still young” CCW Ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School Makoni

“The learning environment improved through the classroom’s blocks built, clean water supply and the safe put at the school, it gave many children motivation to learn. Also, the parents are now seeing where our school is heading because of these developments. This has led to an increase in new enrollments numbers. For the first time in years, we have two form one classes” School head Tiya Secondary School Chimanimani.

“Instead of people from the community building the classrooms blocks, Simukai built them which saved a lot of people’s money and people were now able to use that money for other things such as paying school fees. If we had done it alone using our own money as a community, it would have taken us many years to build the block and toilets”. DRR Committee member

“Children now know their rights through learning from Simukai, they now know whether they are being abused or not. We have cases where children report if they are abused, they are now capacitated”

“In terms of rights and responsibilities, children have a challenge in balancing between child right and responsibilities. Children loved the child rights side and did not fully understand their responsibility which became a problem in that, children become more mischievous and when we try to discipline them, they say its abuse and that they know their rights. It has become hard to discipline them which is a negative change. Children need to learn more on child responsibilities so that they fully understand them.” School head Tiya Secondary School Chimanimani.

“When Simukai came in this community, they taught children about God and that they should go to church. This brought about a great change, now children fear God, they are now obedient and also youth leaders who are confident” Mentor Ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School Mutasa

“Through clean water supply which was provided, children no longer catch waterborne diseases” DRR members Tiya Secondary school Chimanimani

“Before children would walk a long distance to go and fetch drinking water but now that the borehole was put at the school, children have very clean water which is assessable and healthy” Councillor Chimanimani

“Simukai included all children even those who were very mischievous, they taught them about child right and responsibilities. Now these children are disciplined and also leading by example”. Mentor Ward 36 Nyakurimwa

“Through the vocational training done by Simukai, some of our children are now leaders of big companies, some are now great caterers”. Mentor Mutare

“Simukai did a good job by empowering young girls in this community, previous young girls would get married at a young age because of poverty. But now they have a some on income and this has reduced early marriages in the community. Girls no-longer envy getting married at a young age”.

In Nyanga Maereka Primary school positive changes mentioned were;

1. Reduction in child marriages,
2. GBV,
3. Reduction in hunger,
- 4.

During children’s consultation in Mutasa ward 19 children mentioned the following;

Simukai child protection was able to bring about good change in the region of Domborutinhira primary school, as evidenced by 38.89% of improved standard of living, which was the highest percentage after Simukai’s involvement. Education was reported as a societal benefit with 16.67%, the second largest. Food and money provision came in third place with 11.11%. However, self-reliant, accommodation, taking care of orphans and creating friendship had the lowest and identical proportion of 5.56% each.

At Tiya Secondary school children said “Simukai Child Protection Programme has managed to bring positive changes in Chimanimani Area as a lot of people benefitted from the construction of school blocks

Child Protection

- There is a quick response to child violation cases, community capacity building and exposure to discussion fora to learn and share experiences
- Increased knowledge on rights and responsibilities
- Changes observed are positive impacts in children and youth, of significance increased in knowledge child protection issues, acquiring identity documents, some children now their HIV statuses.
- Awareness of Child Protection, GBV and SRHR has enhanced protection of abused children and survivors of GBV in prevention and management. Simukai Places of Safety and Drop-in Centres have to a large extent mitigated negative impacts through provision of the necessary psycho-social, education and clinical services. Child rights awareness has created ownership of the concept by children (right holders) and duty bearers.

Advocacy

- Reduction in child marriages
- Simukai trained traditional leaders on the harmful effects of child marriage and their role in reducing it, as well as supported them in drafting action plans and commitments to fight child marriage in their communities. Traditional leaders from Mutsago, Mafarikwa and Muparutsa Wards in Mutare Rural District and in Mutasa District, were trained in the Ending Child Marriage Campaign in 2018. These included Village heads Pamela Mutsago, Chindomundomu, Abraham Mafarikwa, Tegwe and Nduna of Mutsago, Mafarikwa and Muparutsa

Wards in Mutare Rural. Chief Mutasa, Headman Zindi and Village head Nduna from Mutasa District also advocated against child marriage.

However, in 2019 there were unintended negative outcomes with a back lash on the programme with some traditional leaders d-campaigning the project. In worst case scenario some leaders went to the extent of demanding birth certificates for married wives to ascertain their age. Key informants were of the opinion that the de-campaigners should have been brought to justice “to complete the project cycle” a case of project pre truncation.

Impact 2: To increase the health access and psychosocial wellbeing of 3 600 children, 1 500 youth and 7 500 households by December 2022.

“Simukai did a good job by empowering young girls in this community, previous young girls would get married at a young age because of poverty. But now they have a some on income and this has reduced early marriages in the community. Girls no-longer envy getting married at a young age”. Mentor Munyarari Ward 36 Mutare

“Some of the children would isolate themselves from others, through Simukai training and bringing together children, they are now confident” Mentor Munyarari Ward 36 Mutare

“Through Simukai, children learnt about self-hygiene. Now children in this community are now very smart and also through those projects given by Simukai they are now able to buy soaps and other basic needs”. Mentor Ward 36 Mutare

“We want to thank Simukai for uplifting our children in this community. Simukai did not discriminate, it even included people with disability. When you go to their houses you can even see the projects, they are doing which they were given by Simukai. They are now testifying that they are able to buy sanitary wear and food they like every month from the profits they get through their livestock projects” SAA ward 36 Mutare

“Simukai managed to teach the people more on gender-based violence and early marriages. This is confirmed by 67 %. The people benefitted from chickens. These chickens were given to a group of people so that they can work together as a group. A change in the behavior of children is noticed. Children has now respect and this shown by 11% “Mentor Chiware Primary School Makoni

Psycho-Social Support

- Drop-in centres and Places of Safety contributed to increased access to safe shelter and psycho-social support.
- Trainings enhanced the capacity for community-based child care workers and health workers in GBV case management.
- Survivors of abuse benefitted from the individual etiquette derived from life skills offered by Simukai.

Health

- Places of Safety and Drop-in centres contributed to increased access health through clinical service access to survivors of child abuse and GBV, most of the survivors of abuse know their HIV status and those positive are linked to care.
- Multiple benefits in sanitation and hygiene benefits have accrued to schools, households’ and communities.

- Improved health and hygiene through toilet constructions and hygiene kits distribution at households has resulted in increased access to clean water in schools and communities.
- Key informants noted improvement for children, adolescent girls, young woman and household's health status.

SRHR

- Increased SRH awareness results in adolescents adopting positive sexual behaviour practices resulting in reduced unwanted teen age pregnancies,
- Reduction in early child marriages, STIs and HIV infections.
- Awareness of SRH rights is critical to adolescents and young people, as future parents would consequently benefit from these SCP SRHR interventions.
- Concrete impact SSP III can claim contribution is in terms of child protection to children working on and working in the streets, survivors of GBV whose importance and significance cannot be underestimated.

Gender-Based Violence

Evaluation noted that due SSP III access to justice for women survivors of GBV is being facilitated as more reports of cases in Intra Partner Violence or domestic violence are being filed. This can be attributed to GBV awareness campaigns by trained health workers and community-based workers on GBV case management.

At the community level trained in GBV case management front-line workers provide the necessary support to survivors of child abuse and GBV.

Impact 3: To increase access to quality formal education for 2 000 children and non-formal education to 250 children and youth and training of 600 youth by December 2022.

"Some of the children in this community had dropped out of school because of money but through these projects' profits they were able to pay their fees and return to school". Mentor Ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School Mutasa

"Soon our children will no longer have to risk their lives by crossing river to go and write exams at other centers" Councilors Ward 16 B

"Recently there was a World Literacy Day at Munyarari and children showcased products from their gardens and some of them won. This wouldn't have been possible if it wasn't for Simukai that gave them money to start new project" Mentor Munyarari Ward 36 Mutare.

"When Simukai built the classroom blocks and toilets, it contracted people from the community for labor. This brought about unity in the community were people worked together. It also gave them a source of income and reduced poverty in the community" School Head Kiya Chimanimani

"It gave us focus in terms of center status of the school, the hand they gave in building the classrooms blocks uplifted the school. We now have enough learning blocks and many children in the community now want to learn at our school. This had led to an increase in new enrollment" School Head Kiya Chimanimani

Children at Tiya Secondary School Chimanimani cited the following benefits from Simukai;

Building of school blocks is a great advantage to the people of Tiya and as result children are now learning in an environment that is conducive.

Summary

SSP III has improved access to education, improved quality of instruction and opportunities for interns to put theory to practice. Overall key informants noted and increased retention of learners in the school system. Reports indicate a noted increased access to birth certificates and identity documents. Schools were assisted to be more child friendly and more inclusive especially those learners living with disabilities. Empowered young people now participate more meaningfully in the school developmental issues and helped learners to gain self-confidence. Of significance Culminated in one upper 6 learner at Zimunya High School was accorded an Honorary Doctorate Degree in Child rights and ending Child marriages by World Health Organisation (WHO). Youth and women have shared significant change stories where for example women are now able to feed their own families and even send their children to school. Vocational skills training is a maximum of six months training and within this period one would have mastered the basics of a skill Furthermore as graduates are given start up kits this enables the graduates to be able to start on implementation of skills. The youth have been able to be self-employed through skills training.

Impact 4: To increase the resilience of 7 500 vulnerable households for self-sustainability by 2022.

In Nyanga Field Officer from Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre mentioned the following positive impacts; Community now enjoying in their nutrition gardens as there are now not spending on vegetables; Women in this LRP project had gained confidence through this capacity building we are offering; Drilled borehole for gardening also help entire community to access clean water and women are now on leadership on these enterprises

At Maereka Primary school Nyanga SDC and teachers mentioned reduction in malnutrition /hunger within the community.

“When we were given money to do project, we no longer borrowed food from other community members. We now have projects that give us money for our daily needs”. Mentor in Ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School Mutasa

*“Children now know how to budget and save money “*Mentor in Ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School Mutasa

“Negative change that I noticed is there was no accountability from Simukai. Some of the children were their first time to touch 150USD and the became overzealous and bought things like cellphones and useless staff instead of starting up new projects” D/HCC Ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School Mutasa

“We were in the era of covid 19, and the borehole was put which helped in lessening the spread of covid 19 at school” DRR Chimanimani

“Simukai helped us a lot as village heads, we used to provide food to those who could not afford to buy food in this community. But ever since Simukai came, people now have a source of income and are able to provide for themselves and their families through those projects”. Village head Ward 36 Mutare

“We want to thank Simukai for giving children money to start project. Our children are now having a balanced diet, they are now eating healthy food from the livestock and farming they are doing. Simukai gave them different plants such as garlic, tomatoes, bean, carrots, cabbages etc. and also keeping different livestock such as pigs, goats and chicken.” Parent ward 36 Mutare

“Children who were included in the programme who were given projects to do are now able to provide food for their families and even pay fees for their siblings” Mentor Mutare

“Some children we orphans had nothing, now they even have tuckshops and their quality of life has improved. Some of them have also able to fixed their household buildings including the toilets from the profits they are got” Village head Ward 36 Mutare

“Some of the children would get food to eat every day from asking from others, but through these projects they are now able to provide for themselves. They now have enough food to eat” Mentor Ward 36 Munyarari Mutare

“These projects we started from the money we were given by Simukai will sustain us for a long time because for instance if it’s livestock, they will keep on multiplying”. Munyarari Ward 36 Mutare

Women FGD participants at Chiware Primary School Makoni said that “Simukai bought positive changes in the Makoni district” mentioned the following: increased VSLA money contributions or society done by the ladies, reduction in anti-social activities such as theft, the youth now focus on their projects to make money 30% of participants. As said by key informant the Simukai programme has brought social cohesion *“togetherness in the community”* and *“People are able to work together on different projects.”* This is was said by 10% of participants.

DRR/Others

At Maereka Primary School the FGDs participants cited reduction of Covid 19 and improvement on council taxes

Summary of women’s FGD in Chipinge Maunganidze; Simukai was able to supply knowledge about Covid-19 dignity packets, child protection, and awareness campaigns, as seen in the table above, with each holding 18.52%. Simukai has also provided clean water, as demonstrated by 14.81%. 11.11% indicates that Simukai has educated people in the Maunganidze primary school district on catastrophe risk reduction. Simukai also provides education, buckets, school development, solarization, and food in proportions of 3.7% each.

Simukai provided children received complimentary trainings on entrepreneurship, basic business practice, conservation farming, post-harvest training, food preservation, health and hygiene, child rights and animal husbandry. The trainings have giving them lasting knowledge in the face of economic risks and shocks. These trainings are aimed at giving them lasting knowledge in the face of economic risks and shocks.

Children and youths are now engaging in income generating activities for self- sustenance whilst others are in school and others acquired vocational training

Empowerment of youths through grants to start their income generating projects as groups which encourages cohesion.

Youth trained in food security, health, child rights and livelihoods has multiplier effects as trained youths also train other youths in their community.

Graduates are now employed in formal jobs i.e.; hotels and restaurants and they get income to support their families.

Beneficiaries have managed to establish gardens a group and also small kitchen gardens at their homes and able to eat variety of foods three times a day resulting in food and nutrition security.

Benefiting households are now able to grow crops in their own farms and use the harvest to eat at home and sell the surplus, are now able to buy food from the markets, pay schools fees for them and their siblings.

Individuals now have access to open bank accounts or store their money in mobile platform ore even invest in small animals like goats and traditional poultry

Simukai programmes have contributed to building social capital and cohesion in communities strengthening of social networks and spiritual uplifting.

IGPs create part-time jobs by employing some of the community members to assist them in various small jobs, as they would have realized a bumper harvest or have various projects running at the same time. There has been a noted increased knowledge in Mutare and Mutasa district on child marriages through the work which is being done by Simukai. "Provision of financial resources, special target on implementation areas, giving information to community leaders are roles which should be acknowledged" KI. There has an increase in reporting child abuse cases, increased coverage of hard-to-reach areas especially rural areas like Odzi and Mafarikwa and establishment of child protection structures that will always remain in place even if the projects ends. Simukai has facilitated in the creation child protection structures and drafting of commitments by traditional leaders to end child marriages.

Overall, the notions of value created for the community and for other stakeholders are evident in Economic Strengthening based on anecdotal cost benefit analysis which are not conclusive evidence of impact given methodological limitations. As the ultimate test of impact is of course the intended beneficiaries. In summary the SSP End of Project Evaluation indicated impressive impacts across child protection, education, health, resilience building, food security and protection, particularly from child abuse and GBV. SSP III impact weighting is high.

Evaluation question 5.2: Have these changes contributed to any identified changes in Child Well-Being according to the child well-being aspirations of Simukai?

The project's biggest achievement would seem to be the extent to which it SSP III achieved child protection strengthening and main streaming in all of the areas in which SSP III activities were implemented.

Child, parental/ caregiver knowledge and attitudes, as well as self-reported practice, by youths in SRHR and income generating projects have significantly increased, and beneficiaries who participated expressed the view that they would continue to use skills gained, so it seems likely that these new capacities will stay intact.

“Simukai safeguarded, they delivered the things and services they promised. They gave everything in the open and for free. They did not personalize anything and try to take advantage of beneficiaries by asking for anything in return. For example, having affairs with our children or young women in the community: DRR Committee member Ward 16 B Chimanimani.

According to FGDs participants at Maunganidze Primary school in Chipinge Simukai demonstrated its merits in child safety with a score of 28.57%. Simukai also provides quality education to the community, as seen through education. 21.43% of people are in favor. Simukai's other strengths were provision of clean water, Covid-19 dignity kits, and solar, which each constituted 14.29%. Simukai's weakest point, at 7.14%, is the provision of sanitary clothing.

At Maureka Primary school Nyanga when asked “If these changes contributed to any identified changes in Child Well-Being according to the child well-being aspirations of Simukai the respondent’s response was unanimous “YES” Supporting women’s self-esteem and confidence also assisted them in providing care and protection to their children.

A key issue raised during the FGD at Tiya Secondary School with School head SDC, DRR, Councillor, Headman was Simukai’s main goal is ensuring safety for children “Since Simukai built nice classroom blocks for them to be protected from harsh weather conditions while learning. This has led to many children from different areas enrolling at the school but there are those who come from faraway places where they have to rent a place near the school. The problem now arising is that, due to limited accommodation in the area, children are now to renting at the shops, at the back of bottle store or near bars. Children are no longer safe because of exposer to different behaviours which occurs at the shops”.

Evaluation question 5.3: Analyse the contribution of the project to any observed impact (intended, unintended, positive, negative) and analyse what other actors and factors contributed to the impact.

“Simukai did well on teaching children on life skills such as gardening and keeping livestock. Simukai empowered children in this community to work for themselves and earn a living” VHW *Munyarari Ward 36 Mutare.*

“Simukai reduced violence in houses which were caused by poverty. By giving people money to start projects this reduced poverty hence no violence in houses” Mentor Munyarari Ward 36 Mutare

Evaluation question 5.4 What real difference has the intervention made to the beneficiaries?

Children at Tiya Secondary said *“Simukai’s intervention has made a great difference to a greater extent”*. As there was

a reduction in the spread of diseases within the area of Tiya. Counselling was provided amongst people and this would result in better decisions being made. The installation of boreholes and taps within the local area and schools resulted in the hygiene and provision of clean water.

During FGDs at Maereka Primary School Nyanga the differences made were: Increase in enrolment, decrease in child marriage, Reduction in malnutrition, Easy access to school and curbing COVID-19 spread.

Chiware Primary School Ward 16 Makoni; Simukai’s intervention to a greater extent resulted in different ways in which women in the community can invest or save money. This is shown by 44.4%. 22% shows reduction in gender-based violence in the community and the intervention also resulted in more money through chicken projects. The intervention also shows a change in the youth’s behaviour shown by 33%.

Evaluation question 5.6: Are the local communities and stakeholders more resilient than before?

FGDs participants were asked the question “Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?” Response are show below;

Sub-Objective 4.1: Reduction of poverty levels-Adults FGDs			
Area/FGD	1. Much worse	2.The same	3.Much better
Maereka Primary school Nyanga			Much better
Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa			Much better
Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge	Much worse -4	The same – 8	Much better – 1
Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani			Much better
Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare			Much better-21
Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni		The same – 4	Much better-6

Reduction of poverty levels-Adults FGDs

Much better: The majority said things were much better; Munyarari Mutare 21; Chiware Makoni 6, Tiya Nyanga; Domborutinhira Mutasa, Maereka Primary school Nyanga, Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge only 1

The same: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 8 the same, Chiware Makoni the same 4

Much worse: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 4 said things were worse

4.2: Increased resilience self-reliant by households-Adults FGDs

Area/FGD	1. Much worse	2.The same	3.Much better
1. Maereka Primary school Nyanga			Much better
2. Domborutinhira Primary School 3. Ward 19 Mutasa	Much worse – 1		Much better
4. Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge	Much worse – 2	The same – 9	Much better – 1
5. Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani			Much better
6. Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare			Much better-21
7. Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni			Much better -9

Increased resilience self-reliant by households-Adults FGDs

Much better: Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare,21; Maereka Primary school Nyanga, Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani, Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa,

The same: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge, Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa 1

Much Worse: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 2

Improvement in the Quality-of-Life Adults FGDs

Area/FGD	1. Much worse	2.The same	3.Much better
Maereka Primary school Nyanga			Much better
Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa			Much better
Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge	Much worse-0	The same- 16	Much better -1
Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani			Much better
Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare			Much better-21
Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni			Much better-9

Improvement in the Quality-of-Life Adults FGDs

The same: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge

Much better: Munyarari Mutare; Chiware Makoni, Tiya Nyanga; Domborutinhira Mutasa, Maereka Primary school Nyanga, Maunganidze Primary School Ward Chipinge

In Chipinge In terms of poverty reduction, 61.54% say their lives have remained the same, 30.77% say their poverty has worsened, and 7.69 believe their poverty level has decreased. 75% indicate that their resilience level has remained

same, 16.67% believe that it has decreased, and 8.33% claim that it has improved. 94.12% say their lives have remained the same, while 5.88% say their quality of life has improved.

In Makoni ward 16, 33% of FGDs participants say that there is an increase in poverty and 44% say they have not seen a change in the rate of poverty and 22 % confirm that the rate of poverty is now low. 100% confirm that there is an improvement in the quality of life. 90% confirm that they are now self-reliant and 10% say that they are not self-reliant and resilient.

Summary

- When women and men were asked, “Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?”
- Chipinge appears much worse according to adults FGDs participants.
- During Children’s consultation participants were asked the question “Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?” Responses are show below;

Sub-Objective 4.1: Reduction of poverty levels-Children’s consultations			
Area/FGD	1. Much worse	2.The same	3.Much better
1) Maereka Primary school Nyanga			Much better
2) Domborutinhira Primary School		The same -4	Much better -8
3) Ward 19 Mutasa			
4) Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge	Much worse -2		
5) Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani	Much worse -2	The same – 3	Much better – 7
6) Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare			Much better -14
7) Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni		The same -4	Much better -8

Reduction of poverty levels-Children’s consultations

Much better: Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare; 14; Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa 8, Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni 8; Maereka Primary school Nyanga

The same: Domborutinhira Primary School 4, Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni 4, Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani

Much worse: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 2; Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani

Chipinge according to children faired much worse

4.2: Increased resilience self-reliant by households-Children’s consultations			
Area/FGD	1. Much worse	2.The same	3.Much better

Maereka Primary school Nyanga			Much better
Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa			Much better – 12
Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge	Much worse – 7	The same – 7	Much better – 1
Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani			Much better – 12
Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare			Much better – 14
Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni			Much better -12

Increased resilience self-reliant by households-Children’s consultations

Much better: Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare 14, Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni 12; Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani 12; Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa 12; Maereka Primary school Nyanga

The same: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 7;

Much worse: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge

Children reported much better on Increased resilience self-reliant by households during children’s consultations except for Maunganidze in Chipinge

Improvement in the Quality-of-Life Children’s Consultations			
Area/FGD	1. Much worse	2.The same	3.Much better
Maereka Primary school Nyanga			Much better
Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa			Much better -12
Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge	Much worse – 1		Much better -12
Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani	Much worse – 1	The same – 10	Much better -1
Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare			Much better – 14
Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni			Much better -12

Children’s consultations participants were asked the question “Please tell me if the following things are worse or better now than they were a few years ago, or are they about the same?”

Improvement in the Quality-of-Life Children’s Consultations

Much better: Munyarari Primary school, Ward 36 Mutare 14; Domborutinhira Primary School Ward 19 Mutasa 12; Chiware Primary School, Ward 16 Makoni 12; Maereka Primary school Nyanga, Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani only 1.

The same; Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani 11

Much worse: Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge 1 and Tiya Secondary School, Ward 16 B, Chimanimani 1.

The majority reported much better on improvement of quality of life in Tiya all except one indicate the same and

Much worse in Chipinge and Chimanimani

In Makoni Domborutinhira the Simukai child protection program was successful in reducing poverty, increasing resilience and self-reliance, and improving quality of life although 33.33% claim that their life remained the same.

Summary of what children at Tiya Secondary Chimanimani was;

- 58.33% say that there are great changes in the reduction of poverty.
- Thus, poverty has reduced so much over the years and 25% do not see a change in the reduction of poverty. 16.67% however, say that there is an increase in poverty as compared to how it was a few years back. 100% say there are now self-reliant, that is, they are able to be independent. 8.33% do not see an improvement in the quality of life.
- The other 8.33% see a great improvement in the quality of life. However, 83.33% do not see an improvement in quality of life.

In Ward 16 Makoni as indicated in the table above, the Simukai Child Protection Program was successful in reducing poverty, increasing resilience and self-reliance, and improving quality of life although 33.33% claim that their life remained the same.

Interventions carried out during the SSP III project period which contributed toward improved communication awareness/information for Simukai partners government systems and authorities, in Child Protection, Gender-based violence, Reduction of Covid-19, Improvement on council taxes

At Munyarari Primary school, children indicated that, the Simukai Child Protection Program was successful in reducing poverty, increasing resilience and self-reliance, and improving quality of life.

Evaluation question 5.6: Are the local communities and stakeholders more resilient than before?

Summary

Children in Maunganidze Chipinge and Tiya Secondary in Chimanimani reported things to be worse compared to Mutare, Mutasa and Makoni

Systemic change

Relevant learnings from the delivery of the project, including the effectiveness of the approach, have certainly influenced and featured on the agendas at various SSP III Strategic Objectives levels.

Under DRR the project has established and strengthened DRR committees in schools in Chipinge wards 1 & 3, and the project is on track to carry out the trainings in Chimanimani as well.

Also, under DRR the project has also done Dialogue with district stakeholders in Chimanimani on district's Emergency Preparedness Plans, has done Risk Communication trainings at both District level and wards level with DRR committees and schools

The project has also complemented government effort in the fight against the corona virus through distribution of hand sanitizers and reusable face masks to recommended potential hotspots with Chipinge and Chimanimani.

Simukai Child Protection Programme with Action Aid Zimbabwe Humanitarian Programme's facilitated the distribution of reusable face masks and hand sanitizers to the government stakeholders and its beneficiaries in different wards of Chipinge and Chimanimani. The PPE handover to the stakeholders and community members was done to ensure

enhanced levels of preparedness during the lockdown in line with World Health Organisation COVID-19 prevention requirements.

Simukai Child Protection Programme with ActionAid worked to ensure that social protections and humanitarian support targets and protects women and girls as they were being disproportionately impacted by the Covid-19 health and economic crisis.

Simukai Child Protection Programme and Action Aid Zimbabwe joined in the provision of clean water to the households to compliment governments efforts was essential for basic sanitation and good hygiene practices and access to it is a basic right that is important for the survival and development of humanity, therefore

Summary

Anecdotal reports and feedback from beneficiaries and partners indicate that local communities and stakeholders are now more resilient.

Evaluation question 5.8 - How likely is it that any positive changes may be sustained in the short- and medium-term?

Child Protection

The project's biggest achievement would seem to be the extent to which it SSP III achieved child protection strengthening in all of the areas in which SSP III activities were implemented.

Child, parental/ caregiver knowledge and attitudes, as well as self-reported practice, by youths in SRHR and income generating projects have significantly increased, and beneficiaries who participated expressed the view that they would continue to use skills gained, so it seems likely that these new capacities will stay intact.

Simukai family- centred approach is designed through the lens of a socio-ecological model which places the child at the centre, as an active participant and citizen within the context of their family, community and society. This principle should more clearly inform monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) methodologies, by including children, and consulting them, in all stages of project evaluation. As evident during the End of Project Evaluation child participatory research methods should be streamlined through the project cycle, to generate information from children with which to triangulate self-report by children's parents and caregivers.

Simukai has strengthening community-based child protection systems to provide improved access to services for boys and girls

There is a need to strengthen and address gender-based root causes of violence against children that fuels violence in the home, and measure changes in attitudes and behaviour on gender equality. Need to explore barriers that are linked to unreported gender-based and child abuse cases to inform future case management

Children at Tiya Secondary school Chimanimani had this to say *"Simukai brought much changes which can be sustained in the long term. This means these changes will be of great help to future generations since they can be sustained for a longer period of time. However, toilets are a short-term benefit to the community.*

This means more and more toilets may need to be constructed in the event that the available toilets are not useful.”

In Ward 16 Chiware Primary school Makoni Simukai managed to teach the people more on gender-based violence and early marriages. This is confirmed by 67 %. The people benefitted from chickens. These chickens were given to a group of people so that they can work together as a group. A change in the behavior of children is noticed. Children has now respect and this shown by 11% of participants.

Economic strengthening

“The vocational training will help these children to earn a living hence will sustain then for a long term”

“We were affected by lockdown, most of our projects did not go well and some of our livestock died. Hence these changes were short term”

“Some of the seeds we planted did not come out well because of less rain in that year hence could not save any seeds from the harvest to plant in the next season”.

Lessons learnt and best practices

Participatory approach or bottom-up approach toward all development initiative proved to an effective in promoting sustainability as well as cultivating a sense of community ownership especially in infrastructure development (ERP End of Project Report,2021).

At Tiya school in Chimanimani best practices identified during FGDs were as follows: Provision of PPEs, feeding program, nutritional gardens and awareness campaigns on GBV

In Chimanimani Tiya Primary school lessons learnt from Simukai are that people should work hard so that they become self-reliant. This is denoted by 60%. 20% of FGDs participants learnt how to overcome disaster and the remaining 20% learnt how to take of children

5.9 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Constraints (SWOC Analysis)

Strengths

Child Protection

*“Our children are in the rural areas and are different from those in the urban areas in terms of access to information. Simukai should create a youth interaction center where there are computers and Wi-Fi. Our children can learn, get information on current events and do education researches from there. Their education will also improve from that.”
Dev Coordinator Ward 19 Mutasa*

“Simukai helped in reducing early marriages and use of drugs in this community by training them on life skills. Simukai gave these children money to start up new projects and also took some for vocational training. Now they have a source of living”. Mentor Ward 19 Mutasa

“Before our children were being abused at their homes whereby, they used to stay home do manual labor which was hard and not go to school. Through Simukai, parents and children learnt of child right now they are taking their children to school and living peacefully at home”. Mentor Ward 19 Makoni

According to children’s consultations at Tiya Secondary school on strengths Simukai did very well in helping the community. However, 58.33% agree to the construction of school blocks.16.67% confirm the drilling of boreholes in the area, that is, availability of clean water within the community and school areas. The

remaining 30% said Simukai did very well by providing school furniture, providing textbooks and constructing toilets.

One key informant said “*Simukai did workshops on health and hygiene with mentors, these mentors taught the children on self-hygiene hence the hygiene of our children has improved. Also, Simukai took Agritex to train children who are doing different projects on agriculture hence our children’s project is going on so well through that*”

In Chipinge at Maunganidze Primary school women FGDs mentioned the following;

Speaker 5: *Children are now fulfilling their responsibility of listening to their parents as a result of what we were teaching them through Simukai.*

Speaker 6: *We were taught to raise awareness to children by Simukai child protection.*

Speaker7: *Children are now aware of their rights but there now 50 percent equipped so Simukai should continue supporting them.*

Speakers8: *Simukai taught us to share the knowledge of child rights and responsibility to our children. The children managed to grasp the concept of child rights that they can stand for themselves but there are still facing challenges on the concept of child responsibility. I suggest that children should be taught on their own for some are slow learners. If I tell her that her child*

rights, she might end up absconding lessons for love affair’s sake. As a parent had put all my efforts to fulfil her right.

Speaker 9: *I acknowledged Simukai, children we taught about rights but there is still a problem because children are internalizing their rights but they are now misusing the right when some parents are trying to advise her by threatening to report to the police.*

Speaker1: *the thank Simukai for educating our children but we are requesting if possible that there would be a child representing Simukai CPP to educate every child in all villages. We try our best to educate them but they need someone from Simukai,*

Speaker 11: *I thank Simukai for educating us to educate our children about their rights and responsibilities. We wish Simukai to keep up the good works*

Speaker 12: *Simukai taught us and there is a positive change on our children’s behaviors especially on early marriages*

Gender-based violence

“Simukai reduced violence in houses which were caused by poverty. By giving people money to start projects this reduced poverty hence no violence in houses”. Mentor Ward 19 Makoni

In Chipinge women FGDs mentioned the following:

Speaker 2: *“Simukai played a vital role and decrease the magnitude of gender-based violence and the rights were internalized and children have generation where those who were taught vacate with the knowledge. Therefore, I recommend that Simukai should keep on educating every generation about their rights and responsibility so that those who remain behind will be equipped too.*

Speaker 3: *I thank Simukai for the good deeds because there is reduction in gender-based violence*

Disaster Risk Reduction

Awareness campaigns and disaster reduction are shown by 16.67% respondents -Tiya Secondary School Chimanimani

At Maunganidze Primary in Chipinge teachers said

"People are now able to anticipate disaster and how to overcome them".

"There are able to identify causes, solution and how to overcome them".

"Simukai taught us people how to make a tsotso stove to cope with excessive deforestation"

Education

In Chimanimani Simukai (SCCP) greatest strength is in construction of classroom blocks as shown by 50% of respondents.

Economic Strengthening

"Simukai did well on teaching children on life skills such as gardening and keeping livestock. Simukai empowered children in this community to work for themselves and earn a living". D/HCC ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School

"Giving money to start up projects" Mentor ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School

"Garden variety seeds and fertilizer" CCW ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School

"Reduction in poverty in Chimanimani "DRR Committee member Tiya School Chimanimani

"When we were given money to start projects, we were not yet mature and wise and some of us did not use the money wisely. Can Simukai refund us again now that we are mature enough". Mentor ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School, Mutasa

"We want to thank Simukai for giving children money to start project. Our children are now having a balanced diet, they are now eating healthy food from the livestock and farming they are doing. Simukai gave them different plants such as garlic, tomatoes, bean, carrots, cabbages etc. and also keeping different livestock such as pigs, goats and chicken. Now our children are going to school on a full stomach. They are now able to buy even clothes to wear for themselves "Mentor ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School Mutasa

"We want to thank Simukai for giving our children money to start up projects. Our children no longer sit under the bridge or at the shops doing nothing or doing drugs. Their mind set has changed. They are now doing a lot of different projects such gardening, keeping livestock such as goat and chicken, selling clothes etc." VHW ward 36 Mutare

"Through the profits they got from the projects they did, some of the children were able to build toilets at their homes, some pay school fees for their siblings, some even buy food to eat for their households and some opened tuck-shops which is a good thing. We were given maize seeds and fertilizers. We had a good harvest. Instead of eating twice a day, we are now eating 3 times a day" Village head Munyarari Mutare

"Our children did not have money to go for vocational training, Simukai took our children for vocational training hence reducing poverty in this community." Mentor ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School Mutasa

"Strengthened the households in this community's food security through the projects they are doing" CCW ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School, Mutasa

“Training on how to manage their projects, and how to market”. Mentor ward 19 Domborutinhira Primary School, Mutasa

“Simukai has helped in reducing crimes such as theft. Before the young youths used to steal people’s livestock and crops but when Simukai came, they taught them on life skills, the consequences of stealing and the value of working to take care of one’s self. Simukai then gave them money to start projects. Now they have a source of income and the crimes rates have reduced” Dev Coordinator ward 19 Mutasa

At Ward 17 Maunganidze in Chipinge Simukai demonstrated its merits/strengths in child safety with a score of 28.57%. Simukai also provides quality education to the community, as seen through education. 21.43% of people are in favor. Simukai's other strengths were provision of clean water, covid-19 dignity kits, and solar, which each constituted 14.29%. Simukai's weakest point, at 7.14%, is the provision of sanitary clothing.

In Makoni at Chiware Primary women FGD participants summary showed that Simukai managed to show its strengths in the provision for money for projects so that people become independent and teaching children their rights as shown by 43.75% and 37.5% respectively. Simukai as well taught people on how to save money and how to invest as shown by 18.75% participants.

What Could be done better (Weaknesses)

Child Protection

At **Munyarari Primary school**, Ward 36 Mutare FGD participant suggested the following;

1. Fence gardens, balance the number of boys and girls, widen the age group to be included in the program drill boreholes in the community and buy bicycles for mentors
2. In **Chimanimani Tiya** Simukai Child Protection Program should improve on increasing awareness campaigns mainly targeting youths and children and improve on child protection as denoted by 50% of respondents
3. “Include more children in the program and widen the age group to be included in the programme”
4. At **Maunganidze Primary school in Chipinge** participants Simukai Child Protection Program should improve on increasing awareness campaigns mainly targeting youths and children and improve on child protection as denoted by half (50%) of the participants.
5. At **Chiware Primary school** children said Simukai should fulfill their promises to ensure trust worth “False promises” in the Makoni area, as demonstrated by the highest proportion, 76.92%. 7.69% would like Simukai to be arrive on time, provide more food and introduce more valuable projects.

Education

Continuation of school fees payments-Maareka Primary school Nyanga

- FGDs with both primary & secondary school heads, DRR, SDC, Councilors had this to say;
- *May Simukai please fence our school so that our children don’t easily leave the school premises at any time. Also, we need a fence around our school garden to protect it cows and goats.*
- *May Simukai please build toilets at teachers’ houses, currently they are using toilets at the school. They have*

to walk at night to use the toilets at the school which puts them at risk.

- *Simukai donated to Maereka primary school us a safe to put exam paper in, but the safe needs a chub (were the safe is put) May Simukai kindly build a chub so that our exam writing student can now start writing their exams at Tiya School”.*

In Chimanimani children a third (33.33%) of the participants believe that Simukai can do better by **introducing ICT equipment for use in schools**. Simukai can also do better by building more classrooms for learners and drilling more boreholes. The learners confirmed that the organisation did well by constructing classroom blocks but there is need for more blocks since some students attend lessons outside. 16.67% say there is need for more projects so that they can become self-reliant.

At Maungaunidze Primary school in Chipinge on how to improve the program mentioned the following:

“We wish Simukai child protection to support us with cell phones, airtime and proper evacuation centre” and “We appeal for help on food, sanitary wear, and house for children”. Furthermore “If possible Simukai could assist us with money to embrace good communication because prior we face a challenge of animal escaping game reserve and face challenge to communicate the issue (money for airtime and creation of WhatsApp group)”

Water

In Makoni at Chiware women suggested that Simukai can do better by drilling boreholes, giving goats for projects and providing Simukai regalia as shown by two-thirds (67%) of the ,22. % and 11.1% respectively.

Economic Strengthening

FGDs participants recommended more food in Maunganidze ward 17 Chipinge

SRHR

SDC recommended more sanitary wear for girls -Maereka Primary school Nyanga

Others

- Transport allowance for those who come to participate in Simukai meetings due to long distances and opportunity cost.
- Include staff members in Simukai programme’s
- Increase CRP and their incentives
- Simukai ‘people’ should be time conscious when they say 10, they should be there at 10 and not be late

Challenges

- Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions
- Delayed response in disaster situations
- Hyperinflation
- High poverty levels
- Politicisation of Aid especial now that the country is drawing near to the presidential elections.

- Inadequate teachers house at Siya in Chimanimani
- No accommodation and long distance travelled by learners after Cyclone Idai at Tiya Secondary school
- Chipinge and Makoni district reported water shortages at schools.

Evaluation Criteria 6 Connectedness and sustainability

Evaluation question 6.1: To which extent did the planning and implementation of the interventions take longer-term and interconnected problems into account?

According to children Simukai benefited the community, families, and children with projects, which had the greatest percentage of 57.89%. Child rights had the second high frequency of 21.05. Psychosocial support benefited the society because it reduces anti-social activities as shown by 15.79%. Simukai also benefited the community through advice especially the children on their responsibility as evidenced by 5.26%.

Evaluation question 6.2: How likely will critical services and effects be sustained?

- Maureka Primary school Nyanga FGDs participants said “It was very likely in the long term” that any positive changes may be sustained in the short- and medium-term?
- When children in Domborutinhira Makoni were asked “How likely is it that any positive changes may be sustained in the short- and medium-term?” Half 7/12 (58.33%) long term, 3 short term and 2/12 in the medium term
- In summary Simukai brought about significant changes that will last in the long run. This suggests that these improvements will benefit future generations since they can be sustained for a longer length of time, as evidenced by 58.33%. 25% shows that the benefits they had managed to acquire from Simukai will last for a short period. 16.67% reflect that benefits will last for a mid-term.

Respondents were asked the question “In your opinion, are Simukai Programs sustainable?”

“It is sustainable and we owe credit to the program” Teachers at Maunganidze in Chipinge

Area	Participants	Comment
Maunganidze Primary School Ward 17 Chipinge	SDC, VHW, ZRP Village Headman, CPC, DRR	Three quarters of the participants say Simukai Programs are sustainable and this is shown by 100%. However, all participants agree to the sustainability of Simukai programs

Responses from FGD women participants at Maunganidze in Chipinge to the question **“What is likely to happen to you if Simukai child protection program close today?”**

Speaker 10: *if Simukai closes today we will die because even if you sell a goat no one will attempt to buy it.*

Speaker 11: *if Simukai closes the level of poverty will increase because if we take a look, some children are not going to school and sometimes they sleep without eating anything.*

Speaker 3: *if Simukai give us projects and close we will improve our standards of living because we have acquired much information knowledge but if it closes without giving us projects or anything to rely on, we will die of hunger.*

Speaker 2: *everything was done including education but projects are the missing aspect because if we have knowledge without anything at hand we will die.*

Speaker 8: *Simukai should continue supporting us because we are not mature yet but the starting point is now available.*

6.3 What should Simukai Child Protection Programme Focus for the next 5 years

Respondents were asked the question “*What do you think the Simukai Child Protection programme should focus on in the next years?*”

- Strengthening partnership with ZRP to reduce child abuse, early marriage and child labour
- Children at Chiware Primary School Makoni suggested Simukai should focus on promoting Peace and Unity as supported by 13/51 (25.49%) of participants,
- 12/51 (24%) Simukai should also continuing supporting child rights,
- 11/51 (22%) Simukai should also increase money for projects so that they could do more profitable projects. It should also focus on vocational skills training as shown by 2/51 (3.92%), to accommodate those who are talented.
- During children’s consultations at Tiya children suggested that Simukai should focus more on providing ICT gadgets for the school. Students also requires ICTs so that they can do online lessons.30% need help with school fees so that they can be able to go school and attend lessons.
- There is need for fencing around the school area and ensure that there is either one or two exit and entrance gates within the school area.

Tiya Secondary School

“Simukai should first see were the teachers at staying. The conditions of the houses they are staying in. The houses are old, the roofs are hanging on loosen screws and are not enough for every teacher at both the primary and the secondary school to stay in. At the primary school there was a roof which was taken by the wind. We are afraid that if the cyclone hits again or if it becomes windy, the houses can be easily destroyed. Also build toilets at teacher’s house. 80% of the key informants emphasised of rehabilitation and building of teachers houses and toilets

If possible, may Simukai build a low-cost dormitory where students who leave far away from the school rent. This dorm should be around the school premises where the teachers can monitor and protect them from outsiders”. Councillor Ward 16 B Chimanimani

Simukai should focus on adding another block which has a library and a science lab

Add another block at Tiya Primary School, the block only accommodates 400 people but due to an increase in new

enrolments, the students are now more than 600 which is no longer conducive for students. School head Tiya Secondary School Chimanimani

“Simukai should add practical subjects to the school such as building, carpentry, sewing etc. Some students may fail in other subject but at least he/she will have a life skill hence could use that to make a source of living.” DRR Ward 16 B Chimanimani Tiya Secondary School

Tiya Secondary school Chimanimani District

A third of participants (33.3%) say Simukai in the next years, should focus more on funding projects so that people can be able to generate income .22% say Simukai should build clinics in Tiya since there are no clinics and provide Simukai regalia so that they can be recognized.

However, the remaining 40% say Simukai should focus on road construction, more awareness campaigns, boreholes, provide food for children that are less vulnerable in the community.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) requirements mentioned the following;

Computer labs, Wi-Fi, laptops and desktops, printer, photocopier, speakers, smartboard, projector, Television, Radios, Storage devices e.g., flash

Maunganidze Primary School (women FGDs)

Simukai child protection program should focus on projects, according to 57.14% of FGDs participants They suggested that the Simukai child safety program should focus on training allowances, t-shirts and helmets, and irrigation in the coming years. Each idea received 14.29% support.

Maereka Primary School Nyanga cited the following as focus areas for Simukai in the next 5 years:

- Initiation of income generating projects for self-sustainability like fishery, poultry at Maereka Primary
- Training of caregivers in disaster risk management
- Solarisation of boreholes and classroom blocks at Maereka Primary
- Improving sanitation in schools for all learners
- Providing Agricultural inputs both in schools and communities
- ECD block and playcentre equipment at Maereka Primary

Chipinge DRR committee on What Simukai should focus on?

- *Provision of cell phones, airtime and bicycles.*
- *As a school we are requesting for competition of disaster risk reduction committee at school level to enhance a deeper understanding of disasters.*
- *If a disaster like cyclone emerges, we need support of evacuation centers, ropes, survival kits, sanitary equipment. This equipment should be available before disaster invade because at times children fail to go home due to flooded rivers.*

In Chipinge at Maunganidze Primary school in response to the question “What do you think Simukai child protection programme should focus on in the next years?” Participants suggested that Simukai Child Protection program should focus on projects, according to 57.14% of respondents. They suggested that the Simukai child safety program should focus on training allowances, t-shirts and helmets, and irrigation in the coming years. Each idea received 14.29% support.

At Munyarari Primary Ward 36 Mutare suggested the following areas of focus in the next 5 years:

- “Before Simukai concentrated mainly on girls, they should focus on the other sex equally”.
- “Identify children with great potential who dropped out of school take them to school and even to universities”.

- “Put solar boreholes at community gardens”
- “Inclusion of many children in the programme”
- “Before giving people projects to do, Simukai should first train people on those skills. There was a problem where many livestock died because they had no knowledge on taking care of the projects”
- “Instead of people going for training at Sakubva, Simukai should train people in this community because some people cannot afford the transport fare”
- “Do trainings on drug abuse and early marriages. They should emphasise more on that from the age of 12 to 17 years”.

Teachers at Maunganidze Primary school in Chipinge on what Simukai should focus on suggested the following:

“Provision of cell phones, airtime and bicycles, as a school we are requesting for competition of disaster risk reduction committee at school level to enhance a deeper understanding of disasters and if a disaster like cyclone emerge, we need support of evacuation centers, ropes, survival kits, sanitary equipment. This equipment should be available before disaster invade because at times children fail to go home due to flooded rivers”.

7.Recommendations

Program design

1. Simukai to make adjustments to the original SSP III design aspects related sub-objectives, intervention logic “IF and THEN”, activities, outputs and outcomes to realise overall programmatic results and impacts. Review the SSP III Logical Framework to be more explicit.
2. Consultants recommend *Sub-Objective 2b.2: 250 community Places of Safety (PoS) are established and providing services in Manicaland by December, 2022*
3. The target set appears ambitious and unattainable. this to be revised and be restated in terms of numbers accessing Places of Shelter rather than number of Place of Safety established.
4. Consultants also recommend the need to set up scale up low-cost of community places of safety such as the ones in Mutasa (Hauna) and Marange (Mafararikwa).
5. Economic strengthening target of reduction of poverty by 50% appears to be moderately high Simukai to revise to 25% reduction of poverty in line with Vision 30 target.
6. Target group at Vision and Mission level to be expanded to include “households” as Simukai is “*Family Centered*”
7. The current Strategic Objectives might need review in terms of target and be broader to include Disaster Risk Management or Reduction and be more explicit on some of the sub-objectives to be more coherent.
8. it appears the overall goal is not explicit as it’s not clear on activities related to education “increased enrolment and completion of school, economic strengthening and resilience”. However, it was noted that most of the activities and outputs are consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives

Coverage

1. Simukai to explore expanded coverage beyond Manicaland Province to initially to consider neighbouring Provinces Midland Province, Mashonaland East Murewa/Macheke/Marondera district and Masvingo- Bikita at Nyika Growth Point
2. Move Mayo sub- office to Mashonaland East.
3. Simukai brand will then has a national outlook as Simukai Zimbabwe and attracts more donors whose funding criteria require NGOs and/or implementing partners to have a national outlook
4. *“Find as systematic way to involve the community to choose the project to start with first which may be very crucial to the community” DRR Committee member Ward 16 B Chimanimani*
5. *“There should be good communication between Simukai and local Leaders, they should have every stakeholder’s number. This is to ensure that when they are doing their projects in the community, they know the right person to talk to. For example, when doing projects concerning animals, they see a veterinary or if there is a case of an abuse they talk to the women’s affairs. Or when it concerns the youth, they go to the youth ministries”*
6. *“We wish Simukai child protection to support us with cell phones, airtime and proper evacuation centre”. Chipinge DRR Committee*
7. Maereka Primary school Nyanga recommended the following Activities should be inclusive, give first preference to participating schools in their programs and activities should properly time to avoid clashes with other important school activities like examinations

Child Protection

1. *“Simukai should have frequent workshops which they teach our children on child protection” Councillor Ward 16 B Chimanimani*
2. *“Have workshops with the boys at Tiya Secondary school on their responsibilities as boys. Some of them are stubborn and don’t give respect to teachers, they talk back at their teachers as if they are talking to small children. You should teach them how this will negatively affect their future: Councillor Ward 16 B Chimanimani*
3. *“I thank Simukai for provision of clean water in the community Simukai Should conduct more awareness campaigns to provide knowledge to children on early child marriages. Simukai should also provide funding so that schools can undertake different projects. Simukai must also provide sanitary wear to girls and recreational facilities for youth to avoid anti-social activities” Child Protection Committee Members.*
4. *“Monitor to see if the projects they gave children are going well”.*
5. *“Have good referral lines”*
6. In Mutasa ward 19 Domborutinhira children suggested that Simukai should reduce referral protocol to promote effectiveness.
7. Ward 19 Mutasa indicated the following:
8. Keep on giving our children projects to do, to keep them busy and their mind occupied from negative minds such as early marriages and drug abuse.
9. Help vulnerable children who have been abused, sick, orphans, or who are disabled and not going to school by

funding their education

10. At Chiware in Makoni women suggested that Simukai should teach children more about gender-based violence and also Simukai should organize trips for children so that they can learn more from these trips.

Education

- *“Children especially the children should be actively be involved in their programs: Secondary school head Tiya Secondary School Chimanimani*
- *“I would like to thank Simukai for infrastructure development, however, more infrastructures should be established such as teacher’s cottages close to the school”. Village head Tiya Chimanimani*

SDC said they would like to thank Simukai for every positive benefit in the community. However, there is need for more classroom blocks and teacher’s cottage. They also said Simukai should fence the school area to avoid and monitor unnecessary **movements**.

Maureka Primary School Nyanga recommendations were as follows:

- “Consider sponsoring educational tours for both teachers and learners at Maureka Primary”
- “Continue with feeding programs, paying school fees including boy child, sanitary wear, providing stationary”
- “Fencing the school yard -barrier the success of our projects”
- “Flash toilets and bathroom”
- “Construction of a bigger tank to facilitate irrigation”
- “Construction and tubing of Teachers houses “

Children at Tiya Secondary school suggested:

- Simukai should help with the construction of bridges with the area of Tiya Chimanimani. 10% would want more projects to be introduced by Simukai so that they can become self-reliant.
- Simukai should also provide counselling or awareness campaigns mainly on early child marriages and puberty.
- This may result in a reduction in early child marriages as many people in the area do not have knowledge concerning early child marriages.

At Chiware, Makoni district women FGDs participants opined the following on education

- “Simukai to help with school fees to children who do well and Simukai should consider children talents and help them *achieve or attain their goals” She also said some of the people in the community are failing to pay for school fees for their children and Simukai should intervene by providing school fees.”
- “Simukai should help children in the Simukai group by sending them to school out of Zimbabwe”.
- “Requested for ICT gadgets or equipment and electricity in schools and went on to add that some of children are failing to get tertiary education, so Simukai should help these children to go to universities or technic colleges”.

Children in Makoni Ward 16 Chiware primary school recommended that Simukai should

- Help with provision of sporting balls as shown by the support of 81.82% with. 9.09% of participants suggest that Simukai could provide food and school fees in school to enhance literate and pass rate in schools

Children in Mutasa ward 19 suggested the following:

Speaker 7: suggest that if possible Simukai could assist vulnerable children with school fees.

Speaker 2: suggest that Simukai could assist us with WIFI so as to improve our communication and intelligent quotient.

Speaker 3: Simukai should help us with employment opportunity.

Speaker 5: Simukai should help us in our projects which are lagging behind

Speaker 2: we are suggesting that Simukai could build us clinics and improve learning environment.

Speaker 3: Simukai could help us finding a piece of land so that we do our projects without hindrance.

DRR Committee and one board member suggested the construction of low-cost boarding facilities for the girl's child at Tiya Secondary school Chimanimani.

SDC members requested for a teacher's cottage in Tiya Secondary Chimanimani. This is because teachers come a long way to attend lessons and some may even fail to attend lessons because of distance,

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

- DRR in Chimanimani requested more awareness campaigns on disaster risk management. They also requested for Simukai regalia so that the community will know that they will be representing Simukai.
- Training of caregivers in disaster risk management Maereka Primary Nyanga

Health Water SRHR

- *"Toilets should be constructed and boreholes should be drilled at the community centre where they hold their meetings". "Request for boreholes and electricity in the community" DRR member Tiya Primary School Chimanimani*
- At Maunganidze primary school women FGDs Speaker 3: *"Our problem which require Simukai intervention is water shortage because people are facing this challenge due to high temperature and also Good hygiene requires water and our toilet require intervention to reduce outbreak of diseases"*
- The consultant observed long queues of learners after school (lunch) Chiware in waiting for chances to fill in a bottle of water to drink on their way home. Maunganidze Chipinge and Chiware Primary Makoni school face severe water shortage of and recommended these be prioritised.
- The headman mentioned that Simukai managed to reduce diseases such as cholera in the area. This was achieved through provision of clean water. She said as the village headman, I would like Simukai to help with construction of clinics in the local area. Simukai must also help with sanitary wear for girls and provide pregnancy and HIV test kits since we do not have clinics nearby.
- *"We appeal for help on food, sanitary wear, and house for children". DRR Chipinge*
- Improving sanitation in schools for all learners -Maereka Primary Nyanga
- Solarisation of boreholes and classroom blocks at Maereka Primary Nyanga
- Children in Chipinge Maunganidze Primary school prioritised more boreholes with water tanks (preferably solar powered)

Economic strengthening

Fambidzanai Permaculture field officer recommended the following;

- Need to increase hectareage of the gardens so that they engage into commercializing
- Area of their operation is lacking behind in terms of water and sanitation hence if resources permit, they need to support.

- The programme should also intensify on trainings and support in food security
- Advocate of independency, impartiality and neutrality during identification of beneficiaries to promote a comprehensive response that is need based.
- Children at Domborutira in Mutasa suggested Simukai should give money to individuals not group so as to improve efficiency and accountability.
- Simukai should consider providing Agricultural inputs both in schools and communities- Maereka Primary Nyanga

Maunganidze Primary school Chipinge during women’s FGD participants recommended the following:

Speaker 3: Simukai CPP should offer us projects like poultry or goat rearing so that we can improve our living standards since we are now in poverty, so if it helps us with projects, we can send our children to school and improve our nutrition.

Speaker 4: I propose that when Simukai comes next year, they should implement irrigation extension so that we may ease our hunger.

Speaker 3: I urge that Simukai to provide solar pumps to assist us in farming activities since Mutendadzamera currently lacks a garden.

Speaker 8: I suggest that Simukai develop goat projects since our location is conducive to goat rearing.

Speaker 1: I propose that when Simukai arrives, they plant orchards.

Women FGDs participants at Chiware Primary school recommended the following;

- *“We also need to start businesses where we can sell sugar, rice and other basic commodities” Speaker 3*
- *“Simukai promised goats for projects, so we still need the goats so that we can start working on the project and generate more income. “*
- *“Simukai should help with markets where people in the Simukai group can sell their chickens”.*

Field Administration

At Maunganidze Primary school women FGDs participants suggested the following;

Speaker 7: *“I suggest that Simukai show do something on transport because we are walking 20 to 30 km to attend workshop at Maunganidze primary. Therefore, it should do something on transport and provision of t-shirts and hat for easy identification and dignity”.*

Speaker 9: *“I suggest that if possible Simukai should give us transport allowance because some of the distance we travel is too long to attend a workshop. Also, they should give us hats and t-shirts to be identified as Simukai representatives”.*

The ZRP officer at Tiya said “Simukai is of great help but she recommended Simukai to help the police with airtime and fuel. This is because the police might need to communicate with Simukai about abuse cases that might be taking place in the local area. In the event that the police might want to visit dangerous sites, Simukai should help with protective safety clothing”.

FGDs participants recommended an allowance for mentors “Give mentors a little lumpsum” Mentor Munyarari Ward 36 Mutare

In most areas participants requested Simukai to provide regalia (hats, jackets-shirts, “maZambia for women”)

9. References

Plan International Zimbabwe (2019) 18+ Ending Child Marriage in Zimbabwe Project Mutare & Mutasa

Simukai Child Protection Program Annual Report, 2018

Simukai Child Protection Program Annual Report, 2019

Simukai Child Protection Program Strategic Plan III, 2018

Simukai Child Protection Program Emergency Response Program End of Year Report 2021

Annex



Simukai-Strategic-Plan-SSP-III-2018-2022.pdf

SSP-III List of Participants



List of Participant.pdf

Simukai Evaluation Matrix



Research Questions & Evaluation Criteria.pdf

Simukai SSP3 Data Base



Sccp Children
Questionnaire.sav



SCCP Mothers Tool
2_1.sav