

In depth report on the Global March Against Child Labour – Zimbabwe 2007

New Hope Zimbabwe

February 17, 2008

Name of Organisation	New Hope Foundation
Name of Project Manager	David Tsungo
Project Geographical Location	Harare -Plumtree
Target Group(s)	Farmers Business people, Cross boarder Trader & the general public
Project Period and Duration	1 August 2007 to 31 December 2007
Reporting Period	1-31 December 2007
Total confirmed funding	Z\$30 000 000 000-00
Funds contributed by NHF	Z\$5 000 000 000- 00
Cumulative expenditure during reporting period	Z\$40 000 000 000 -00
Submission Date of the Final Report	16 February 2008

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SUMMARY

In 2007 New Hope Foundation working with other partners in child protection embarked on a Month long campaign dubbed the Global March Against Child Labour- Zimbabwe Initiative -2007 ,this was done to raise awareness on child labour and its worst forms (child trafficking),this was a month long physical march from Harare to Plumtree covering 541 kms in 31 days. The overall objective of the march was to contribute efforts to the reduction of excessive labour and exploitation of children. We can all agree that due to HIV & AIDS and the prevailing economic challenges currently facing Zimbabwe, more and more children are now exposed to child labour than before.



The Chief Executive Officer of New Hope Foundation Pastor Elfes during the March

Three Government Ministries joined in the Campaign ie,

- Ministry of Home Affairs, for security and Escort.
- Ministry of Education on the provision of accommodation and the involvement of schools on the March
- And Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development.

To register more impact and to inform the rest of the world on the effects of child labour in Zimbabwe, New Hope Foundation entered into a partnership with an international Campaigner on child labour The Global March Against Child Labour Organisation based in India, this Organisation's duty was to help in publicity of the Zimbabwe event and the use of their name for the Zimbabwean initiative, this was done using their website

www.globalmarch.org

Our target was to reach 5 000 000 people in all provinces of Zimbabwe, through workshops, adverts in all media houses and the march itself. This has been done, six provinces were covered and our target was exceeded.

Project Description

From January 2006 to July 2007, New Hope Foundation through support from Save the Children UK, implemented a Unicef funded Capacity building Project and a Central Emergency Response Fund project these projects assisted 2000 people from 400 households i.e. orphans and vulnerable children who had been affected by Operation Restore Order in Harare and the surrounding peri-urban areas namely Caledonia, Hopley farm, Dzivarasekwa and Epworth. Feedback received from children who benefited from the project confirmed that child labour was rampant in those areas. Children are involved in vending, selling of firewood, domestic work, prostitution, care giving to chronically ill parents and relatives and working on the farms at the expense of going to school and also enjoying some liberties like being involved in recreational and other social activities which contribute to their healthy growth and development. After this Project New Hope Foundation further consulted other stakeholders who included the Government, NGOs and communities around the country who are involved in child protection activities and found out that:

- Child labour is on the increase in Zimbabwe.

- A visit to Chimanimani was carried out and visible activities on child labour were witnessed and reported to all concerned players.
- A baseline survey was conducted to see who was doing what concerning child labour and its worst forms in Zimbabwe among the grassroots Organisations, only a few international NGOs eg ILO and IOM were observed to be doing activities on child labour.

This prompted NHF to change its mandate and focus on child labour as its core activity as we find out that many players in the country are seen to be doing more activities on child sexual abuse.

Child Labour

Child Labour is classified as children's work which is of such a nature or intensity that it is detrimental to their schooling or harmful to their healthy and development. The concern is with children who are denied their childhood and a future, who work at too young an age who work long hours for low wage, who work under conditions harmful to their healthy and to their physical and mental development, who are separated from their families, or who are deprived of education. Such child labour create irrevocable damage to the child and is in violation of international laws and usually, national legislation.

- It is basically a symptom of the underlying problem of widespread poverty and inequality in society.
- It is also a cause of poverty, and in this context it becomes self perpetuating. Poverty is deep rooted and natural calamities, man made disasters, illiteracy, powerlessness and the lack of viable options further exacerbate the deprivations confronting poor parents who feel compelled to put a child to work.
- Poverty is not, however, the only factor in child labour and cannot justify all types of employment and servitudes.
- Hard pressed parents may not feel that the long term returns of education outweigh the short term economic gain and skills acquired through child work.
- Education for poor children may be costly, inaccessible, of low quality or seen as irrelevant. Many Families depend on a Girl's labour at home to enable the adults to work outside.
- Children may decide to work, knowing that their family needs the income, or through the influence of their friend and peers to join them on the streets or elsewhere.
- There is a market demand for child labour since children are generally docile, obedient, hired at cheaper rates than adults, and dispensed with easily if labour demands fluctuate.
- They incur no long term investment on the part of industry in terms of insurance or social security and low paid child labour maybe perceived as a significant element for industries wishing to maintain a competitive edge in national and international markets.
- Children are unprotected, powerless and silent as far as their rights as workers are concerned. Children are often preferred in industries that are labour intensive, function with rudimentary technology and require laborious/repetitive work for long hours.
- Although largely disproved, the myth persists that in certain industries, such as Carpet making or flower picking, children are needed because of the dexterity of their small fingers.
- Child Labour persists because the laws that do exist are strictly enforced and because social and political commitment is weak.



ZRP Escort During the Global March Against Child Labour-Zim 2007

HISTORICAL TRENDS OF CHILD LABOUR, LAW AND POLICY

Child labour only began to be seriously questioned when industrialization and urbanization fundamentally changed children 'work relationships and multiplied the dangers. Although some governments began to intervene in the nineteenth century to protect children from the worst excesses of the factory system and the most dangerous activities, the major change came when governments' commitment to education increased as part of their development into modern nations. Even then, the move against child labour was not without challenge. Major arguments against it were that education would make poor children unsuitable for the mundane work that the society required, that child labour was necessary for the welfare of poor families as well as for certain industries if they were to remain competitive, that child labour law would be impossible to enforce because of the number of enterprises involved, that numerous tasks could only be done by children, and finally that it was not the role of the state to interfere with parental wishes concerning what was best for their children.

Developing countries are in different economic situation from industrialization countries in the nineteenth century, however, this historical experience may be valuable to them in that it demonstrate two impotent lessons

- (a) the impotence of government taking a lead role to eliminate child Labour by proving protective legislation along with universal, free basic education, and effectively enforcing both Labour and education- related regulations; and
- (b) Necessity for awareness – raising to bring about the change in the social climate, such as the recognition of children's rights and understand of long – term health impacts of early Labour, which enables new laws to be enacted and accepted.



Youth Ahead Zimbabwe during the Global March Against Child Labour March

Worst Forms of Child Labour

There are four types of child labour that the International Community has declared to be particularly heinous:

1. Slavery,
2. Sexual exploitation,
3. illicit activities,
4. and hazardous work.

The First three categories are likely to be illegal and the responsibility primarily of police authorities.

A large number of children work in extremely hazardous occupations or dangerous conditions such as construction, mining, quarrying and in farms. Some are trapped in virtual marriages, bought and sold for the debts of their parents. They are trafficked across national borders, and commercial sexual exploitation of children is on the rise. The employment of very young children is a particularly alarming problem. The younger the children, the vulnerable they are to hazards at the workplace and to economic exploitation. The situation of young Girls deserves particular attention because of the nature of their work and the conditions under which they work. For example, work that is hidden from public view, such as commercial sex and domestic service (a major sector of girl's employment) may keep them isolated from other children and exposed to violence and sexual abuse. Children doing piece work in the home are often expected to work for long hours in order to gain even minimal pay. Few get a chance to play.

Children are forced to work without sufficient rest, in cramped space, with poor lighting, sitting on the bare ground, using tools that are too big for them, without adequate drinking water or toilets, and –particularly damaging to their future–no chance to go to school. Even the many millions of children who work in traditional agriculture as part of the family unit are exposed to risk from a wide variety of hazards.

The Scale of the Problem

Some 126 million children are believed to be engaged in hazardous situations or conditions, such as working in mines, working with chemicals and pesticides in agriculture or working with dangerous machinery. They are everywhere but invisible, toiling domestic servants in homes, labouring behind the walls of workshops, hidden from view in plantations. (UNICEF).

Recent figures from the International Labour Organization (ILO) show that:
Globally, 1 in 6 children work

218 million children aged 5 - 17 are involved in child Labour world wide

The highest numbers of child laborers are in the Asia/Pacific region, where there are 122 million working children

The highest proportion of child laborers is in Sub Saharan Africa, where 26% of children (49 million) are involved in work.

There has often been a tendency to focus on the visible forms of work, such as children who work in hazardous conditions, but this can obscure the many other ways in which children work. Rural working children, for example, are mainly engaged in agricultural activities and collecting water, fuel and fodder. In many countries, poor girls work as domestic servants for richer families. Almost everywhere, children, especially girls, perform unpaid work for their families. That work is done in the home or in family enterprises does not necessarily make it easier or more acceptable.

CHILD LABOUR IN ZIMBABWE

The Herald (Harare) reported on June 27, 2007, Zimbabwe is afflicted by child labour and the issues have also been compounded by the HIV/AIDS scourge and the increasing number of child headed families.

With an estimated 37.2 million adults living with HIV around the world, large numbers of children have family members that are living with HIV, or who have died of AIDS. These children may themselves experience the discrimination that is often associated with HIV. They may also have to care for a sick parent or relative, and may have to give up school to become the principle wage-earner for the family. When adults fall sick, food still needs to be provided - and the burden of earning money usually falls on the oldest child.



City of Harare Campaign

Child Labour and the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The CRC contains several articles that refer specifically refer to the issue of child Labour.

Article 32 protects children from economic exploitation and dangerous Labour. Protection from sexual exploitation, including prostitution, is set out in **Article 34**.

Although several ILO conventions and Recommendations on child Labour and Labour inspection date from the beginning of the ILO itself, the minimum age standards for various sectors were regarded as rather technical topics of employment conditions rather than the major social problem. Beginning in the 1970s, there was a growing conviction among the ILO's constituent members that;

Childhood is a period of life which should be dedicated, not to work, but to education and employment.

Child Labour, by its nature because of the conditions in which it is undertaken often jeopardize children's chance of becoming productive adults, able to take their place in the community.

Child Labour can jeopardize country's present reputation and long-term productive by denying education to the future workforce.

Child labour is not inevitable and progress towards its reduction and even its elimination as possible when the political will to fight exists.

As a results, 1973, a major new child labour convention was adopted ; the minimum Age Convention (No 138) it required member states to design and apply national policies to ensure the effectiveness abolition of all forms of child labour and set minimum ages for employment. This has, however, proved to be a difficult task, meeting much resistances from vested commercial interests market pressures, moral indifference and traditional cultural attitudes.

To assist countries to overcome these obstacles, in 1992 the ILO launched the international Programme on the Elimination of child labour (IPEC) provided a range of technical and policy assistance to countries which were taking steps to address child labour.

The growing awareness of children's rights in the 1990s culminated in 1999 in the adoption by the ILO of convention number 182 on the worst forms of child labour.

Fixing the minimum age for admission to employment is the obligation of ratifying member states, and convention establishes 3 categories for this;

The minimum age should not less than the age of completing compulsory schooling, and in no event no less than 15 years of age.

CHILD WORK & CHILD LABOUR

Not all work is harmful to children. From a young age, many children help around the home, run, errands or assist their family farms or businesses. As they get older they take on learn valuable traditional trades in this way, children acquired the skills and attitudes they will needs as future workers and useful members of the community. Light work, carefully monitored can be an essential part of children 'socialization and development processes, were they learn to take responsibility, and gain pride in their own accomplishments. Work of this kind is not without risk, but it is not what child labour is generally.

Child Labour is classified as children's work which is of such a nature or intensity that it is detrimental to their schooling or harmful to their healthy and development. The concern is with children who are denied their childhood and a future, who work at too young an age who work long hours for low wage, who work under conditions harmful to their healthy and to their physical and mental development, who are separated from their families, or who are deprived of education. Such child labour create irrevocable damage to the child and is in violation of international laws and usually, national legislation.

GLOBAL MARCH AGAINST CHILD LABOUR-ZIMBABWE 2007



Global March Coverage

As an outcome of the above, NHF conceived an idea to undertake an awareness campaign to be done country wide, starting with workshops in the Eastern Highlands, and Mashonaland central, this was followed by a physical walk from Harare to Plumtree covering a distance of about 541 kilometers. The idea was quickly adopted by the Global March Organization based in India, which coordinates marches worldwide. The Global March Organisation previously coordinated marches on poverty, child labour, child trafficking, children's rights and child protection in India, Latin America and Asia and is also involved in lobbying and advocacy.

As a result the awareness campaign was elevated to be a Global March Against Child labour, however the fact that it was a Zimbabwean initiative was constantly taken on board and the march with the theme, "Stop Child Labour Now let the Children learn" was coded Global March Against Child Labour Zimbabwe 2007.



Ministry Of Women Affairs, Gender & Community Development

Overall objective of the Global March Against Child Labour Zimbabwe 2007

- To contribute to the reduction of excessive labour and exploitation of children in Zimbabwe, Africa and the world at large.

Objectives of the March

Having an overall objective the march also had specific objectives which the participants, organizers and supporters of the cause expected to achieve by the end of the march and these objectives are as follows:

- ü To raise widespread awareness and educate the public and children on child labour issues.

New Hope Foundation with its partners encourages the Government of Zimbabwe to honor its commitments to protect children from abuse and exploitation and mobilizes support for the proposed ILO Convention on the worst forms of child labour. Our objectives were as follows:

- Ø Raising widespread awareness of child labour;
- Ø Urging the government to enforce laws that protect children and provide them with education; mobilizing greater national and international funding to support education for all children.
- Ø Demanding the immediate elimination of the most intolerable forms of child labour; promoting positive action by employers and consumers.
- Ø Ensuring the proper rehabilitation of child laborers.
- Ø To mobilize funds for interventions and alleviating the lives of children involved in child labour.
- Ø Mobilizing greater national and international funding to support education for all children;
- Ø Promoting positive action by employers and consumers; and
- Ø Encourage community fostering and rehabilitation of child laborers(urge communities to take responsibility and foster all disadvantaged children in their society)
- Ø To facilitate the formation of a child rights activist coalition in Zimbabwe.
- Ø School retention of all children of school going age in support of the MDG # 2

ISSUES THAT WERE ADDRESSED AS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO CHILD LABOUR ARE:

- HIV and AIDS
- Migration (Human Trafficking in particular child trafficking)
- Gender (domestic violence)
- Child-trafficking
- Domestic violence
- Poverty.
- Inheritance and forced marriages

In line with New Hope Foundation's principle on teamwork, networking and solidarity, the march also took on board ideas from other people as well as participation by other NGOs and government department with relevant sectoral mandate. All the participating NGOs added value and their voices on the march and their involvement created an opportunity for a wider dissemination of information and knowledge to the wider community.

Participating stakeholders contributed in cash or kind towards the Global March against Child Labour Zimbabwe 2007. Thanks so much to Youth Ahead Zimbabwe for offering entertainment all the way in the march. Not only did they entertain people but they also played a huge part in educating the general public on the worst forms of child labour as well as the effects.

Target group

Basically the march targeted all those who might in one way or the other be affected by child labour and the perpetrators and potential perpetrators of child labour.

However, the march primarily targeted the general populations and specifically the policy makers, children who work on farms, mines, industry, domestic work as well as those engaged in informal work, child protection institutions, women's organizations, individuals, companies and farmers etc.

The sent off Ceremony:

The sent off ceremony was hosted at the Harare Town House and was attended by people from different organisations, journalists, government ministries, schools as well as members of the public who came in to grace the sent off ceremony. Attendance of the ceremony came up to around 450.

The sent off ceremony was characterized by drama, speeches, poetry by representatives from different organisations, government line ministries and schools. All speeches read on this day were pondering on how immensely the HIV and AIDS pandemic had negatively contributed to the existence of child labour in our country.

In his speech the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of New Hope Foundation, Pastor Elfas Zadzagomo, stressed on the need for communities to come up with a strategy of jointly taking responsibilities of looking after orphans in the communities. He reverted his message back to the "Zunde Ramambo" concept which gives members of the public responsibility of looking after orphans and vulnerable children in the community. Pastor Elfas Zadzagomo, denounced the dependency syndrome by many in the society and urged community to take responsibility of the situation in which orphans are living in today, he despised the tendency by many of putting the blame on someone before the cross examine themselves and the roles they have played to make the world a better place for children.

In line with the theme of the awareness campaign, he stressed the need of bringing everyone on board in finding lasting solutions to end child labour. He referred to the issue of school drop outs and urged the community to play pivotal roles in sending children and keeping them in school.

As New Hope Foundation's strategy of using sport as a way of entertaining, building team work, avoiding idealness in children, Pastor Elfaz Zadzagomo then took the opportunity to donate sporting uniforms to two schools (David Livingstone Primary School and Harare Girls High School) as well as to the Harare Junior Council who would donate the uniform to a desperate school in their areas of jurisdiction.

A representative from the Ministry of Education and Culture acknowledged New Hope Foundation's move of raising awareness on the existence of child labour in our country. He congratulated the organisation on coordinating such an activity and conveyed his gratitude on the theme of the march. He indicated that children were the sole of the nation and with education for all today; the nation would be a different place to live for everyone in the future. He also applauded the noble cause and stressed his gratitude on their organisation's move and strategy of working in complement of Government's efforts in achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. He appreciated very much the move and noted that it had put Zimbabwe on the map in as far as Child protection is concerned.

Thanks so much to Youth Ahead Zimbabwe for the brilliant edutainment they provided on this day, people were given a lot of questions as to how they treat children in their respective areas of residence even in their day to day lives.



Ministry Of Education Officials hands over sports Uniforms donated by New Hope Foundation to schools during the sent off ceremony in Harare.

GENERAL

The year 2007 has been a year to go down with in the history of New Hope Foundation a fast growing grassroots Organisation in the world of humanitarian work. For eight months the organisation has been a bee hive of activities as employees ran up and down putting into place a plan for an awareness campaign to raise awareness to the general populations in Zimbabwe, Africa and the world at large of the existence and effects of child labour.

The awareness campaign was lined up with different activities which included:

- Road Shows
- Small awareness campaigns
- Musical gala
- Clean up campaigns
- Radio and television programs
- Media campaign (

While many people in the civic society world wide were commemorating the World AIDS Day in different parts of the world, New Hope Foundation also join the commemorations and decided to commemorate in a slightly different way as an awareness campaign to sensitize

the general public on the dangerous effects of HIV and AIDS was organized. New Hope Foundation decided to tell the public on how gravely the pandemic has contributed to instances of child labour in the country.

As part of the Awareness campaign on child labour, New Hope Foundation coordinated and hosted a sent off ceremony for the volunteers who had volunteered to march in the month long awareness campaign.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES

After spending 31 days on the road it is with pleasure and gratitude to the marchers, funding partners, well wishers, and the organizers that their efforts did not go in vain. The marchers managed to attain the much biggest achievement towards the overall goal of the march which was to raise awareness to the rest of the world on the existence and effects of child labour in Zimbabwe and the world at large.

New Hope Foundation is pleased to share with the reader the achievements of the march which are summarized below as follows:

The cause of the marchers witnessed worst forms of child labour taking place, children working on Farms, street begging and silent child trafficking happening along Plumtree Boarder Post and some cities and towns along the March routes, managed to bring 47 people from all walks of life who voluntarily devoted their energy, the festive season, and time to march for the welfare of children in excessive labour and exploitation around the world.

Managed to reach an estimated:

- + 5000 000 people of both sexes in Zimbabwe with the message on child labour (Newspaper readership, radio and television programs, press conference, workshops and City campaigns).
- Managed to reach +/- 20 Million in the whole World through the internet.

Managed to break a record on walking for 541kms on foot.

- Awareness campaigns were held in 5 Cities and 2 towns all in 6 Provinces.
- A six paged supplement supported by five organisations in The Standard, a weekly newspaper that is read by an average of people across the world was published in October 2007.
- More Publicity in the Daily and weekly papers for 3 weeks during the march.
- Local and international donor agencies supported the call to the march by organizing and cushioning resources for the success.
- The issue of the march was published on the website for more than five months.
- Managed to distribute I.E.C material in all the towns, cities and villages which were in the route of the march as the marchers were marching and these I.E.C materials were on the cross cutting issues of child labour.

As the volunteers marched in the road they had the privilege of meeting with prominent political figures like:

- Members of Parliament.
- Diplomats.
- Mayors who were saluted in every town.
- Businesspeople, Civic Organisation leaders.
- Musicians & Celebrities.

Among those who volunteered to march were members of the junior council these were approached and were asked to see to the implementation of policies that protect children especially in line with child labour issues.

In every city, town and village the marchers passed through the marchers held awareness campaigns where they invited business figures, farmers, political leaders and the general public. These awareness campaigns were well attended and in most instances the minimum number of attendances would be around 200 people.



NHF CEO Issuing Fliers to People in Gweru

INDICATORS OF SUCCESS

- The national Broadcaster is now broadcasting issues on child labour on weekly basis.
- National daily and weekly print media now producing columns on child labour on regular basis.
- Children are now aware of their Rights to Education, reference to the number of children who took part in the city awareness campaign.
- Government aware of child labour, ref Ministries of Education and that of Home affairs And that of Women affairs takes part in the Month long campaign.
- Child Labour cases being referred to our offices after the march.

CHALLENGES

The season was both rainy and sunny and the march were exposed to these conditions without hats and raincoats

- Money for food was not adequate to provide for all the needs
- There was no footwear for the marchers
- The t-shirts were just few and were not enough for the marchers to change on a daily basis.
- Other toiletries could not be provided for in the march
- Medical cover in terms of drugs was minimal
- There was only one vehicle which was covering all transport needs.
- People who had promised to help did not fulfill their promises.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

People from all walks of life took part in the march at different stages and levels. New Hope Foundation would like to convey profound gratitude to all those who contributed to the success of this awareness campaign. We greatly acknowledge the input they all put forward in this march. The list below shows Organizations and people who made the march a success and their contributions, However, New Hope Foundation acknowledges that during the course of compiling this list there might be other people who might have been left out and we sincerely regret this emission in the list:

NAME/ ORGANISATION	CONTRIBUTION
Min of Home Affairs	Security & Escort
Ministry of Education & Culture	Coordination & accommodation
Min of Women Affairs	Coordination & Marching

GCN	Marketing
Global March Against Child Labour - secretariat	
Pastor Elfaz Zadzagomo	Marching, Overall Coordination
White Mundiya	Marching and Security
Alex Mundiya	Marching Security
Gibson Manjengwa	Marching and Security
Tinashe Kadye	Marching and Security
Emmanuel Matemba	Marching Medical attention
Joshua Mahachi	Marching, logistics and photographs
Abdul Julius	Marching and Logistics
David Tsungo	Marching, Communications and Coordination
Steven Mutengu	Marching, photographs and Logistics
Ethel Mutengu	Marching
Elvis Nyamapfeni	Marching and Welfare
Timoth Murepa	Marching, Security and
Priscilla Chambati	Marching
Luke Tom	Marching and Data capturing
Douglas Muzondo	Marching and, data capturing Welfare
Charity Matemera	Marching and Edutainment
Phillimon Mutengu	Marching, welfare and Driving
Fibion Mahachi	Marching and Logistics
Prosper Mapira	Marching and Edutainment
Justiin Bbobho	Marching and Edutainment
Forget Kalanzi	Marching and Edutainment
Gilbert Chikwanha	Marching and Edutainment
Cecilia Hungwa	Marching and Edutainment
Dorcas Mugwende	Marching and Edutainment
Fungai Mugwede	Marching and Edutainment
Naomi Muchenga	Marching and Edutainment
Nyarai Zienda	Marching
Show Nyandebvu	Marching and Edutainment
Jacky Masarapadi	Marching and Edutainment
Sheila Jabangwe	Marching Welfare
Godfrey Mudzengerere	Marching & Accommodation Coordination
Edmore Gwanzura	Marching
Naomi Mahonye	Marching and Welfare
Brain Nyakudanga	Marching
Everlasting Chanyau	Marching
Farai Chigavazira	Marching
Charles Nyandoro	Marching and Logistics
Rutendo Munetsi	Marching
Brendon Nyoni	Marching and Welfare
Trevor Muchato	Marching
Pasca Mapeta	Marching
Mrs Matsangatsanga	Catering
Mrs Simango	Catering
Ms Muchato	Catering

Tichaona Nehanda	Catering
Tafadzwa Matsangatsanga	Catering
Mr Chirere	Catering
Rachel Mapeta	Marching and Coordination

COMMUNITY AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION

New Hope Foundation has joined other players in the World calling on the Governments to ratify honor and commit themselves to stopping child labour. As we enter the new year we have plans to start a three year project on the elimination of child labour and its worst forms in Zimbabwe, this project will be called A Call To Action Against Child Labour. We also have plans to forge an alliance with our long time partner in child protection Girl Child Network (GCN) and start a Coalition on child rights in Zimbabwe. We have target GCN because of the visibility of their interventions on child sexual abuse, and this coalition shall focus on:

- Promotion of right based programming in all grassroots Organization
- Elimination of child sexual abuse, child Labour and other abuses in Zimbabwe.
- Capacity building for all child protection CBO's to be able to handle Child protection activities in their operational areas.
- Promotion of Child Participation in all issues affecting them..
- Publicity of all members activities so as raise awareness of their activities and challenges facing children in their operational areas.
- Advocacy on community leaders to increase their involvement into the fight against all forms of child abuse.
- Skills development of members' volunteers and staff.
- Establishment of a Taskforce (coalition) against child abuse.
- Community awareness on issues related to the fight against child abuse during all International & national commemorative days.
- Child to child information dissemination.
- Promoting Mainstreaming of Gender, HIV & AIDS activities by all coalition membership.

MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE COALITION

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GRASSROOTS TASKFORCE ON CHILD RIGHTS IN ZIMBABWE

- To involve community leaders, the community and children in acting collectively against any form of child Labour and other abuses.
- To promote cost effective, sustainable and community based approaches to child rights.

THE GOAL

Within the next three years, there should be a notable reduction of child labour, child Sexual abuse and other abuse cases in all members operational areas. Children should be able to enjoy an acceptable standard of social, psychological and material care.

ENVISAGED PROGRESS OVER VIEW

The intention is to set up structures which will work in complement with the already existing child protection structures in Zimbabwe. We are targeting the following sections of the community to be part of the project vehicle;

Community Leaders, who include School heads, Development Committees, Political Leaders, Church Leadership, Girl Empowerment Club Coordinators, Local and central Government, ZRP, Community Based Civic Organizations, District Aids Action Committee and the Children themselves.

It will be the responsibility of the Coalition to Monitor, Evaluate, document and acknowledge its membership's activities. However it is our belief that, for the Coalition to be a success,

extensive training for the membership and all stakeholders will required, Professionals from the following disciplines shall be engaged.

- Health
- Social work
- Education
- Religion
- Government
- Civil Organization
- Law

Conclusion

We now call upon all player in child protection to stand up for the right of the Zimbabwean child, lets register the best practices in creating a better world for every child, may we also call upon all Donor Organizations to come in full support of this initiative, Donor support will be needed in the form of funding of the Coalition's activities, that include the training of all members Organization both theoretical and practical work tailor made specifically for each grassroots Organisation, but in general will cover;

- Causes and impacts of Child labour and other Abuses.
- How to handle cases of child labour and other abuses.
- The needs and care of children at risk.
- Counseling of children at risk – Psychological, Social and Health Counseling.
- Providing assistance to child headed families.
- Setting up Community Targets towards child Protection.



CREATING A BETTER WORLD FOR EVERY CHILD (CHILD PARTICIPATION)

STRATEGIES

- Advocating for an increase of Community Leaders involved in Child Protection
- Skills development on leaders in effective Child protection.
- Skills development for all community volunteers & member Organisation staff members.
- Skills development for youth leaders.
- Community mobilization.

- Enhancement of the existing Girl Empowerment and child protection clubs, Sporting and performing Arts activities.

New Hope Foundation would like to thank all funding partners who contributed to the success of the march. The table below is a list of funding New Hope Foundation funding partners and their contributions towards the march.

Funding partner	Amount	Area Funded by the contribution
British Embassy	Z\$ 8 000 000 000.00	Food for the marchers
Terres Des Hommes	Z\$ 9 000 000 000.00	Food for the marchers
British Embassy	Z\$ 800 000 000.00	Publicity, resources mobilization and coordination
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	1000 L Fuel	Transport and coordination
CACLAZ	News paper adverts	Marketing
CACLAZ	One day food for marchers	welfare
NANGO	2 Days Food & Acc, banners and posters	Welfare and promotional material
Save the Children UK	30 goal t-shirts & a Supplement	Marketing and Promotional Material

The cooperate Sector

The cooperate sector also played a good role in the march as they also contributed to the success of the march. New Hope Foundation acknowledges the donations made by the following companies:

Company	Contribution/ Donation
Ultra Parts Harare	Ten round neck T-shirts and Z\$ 15 000 000.00
Altfin Insurance	25 Caps
Nestle	2 Nestle Product Humbers

THE END