



**DAPP**

Development Aid from People to People in Zambia

**DAPP Zambia  
2017 Year Report**

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**1.4 million**  
People reached

**1,000**  
Staff

## Who we are

Development Aid from People to People started in Zambia in 1986 and was registered as a Zambian NGO in 1990. Through our programme activities in education, health, agriculture and livelihood, we are working with the most disadvantaged by sharing the necessary tools, knowledge and skills for them to create development for their families and communities.

As a development organization, we work alongside those in need in a collective process that supports them to make changes, improve their lives and solve their problems. We believe that poverty and other vices can be overcome through coordinated, community wide approaches which combine education and literacy, health and hygiene, improved livelihoods and sustainable agriculture.

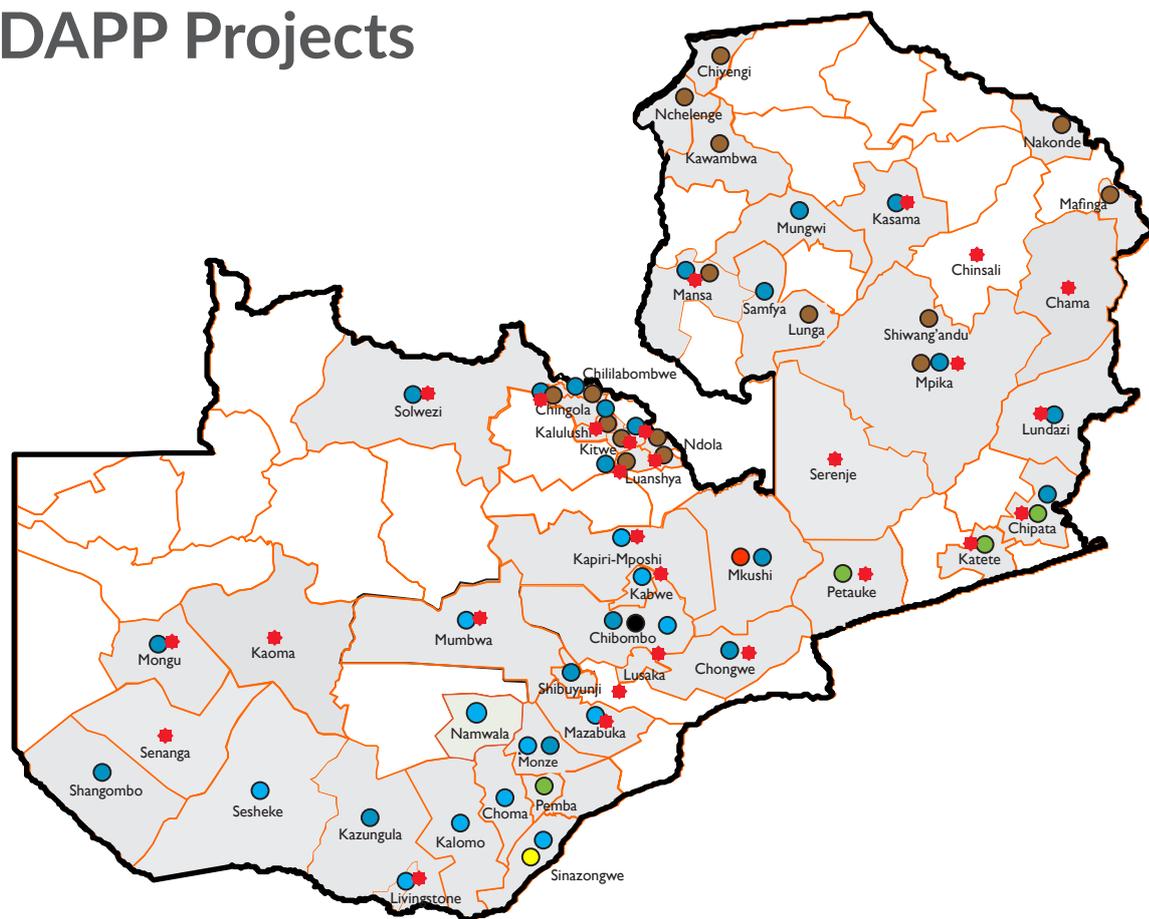
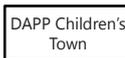
DAPP Zambia works with long-term sustainable programs that address the needs of families and communities by empowering people to take action to improve their circumstances in a collective and collaborative way.

Today, our programs under Child Aid, Children's Town, DAPP College of Education, Farmers' Clubs, health, Clothes and Shoes fundraising businesses, Human Rights and Development Instructors projects impact more than 1.4 million people countrywide.

We closely work with communities and government to ensure an inclusive approach in line with national priorities. DAPP aims to improve partnerships to secure that the Government of Zambia meets strategic objectives and goals enshrined in Zambia's Seventh National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). Examples of our partnership with the Government of Zambia are DAPP Mkushi College of Education, providing multiple skills to teachers to be ready to render their services to schools in the remotest areas of Zambia and the Children's Town – a center and school for former street and orphaned children. Health projects worked with health facilities while agriculture projects worked with government agriculture extension officers.

Our dedicated staff are based locally and working closely with groups formed by community members to share knowledge, skills and experiences. Families are brought together to address challenges in health, education, income generation, and agriculture through practical actions. Over the last 32 years, we have adopted a slogan "working shoulder to shoulder with the needy" and we want to see people themselves become the driving force in development with structures, methods, and experiences gained in any community. This is sustained and/or replicated to other areas also after DAPP projects phase out.

# DAPP Projects



## Community Development Projects:

### CHILD AID

The projects were implemented in 8 districts; Chibombo, Chingola, Chongwe, Kitwe, Shibuyunji (Nampundwe), Solwezi (Mumena), Mongu and Shangombo.

### ZAMFAM

Zambia Family South Central Project (ZAMFAM) was implemented in 14 districts; Chibombo, Kabwe, Kapiri Mposhi, Mumbwa, Livingstone, Kazungula, Sinazongwe, Namwala, Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Chikankata, Monze and Gwembe.

## Education Projects:

### DAPP CHILDREN'S TOWN

Chibombo district

### DAPP MKUSHI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Mkwashi district

### CHILD AID COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

The project was implemented in 5 districts: Mkwashi, Mpika, Kasama, Mungwi and Chibombo.

## Agriculture Projects:

### FARMERS' CLUBS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE

The project was implemented in 3 districts: Monze, Namwala and Pemba.

### FARMING PROGRAMME IN EASTERN PROVINCE

The project was implemented in 3 districts: Chipata, Katete and Petauke.

### CLIMATE ACTIONS

Pemba

### YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS

Chibombo

## Health Projects

### SARAI

Sexual and Reproductive Health for All Initiative (SARAI) was implemented in 15 districts: Kawambwa, Mansa, Lunga, Chiyengi, Nchelenge, Shiwang'andu, Mpika, Nakonde, Mafinga, Ndola, Kitwe, Kalulushi, Chililabombwe, Chingola and Mufurira.

### TOTAL CONTROL OF THE EPIDEMIC (TCE)

Lusaka and Sinazongwe

### TB IN THE MINING SECTOR

The project was implemented in 4 districts Chililabombwe, Chingola, Kitwe and Solwezi.

### ELIMINATION OF MALARIA

The project was implemented in 2 districts: Livingstone and Sesheke.

## Human Rights Project:

### PRISONERS' RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS

The project was implemented in 6 districts: Mpika, Chinsali, Samfya, Mansa, Serenje and Mkwashi.

## Clothes and Shoes:

DAPP has shops in 30 Districts:

- Central Province (Kabwe, Serenje, Kapiri-Mposhi and Mumbwa districts)
- Lusaka Province (Chongwe, Kafue and Lusaka district)
- Copperbelt Province (Chingola, Ndola, Kitwe, Kalulushi, Luanshya and Mufurira districts)
- Eastern Province (Chipata, Katete, Lundazi and Petauke districts)
- Muchinga Province (Mpika, Chinsali and Chama)
- Northern Province (Kasama)
- Luapula Province (Mansa)
- Western Province (Kaoma, Mongu and Senanga)
- North Western Province (Solwezi)
- Southern Province (Livingstone and Mazabuka districts)

# What people say about us

“DAPP has over the years been known for its business in second hand shoes and clothes. But the flip side of the NGO bears a generous face of helping the vulnerable in the community.....the surplus of the income generating activity is together with partnerships, turned into child aid, agriculture, health and human rights....In other words, beyond selling textiles and shoes. DAPP projects are also organising communities in an effort to improve people’s living standards.”

“DAPP – Zambia’s “invisible” successes”  
January 27, 2018 – Times of Zambia by Emmanuel Banda

“The TB in the Mine Sector Project by DAPP has increased TB case notifications, active screening of presumptive cases, collection and transportation of sputum to diagnostic centres, adherence counselling, and collection of TB drugs to incontinent patients”.

DR. M. Muloshi  
District Health Director, Chingola

“DAPP has trained smallholder farmers in various agricultural technologies such as integrated soil fertility management, input and output marketing and other sustainable agriculture productions and creation of community linkages. This has uplifted the living conditions of our farmers.”

Sarah Banda  
District Community Development Officer, Katete

“DAPP Children’s Town has complemented government’s efforts in achieving educational set targets in Chibombo. The organisation has been very dependable, supportive and has done a recommendable job.”

Barnabas Musopelo  
District Commissioner, Chibombo

“The all-weather DAPP TCE Project has increased the awareness of HIV/AIDS, reduced stigma and increased the number of people tested for HIV in all corners of the district, which has drastically reduced HIV related deaths. The project has also had numerous trainings of volunteer ART adherence counselors and peer educators.”

Protaccio Mulenga  
District Commissioner, Sinazongwe

“The female student teachers from DAPP College “Moulding another kind of a Teacher” are easily fitting our rural set-up of the schools and playing a greater role of being role models to a girl child. Their presence in Luano district is a great boost to minimising the shortage of teachers”.

Kelly Kapanga  
District Education Board Secretary, Luano

“The DAPP Human Rights in Correctional Centres replaced old squat pins with new ones which has helped in reducing the spread of diseases. This also includes formation of ART trios among inmates on ART which has helped to reduce defaulting and enhanced adherence among inmates.

Hellen Chanda  
Senior Superintendent, Mansa Central Correctional Facility



Contributing towards achieving SDG no. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6.

# COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

*Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people with the skills they need to effect change within their communities. These skills are often created through the formation of social groups working for a common agenda.*

*It starts from the principle that within any community there is a wealth of knowledge and experience which, if used in creative ways, can be channelled into collective action to achieve the communities' desired goals.*

*The United Nations defines community development as "a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems."*

*It is a broad term given to the practices of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens and professionals to improve various aspects of communities, typically aiming to build stronger and more resilient local communities.*

According to the 2016 UNDP Human Development Report, Zambia has in a number of areas improved the living conditions such as: Life expectancy at birth increased by 16.5 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.2 years, while Gross National Income per capita increased by about 62.2 percent from 1990 to 2016.

In spite of these successes, most communities in Zambia have major challenges to overcome. The 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report by Central Statistical Office highlights:

- Poverty and economic inequality among the population has not improved over decades. In 2015 over half of the population was characterized poor with 54% living in poverty (77% in rural and 23% in urban communities).
- Nearly half of all children in Zambia (49%) are stunted (low height for the age) and 6.6 percent are wasted (low weight for height)

- About 85,000 children are estimated to be living with HIV, while 380,000 children are orphaned by AIDS.

With this in mind, DAPP Zambia is working shoulder to shoulder with people in the communities, strengthening individuals and community structures. The DAPP Child Aid projects build on the local knowledge and resources, activates people to take charge of their own development and to improve living conditions for themselves and their families with focus on improving welfare, health and education for children. The projects strengthen linkages between government structures and the communities through community structures such as the Community Welfare Assistant Committees (CWACs) and working with community volunteers such as Community Health Workers, Child Care Volunteers, Peer Educators and Champions.

Our community development model builds on everyone's initiatives and fosters teamwork.

# USAID ZAMBIA FAMILY (ZAMFAM) South Central

*Changing lives of vulnerable children and building resilience in their families.*

DAPP implemented the integrated community development project ZAMFAM in Southern and Central provinces supporting 138,832 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and carried out capacity building of 72,219 families during 2017.

ZAMFAM engaged children, youths, guardians, community volunteers, community groups, teachers and local leaders, in creating many frontiers of tackling community problems, with a main focus on increased utilization of the available resource and increasing survival, livelihood, education and health for children infected, affected or vulnerable to HIV.

Families were organized in Community Action Groups, which created a platform for mutual support and an entry point for provision of services. The 2800 groups met weekly for lessons and actions including improving water and sanitation in the homes, improving nutrition, planned and took action in addressing the needs of individual children. 48,548 families benefited from pass on gifts including input for legume production, chicken

and goats and they participated in internal lending and saving groups.

ZAMFAM volunteers screened and tested the children and by the end of the year 74,461 (54%) knew their HIV status, with 9,463 children being HIV positive. 603 Community Health Workers (CHWs) were engaged to provide health services to the children through family visits including HIV prevention services.

The project also supported education, providing 164 schools with block grants resulting in 14,235 children having their school fees waived. The children took part in 424 in and out of school youth clubs, with 120 HIV Positive Youth Support Groups established and supported.

The project worked closely with the Zambian Government line Ministries. It is funded by the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

# 138,832

Orphans and vulnerable children

# 72,219

Families strengthened



# Case Story



*Chileshe right and her twin sister*

## **Chileshe's life restored**

*Chileshe (not real name) is a 12 years old girl, who lives with her grandparents in Kabwe district. She has a twin sister and 2 brothers. She is a grade 3 pupil.*

*In 2016, Chileshe was always sick, such that she could not walk and talk, while her twin sister was in perfect health and very active. Her grandparents did not know the cause of her sickness and was almost giving up hope on her survival.*

*As a member of ZAMFAM, the family was visited by a Community Health Worker, who took part in HIV screening and testing.*

*“When the community health worker visited our home and talked to me and my grandmother, we told her about my sickness and agreed, that I had to be tested. After a few minutes, the results came out positive. This was a very sad day of my life to learn that I was HIV positive, but it was also the beginning of a new life for me”, Chileshe tells. She is now on treatment and in good health.*

*“I am now not missing classes and I am very active in the Youth Club at my school and in the HIV/AIDS Support Group at my clinic”, she tells us with a smile. She continues that she wants to be a nurse one day to help other children and she also encouraged young people who are in her situation to accept their status and continue taking medication, eat healthy foods and to be active in sport so that their dreams can be realised one day.*





## DAPP Child Aid Programs

The Child Aid projects worked with 23,791 families in 2017.

DAPP Child Aid inspired community structures to prioritise economic strengthening and health as key pillars of household and community stability. DAPP promoted the creation, utilisation and sharing of own resources to generate income and food security, improve child health, as well as provided sustainable community support systems of empowerment, using trainings and skills development.

The DAPP Child Aid Projects were implemented in 8 districts namely: Shangombo and Mongu in Western Province, Chongwe and Shibuyinji in Lusaka Province, Solwezi in North Western Province, Chibombo and Mkushi in Central Province and Chingola and Kitwe in Copperbelt Province.

**12,538 families participated in food security, nutrition and economic strengthening activities in the Community Action Groups.**

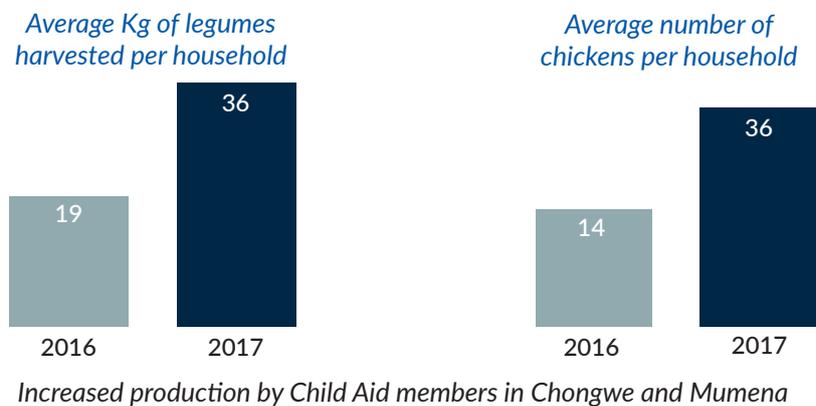
Most of the families were rural based and the projects supported them to develop agriculture as a front in creating income through the production of high-value nutritious crops and vegetables, and linked them to markets for the sale of surplus produce. The projects worked closely with the Government Agriculture Extension Officers who provided both technical support and information.

**2,811 Saving Group members saved in average K655 (USD67) each and provided each other loans.**

The Saving and Lending Clubs respond to the families' need to pull resources together and exhibit the power of collective action and financial literacy.

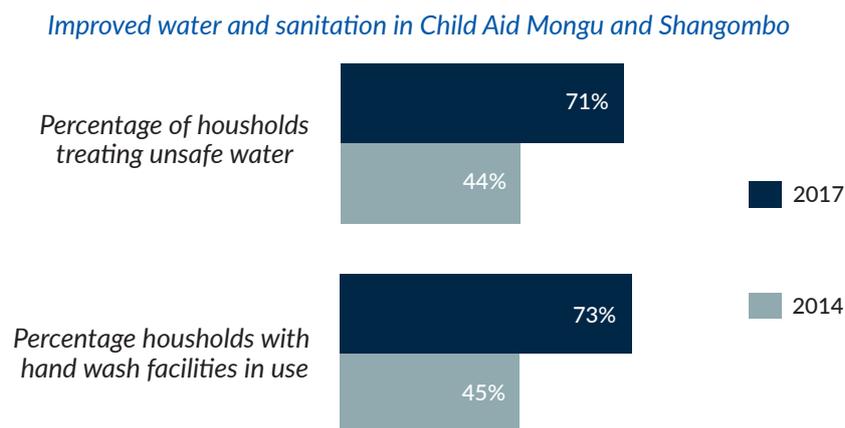
## Pass on gifts of agricultural products which included goats, chickens and crops benefitted more than 5,000 families.

The products (goat offspring, village chickens and grains harvested) were passed on from families who benefited in previous years to new families through the Community Action Groups. 805 Child Aid members benefited in 2017 from livestock passed on and 4,580 from grains passed on. The families learnt good farming methods and managed to improve their productivity.



## 13,674 families participated in health lessons and carried out activities through the Community Action Groups to improve health.

184 water points and sanitation infrastructures were established or rehabilitated in communities. Schools and the project instilled community ownership and the maintenance responsibility of these infrastructures to trained masons. People established local water and sanitation committees. Health activities included reduction of the spread of Malaria through dissemination of information on the use of insecticide treated mosquito-nets including training of families to improve nutrition especially for young children.



## The projects worked with 106 out-of-school youth clubs and 179 school clubs with 11,800 active children and youth

In an effort to cushion the high levels of unemployment among young people in the country and promote participation and inclusion, the projects provided a platform for them to create positive impact in their communities for their own social and economic development.





Contributing towards achieving SDG no. 4

# EDUCATION

Barriers in accessing education include long distances covered to reach schools, high poverty levels in communities, lack of infrastructure, lack of teachers and illiteracy amongst parents. As a result, many children drop out of school without basic numeracy and literacy skills.

According to UNESCO EFA Global Monitoring Report (2015), the adult literacy rate (15 years and older) in Zambia stands at 63%, with over 50 percent children dropping out of school before completing their primary education due to huge lack of teachers, especially in rural areas.

Zambia continues to make strides in expanding access to Early Childhood Education (ECE) across the country. However, access to ECE is low as only a few children enter Grade 1 with any ECE experience.

The Ministry of General Education in its attempt to increase learner performance is implementing the following goals among many other:

- Fully integrated ECE into the education sector and developing an ECE curriculum including the construction of ECE Centers. The number of Gov-

ernment-owned ECE centers has increased from 1,526 in 2014 to 2,166 in 2016 according to a 2016 UNICEF Report on Early Childhood Education in Zambia, which is still too low.

- Launched a new curriculum with a two-pathway education system at secondary level – academic and vocational. The academic path is meant for learners with a passion for academic subjects and desire for careers while the vocational path is meant for learners with ambitions and interests in technical and hands-on careers.
- Introduced a language policy which mandates that Zambia’s local languages replace English as medium of instruction and be used for teaching initial literacy and content subjects in the early education (pre-school) and lower primary school (Grades 1 to 4).
- The Ministry has also instituted the Education Act Policy which incorporates community schools into the Ministry of General Education and plans to convert most community schools into government owned institutions.

# Children's Town

*A hub of unique Education*

Children's  
Town

Like the adage "A Home far away from Home", the Children's Town project moves children from the streets and gives them a lifelong home through the provision of skills that give healthy and productive lives. The project also provides basic education for vulnerable children from surrounding communities, totalling 423 pupils in 2017.

The Practical Theoretical Basic Education (PTE) method integrates the training of children into one programme from Grades 7 to 9. The academic education goes along with a wide range of life skills as well as vocational training. Pupils learn through theory and practical life experiences.

The project also offers young children early childhood development using the "Pre-school of the Future" programme. This model focuses on developing the children's ability to use their hands, minds, imagination and body to learn.

In 2017 the vocational skills training yearly TEVETA exam resulted in a 100% pass rate, and so was for the result for the yearly Grade 7 examinations.

The project has produced Level 3 Certificate graduates in vocational skills in Modern Chef and Food Production. Most of the former street children, who graduated from Children's Town, have been re-integrated into communities while some have been supported with tertiary education.

## Case Story



Lawrence

### Hopes of Lawrence – From Street to Teach

*"I thank DAPP for what they do for me, how they keep me, and the education that they give me, because it will help me so much in the future. They want me to finish school so that I live a better life", Lawrence Mwamba, an 18-year-old grade 7 pupil at DAPP Children's Town narrates.*

*At 13 years of age, Lawrence was already a boy trying to survive. He slept in the open streets of Kabwe town, Central province of Zambia. With his friends, he sold plastic bags, and the money he got, he bought intoxicants as a relief from destitution.*

*"I stayed in the streets for three years. I didn't like it but I had no choice. When my father died, my mother and I had nothing to eat...that's how I went into the streets," he reveals.*

*His mother registered him at Sepo Drop-in centre and he was picked from the streets and enrolled. But Lawrence had already gone wild.*

*"The men from the centre came in the streets to look for me and took me there. But I didn't like the kind of life there. So, I ran back into the streets..."*

*Lawrence did this for so many times. Every time he was taken back to the Centre, he would stay for a while and then sneaked back into the streets.*

*"Then one day I was brought to the Children's Town ...Life here is very good...I eat well, sleep comfortably and they keep me well..."*

*Just like every child Lawrence has ambitions, and he hopes to one day be a teacher. "I want to become a teacher so that I would be able to help other children who would be in my situation" he confidently tells us. His life has taken a turning point. He looks back and finds his actions in error but looks forward for something better and greater.*





## Success Story



Kanunga

### **Kanunga - Another Kind of a Teacher**

*The Grade 7 class at DAPP Children's Town Community School welcomed us with a song; "PTE your task has made me to be strong...now it's easier to carry on with life...." the lyrics espoused.*

*With its two career pathway, the PTE programme has provided vulnerable children from transit homes in various towns of Zambia, and those from surrounding communities with vocational and career skills. But the teaching has special demands, because many of the children are former street kids with various behavioural challenges that need special attention.*

*"I was one of the first graduates from DAPP Mkushi College of Education that trains another kind of a teacher, ready to meet different challenges. The Children's Town is another kind of a school raising another kind of a pupil", Ms Kawengo Kanunga, PTE Coordinator as well as Senior Upper Primary School Teacher explained. Her first experience at the school brought her face to face with what she was trained to deal with.*

*"On my first day at school, a pupil stood up and told me to enter into a coffin that I could not see. At first I thought he was joking, but when he insisted, I got so scared and rushed outside", with introspection, Kawengo explained.*

*After cooling down, she got back to class, fully aware of what was expected of her as another kind of a teacher, at this kind of a school.*

*"I realized the kind of pupils I was dealing with; some were on drugs before and their behaviours were strange; and that matched with the kind of training I got while at the College in Mkushi. So I went back to class and dealt with the situation. Today I stand strongly to drive change in every pupil who gets enrolled here, because they deserve to be enlightened and I am another kind of a teacher", Kawengo expounded.*

*She says, the PTE programme enables a learner to be hands-on; producing a child who, at the end of the day is practically oriented.*

*"Whatever a child learns in class, she should be able to practice. It gives that learner an ability to find information on their own. Pupils are organized in core groups where they are mixed in different abilities so that they are able to help one another.*



# DAPP Mkushi College of Education

## *Moulding another kind of teacher*

While the problem of understaffing in primary schools in urban areas is rarely found, it is common in rural areas that one teacher can be in charge of the whole school.

Prompted by such situations, DAPP opened Mkushi College of Education in 2012, with focus on providing an all-round education to students that prepare to become passionate teachers with the will, heart and skills to work in rural schools.

The unique three-year diploma course, developed in partnership with Ministry of Education, makes the students the main navigators of their own training. This improves their ability and potential to plan, learn and work both independently and collectively. The teaching programme trains students to command more knowledge and skills that allow them to teach rural children, as well as create development in areas where they would be deployed after training.

In 2017, the college trained 110 students and successfully graduated 36 students. As part of teaching practice, 3,540 pupils from 17 rural schools in Luano and Mkushi Districts benefitted from the knowledge and skills of the college students. The students practiced new skills in creative and modern teaching methods

and a hands-on approach towards teaching. Aiming also at creating development in communities together with the people by sharing necessary skills, knowledge and tools to fight poverty, illiteracy and disease, the college in 2017 reached out to over 1,350 households in communities where students contributed towards increased literacy and numeracy levels, computer literacy skills, as well as enhanced health through reproductive health education.

Governed by the Common Meetings comprising of all the lecturers, the principal and the students, they share responsibilities for the college and report back in weekly common meetings. This creates a bond that builds trust, confidence and smooth running of the college.

The college facilitated national and international travels, providing the students unique experiences, widening their understanding of the world, cultures and societies as well as building their ability to overcome difficulties found on the way. In 2017, forty first year students toured Central, Lusaka, Southern and Western Provinces under the “bussing” concept “learn to travel, travel to learn”.

The college after the promotional and final 2017 year examinations recorded a 100% pass rate in all subjects.





## Success Story



Chitalu with pupils

### **Chitalu - backbone of the community, creating a vision for pupils**

*"My name is Isaac Chitalu. I am now a teacher at Frontier Nkisu Primary School in Kalumbila District of North Western Province of Zambia.*

*In 2010, I had an opportunity to apply as a student at DAPP Mkushi College of Education and was enrolled in the first intake of 2012.*

*Being trained as 'another kind of a teacher' required a lot of effort and determination, which I lacked at the beginning of my training. But as months went by, I became accustomed to the College ways of training, which eventually became part of my life.*

*During my training, I learnt the most useful and important attributes required by a teacher to excel in his career which are; love teaching children, adaptability, creativity, patience, teamwork, risk taking and leadership. With these skills, I was able to fit into any rural community in the nation. After graduating I was employed at a rural school in Kalumbila. This gave me a great opportunity to practice the theoretical and practical skills acquired in my training.*

*In rural localities, a good school forms the center of a community, where students and their families come to learn, share resources and invest in their children. As a teacher I am the backbone of the community, creating a vision for the pupils in the classroom and through extracurricular experiences. I have brought communities closer to the school with income generating activities. I am a role model to my students, standing shoulder to shoulder with them in their communities."*

# Community School Projects



## Child Aid Mungwi, Mpika, Mkushi, Chibombo and Kasama

With 600,000 learners in Zambia attending education in 3,500 community schools established by parents, these schools are major contributors to the delivery of quality education in the nation. Unfortunately, the sector is troubled with many challenges, among them, teachers lacking education, inadequate teaching and learning resources, and poor school infrastructure.

For this reason, during 2017, DAPP worked with 255 Community Schools reaching over 40,000 children in Mkushi, Mpika, Kasama, Mungwi and Chibombo districts.

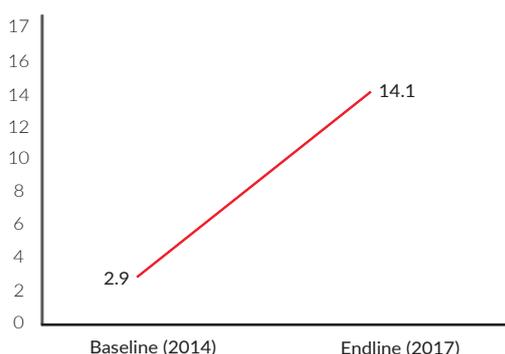
The project improved the learning environment and skills of the teachers to provide quality education to learners and was also building capacity in the Parents Community School Committees to improve manage-

ment of the schools and increased government support.

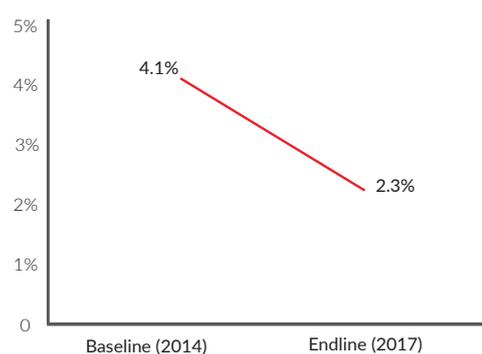
The project ended in October 2017 after 3 years of implementation with funding from the European Commission and additional funding from the Roger Federer Foundation in 2017. It provided 648 community school teachers with education in interactive teaching skills (I-Act) using 259 study tablets with modules and videos for educational instruction. The project engaged pupils through school clubs and training of peer educators.

The project supported vulnerable families to improve income and food security through training and pass-on loans of small livestock and legumes.

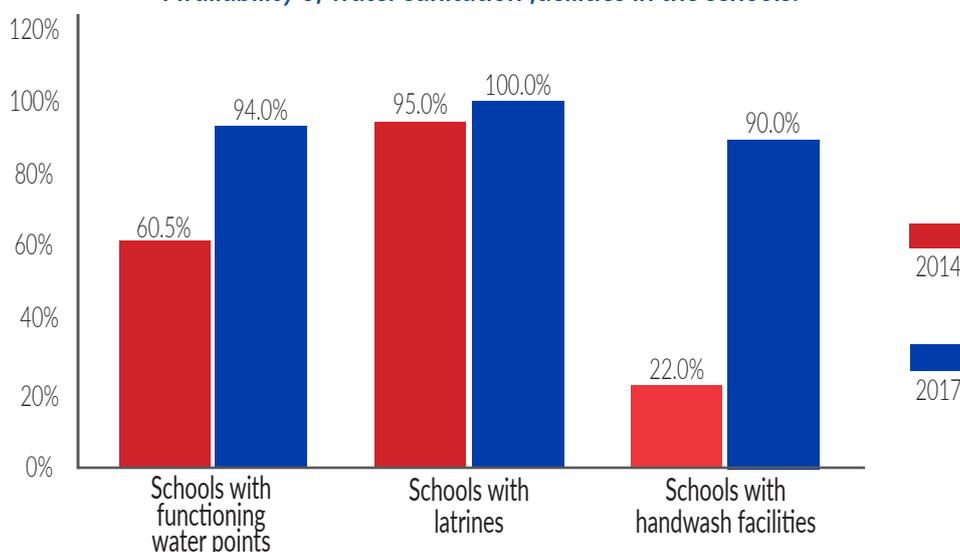
**Average number of words read per minutes in 2014 and 2017 during early grade reading assessment for Grade 2 .**



**School drop out rate in 2014 and 2017**



**Availability of water sanitation facilities in the schools.**



Results Achieved from 2014 to 2017

**160**  
Community Schools implementing a minimum school management package.

**76**  
Schools with preschool classes.

**1,665**  
Peer educators trained.

**648**  
Teachers trained.

**117**  
Savings and lending groups established.

**2,947**  
Households improved household economy and food security.

**32%**  
Increase in number of teachers serving more than 3 years.



**96%**  
Of legume beneficiaries passed on to next family.

**97%**  
Of chicken beneficiaries passed on to next family.

**79%**  
Of goats beneficiaries passed on to next family.

Source: EU community schools project evaluation report- Available at [www.dappzambia.org](http://www.dappzambia.org)



Contributing towards achieving SDG no. 4

# AGRICULTURE & CLIMATE CHANGE

Despite a favorable climate, fertile land and vast water resources, Zambia's agricultural potential is not yet fully tapped. Arable land covers 47 percent of the country's total land but only about 15 percent of this is under cultivation. Promoting the agriculture sector is one of the Government's priorities to diversify the economy and move it from its over-reliance on its traditional products and exports such as copper and cobalt. According to the 7th Zambia National Development Plan 2017 -21, the total contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product averaged 9.8 percent in the period 2006 to 2015.

Since the majority of Zambia's population lives in rural areas and depends heavily on rain-fed agriculture for food and income, climate change presents a major challenge to the country's attempts to reduce rural poverty.

Other challenges to develop agriculture for small holder farmers include:

1. Soil degradations as a result of mono cropping and use of unsustainable farming methods,
2. Lack of finance for small holder farmers to invest in modern technologies such as irrigation,
3. Under developed value chains for agriculture products resulting in lack of input supply, markets and agro processing for the small holder farmers.
4. Post-harvest losses

## ***Measures to accelerate agriculture development and to mitigate the effect of global warming;***

1. Small holder farmers to use conservation agriculture methods such as minimum tillage, vegetative crop cover, and crop rotation including at least 25 percent legumes, to keep the soil fertile and reduce the risks related to floods and draughts.
2. Diversifying into production of high value cash crops such as horticulture products, cotton, coffee, herbs and spices as well as increase fish farming and small livestock production.
3. Support soil fertility initiatives to combat soil degradation through agro forestry and organic fertilizer. Promote small-scale irrigation and post-harvest technologies.
4. Support a holistic development in the sector value chains including investment in production, agro-processing, marketing and distribution mechanisms.
5. Empowering small holder farmers through organized farmers organisations such as the Farmers' Clubs and Saving Groups in order to escalate the power of collective effort and peer support among the farmers.
6. Improving extension services including farmer to farmer extension services and linking the small holder farmer to private sector.



## Climate Actions in Pemba

**1,945**  
Farmers diversifying their farming

**4,313**  
Trees planted

**709**  
Firewood saving stoves built

Although many communities in Pemba district of Southern Province try to plan for anticipated changes due to climate change, they simply don't have the necessary expertise.

However, the Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Basin (SCRiKA) project built community resilience by enabling farmers diversify their farming methods to mitigate the effects of global warming. The project organized local Climate Action Groups and built their capacity to plan, apply for and later implement small projects to increase resilience to climate shocks.

In 2017, 28 projects were approved and were awaiting funding. The projects included 17 boreholes with solar powered pumps, 1 dip-tank, 1 seed grower project, 8 improved goat rearing projects and 1 gardening project.

The Climate Action Groups spearheaded campaigns against indiscriminate cutting of trees and promotion of better usage of fire wood through the construction of firewood saving stoves. The project further trained youths in horticultural and tree nursery management. This contributed to mitigation of global warming.

Contour bounds were constructed and vetiver grass planted along field slopes by farmers who previously lost good top soils from their fields due to erosion.

DAPP was implementing the project in 3 wards of Pemba District in Southern Province of Zambia as a sub-grantee under Self Help Africa and with funding from Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and Child Welfare Fund.



# Farmers' Clubs in Southern Province



## Sustainable Farmers' Clubs in Pemba

Easing the consequences of climate change for farmers, the Small Holder Farmers Project implements climate smart agriculture methods that involve risk management strategies. The project was initially implemented in Pemba district and was during 2017 scaled up to Monze and Namwala districts in Southern Province

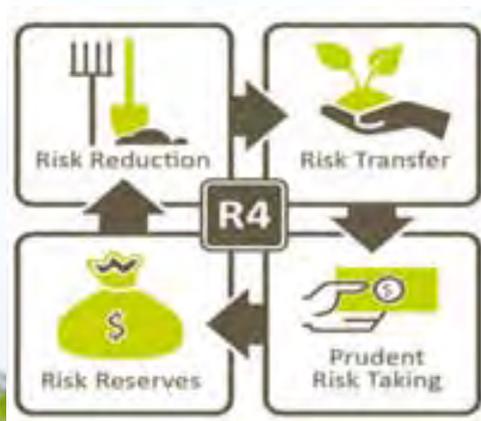
By practicing crop rotation, minimum soil tillage and residual retention, the farmers were able to restore soil fertility and improve agricultural productivity. They enhanced their knowledge of climatic conditions in relations to general farming activities, trained in managing rain gauges and taking rainfall and temperature readings to prepare better for planting.

Climate shocks through droughts and floods lead to crop failure that affects their livelihood and progress. To reduce the impact, farmers formed Internal Saving and Lending Groups to be able to save and borrow small amounts of money from each other, when such times occur. These further provided financial literacy, entrepreneurship and a source of financing for business.

By accessing a subsidized weather index insurance cover to help them protect their crops in an event of unforeseen farming eventuality, they averted the risks of farming.

The farmers were organized in Farmers' Clubs. They learned collectively and supported one another to improve and diversify production.

The project is funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), through the World Food Programme (WFP).



*The R4 Model is structured around the above illustration.*



# 256

Farmers trained to spearhead activities

# 76

Farmers' Clubs

# 3,867

Farmer Members

# 2,835

Members with access to crop insurance

## Success Story



Prudence

### **Prudence Buumba - On top of sustainable farming**

Prudence Buumba, from Pemba, Southern Zambia, enjoys the fruits of Conservation Farming, thanks to the R4 Resilience Initiative project.

"I am a woman, but I have my own ripper and field. From the time I was taught about Conservation Farming, we have never lacked food", Prudence explained.

Before learning conservation farming, their home was a swarm of calamities every other season.

"We would plough our fields using animals, planting when the rains started. The germination was often poor and we would re-plough and replant in the same fields, but for many years we lost our crops to either droughts or too much rains."

Like a dream come true, Prudence and her husband, managed to build two houses roofed with iron sheets from the sale of surplus maize yields, the thing they never thought would happen.

"We never thought, we would one day sleep in a house roofed with iron sheets and have plenty to eat. Our yields were only good enough to feed our children, and they would last for a short period of time and we would beg or look for money to buy food. I wish all the people in the area could practice Conservation Farming."

As a rain gauge controller, her farming has been boosted by knowing when to plant, unlike before when she used a hoe to determine soil moisture.

"Before the rain gauge came, we used to dig in the field with a hoe to see how much rain has gotten in the soil, but we would often not get it right. The rain gauge has helped us a lot to know how much moisture there is in the soil before we decide whether or not to plant", Prudence tells us.

# Young Farmers' Clubs

## Proud to be Rural

Huge employment opportunities in agriculture occur due to growing demands for food. 300 young farmers from Chibombo District of Central Province in Zambia have come out as examples of how embracing the rural agricultural opportunities can make young people self-reliant.

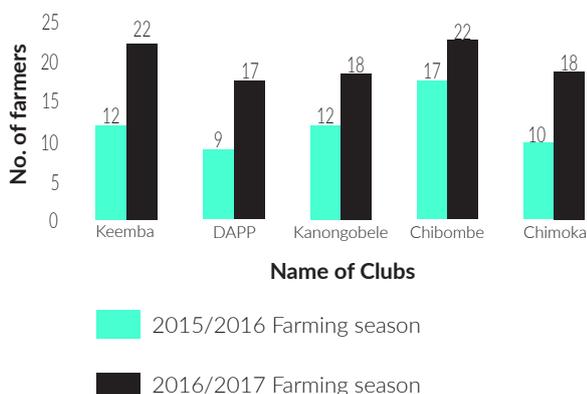
Setting their trend on the tag 'proud to be rural', the 10 Young Farmers Clubs practice viable small agro-food value chain business methods and share agricultural information through new technologies, which they put into practice by venturing into various agricultural activities, among them, Moringa tree growing and processing. Moringa leaves are dried and turned into powder that they sell as an important nutrition supplement. The young farmers further own vegetable gardens and they organize common sale to increase income. They organize field day events and have a Facebook page to showcase their initiatives.

They learn agricultural production, SMS marketing and trade service strategies that make them grow together and teach them how to access market information without having to travel to the market place. Their use of agricultural technologies opened up their view of employment opportunities. They were taught climate smart agricultural methods resulting in better yields. This in turn has developed their passion for agriculture, giving them a strong voice to campaign for "Proud to be Rural", - showcasing that prosperity is not always associated with urban living as many young people in Zambia turns to believe.

The project is funded by Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) and the Child Welfare Fund and carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture.



**Famers adopting at least 3 Climate Smart Agriculture methods**





# Farmers' Programme in Eastern Province

## *Scaling up soil fertility for better crop yields*

*Agricultural experts worry that Africa's soil problems are heading towards a crisis. Farmers need greener, cheaper solutions, such as no-till farming that conserves soil and 'fertilizer plants' that boost the soil's nitrogen content organically. These techniques also increase crop yields.*

The Scaling out Integrated Soil Fertility Management Technologies project carried out from 2014 to 2017 aimed at improving soil fertility for 20,000 small holder farmers in 3 districts in Eastern Province (Petauke, Katete and Chipata) and at the same time improve food security and income.

The project was funded by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and carried out in partnership with DAPP Zambia and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

The project focused on mobilizing farmers to increase the production of soya beans as a rotation crop with maize, improve farming methods and marketing of products. Activities in 2017 included community awareness meetings to encourage farmers to aggregate soya beans for organized marketing. In the 9 aggregation centres, 528 lead farmers were trained to enhance the effectiveness of farmer to farmer extension services. 9 field trials demonstrated the effectiveness of using phosphate fertilizer in the soya bean and maize value chain and the effectiveness of soybean seed inoculation for a higher yield.





Contributing towards achieving SDG no. 4

# HEALTH

The high disease burden in Zambia is compounded by the high prevalence of HIV, high poverty levels, and the poor macroeconomic situation. To improve the health for all, the Zambian Government has embarked upon health reforms including the provision of efficient and cost-effective quality basic health care services for common illnesses as close to the family as possible, including the utilization of community structures and volunteers.

Main health related challenges in Zambia in 2017 are:

- Early sexual debut, early marriage, early motherhood: 29 percent of women age 15-19 have already had a birth or were pregnant with their first child and 17 percent of all girls were married before their 19th year birthday (36% in rural and 20% in urban areas).
- 56 percent of women and 50 percent of men aged 18-24 reported having sexual intercourse before the age of 18 with only 40 percent reporting to have used a condom during their last sexual encounter. (ZDHS 2013-14)
- HIV and AIDS: The HIV prevalence is at 11.6 percent. During 2016, Zambia added 59 000 new HIV infections and 21 000 AIDS-related deaths while 1 200, 000 people were living with HIV.
- The health sector has recorded remarkable progress on antiretroviral treatment (ART) coverage, which stands at 72 percent of the eligible people against the United Nations AIDS (UNAIDS) global target of 90 percent.
- TB incidences: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Zambia is one of the countries in the world with high TB and TB-HIV burden. The Ministry of Health estimates prevalence of TB at

638 cases per 100,000 populations.

- Malaria: Malaria incidence has declined in some areas, but remains largely unchanged since 2010. The disease remains a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in Zambia, with one in five children under age five infected with malaria parasites. More than 2,000 deaths are still reported annually. ([www.nmec.org.zm/malaria-overview](http://www.nmec.org.zm/malaria-overview))
- Family planning and fertility rate: Only 49 percent of the family planning needs of married women were met (ZDHS 2013-14).

In an effort to address some of the health issues outlined above, the following measures have been initiated by the Government of Republic of Zambia:

- Zambia has adopted the World Health Organization's (WHO) guidelines on offering all people living with HIV antiretroviral therapy regardless of their CD4 count
- Zambia has implemented a formal, coordinated National Malaria Control Program to fight the disease through outdoor spraying, distribution of insecticide-treated nets, indoor residual spraying, rapid diagnostic tests, combination therapy drugs and much more.
- Improved the diagnosis of TB in children, provision of diagnostic tools to all facilities; improvement of laboratory services; ensuring access of HIV services by all TB patients and involving communities in the fight against TB.
- The Ministry of Health is increasing access to family planning methods, especially for rural populations using community-based distributors and referral networks to increase demand among citizens.



## Elimination of Malaria

### *For Malaria free nation*

An Anopheles mosquito is a flying factory for the parasite that causes malaria in humans. By hosting and spreading these parasites, malaria in Zambia accounts for nearly four million clinically diagnosed cases per year, 8000 death and accounts for 20 percent of maternal death, according to the Zambia National Malaria Elimination Centre.

The Elimination 8 Malaria Project engaged Community Health Workers (CHWs), who monitored households to see if Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets were being utilized consistently and encouraged people to get tested for malaria. They reached out to Migrant and Mobile Populations and populations living at border areas, testing and treating people. Those with complicated cases were referred to a health facility.

The success of the E8 Project in the border areas of Livingstone and Sesheke Districts has been due to the strong collaboration with the Ministry of Health, DAPP mobilising people in the communities and DAPPs surveillance teams finding mosquito breeding sites. The Government of Zambia has made significant investments into the more effective Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies, greater access to quality Rapid Diagnostic Tests, Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and provision of Long-Lasting Insecticidal nets.

# 27,124

Number of people tested from month of August through December 2017

# 947

Number of patients treated for malaria



## SARAI: Sexual and Reproductive Health for All Initiative

### *Giving a Choice to Plan One's Family*

Family Planning is not yet accepted in all families, often due to misconceptions such as a risk for the women to become barren, fear of side effects, not understanding the importance of right spacing or because of wishing to have as many children as possible. Lack of family planning often brings the women in danger during delivery and increase child mortality. Women need to be able to plan their families and their futures.

The Sexual and Reproductive Health for All Initiative (SARAI) project pin-points to some of these hard questions promoting and providing family planning services in 15 districts of Luapula, Muchinga and Copperbelt Provinces of Zambia.

During 2017, 64,905 women accessed various family planning products from 142 health facilities, facilitated by 855 trained Community Based Distributors (CBDs). The products give families, women and mothers the power to decide and plan their life, parenthood and who they want to have children with. No more victims, but victors in choices that concern their health. The project built capacity in the CBDs to increase community-based family planning services in the year and

included the provision of long term injectables, which became the most popular choice.

The project also reached 166,483 adolescents and youths with information about reproductive health and behavior change communication. The project trained 1,289 adolescents and adult champions and 1,303 school peer educators. Information were provided through one to one interactions and through 255 community dialogue meetings conducted. Youth services were supported by 362 small shop owners and 102 Out of School Youth Clubs, running condom outlets.

The project further supported the Ministry of Education to roll out the new comprehensive sexuality curriculum in 430 schools and worked with Anti-AIDS clubs in these schools – teaching the children and youth to value healthier and happier family lives.

The project is supported and funded by the American People through the U.S Agency for International Development (USAID) and PEPFAR through Society for Family Health (SFH).

## Case Story

### Deciding to be a parent

*Just as many people who desire starting a family, Bwalya (not real name) of Ipusukilo Township in Kitwe decided to move in with her man of 4 children from his previous marriage. Though he insists that they formally get married, Bwalya is taking it one-step-at-a-time.*

*"I am doing this [taking an injectable contraceptive] because... when I met him, he had four children already. So, I need to trust him first before I decide to have children with him, and the solution for now is family planning" Jane revealed.*

*As if that was not enough, she revealed that her man beats her occasionally, and this has put a lot of doubts in her mind on how it would be, if she gets pregnant. "I am afraid, if I get pregnant, it may be worse. Therefore, I need to wait and see how we get along, before I finally decide to have children with him or not", she adds.*

*Though some women are still shying off accessing the service due to fear of their husbands, Bwalya recommended the injectable family planning. "Family planning gives me the freedom to decide when and who to have children with. If women fear that their husbands will see them taking contraceptives, they can get an injection. No one will know. Life is tough these days, so taking the right decisions is important - when and how many children to have".*

# 166,483

Adolescents and youths  
reached

# 64,905

Women provided with Family  
Planning commodities



# TIMS: TB in the Mining Sector in Southern Africa

## Uniting to end TB

Mineral resources are a blessing to any nation, but also have a dark side. For the mineral deposit to end up on the market as a product, it has to be broken off a rock, some underground. A process that produces silica dust that carries major health hazards. Exposure to high levels of silica dust causes silicosis, an occupational lung disease leading to damaging of the lungs. Mining workers have among the highest incidences of tuberculosis cases.

Occupational diseases are often neglected worldwide, and the problem is acute in the mining industry. Tuberculosis can be mistaken with other diseases and patients fail to receive adequate treatment of TB.

To mitigate these challenges in Zambia, Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector in Southern Africa (TIMS) project in 2017 conducted awareness trainings on the importance of the right diagnosis and treatment by 50 Field Officers. Also, mine workers and former mineworkers were trained on the best food to eat as nutrition is an important part of taking TB treatment and boosting the immune system.

Initiated to create a coordinated response to TB affect-

ing mineworkers, ex-mineworkers and their families, the project work in active case finding activities in Kitwe, Chingola, Chililabombwe and Solwezi mining areas. Close local collaboration between Ministry of Health and DAPP lead to patients being diagnosed in total 14 health facilities. The program found 2,335 presumptive cases after screening 53, 826 people among this key populations. A total of 245 new mineworkers and ex-mineworkers were diagnosed with TB.

Patients falling out of treatment were followed up and given information on TB measures to take. The project helped in early detection and treatment of cases and counseling to reduce the side effects of the medication. The project used various approaches, among them; door to door screening, ex-miner peer educators, theater plays in communities, radio transmissions on awareness, TB day, group screening and contact tracing.

The project was funded by Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria through Wits Health Consortium, in collaboration with Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo Mozambique.



# Case Story



## From a dark cloud to a bright sky

This is a lifesaving story from both myself and my wife. My name is Moses Mulenga, I am 51 years old and married to Elizabeth Mulenga who is 44 years and we have three children. I worked for KONKOLA COPPER MINE for 26 years.

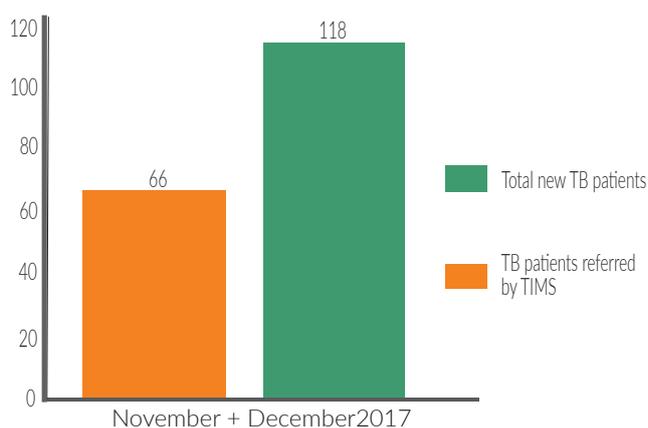
Regarding our health it went as follows. The dark moment of our marriage started in the month November 2017, when both my wife and I started facing health problems. We started experiencing loss of appetite, loss of weight, with my wife failing even to drink water. It was really difficult for her to drink even a drop of water. All this were happening in early November, 2017. Then I decided to take my wife to the clinic as her condition was very bad. We visited the clinic three times, in which she was only being given anti-biotics and Panadol. This never changed anything and I could see that both of us were almost entering the dark continent which could have accommodated one or both of us.

One bright morning, we were visited by a field officer from DAPP/TIMS who introduced himself as working in partnership with Ministry of Health in fighting TB among ex miners, miners, their families and the community around. With the information on TB given to us we felt relieved and to our surprise, we had three or more of the symptoms he described. Thereafter, we were given two small bottles and sputum was collected on the spot. Then three days later the results were given to us, showing both of us to be TB smear positive.

“From the time we started taking the medication up to date both of us are now ok and our health has greatly improved with our appetite back to normal. We thank DAPP/TIMS for the wonderful work they are doing, because without them a dark cloud was covering over our lives and now it has gone. We have a bright sky.”

“As Mr and Mrs Mulenga we are asking DAPP/TIMS project to continue it’s good works of saving people’s lives, because without them both of us, we would have been history by now. Please continue with your good works and please don’t stop serving people in the communities.”

Contribution of TIMS to diagnosis of TB cases in three health facilities during the last two months of the program.



# TCE: Total Control of the Epidemic



*“Only the people can liberate themselves from the epidemics”*

*This is a slogan in DAPP health programs that remains very true, also for life style diseases. Is it not medication that cures diseases? Yes, but people must take responsibility to grasp information, decide to go to the modern health facility for test and diagnosis, decide to take treatment, decide to stay on the treatment and decide to prevent re-infection. This is behaviour change. Being healthy is liberating. Taking responsibility for own health is liberating. Disclosing one’s status and sharing with others about it is liberating. Supporting one another in the process create the means to succeed.*

# 470,967

**people were tested for HIV and those who tested HIV positive were linked to services**

Movements drive awareness and action and they often inspire imitations. The Total Control of the Epidemic [TCE] project is one such organic call that brought awareness and change to society. TCE started operation in 2006 and has during the past 11 years of operation reached over 1 million people in Southern and Lusaka Provinces with HIV information and mobilising the communities to take action. This happened through the involvement of thousands of “Passionates”, peer educators and Treatment Supporters. A total of 470,967 people were tested for HIV and those who tested HIV positive were linked to services. The project created a movement of people who wanted to take charge of their own future, either HIV positive or negative. They assisted others in need as well as contributing to bring an end to the HIV epidemic.

In 2017, TCE operated in Sinazongwe District of Southern Province in Zambia with a ‘door-to-door’ approach. The project gave HIV prevention messages to 79,477 people among whom 50% were youths, tested 20,516 people for HIV and linked 564 tested HIV positive to ART in the health facilities.

Key populations, including commercial sex workers, truck drivers, sexual minorities and migrant workers were reached with HIV services. The project also built capacity of community members and medical personnel to deal with the consequences of the HIV/ AIDS epidemic. Those who tested HIV positive were supported by Field Officers and trained by ART Adherence Supporters to reduce the viral load, resulting in less infections on others. HIV negative men were referred for male circumcision services.

The project was supported and funded by CDC and PEPFAR.



# Case Story

## From sex work to social work

*Hardships caused by rural poverty has made many women migrate to towns hoping to find ways of earning a living. Commercial sex work becomes an only option for some, like the 33-year-old Gladys (not her real name), enduring risks of arrest, violence and sexually transmitted diseases.*

*Gladys started prostitution while in grade 8 to finance her education, having lost both parents earlier in life, with very few options to survive.*

*"In Grade 9, I got deep into sex work. I stopped school to become a full time sex worker and started moving out with truck drivers. This helped me to pay school fees for my brother until he finished Grade 12," Gladys explained.*

*She only stopped sex work when she met a DAPP Field Worker who persuaded her to join the HIV programme as a peer educator. With much persistence, in February 2016, Gladys received training in basic HIV prevention and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC). After testing HIV positive, she adopted a healthier life style by quitting sex work and became a strong TCE Peer Educator focused on mobilizing others for HIV testing as well as disseminating HIV prevention and BCC messages.*

*"I no longer depend on sex work to survive. Instead I own a small shop where I am earning a living. TCE has given me a second chance to live," she said.*

## DISCOVER: Test and Treat

Good, healthy looks can be attractive. But they don't guarantee one to be HIV negative. Not everyone who is HIV infected shows symptoms, yet can be highly infectious. Only by HIV testing could ARV therapies be administered to extend his or her years and quality of life, and at the same time reduce the risk for new HIV infections, resulting in a dramatic decrease in AIDS deaths.

The challenge is to bring the epidemic to an end, requiring slowing the rate of virus transmission until no new infections occurring; hence the UNAIDS launched 90-90-90 campaign. DAPP complements the effort as a sub-partner to John Snow International under the USAID Discover project.

Focusing on Test and Treatment, during 2017 the project tested 58, 224 people of which 2,432 tested HIV positive and 1,897 were linked to treatment in DISCOVER Health Posts established at churches within communities. Up to 74 Community Health Workers (CHWs) were engaged in Lusaka, Ndola, Luanshya and Kitwe. They were using index client partner testing system and testing door-to-door in hotspots to find people unknowingly living with HIV and linking them to Anti - Retroviral Therapy (ART) services.

The project is supported and funded by the American People through the U.S Agency for International Development (USAID) and PEPFAR. DAPP is a subgrantee under John Snow Incorporation.



# HUMAN RIGHTS IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES PROJECT

## Promoting Rights of Inmates

**644**  
Tested for HIV

**8**  
Correctional  
Facilities

**1,416**  
Male inmates

**36**  
Positive cases linked  
to HIV services

**66**  
Female inmates

Far too many inmates are held in conditions that threaten their health, safety, and human dignity on a daily basis. The Human Rights in Correctional Facilities Project helps inmates to get to know their HIV and TB status and have access to treatment.

The Project trained peer educators and staff to provide HIV and health information to the inmates, organized testing, established peer support groups (Trios with an HIV positive inmate and two adherence buddies) and created linkages to the nearer health facilities.

The project further improved health for all the inmates through supporting the facilities to renovate broken down sewerage systems, put demand to the prison authorities to uphold hygiene and sanitation as a human right for the inmates and established Hygiene and Sanitation Committees to ensure sustainability of the improved facilities.

The targeted facilities saw a significant improvement in gardening production, becoming a source of inspiration for the neighboring communities. These gardens are now supplying the kitchens in the facilities with healthy food for the inmates. Prison staff, inmates, government officials, and the Prison Care and Counselling Association (PRISCCA) worked hand-in-hand to raise awareness among inmates on their legal rights and international minimum standards for correctional facilities, leading to the establishment of Special Information Desks on legal services that linked inmates to existing legal support systems.

Child care committees ensured that circumstantial children were looked after when playing outside the correctional facilities and that families from outside allowed their children to interact with them.

The Project is implemented in Mkushi and Serenje districts of Central Province, Mpika and Chinsali districts of Muchinga Province, and Samfya and Mansa districts of Luapula Province of Zambia. It was supported and funded by the European Union and implemented by DAPP, PRISCCA, PANOS Institute of Southern Africa and the Government of Zambia.

# FUNDRAISING BUSINESS

## Enterprise to Serve Communities

Social enterprise has appeared as a way of bringing transformative societal change. A mixture of interventions and pure business entrepreneurship, has rendered social ventures to address problems in communities. Such initiatives attract private capital that can be ploughed back into social projects that help communities, especially through resourceful NGOs.

Second hand clothes business is one such enterprise that are growing in the informal sector throughout the value chain. It has provided jobs to a lot of unemployed people in Sub-Sahara Africa. For over 30 years, DAPP Zambia has worked with the reuse of textiles and shoes to support and fund over 100 development projects from its surplus together with other partnerships. The projects organize communities in their efforts to improve their basic living standards.

In 2017, DAPP ran 32 second hand Clothes and Shoes shops in 29 districts of 10 provinces of Zambia. The shops are of different sizes and capacity, but employed 224 staff and served many other chain traders who buy from DAPP for reselling.

The reuse enterprise contributes to the efforts of environmental protection, saving on water and land used to produce cotton, lint and rubber for new clothes and shoes. It also contributes to the reduction of carbon monoxide emissions, less accumulation of landfills of unsorted waste, as well as improving natural resource efficiency.

**Clothes and Shoes distributions:**  
 During 2017, DAPP distributed 775,000 pieces of clothes to projects, churches, clubs, single mothers, expecting mothers, orphans and vulnerable children, and the old aged. . The clothes have supported families, as the money meant to buy clothes could be used for school fees and many other family pressing issues. Beneficiaries of clothes are also reusing some torn clothes by turning them into products such as baby clothes and door mats which are sold for income generation.



Contributing towards achieving SDG no. 8 & 12

# DEVELOPMENT INSTRUCTORS

## *Transforming Lives*

During 2017, DAPP received a total of 30 Development Instructors from 14 nationalities (Poland, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Britain, Bulgaria, Romania, Czech Republic, America, Colombia, Chile, Lithuania, France and Italy) after a preparatory period in a training school.

During their time in Zambia, they contributed to transforming lives of people by using their skills and experiences. This was achieved through working shoulder to shoulder with people at the projects in the day-to-day running, as well as in the development of new and pioneering activities.

The Development Instructor programme on the other hand is also transforming the lives of the volunteers themselves. Below is an example.

“Children’s Town is a pillar in the developmental world because it exudes what it means to teach the local people to be sustainable, not just in what they do and in how they provide, but also in who they are and how they choose to live” - Tiffany Smith tells ,10 years after she left DAPP Children’s Town where she stayed for 7 months from 2007 to 2008. She continues:

“Not long after graduating high school, did I find myself in Malambanyama, Chibombo, Zambia helping teach 4th grade. To say that culture shock had set in was an understatement. From a young age somehow, I knew I wanted to work in Africa to help people. It was only fitting that I got my dream assignment at Children’s Town. Everything that followed during the 7 months of living remotely in that beautiful place would change the course of my entire life. It is the basis of how I have chosen to live, raise a family, and ultimately who I am as a person.

After Zambia, I came back two more times to Zambia to visit and help a friend build a school in Kabwe. Not long after, I was recruited to open a medical clinic in Uganda. I designed an income generating village in Uganda. - It exists today and is lead 100 percent by Ugandans. I now live on a 35-acre ranch in the rural mountains of Colorado, USA with my husband. We have two large vegetable gardens and I work for a non-profit organization that assists individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. “





## THE FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS CONNECTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANA PEOPLE TO PEOPLE MOVEMENT (HPP).

DAPP is a member of HPP, which is a umbrella network of development organisations located in Europe, North America, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The 31 members of the Federation are all locally registered and are independent development organizations, operating within the context of their country and with their own development agenda. The member organisations work to some degree together in the Federation based on the Charter for Humana People to People. The Federation seeks to optimize the impact of the development actions each of the members are engaged in. In collaboration with populations around the globe, the aim of the Federation is to foster achievement of the UN 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development, individual human progress and sustainable development.

The federation is promoting a holistic and comprehensive approach to development through empowerment of individuals, families and communities, promoting gender equity, fighting climate change, eliminate HIV/AIDS, reduce preventable diseases, alleviate poverty and illiteracy as well as humanitarian emergency response.

*Development is a process in which we engage ourselves as people joining with other people, overcoming challenges and creating progress. In collaboration with people around the globe, our aim is to foster empowered local communities to be the drivers of their own change.*

Member organizations draw expertise from the Federation in areas of planning, programme development, research and evaluation, development of operation procedures, resource mobilization, financial control and more.

During 2017, the federation members worked in 45 countries situated in all the 5 continents and reached over 15 million people by 1,153 development project units.

# PARTNERS

## Partnerships in Development

The progress report is a celebration of partnerships between DAPP, Zambian Government, private companies, local and international development organizations, foundations, customers in our DAPP shops, volunteers, and active members of our projects. The people benefitting and DAPP are deeply grateful for the funds committed and the spirit of contributing to the development for the disadvantaged people in Zambia.

The community work and financial accountability of DAPP gives partners an opportunity to contribute in the development work through donations. DAPP never believe that we are doing enough to assist the needy people and will always welcome funding opportunities to do more. Once again, thank you very much to all our partners and stakeholder who made it possible for people to change their situation.

### DAPP 2017 Main Partners and Donors (Alphabetical order)

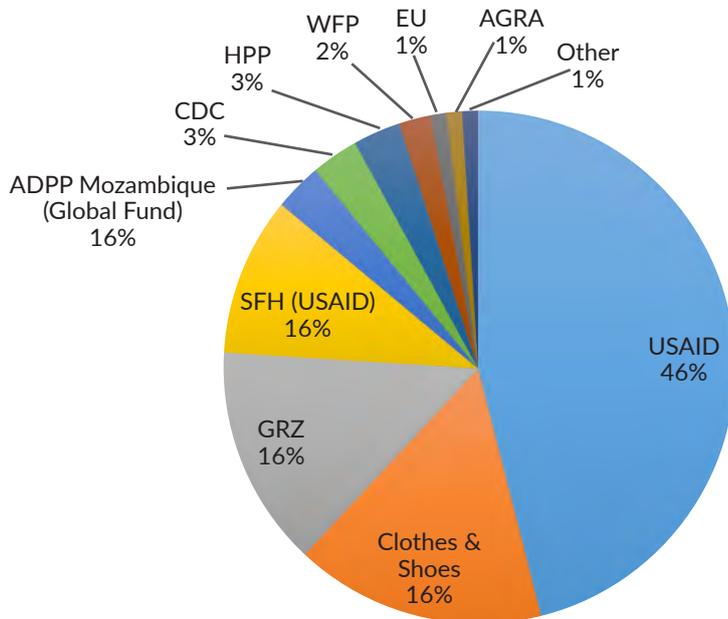


# ECONOMY

## Administration and Auditing Standards

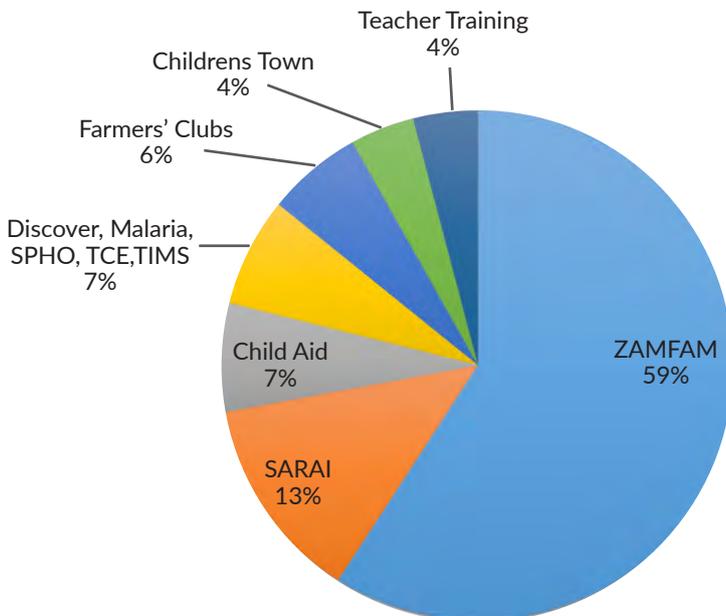
DAPP has policies, guidelines and internal controls in line with international standards to ensure that the funds are spent only for the purposes intended. Accounts are audited according to internationally accepted standards of audits and as required by the Companies Act. DAPP's accounts are audited by an external auditor company KPMG. The financial administration of DAPP is based at the organization's headquarters in Ndola.

## Income sources



**US\$ 12,724,740**  
2017 Total income

## Expenses



**US\$ 12,541,582**  
2017 Total Expenses

### KEY

- AGRA** Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
- CDC** Centre for Diseases Control and Prevention
- C&S** Clothes & Shoes
- EU** European Union
- GRZ** Government of the Republic of Zambia

- HPP** Humana People to People
- SFH** Society for Family Health
- SPHO** Southern Province Health Office
- USAID** United States Agency for International Development
- WFP** World Food Programme



[www.dappzambia.org](http://www.dappzambia.org)

*This report is also reflecting what came out of the surplus from DAPP clothes sales*



DAPP Zambia is a member of the Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement