



Budiriro Mumapurazi

Budiriro Mumapurazi Quarterly Newsletter

March - May 2007



Celebrating 10 years of facilitating the empowerment of vulnerable groups in farm communities



Promoting household food security, income and sustainable livelihoods

WHATS INSIDE

Editorial.....	Pg - 1
Your letters.....	Pg - 2
New hope for orphans in Chihwiti.....	Pg - 3
More food despite poor rains-case study on conservation agriculture.....	Pg - 4
Old but going strong- story on goat pass on scheme.....	Pg - 5
Widower gives away chickens to vulnerable groups.....	Pg - 6
A man who has a passion for beekeeping.....	Pg - 7
Chawasarira nutrition garden bears fruit.....	Pg - 8
Smallholder farmer dedicated to community development.....	pg - 9
Nyanzou garden source of livelihoods for many households.....	Pg - 10
Chicken pass on project helpful- says beneficiary.....	Pg - 11
Being HIV not disability- woman.....	Pg - 12
Children's Section.....	Pg - 14
Anniversary theme winner.....	Pg - 15

WELCOME MESSAGE

Welcome to the March-May 2007 issue of Budiriro Mumapurazi, Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ's) Quarterly Newsletter. This edition focuses on food security, sustainable livelihoods and HIV and AIDS. The newsletter will publish case studies on the impact of the FCTZ Sustainable Livelihoods Programme. Testimonies on HIV and AIDS, which will also feature in the newsletter, will inform readers on how farming communities are coping with HIV and AIDS. The Children Poem competition is also published in the Children's Section. For more details about FCTZ programmes, please refer to the contact details below or write to Budiriro Mumapurazi, P. O. Box WGT 1049, Westgate, Harare.

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EDITORIAL

The Protracted Relief Programme (PRP) with funding from the Department for International Development (DFID) aims to assist the poorest and most vulnerable households in Zimbabwe suffering from the effects of rainfall failures, economic decline and the HIV and AIDS epidemic. As a member of the PRP programme, Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ) implements a number of activities designed to boost food production by the poor, to improve access to water as well as provision of care to the chronically ill persons. FCTZ implements these activities in former large-scale commercial farming areas and rural informal settlements in the four provinces of Mashonaland East, West, Central and Manicaland. FCTZ target groups are (ex) farm workers and other vulnerable groups in these areas.



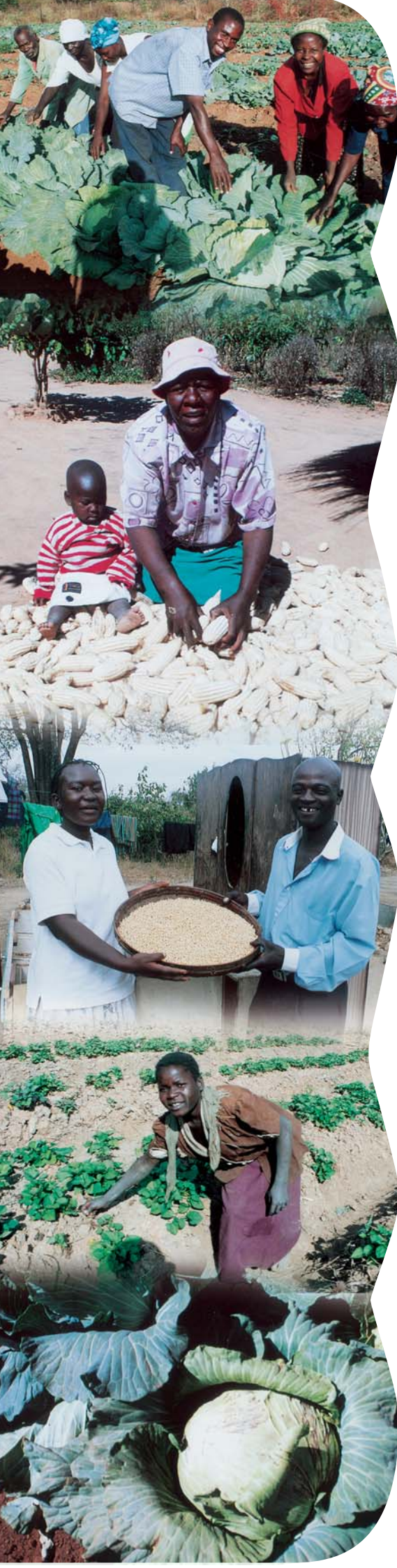
In line with the PRP aims, this newsletter focuses on promotion of household food security, income and sustainable livelihoods. The newsletter will publish case studies of groups, households and individuals who will showcase the impact of the organization's sustainable livelihoods programme. The case studies will show the impact of nutrition gardens, livestock pass on scheme and conservation farming programmes being implemented in Chihwiti/Gambuli settlements in Makonde District of Mashonaland West Province.

At household and community level, nutrition gardens have provided vegetables and culinary herbs. The livestock pass on scheme has improved households' dietary options, nutrition, food security and income while conservation farming, a technology ideally suited to poor farming households, has seen vulnerable groups increasing their harvests in recent years. However all is not on a bed of roses. Challenges ranging from limited access to water and land are being experienced. Programme challenges and proposed solutions are also published within the case studies showcased.

As usual, the newsletter will also publish the case stories on people living positively on HIV and AIDS. The Children Section, which promotes the voice of the children and whose current focus is Health, will also be published.

Your comments and views are welcome. Thank you.

Takaitei Bote



Your Letters



Request for a water pump

I am a man aged 44. My wife and I are HIV positive. We live at Villa Franca Farm in Glendale. We have three children. The oldest child is 11, the second is nine and the last born is five years old.

We are thinking of starting projects on rabbits, ducks, chickens and vegetables. We need water for the projects. We have a seven horse power water pump. We want a smaller water pump suitable for the kind work we want to do.

We are writing to Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ) to request for a small water pump to start our projects.

We are looking forward to your assistance

Yours sincerely

William Good and Rebecca Kurasha

Dear William Good and Rebecca Kurasha

Thank you for your letter in which you requested a water pump. Unfortunately, Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ) has no programme where it donates water pumps. Thank you.

Editor

Peer educators make progress in Muzarabani

Peer educators in Muzarabani district have successfully grouped in-school child protection committees (CPCs) which were elected in four wards which are 11, 12, 13, 14 in Muzarabani. The CPCs are now operating as a district club which they named **The Muzarabani Children's Club**. The district club looks at children's rights within their community. The club consists of junior councilors and including out of school peers.

Thank you FCTZ for introducing peer education in our area.

Needmore Famba Bhangeni
Provincial Peer Educator And Trainer (Mashonaland-Central).

New hope for the vulnerable groups in Chihwiti

Orphans set to benefit from sweet potatoes project

Shaireti Sagen (12), an orphan who lives in Tiritose Village in Chihwiti Mashonaland West province wishes to go to school one day. Shaireti is expecting to go to school after she sells produce from a sweet potato project. She is a member of a garden project set up for vulnerable members in her area. Shaireti is vulnerable as she lost both her parents.

Shaireti's foster parents, who are her uncle and aunt registered on her behalf to be project members. The project was established in 2006 comprising of 30 households ' who received sweet potato seedlings from Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ). The members were selected at community level comprising orphans, foster parents, chronically ill persons, the elderly, widows and widowers. Agriculture Research Extension (AREX) trained the members in conjunction with FCTZ.

Speaking to an FCTZ communications team recently Shaireti said in addition to the sweet potatoes, the group produces leafy vegetables. It produced sweet potatoes for the first time this year. Some had already harvested the sweet potatoes when the FCTZ communications team visited the garden in May 2007. The objective of the sweet potato programme is to promote food security and nutrition among vulnerable groups. Integration of sweet potatoes in the garden also increases utilization of garden space.

A total of four nursery gardens in Chihwiti are supplying sweet potatoes to the community. Shaireti vowed that she will work hard in the garden so that she goes to school. Shaireti has only done up to grade one at the age of 12. She expressed her satisfaction with the progress at the garden as one of her young sisters is now going to school using money from the garden produce.

She said she was allocated seven beds of sweet potatoes which she irrigates. In addition, she said there are challenges being faced by the group such as water shortage as the borehole installed for the community is currently not working. Shaireti said she makes several trips to a nearby well to fetch water for irrigation purposes.



Shaireti Sagen working in the garden

More food despite poor rains

Conservation farming an alternative farming system for Chihwiti household



Mr. Daniel Muzhona, his wife and grand children at their home

The food security status for the Muzhona family, which lives in Village 7A, Kanyaga, Chihwiti, has been improving in recent years despite the poor rainfall patterns in the area. Asked in an interview recently, Mr. Daniel Muzhona, said his family has produced food adequate for the household using conservation farming methods in recent years under adverse rainfall patterns. He said his family had produced more food using conservation farming than the conventional farming method. "I planted maize on one acre (0.405ha) using conventional farming and another acre using conservation farming methods in 2007. I harvested three tonnes (3t) of maize under conservation farming and one and half tonnes (1½t) under conventional method," Mr. Muzhona said.

In the previous year (2006), he harvested one and half tonnes of maize from an acre using conservation farming and half a tonne from one acre using conventional farming method. He said his yields in 2006 were slightly lower than the yields in 2007 because of poor rains. However, he said with conservation farming, a household is still guaranteed of food despite poor rains. The average communal yield for maize in Zimbabwe is 0.16t per acre.

He added that because conservation farming uses zero tillage, even households with no cattle do not have to worry about draught power. He however warned that conservation farming is labour intensive compared to conventional farming. "Conservation farming is labour intensive, for example digging holes when planting, collection of mulch cover and clearing of weeds," Mr. Muzhona, who works with his wife, a son, four seasonal workers and members of a conservation farming group in his area.

He urged those who wanted to produce food using conservation farming that it requires more than two people, for example cooperatives (mushandirapamwe). In addition to household food requirements, Mr. Muzhona said, he pays school fees for his son who is doing form five (2007) at a boarding school using proceeds from his farming proceeds.

He also produces cotton and groundnuts. Mr. Muzhona is among 11 smallholder farmers who received training on conservation farming through Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ). In recent years, a total of 104 households have been trained on conservation farming in the Chihwiti-Gambuli area, which is drought prone.

Old but still going strong

Goat case study

“Age aren’t nothing but a number.” This seems to be what the 70 year old Mr. Seven Shava, is saying. Mr. Shava, who is from Mazanimatsva Village in Chihwiti Mashonaland West is running a “small” but “viable” goat project.

Mr. Shava is a former farm worker, who had never owned domestic animals before, He purchased a female goat through a Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ) Small Livestock Fair held in Chihwiti in January 2007. The goat was purchased using vouchers donated by FCTZ.

In an interview recently, Mr. Shava could not hide his jovial mood as he said he was expecting to buy a heifer out of the project. “I never thought at my age, I would have any livestock,” he said.

Mr. Shava said he was expecting to give away the offspring from his pregnant she-goat which was due anytime (June 2007). He is expected to give away the offspring to a secondary beneficiary. He said he gets milk from the goat as well as use manure from the goat. Mr. Shava said he hopes to eat meat when his goat stock increases as well as sell some to meet households needs.

Mr. Shava who lives with his wife, who is 65 and one son, looks after the goat. He said he was lucky as his goat was not affected by diseases as other beneficiaries (three) lost their goats. He makes use of traditional pesticides as vaccines are not readily available.

Mr. John Kadziyanike chairperson of the goat pass on project in the area said the scheme started in 2005. Mr. Shava is one of the 13 beneficiaries of the goat pass on project in the area. From these 13, three had passed on goats to secondary beneficiaries. Mr. Kadziyanike cited lack of male goats as hindering progress as the goats only conceived once a year which is only soon after harvesting when livestock are left to roam freely .

The Small Live Stock Scheme, targets vulnerable groups such as the elderly, orphans, widowers, widows and chronically ill persons. The objectives of the scheme are to allow vulnerable households to improve dietary diversity, nutrition and food security.



Mr. Seven Shava at his homestead in Chihwiti

Widower gives away chickens to vulnerable groups

Even the most vulnerable people in the community can help others. This is the focus of Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe Small Livestock Pass on Scheme. The following case study of a widower, Mr. Ghovati Mariro of Tiritose Village, Chihwiti provides a testimony of the scheme:

In an interview recently, Mr. Mariro said, he had passed on two hens and one cock to a vulnerable household. He said he is expected to give more chickens to more vulnerable households from his community.

Mr. Mariro, who lives with his six year old son, purchased two hens and two cocks through an FCTZ Small Livestock Fair in December 2006 under the Small Livestock Pass on Scheme. FCTZ provided vouchers worth Z\$20 000 in 2006 and beneficiaries of the programme were expected to purchase two goats and two chickens at the fair.



Mr. Ghovati Mariro

The primary beneficiary is expected to pass on from each hen he or she purchased at the fair three hens from the chicken offsprings. Mr. Mariro said his chicken stock had increased to 12 by June 2007. This excluded the three chickens he had given away.

He said raising chickens is easy. "I grind maize meal for the chicks and give unprocessed maize to the older chickens. One should make sure there is water in containers for chicks and that the containers are cleaned regularly," Mr. Mariro said. He said although he had not experienced death of some of his chickens, he said some members of the project in the community had lost many chickens to diseases. He said pesticides were not readily available in the community. A total of 109 households are primary beneficiaries of chicken pass on project in Chihwiti since 2005.

A passion for beekeeping- case study

By Leocardia Kahari

Mr. Shepherd Matesana of Village 7C in Chihwiti, who has over the years dreamt of becoming a professional beekeeper, has had his desire fulfilled. He received training in beekeeping in 2005 carried out by the Zimbabwe Beekeepers Association (ZBA) in conjunction with Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ).

Prior to the training, Mr. Matesana used the traditional method of beekeeping. In an interview recently with an FCTZ communications team, he said he was now harvesting more honey using the modern beekeeping method. "I have increased the number of modern beehives from three to 11 and the demand for my honey has increased," he said.

Mr. Matesana used gum tree planks to make the modern beehives compared to the indigenous tree trunks used by traditional beekeepers. In addition to the increased beehives, he said modern beehives carry more honey compared to the traditional beehives. He is glad that he has moved away from the traditional beehives which he said promote habitation of dangerous reptiles such as snakes. He said the traditional beehives destroy the ecosystem as they use tree trunks from indigenous trees which take time to mature. "Traditional beekeeping does not allow one to check progress of the honey production as one will be stung if they tamper with the beehives at the wrong time," Mr. Matesana said, adding that he could now check the progress of honey production at any time.

He said the beekeeping project has yielded considerable revenue which he had used to venture into smaller projects such as candle making and herb production. Mr. Matesana sold 30 bottles (375ml) of honey at \$1 000 each to realize \$30 000 in June 2006. His earnings increased to \$175 000 in December 2006 after he had sold 35 similar bottles of honey at \$5 000 each. His sales jumped to 43 bottles in May 2007 and he realized \$2 150 000 after selling each bottle for \$50 000. Money generated from his honey project was also used to buy 10 bags of compound D fertilizer. He fenced his homestead and paid school fees for his children from the honey sales.

According to Mr. Matesana, the Chihwiti community has benefited from the fruits of modern beekeeping as it can now get candles out of the bee wax which is an ingredient to make candles. In addition, chronically ill persons from the community have benefited from herbs which have improved their nutritional intake.

In addition Mr. Matesana is a community based trainer (CBT) who has lived up to his desires and as a way of giving back to the society. He said he has trained five groups comprising 47 people mainly women who are eager to engage in modern beekeeping from his community. He urged other households to practice beekeeping as it is not time consuming and it is easy to develop a modern beehive.

Mr. Matesana said despite having established other smaller projects out of beekeeping, he was facing some challenges. He said at times beehives were maliciously destroyed by some individuals who are simply against development. He said animals particularly honey badgers also destroy the beehives.

He said he had suspended his beehives on tree branches to prevent termites and honey badgers from destroying them. FCTZ has in recent years trained more than 100 beekeepers in the Chihwiti Gambuli area under the Sustainable Livelihoods Programme. From these trained beekeepers, a total of nine CBTs were trained to cascade the skill in the area. The objective of the beekeeping project is to promote household income and food security.



Mr. Shepherd Matesana

Chawasarira nutrition garden bears fruit

Commitment and cooperation has been the cornerstone of members of Chawasarira consolidated nutrition garden which is situated in Chihwiti, Mashonaland West Province. Fifty households, comprising 27 men and 23 women started the garden in 2006 following selection done at community level.

These members are mainly vulnerable people from Chihwiti, who include orphans, widows and widowers, chronically ill persons, the elderly and foster parents. Lead farmers, who provide knowledge and skills to the garden project, are also members. Speaking to a Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ) communications team recently, the chairperson of the garden Mr. Shepherd Kapinda said, members from his group have realized that commitment and cooperation have brought success to the garden, which is barely two years old.

Chawasarira garden is situated near a community dam which makes it easy for them to access water for irrigation. Rotational farming is practiced where a variety of vegetables such as leafy vegetables, carrots, onions, sweet potatoes, and cassava are produced. Mr. Kapinda said, the consumption of a variety of crops had improved the nutrition needs of chronically ill persons from the group as well as other people from the Chihwiti and Gambuli.

The group was selling a bundle of vegetables for \$15 000 in May 2007. The group sold a total of 120 bulbs of onions, 24 heads of cabbages, 144 bundles of rape, 72 bundles of choumolier, 32 gallons of tomatoes and earned about \$35 000 in 2006. In 2007, earnings for the group increased to \$2 400 000 by May 2007 after it sold 120 bulbs of onions, 24 heads of cabbages, 192 bundles of rape, 48 bundles of choumolier, eight gallons of tomatoes and 48 bundles of covo.

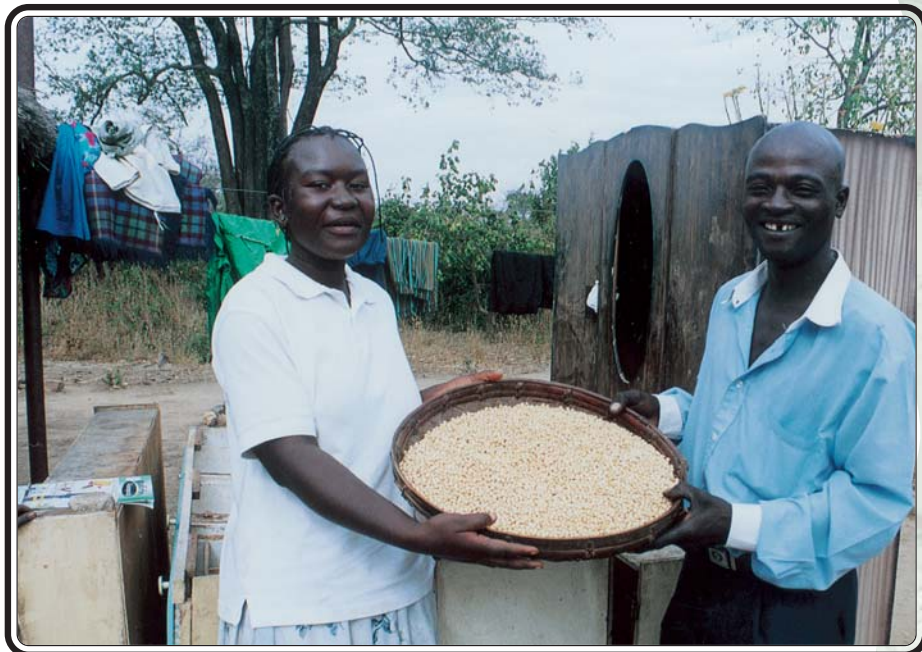
While the garden belongs to the group, members are allocated specific vegetable beds each depending on what is being produced. Mr. Kapinda said, the garden had helped many households as they can meet households needs such as sending children to school, cash for maize milling and afford decent meals. In addition, they can now support fellow members in times of tragedy such as funerals either in kind (garden produce) or cash.

While the group carries out its own meetings on the day to day running of the garden, staff from the Agricultural Research Extension (AREX) is invited to provide technical training to the group, in conjunction with FCTZ. Mr. Kapinda however said, the group was appealing for assistance in the form of irrigation equipment to pump water from the dam which is about 100m from the garden site. Chawasarira garden is one of the 14 consolidated gardens in Chihwiti and Gambuli whose establishment FCTZ facilitated. Elsewhere, FCTZ funded construction of boreholes near consolidated gardens to provide water for irrigation.



Members of Chawasarira Nutrition garden show some of their garden produce

Smallholder farmer dedicated to community development-soyabean case study



Mr. Taurayi Mugoni (right) and his cousin Mavis Mugombi

Mr. Taurayi Mugoni (30) of Kamedza village in Gambuli received training in soyabean production in 2006. Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ) introduced the soyabean project in the area in 2006 to promote household food security and availability of seed in the area.

Mugoni is part of the 30 smallholder farmers in Gambuli and Chihwiti who were trained to produce soyabeans. Agricultural Research Extension (AREX) conducted the training. In an interview at his home, Mr. Mugoni said he received 25kg of soyabeans seed from FCTZ in 2006. He planted half an acre of soyabeans from which he obtained an estimated yield of 324kg/acre (0.8t/ha) The communal average soyabean yields in Zimbabwe are between 1 and 1.5t/ha.

Mr. Mugoni, who is also a renowned smallholder cotton farmer in the area, said his soyabean yield would have been higher given a better rainfall season. From the soyabean he produced, he said, he would sell some of the seed to other farmers in the area at half price as part of the programme to promote seed availability in the area. He said he would plant the remaining seed on his field.

Mr. Mugoni said he would increase the acreage in the next season as he has realized that more soyabean was needed in the area to promote food security. He is eager to learn how soyabean could be processed to produce soya mince, cooking oil and flour.

He urged other smallholder farmers in the area to produce soyabeans as it is an important source of nutrition for a household and in addition it is an easy crop to produce. "With soyabeans, you just cultivate once and spray when the crop is one month old and it is done," Mr. Mugoni said.

Nyanzou nutrition garden-a source of livelihood for many households

Many people yearn for nutritional food in their day to day lives. Members of Nyanzou Consolidated Nutrition Garden are working hard to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups within their community.

Nyanzou Garden, which comprises 24 members, is situated in Nyamatsito village in, Gambuli in Mashonaland West Province. The most vulnerable members of the community were selected to run the garden. These include orphans, widows and widowers, the aged, chronically ill persons and foster parents. Lead farmers are also members of the garden to impart skills on farming to group members.

Members of the garden, who started running it in 2004, have produced leafy vegetables, tomatoes, onions and green mealies in the garden. In an interview recently, chairperson of the garden, Mrs. Eltrader Mabasa said members of the garden were chosen by the community.

Following the selection of members, Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe trained the members to run the garden in conjunction with Agricultural Research Extension (AREX). FCTZ also installed a borehole strategically near the site to provide water for irrigation.



Some of the members of Nyanzou garden

In addition to meeting nutritional needs of members of the community, Mrs. Mabasa said, the welfare of the members was improving due to the garden. She said some of the members of the garden had bought small livestock from the garden proceeds. Some can now send their children to school, buy clothes and meet some household needs such as cash for milling maize, according to her.

The garden has also benefited some members of the community as vegetables were sold to the community for \$10 000 a bundle in May 2007. However, members of the garden are facing challenges. Mrs. Chidobera, one of the members of the garden said pesticides were not found in the area and their vegetables were sometimes destroyed because they did not have chemicals.

Water remains another problem as there is only one borehole which is catering for the garden, the community domestic use, as well as for animals.

Chicken pass on project helpful, says beneficiary

Mr. Saido Taya Saidi from Tiritose Village Chihwiti, in Mashonaland West is glad to be in the Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ) chicken pass on scheme.

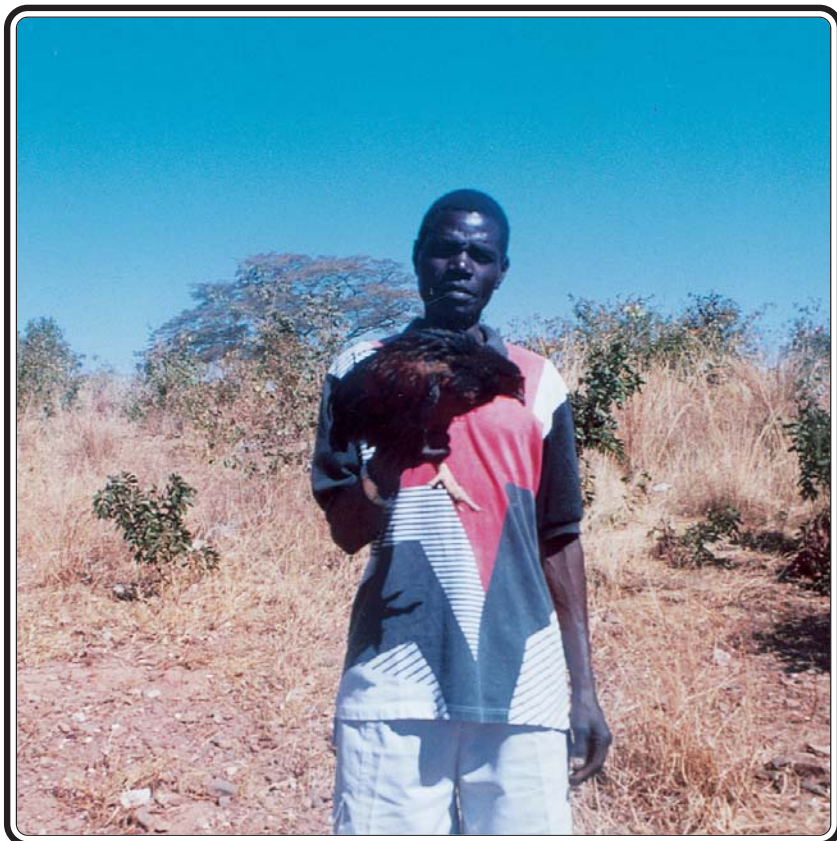
The project was introduced in Chihwiti in an effort to improve the nutrition cycle, dietary diversity and food security for vulnerable groups. FCTZ facilitated the running of a Small Livestock Fair in December 2004 where beneficiaries of the Small Livestock Pass on scheme received vouchers to purchase small livestock for purposes of passing on to other households. Vulnerable groups such as widower/widows, orphans, the elderly and chronically ill persons are the main beneficiaries of the small livestock pass on project.

Speaking to an FCTZ communications team recently, Mr. Saidi, who is a primary beneficiary of the chicken pass on scheme, said he purchased two hens and a cock from the small livestock fair. He is expected to pass on three chickens per hen to other households from future offsprings.

Mr. Saidi said his chickens had increased to 17 as at June 2007. He is expecting to purchase a goat after selling chickens from his stock. In addition, he said he would sell chickens to meet basic needs such as milling maize.

Mr. Saidi said the project does not consume much of his time as it gives him time to venture into other important activities. He said he produces maize and sorghum each year.

He urged those interested in running chicken projects to keep the fowl run clean to prevent the outbreak of diseases. He said food for chickens is readily available as they feed on grinded sorghum and sunflowers.



Mr. Sado Taya Saidi, a chicken beneficiary



HIV AND AIDS SECTION

Being HIV positive is not disability- says woman



By Leocardia Kahari

Who ever thought that success has to do with one's HIV status should revisit their theory. The following is a story of a single mother who has stood her ground and is able to make ends meet despite being HIV positive.

Mrs. Lena Choto (40), a single mother of four, who is leaving no stone unturned as she is working hard to provide for her family, is a latest testimony of a person living positively with HIV. She is from Changwe B Farm in Murehwa District. In an interview with Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ) Communications team recently, she said she produces maize, groundnuts, round nuts, and sunflowers. Asked on how she coped with farming she said she employs workers on a seasonal basis to work in her field. "I have two cows which I use for draught power," said Mrs. Choto.

She said she has managed to fend for her family from the farm produce. Mrs. Choto said she sends her children to school as well as looking after her grand daughter. Her farming efforts have also seen the community benefiting. She sometimes sells maize and sunflower. Mrs. Choto said she is also running a garden which she operates on her own. In addition to the above, she is a trained home based care giver (HBC). Mrs. Choto counsels chronically ill persons in her community including HIV positive person as an HBC giver. She has received home based care sundries from FCTZ and uses them to dress wounds for the ill persons. She said she helps other people living with HIV and AIDS in her community on how best they should prevent the spread of HIV.

She urged infected persons to eat traditional meals which help in improving the person's immune system. Mrs. Choto said she was disturbed by some people in particular HIV positive youths who she said lived in self denial and this was promoting the spread of the disease. "HIV positive person should strive to achieve their goals and regularly take outdoor exercises to keep the body health and strong. However, it is important to follow prescriptions given by medical practioners," she said. Mrs. Choto said she visits other people in her community who are living with AIDS to see how they are coping. She encouraged all people who are HIV positive to accept their status and move on with their lives as being HIV positive is not the end of the world. Briefing the team on her HIV status, she said she was tested positive in 2004. This was prior to a prolonged illness. Her brother advised her to go for an HIV testing. Mrs. Choto said the counseling and support from her family inspired her to move on with her life.



Mrs. Lena Choto of Murehwa with her granddaughter Tadiwanashe Makaza

Quotable quotes on HIV and AIDS

Naume Gogodo (37) of Nyazema township in Murehwa, who is HIV positive and a single mother who has been living positively since 2005 has this to say: "It is important for a couple to get tested first before they get married. I made a mistake in my life as I married before I checked my HIV status.



Naume Gogodo

Kudakwashe Chikwati (39) of Macheke has eight children from eight different mothers, said: "I discovered I was HIV positive in 2006. People should be faithful to only one partner as HIV is real.



Kudakwashe Chikwati

CHILDREN'S SECTION

FARM COMMUNITY TRUST OF ZIMBABWE PRIMARY SCHOOL POEM COMPETITION

Competition rules

The competition is open to primary school pupils in former large-scale commercial farms and informal settlements

The current theme is Health

Poems should be written in English

Only well written poems showing a good command of English and in line with proposed theme will be accepted.

The Editor may edit poems which will be published

You may write your submissions on a clean sheet of paper and submit to our nearest FCTZ office or send entries to:

The Editor

Primary School Poem Competition

Budiriro Mumapurazi

P.O. Box WGT 1049

Westgate, Harare

Congratulations to the following winners in the current competition.

First prize.

HEALTH CARE IN CHILDREN

By Precious Munamati (Grade 6)

Grasslands Primary School, Marondera.

All over the world
Children are dying
Dying of various diseases
The six killer diseases are;
Diphtheria, Whooping cough,
Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Measles
and Polio.

Parents please
Go with your children to the clinics
So that they will be immunized
All children below five years
Must be immunized
To prevent these diseases.

Kwashiorkor is another problem
Children become miserable
If we do not feed them properly
Let us give our children health food
Food enriched in proteins,
carbohydrates, vitamins and fats.

All mothers of the world,
I urge you to breast feed your babies
For at least eighteen months
So that they become healthy.

Prevent diarrhea
Using salt and sugar solution
Give your children clean food and water
To prevent diseases
For warned is for armed!

Second prize

MALARIA

By Annah Munzverengwi (Grade 6)

Waltondale Primary School, Marondera.

My name is Malaria.
I have come to kill people
Mosquitoes lay eggs in stagnant
water
Malaria is spread by mosquitoes.

Malaria is a disease that kills people.
Malaria is a dangerous disease
It kills old and young.

In Zimbabwe many people die from malaria
Health organizations help us
To stop malaria.

Third prize

HEALTH

By Patrick Mutete (Grade 7)

Karimba primary school.

Health, Health, Health.
Health is important in our lives
Place rubbish in a bin away from homes
Rubbish brings some dangerous flies
which contains parasites?

Cover your food
Finger nails should be kept short
Wash fingers before eating
Boil water from unprotected wells
Put some chemicals to purify the
water where possible
Let us maintain good hygiene

Oh! Sisters, brothers
Keep our country clean
Cut all tall grass
Build Blair toilets
Do not use the bush it spreads diseases

Lady scoops anniversary theme competition

Ms. Caroline Mushore (37) a general hand based at Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe (FCTZ) head office, Harare, has come out tops in an FCTZ 10th Anniversary theme competition. The competition was open to all members of staff.

The winning theme which she compiled was “***Celebrating 10 years of facilitating the empowerment of vulnerable groups in farm communities.***” The theme has since August 2006 been visible in FCTZ printed materials.

FCTZ turned 10 in August 2006. FCTZ, is a local non-governmental organization whose focus is to facilitate development for vulnerable groups in former large-scale commercial farms and rural informal settlements. In an interview recently, Ms. Mushore said she was glad that her theme was selected the best. She said she is inspired to be part of a group that promotes the welfare of vulnerable groups. Ms. Mushore walked away with a lunch voucher for two at a local Hotel.



Ms Caroline Mushore

FARM COMMUNITY TRUST OF ZIMBABWE

VISION

Empowered farm communities with guaranteed sustainable livelihood

MISSION STATEMENT

To consolidate our position as the leading development agency working with vulnerable groups in farm communities and rural informal settlements that facilitates the provision of sustainable livelihood programmes through participatory and gender sensitive approaches

CORE VALUES

Responsiveness
Transparency
Accountability
Openness
Honesty
Integrity
Tolerance
Commitment
Pro-activeness
Participation
Gender Sensitivity
Consistency

Objectives

- To improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups in farm communities and rural informal settlements
- To address the immediate relief, recovery and social protection needs of vulnerable groups in farm communities and rural informal settlements
- To lobby for the rights and improvement of the welfare of vulnerable groups in farm communities and rural informal settlements