

**Zimbabwe Child Rights Situational Analysis (CRSA)**

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**Report prepared by: JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN**

**HARARE, OCTOBER 2013**

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRSA	Child Rights Situation Analysis
CSO	Civic Society Organisation
DSS	Department of Social Services
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immuno-Virus
IGPs	Income Generating Projects
ISS	International Social Service
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Services
NANGO	National Association for Non-Governmental Organisations
NAP	National Action Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
O' LEVEL	Ordinary Level
PASS	Poverty Assessment Study Survey
PoS	Programme of Support
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VFS	Victim Friendly System
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Children in Zimbabwe have been affected by factors such as HIV/AIDS and poverty which have increased their vulnerability. These have led to a high number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and to lack of access to basic services such as education, food and health. Parents and guardians have also left the country in search of greener pastures leaving the children without parental care or guidance or at risk of losing such. There are laws and policies which have been put in place to ensure the protection of the rights of children but it has been noted that these laws and policies require socio-economic resources and strategies that are innovative and sensitive to the socio-economic changes taking place in society. There are various measures which have been adopted by the Government aimed at improving the lives of orphans and vulnerable children such as the National Action Plan for Orphans and vulnerable Children (NAP for OVC), Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) and the Victim Friendly Initiative. It has however been noted that the current support mechanisms are not adequate to meet the needs of all OVC in the country.

SOS Children's Village Zimbabwe (SOS) provides alternative care to children without parental care and children at risk of losing parental care through the SOS childcare model and family strengthening programmes in communities. The United Nations General Assembly adopted Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children which have a potential to promote children's rights and improve the lives of millions of children, their families and communities around the world. Since SOS works in the spirit of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), it commissioned this Child Rights Situation Analysis (CRSA) in order to get an analysis of the situations of children in Zimbabwe to form the basis for growth in programming.

The purpose of the CRSA therefore is to:

- i. Reconfirm and justify the need for more programmes. It forms part of the strategic planning and programme planning process.
- ii. Provide baseline information about the child rights situation by specifying the target group, identifying priority programme locations and setting the scope for SOS Children's Village International responses.

Factors used to identify the areas with the most vulnerable groups of children and families are poverty prevalence, food insecurity and access to basic services such as education. An analysis of the organisations providing assistance in the identified areas and the services they are providing was conducted. The CRSA also involved a review of both the international and national laws; inter agency and government reports for collection of mostly quantitative data. Self administered questionnaires and in-depth interviews were used on key informants such as CSOs and key child protection stakeholders such as Provincial and District Social Services Officers and key government ministries who included Ministry of Public Services, Labour and Social Services and Judicial Services Commission for the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data in Harare, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Manicaland, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South. Focus group discussions were also held with children, caregivers and community focal persons in Bindura, Harare, Chinhoyi and Shamva. It was however noted that stakeholders who should be the custodians of information relating to children did not have the information disaggregated in terms of age, gender and vulnerability which made it difficult to ascertain children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care.

The following were the findings of the research:

### **Summary findings**

- ✓ The areas with the highest poverty prevalence are Matabeleland North (Tsholotsho and Umguza), Mashonaland Central (Shamva, Rushinga and Mbire) and Matabeleland South (Gwanda, Umzingwane and Mangwe). The households most affected by food insecurity were found in Matabeleland North, Masvingo (Chiredzi and Zaka) and Matabeleland South. Poverty was a factor which also influenced children's access to basic services and it was noted that the areas with the highest poverty prevalence had the highest number of children out of school.
- ✓ Child labour was most prevalent in Manicaland and Mashonaland Central which also had the highest number of orphans.
- ✓ Statistics on the number of orphans and children involved in economic activity were however low in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South and this was attributed to

the proximity of these areas to Zimbabwe's borders with other countries where it was found that children preferred to move to neighbouring counties in search of employment.

- ✓ Due to poverty and economic hardships, few families are willing to take in children without parental care or at risk of losing parental care because of resource constraints to meet the needs of the children.
- ✓ There are few alternative care institutions as compared to the number of children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care.
- ✓ Whilst there are programmes put in place to assist OVCs, there are financial and human resource constraints which have hindered the full enjoyment of rights by children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care.
- ✓ Programmes of support implemented by NGOs to support children are small scale such that they leave a large number of vulnerable children. Approaches being used by all the organisations are welfaristic in nature and are not aimed at providing long term sustainable solutions to the plight of children.

## **Recommendations**

The following are recommendations for improving the welfare of children without parental care or at risk of losing parental care;

- ✓ An analysis of the study point to a need for an increase in complementary interventions in areas such as Matebeleland North and South, Mashonaland Central and Masvingo where children are the most vulnerable because of various factors.
- ✓ It is imperative that an advocacy strategy be developed so that implementation of support services, whilst targeting the most vulnerable areas, feeds into the national child protection strategy.
- ✓ SOS could also be instrumental in the drive for adoption of a rights-based approach to programming which describes situations not in terms of human needs, or areas for development, but in terms of the obligation to respond to the rights of children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care. This involves building the capacity of all stakeholders in order to meet the rights of the child within the family set up at the first level extending to alternative care as the last option.

- ✓ Develop supportive services for families in need in order to make child placement in alternative care the last resort or option.
- ✓ Advocate for the programmes of support which ensure that children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care are looked after informally by relatives or others and protected in such informal arrangements.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

SOS Children's Villages Zimbabwe commissioned this Child Rights Situational Analysis (CRSA) which was undertaken by Justice for Children from August 2013 to October 2013. The analysis focused on the situation of children without parental care and those at the risk of losing parental care. It was anchored on the rights of children as contained in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC)<sup>1</sup>, which SOS Children's Villages subscribes to and has been ratified by Zimbabwe.

### **1.1. Purpose of the CRSA**

- Reconfirm and justify the need for more programmes. It forms part of the strategic planning and programme planning process.
- Provide baseline information about the child rights situation by specifying the target group, identifying priority programme locations and setting the scope for SOS Children's Village International responses.

### **1.2. Objectives of the CRSA**

The following were the objectives of the study;

- i. Study the situation of the child holistically for a broad overview of prevalence, patterns, conditions, severity and vulnerability factors of children in the country,
- ii. Identify and describe most vulnerable groups and families and where they are, assessing their conditions in comparison with other children to determine the extent and peculiarity of their vulnerability,
- iii. Determine children and caregiver perspectives on children's rights and related issues,
- iv. Identify the extent of the needs of children compared to the care that is being currently provided,
- v. Identify and describe nationally, all relevant stakeholders and duty bearers,
- vi. Identify and describe all forms of interventions available nationally according to the National Child Care Legislation,
- vii. Give recommendations for priority actions and communities.

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of November 1989. Entry into force on 2 September 1990, in accordance with Article 49

### **1.3. Analysis Team**

Caleb Mutandwa, a practising Legal Practitioner and human rights consultant was the lead Consultant in the CRSA. He worked with a team of lawyers and social scientists from Justice for Children who include Sandra Muengwa and Edna Mapuranga and Chinga Govhati.

### **1.4. Methodology**

The Consultant reviewed both the international and national laws; inter agency and government reports and documents to obtain an overview of the situation of children in Zimbabwe. study made use of a two-pronged approach in which both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analysed in a complementary manner. Quantitative data, in the form of statistics, were obtained from government agencies such as the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency using interviews and examination of government most recent reports. The quantitative data is presented in tabular form and graphs and has been aggregated by province, district or issue. Self administered questionnaires and in-depth interviews were used on key informants such as CSOs and key child protection stakeholders. Focus group discussions were held with key stakeholders including children. Preliminary consultative and feedback meetings were held with SOS Senior Management team. Whilst the aggregated data is from all 10 provinces, the field study was focused on 7 provinces only in view of limitations mentioned below. The 7 selected provinces were informed by the inception study that was mostly literature review. The resulted pointed to a need for a field study to consolidate the desk study. A table showing the consulted stakeholders and those operating in targeted areas is attached to this report as Annexure 'A'.

#### **1.4.1. Research Limitations**

- Difficulties were faced in getting authority to conduct the research within the agreed time frame. This resulted
- Stakeholders did not have adequate information on the number of orphans and vulnerable children which made it difficult to ascertain the number of children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care. The little information received was at times not disaggregated in terms of age, gender and vulnerability.

### **1.5. Stakeholder Analysis**

The Consultant consulted different stakeholders, both state and non state, caregivers and children. A list of consulted stakeholders is attached to this report.

### **1.6. Structure of the Report**

The Consultant largely followed the report structure provided by SOS Children's Villages. This included answering the questions provided therein.

## 2. GENERAL OVERALL SITUATION IN ZIMBABWE

**Table 1: Basic Features of Zimbabwe**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Figures</b>
Total population	12 973 808 (6 234 931 males and 6 738 877 females) <sup>2</sup>
Rural population	61.70% of total in 2010 <sup>3</sup>
Urban population	38% of total (2010) <sup>4</sup>
Child population	5.8 million (2917400 males and 2882600 females) <sup>5</sup>
Number of orphans:	1.6 million <sup>6</sup>
Population Under Poverty	55% <sup>7</sup>
People living on less than US\$1.25 per day	56.1% <sup>8</sup>
Chronically food insecure	34% of households <sup>9</sup>
Life expectancy at birth	52.7years <sup>10</sup>
Under five mortality rate	84 per 1000 live births <sup>11</sup>
Under 5 stunting rate:	34% <sup>12</sup>
HIV/AIDS Prevalence	13,1% <sup>13</sup>
Primary School Net Enrolment Ratios	91% (2009) <sup>14</sup>
GDP	USD9.65 billion (2012), USD10.8 billion (2013) <sup>15</sup>
Average Inflation	5.0% (2012), 5.5% (2013) <sup>16</sup>
Annual Growth Rate in GDP	4.40% <sup>17</sup>
Real GDP Growth	9.3% (2011), 7.8% (2012), 6.6% (2013)
2011 Human Development Index rating	173 out of 187 countries <sup>18</sup>
Unemployment Rate	+60% <sup>19</sup>
Child Labour statistics – 5 to 17 years	49.82% <sup>20</sup>
Public Expenditure on Social Protection	33.7% <sup>21</sup>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.zimstat.co.zw/dmdocuments/CensusPreliminary2012.pdf> - accessed 12 August 2013.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank Report - 2012: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/zimbabwe/rural-population-percent-of-total-population-wb-data.html> - accessed August 2013

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.indexmundi.com/zimbabwe/demographics\\_profile.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/zimbabwe/demographics_profile.html) (accessed 16 August 2013)

<sup>5</sup> Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency - 2011 Child Labour Survey Report May 2012 p xv

<sup>6</sup> World Food Programme Zimbabwe 2012 Facts and Figures Harare 10 April 2012

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Labour and Social Services & UNICEF Institutional Capacity Assessment Department of Social Services Final Report October 2010 p7

<sup>8</sup> World Food Programme Zimbabwe 2012 Facts and Figures Harare 10 April 2012

<sup>9</sup> World Food Programme Zimbabwe 2012 Facts and Figures Harare 10 April 2012

<sup>10</sup> UNDP Human Development Report 2013,

<sup>11</sup> United Nations Zimbabwe Cap Mid-year review 2012 p8

<sup>12</sup> World Food Programme Zimbabwe 2012 Facts and Figures Harare 10 April 2012

<sup>13</sup> Zimbabwe Country Report: Global AIDS Response Progress Report 2012 p1

<sup>14</sup> Republic of Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan 2011 – 2015 p186

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.tradingeconomics.com>

<sup>16</sup> Zimbabwe Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts and Culture Education Medium Term Plan 2011-2015 p5

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/zimbabwe/gdp-growth-annual>

<sup>18</sup> World Food Programme Zimbabwe 2012 Facts and Figures Harare 10 April 2012

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.wfp.org/sites/default/files/Zim%20Fact%20Sheet%2011%20April%202012.pdf> (accessed on 20 August 2013)

<sup>20</sup> Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency 2011 Child Labour Survey Report May 2012

<sup>21</sup> UNICEF and Ministry of Labour and Social Services, A Situational Analysis on the Status of Women and Children's Rights in Zimbabwe 2005- 2010 p

The situation of children in Zimbabwe is influenced by various complex factors. Zimbabwe is a state party to key child rights instruments such as the CRC and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (African Charter).<sup>22</sup> It has enacted laws and policies to ensure the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights enshrined in these international instruments. For instance, the new Constitution of Zimbabwe contains children's rights, including the right "to family or parental care or to appropriate alternative care when removed from the family environment."<sup>23</sup> Other laws protecting children include the Children's Act, the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, Guardianship of Minors Act, Domestic Violence Act, Education Act and the Births and Deaths Registration Act. Policies such as the Zimbabwe National Orphan Care Policy have also been adopted. It is accepted that child protection laws on their own are not adequate; there is need for socio-economic resources and a child protection strategy that is innovative and sensitive to the socio-economic changes taking place in society.<sup>24</sup>

Zimbabwe has tried to implement these laws and policies by adopting measures such as the Victim Friendly Initiative, National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (NAP for OVC) and the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM). Zimbabwe, however, has faced many challenges over the years which have had negative implications on the enjoyment of children's rights. The Government of Zimbabwe has, for instance, described underdevelopment, poverty and HIV/AIDS as the three intractable enemies of the Zimbabwean child.<sup>25</sup> These factors combine in a complex relationship to deny children their rights. A child affected by poverty can be an easy subject of neglect or abandonment. Children in poor families are at greater risk of being institutionalised, entering life on the streets and becoming victims of sexual exploitation and child trafficking.<sup>26</sup> A child who grows up in a poor family is most likely to move away from home, voluntarily or involuntarily, in search of better educational or livelihood prospects.<sup>27</sup> The

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<sup>22</sup> African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, OAU Doc.CAB/LEG/24.9/49 (1990), entered into force Nov. 29, 1999.

<sup>23</sup> Constitution of Zimbabwe Section 81

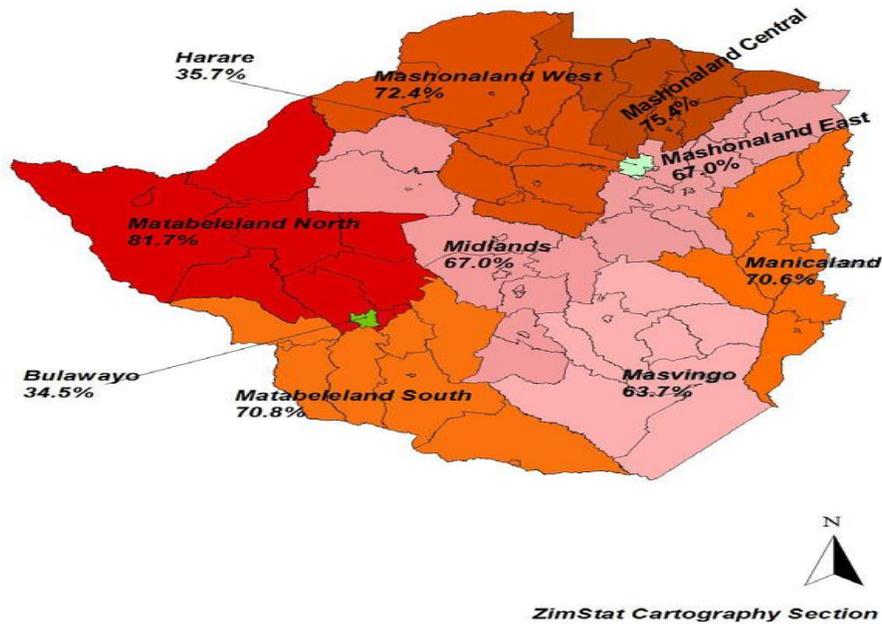
<sup>24</sup> Unicef Children and Women's Rights in Zimbabwe- Theory and Practice: A critical analysis in relation to the Women and Children's Conventions, September 2004 p12

<sup>25</sup> Second Periodic Report of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Harare 2010 (Second Periodic Report) p6

<sup>26</sup> O' Kane et al, Child Rights Situation Analysis Rights-based Situational Analysis of Children Without Parental Care and at risk of losing their Parental Care Global Literature Scan, November 2006 p11

<sup>27</sup> Save the Children, *A Study of Legal and Policy framework: A Case of Children on the Move* Report Harare 2013 p vii

CRSA therefore used poverty, food insecurity and access to basic rights as indicators in identifying the most vulnerable children in Zimbabwe. The map below shows the Percent Poverty Prevalence by Province in Zimbabwe PICES 2011/12.<sup>28</sup> Rural provinces such as Matabeleland North, South and Mashonaland West are the worst affected by poverty.



**Percent Poverty Prevalence by Province in Zimbabwe PICES 2011/12**

In the selected areas, it was found out that although parents engaged in various income generating activities, the informal activities were not adequate to cater fully for the children’s needs such as education. The table below shows an overview of what families do to survive in each province.

<sup>28</sup> Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency Poverty and Poverty Datum Line Analysis in Zimbabwe 2011/12 Harare April 2013 pi

**Table 2: Sources of income for caregivers/parents (including vulnerable children) in selected areas<sup>29</sup>**

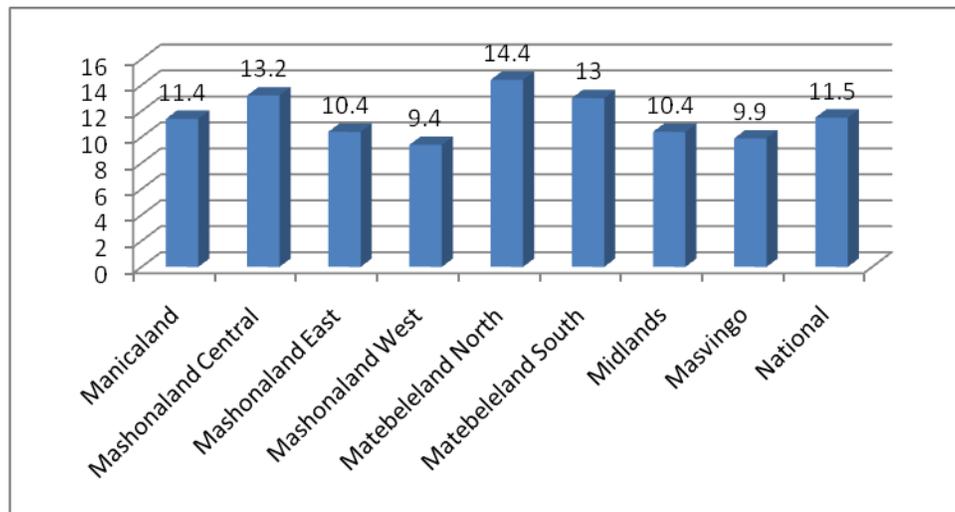
<b>Province</b>	<b>Source of Income</b>
Matabeleland South	Livestock rearing, mining including panning, harvesting <i>madora</i> , farm irrigation
Mashonaland Central	Mining, (illegal gold panning activities) farming and vending
Mashonaland West	Farming, vending, illegal mining, commercial sex work
Matabeleland North	Mining, tourism, fishing, small livestock, cattle ranching, irrigation, timber, sell of wild fruits ( <i>mnyii</i> ), sell of <i>madora/amacimbi</i>
Manicaland	Agriculture (subsistence and provision of labour in commercial farms), gold panning, buying and selling
Harare	Mostly informal sector employment such as vending, cross-border trading by mostly women, urban agricultural activities and income supplementing by those in formal employment

There is an apparent relationship between poverty and the enjoyment of children's rights. For instance, a 2013 Rural Livelihoods Assessment<sup>30</sup> showed that the proportion of children not in school was highest in Matabeleland North (14, 4%), Mashonaland Central (13, 3%) and Matabeleland South (13%). Mashonaland West (9, 4%) had the lowest proportion of children of school going age who were not in school at the time of the assessment. The graph below shows percentage of children not attending school in 2013.

<sup>29</sup> PSSOs in Matabeleland North and South and FGDs in Mashonaland Central and West, 2013

<sup>30</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment Harare Draft Report 2013, p26

**Graph 1: percentage children out of school per Province in Zimbabwe<sup>31</sup>**



The most common reasons for children not being in school were financial constraints, children considered to be too young and having to work for food or money. This is shown in Table 3 below. The table shows that financial constraints were the major reason for children dropping out of school followed by inaccessibility of schools.

**Table 3: Distribution of children (5-17 years old) by reason for leaving school<sup>32</sup>**

Reason for not being in school	Male	Female	Total	Total %
Financial constraints	124 132	135 401	<b>259 533</b>	<b>64.81</b>
School too far	1 616	1 304	<b>2 920</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Ill/Sick	5 300	5 752	<b>11 052</b>	<b>2.84</b>
Pregnancy related	522	11 347	<b>11 869</b>	<b>3.04</b>
Completed	10 753	13 793	<b>24 546</b>	<b>6.13</b>
Refusal	24 302	6 895	<b>31 197</b>	<b>7.81</b>
Expulsion	474	0	<b>474</b>	<b>0.12</b>
Working or looking for work	1 510	1 187	<b>2 697</b>	<b>0.73</b>
Caring for the sick	3 511	2 484	<b>5 996</b>	<b>1.52</b>
Other	3 909	3 928	<b>7 837</b>	<b>2.01</b>
Not stated	14 702	27 648	<b>42 350</b>	<b>10.63</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190 209</b>	<b>209 740</b>	<b>400 472</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>31</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment Harare Draft Report 2013 p26

<sup>32</sup> Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency - 2011 Child Labour Survey Report May 2012 p24

The situation of children in Zimbabwe is compounded by the frequent droughts experienced which have exposed them to hunger and food insecurity. This again is interlinked with the deprivation of other rights as during such droughts where families and communities have to sacrifice certain rights such as education to try to put food on the table. Table 4 below shows the reasons for children not attending school.

**Table 4: Reasons for Not Attending School<sup>33</sup>**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>% of children affected</b>
Expensive	55
Child considered too young	11
Not interested	6
Illness, disability	8
Pregnancy/marriage	4
Child labour or assisting with chores	4
Other-hunger, failure, completed 'O' Level	12

The 2013 Rural Livelihoods Assessment identified Matabeleland North as the province with the highest food insecure households.<sup>34</sup> Poverty and food insecurity have been linked to child delinquency, child abuse and child labour. Where children are living in poverty, they engage in illegal activities in order to get food or money for other essential services. In Matabeleland North, there were 55 cases of juvenile offenders reported in 2012 and 12 of those cases were of children who were facing theft and unlawful entry into premises charges. Mashonaland Central had a total of 81 cases of children in contact with the law. It was also noted that the children were coming from poor backgrounds and resorted to stealing as a means of survival.<sup>35</sup>

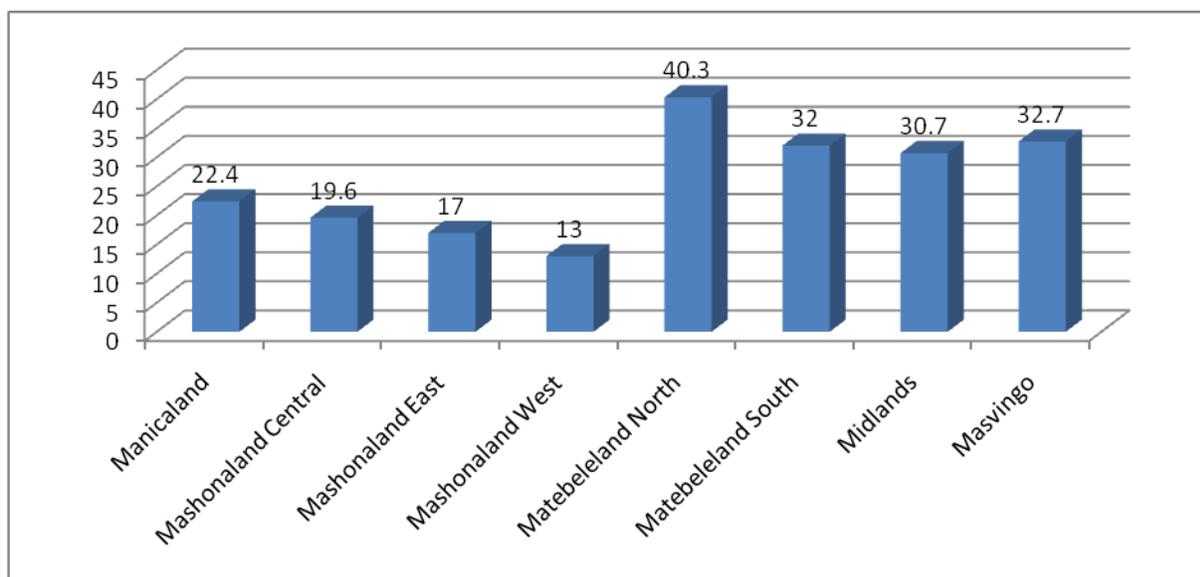
Some of the provinces and districts identified with low school attendance are faced with such frequent droughts and food insecurity as shown in Tables 3 and 4 above.

<sup>33</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment Harare Draft Report 2013, p27

<sup>34</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) 2013 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Draft Report, p125

<sup>35</sup> Key Informant Interview with Matabeleland North Provincial Social Services Officer (PSSO), Gwanda, 3 October 2013 (Ref Table 'a' in Annexure 'B')

**Graph 2: Food Insecure households per Province<sup>36</sup>**



Matabeleland North (40.3%), Masvingo (32.7%), Matabeleland South (32%) and Midlands (30.7%) were projected to have the highest proportions of food insecure households. These proportions in these four provinces are higher compared to the national average.

**Table 5: Food Insecurity by Districts<sup>37</sup>**

Highest Food Insecurity Levels		Lowest Food Insecurity Levels	
District	Food Insecure Households (%)	District	Food Insecure Households (%)
Gwanda	57%	Zvimba	6%
Mangwe	53%	Seke	5%
Kariba	49%	Mutasa	5%
Zaka	39%	Bindura	4%
Chiredzi	36%	Chikomba	4%
Mt Darwin	36%	Hwedza	4%
Mwenezi	34%	Gokwe South	3%
Sanyati	32%	Nyanga	2%
Tsholotsho	32%	Makonde	2%

<sup>36</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) 2013 Rural Livelihoods Assessment Draft Report, p125

<sup>37</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment Harare May 2012 p100

In the final analysis, the 2012 Rural Livelihoods Assessment recommended efforts, including on promoting universal primary education through resourcing programmes like BEAM, poverty alleviation and food assistance, to be focused on Matabeleland Region.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Rural Livelihoods Assessment Harare May 2012 p108-9

### **3. CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE AND AT RISK OF LOSING PARENTAL CARE**

Children without parental care refer to “all children not living with at least one of their parents for whatever reason and under whatever circumstances.”<sup>39</sup> ISS and UNICEF (2004) provided the following categories of children without parental care.

**Table 6: Children without Parental Care**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Children who have lost one or both parents as a result of HIV/AIDS, conflict, illness or other cause,</li> <li>✓ Children living in child headed households,</li> <li>✓ Children who have been separated from parents, usually in the context of armed conflict or natural disaster,</li> <li>✓ Children living in residential institutions (including those children who have been abandoned by their parents, for economic or other reasons),</li> <li>✓ Children who have been placed in an alternative care setting as a result of an administrative decision (by a welfare or protection body) or a court ruling that removal from parental care is in the child’s best interests,</li> <li>✓ Unaccompanied children who arrive in another country seeking asylum or immigration, or as a victim of trafficking,</li> <li>✓ Children who are left without care for the majority of the day/night for different reasons (including: parents’ illness, disability or alcoholism; parents away working long hours; parents’ imprisonment),</li> <li>✓ Children who live and work away from their home (e.g. child domestic workers)</li> <li>✓ Children associated with armed forces,</li> <li>✓ Children who leave their family home, including runaways and children living on the streets.</li> </ul>
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It is critical to observe that one child may be found in more than one category.<sup>40</sup> In the Zimbabwean context, children got separated from their parents as a result of abuse or where the

<sup>39</sup> United Nations General Assembly Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children A/HRC/11/L.13 Guideline 28

<sup>40</sup> O’ Kane, et al, 2006, Child Rights Situation Analysis Rights-based Situational Analysis of Children Without Parental Care and at risk of losing their Parental Care Global Literature Scan,p6

parents move away from home, leaving their children behind, in order to seek better economic livelihood. No statistics could be found of children involved in armed conflict. This analysis will therefore consider the following generic categories which were derived from the above categories;

### 3.1. Orphans

The HIV pandemic has resulted in widespread poverty and a large number of orphans in Zimbabwe. There are various figures which have been put forward by different stakeholders on the number of orphans in Zimbabwe. The Ministry of Labour and Social Services states that there are about 1.6 million orphans in Zimbabwe<sup>41</sup> whilst the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat) put the number of orphans in the country at slightly above a million as shown in Table 7 below which shows orphanhood status of children by province.

**Table 7: Orphanhood status by province<sup>42</sup>**

Province	One parent alive	Both parents dead	Number of children		Total
			Male	Female	
Manicaland	76.68	23.32	74 708	82 895	157 603 (13.24%)
Mashonaland Central	76.5	23.5	56 414	52 999	109 413 (9.19%)
Mashonaland East	78.03	21.97	71 342	69 532	140 874 (11.83%)
Mashonaland West	74.11	25.89	68 523	66 562	135 085 (11.35%)
Matabeleland North	78.24	21.76	37 399	37 181	74 580 (6.27%)
Matabeleland South	80.25	19.75	42 970	41 039	84 009 (7.06%)
Midlands	75.21	30.9	76 022	83 256	159 278 (13.38%)
Masvingo	74.47	28.36	80 042	76 457	156 499 (13.15%)
Harare	71.27	19.41	62 295	72 396	134 691 (11.31%)
Bulawayo	71.65	28.72	17 393	20 986	38 379 (3.22%)
Rural	74.42	25.57	472 035	467 467	940 502 (79.01%)
Urban	79.41	20.58	114 073	135 837	249 910 (20.99%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75.47</b>	<b>24.53</b>	<b>587 108</b>	<b>603 303</b>	<b>1 190 412</b>

However, the support services that these children receive from support partners are not adequate. Some of these orphans and other vulnerable children are without birth certificates. This increases

<sup>41</sup> Ministry of Labour and Social Services National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Phase II 2011-2015 pi

<sup>42</sup> Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency - 2011 Child Labour Survey Report May 2012 p29

their vulnerability and limits their legal protection from abuse, violence, and exploitation including in prisons. Lack of legal protection exposes them to violations such as inheritance loss and property grabbing.<sup>43</sup> Households with at least one orphan are more likely to be food insecure than those without.<sup>44</sup> Some of the provinces could not provide full statistics on the number of orphans and vulnerable children. Whilst the statistics are not complete enough to give an overview of OVCs in the country, they show that Matabeleland North has the highest number of OVCs followed by Mashonaland West.

### **3.2. Child Headed Households**

Many orphans are living in generational gap households or in the estimated 100 000 child-headed households.<sup>45</sup> These were found to be the most vulnerable in areas such as Mashonaland West, Makonde and Mashonaland Central, Shamva where they are forced by circumstances to engage in illegal activities such as gold panning and vending in order to raise money for food. In those areas, children in this category were said to be the most exploited with the girl child being forced to work as a maid for very little remuneration.<sup>46</sup> It was also found out that a child can become head of the family even where there are adults. This was the case with children who stay with ill or elderly caregivers. The child ends up being the caregiver.<sup>47</sup>

### **3.3. Children Working or Living in the Streets**

Although the most visible in terms of vulnerability, they are said to be the most difficult to reach with vital services such as education, health care and they are most difficult to protect. Their being on the streets exposes them to abuse and exploitation as well as being in conflict with the law.<sup>48</sup> It is estimated that 12 000 children stay or work on the streets in Zimbabwe.<sup>49</sup> There are very few organisations providing services for such children. At the time of writing this report, one of the daily newspapers reported that one organisation known for providing support to

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<sup>43</sup> President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) *et al* "Strategic Analysis on Civil Registration and Children in the Context of HIV and AIDS" 2008 p6

<sup>44</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Urban Food Security Assessment January 2009 p16

<sup>45</sup> UNICEF "Situational Analysis on the Status of Women's and Children's Rights in Zimbabwe, 2005-2010: A Call for Reducing Disparities and Improving Equity" (Situational Analysis 2010) p13-4

<sup>46</sup> Focus Group Discussions in Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013 and Shamva, 25 September 2013

<sup>47</sup> FGD with adults in Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>48</sup> O' Kane, et al, 2006, Child Rights Situation Analysis; Rights-based Situational Analysis of Children Without Parental Care and at risk of losing their Parental Care; Global Literature Scan, p14

<sup>49</sup> Ministry of Labour and Social Services, National Action Plan for Orphaned and Vulnerable Children, Phase 11 2011-2015

children on the streets had just folded due to financial constraints.<sup>50</sup> It is however sad to note that some organisations offering services to children are accused of perpetuating the children's vulnerability by offering them money so that they receive more money from funding partners under the guise of assisting such children. DSS stated that a certain organisation was offering children living in the streets USD50 each month so that they remain in the streets whilst they conducted their baseline survey on children living and working in the streets.<sup>51</sup> Whilst there are organisations working on the reintegration of such children with their families, such programmes do not address the underlying causes of why children end up in the streets. DSS reports that 300 children living in the streets were reintegrated with their families in 2011 and 238 in 2012. One of the major difficulties faced by organisations working on the reintegration process is that the project is a high-input-low-return project as it requires a lot of money to successfully reintegrate the children.<sup>52</sup> There is therefore need to address the underlying causes for children running away from home to have an effective strategy for such children.

### **3.4. Children Living in Alternative Care**

The global trend has been to make residential care the last resort in order to promote family and community based care as a viable option, especially for children who would have lost parental care.<sup>53</sup> From six of the seven field research areas, it was noted that there is a total of forty alternative care institutions, with three being government institutions and thirty seven private institutions. In Mashonaland Central, there are seven private institutions which house a total of 387 children.<sup>54</sup> In Matabeleland North, there is only one private institution in Umguza District which currently houses 81 children. In some cases, it was noted that the institutions have more children than their carrying capacity which compromises on the quality of care provided to the children. The Provincial Social Services Office in Matabeleland North Province recommended that this figure be reduced "... to a figure in tandem with new residential care standards." The children mostly affected are abandoned and disabled children. These are most likely to be

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<sup>50</sup> SANGONet, "NGO Closes Due to Lack of Donor Funding", <http://www.ngopulse.org/newsflash/ngo-closes-due-lack-donor-funding>, 18 September 2013, (accessed on 2 October 2013)

<sup>51</sup> Key Informant Interview with Mrs. Chouombo, DSS Children's Homes and Separated children programme Officer, Harare, 14 October 2013

<sup>52</sup> Key Informant interview with World Education Inc. Programme Manager, Harare, 18 October 2013

<sup>53</sup> O' Kane, et al, 2006, Child Rights Situation Analysis; Rights-based Situational Analysis of Children Without Parental Care and at risk of losing their Parental Care; Global Literature Scan, p15

<sup>54</sup> Interview with PSSO Mashonaland Central, 3 October 2013

institutionalised.<sup>55</sup> The process of reintegrating such children was noted to be difficult as they do not have known families to go back to. Some of these children continue to stay on in institutions even after attaining majority status whilst at the institutions as they would not have anywhere else to go. Even for some who have surviving relatives, the relatives may not be willing to take in the children due to financial constraints or cultural beliefs. The institutions are at times forced to keep the children even when they are no longer minors, in contravention of their mandates. These children will also face difficulties in fitting into the mainstream communities when they are finally released from the institutions as the institutions will be the only homes they know.<sup>56</sup>

### 3.5. Children involved in Child labour

Children are pushed by such factors like poverty and orphanhood into exploitative and potentially exploitative situations. In Chinhoyi, children get arrested with the adults for involvement in illegal activities or for selling their wares in undesignated areas and can be detained until well after 6pm. When parents or caregivers get arrested for engaging in illegal activities such as gold panning<sup>57</sup>, the children are forced in turn to engage in the same illegal activities in order to quickly raise fines for the adults, further exposing them to likely arrests.

In Mashonaland Central, '*kupfatsura*' was identified as the worst form of child labour; a child moves around collecting bags of maize that need to be milled. This is done either before or after school or during weekends so that the child raises money for his education. Table 8 below shows the number of children involved in child labour per province. The table referred to shows that Manicaland Province has the highest number of children involved in labour activities followed by Masvingo. Manicaland Province also had the highest number of orphans as shown in Table 7 above whilst Masvingo was the second on food insecurity as shown in Graph 2 above.

Whilst Matabeleland North and South have earlier been noted to be most vulnerable areas in terms of food security and school attendance, the low number of children in economic activity can be attributed to children migrating to neighbouring countries in search of employment.

A 15 year old child came from her rural home in Bikita to work as a maid in Harare. She is orphaned and was living with her aged grandmother who could not afford to send her to school. Since she was a minor, her employers took advantage of her and made her to work for three months without receiving any remuneration. She then stole some money from her employer but when

<sup>55</sup> FGDs with adults, Harare, 6 September 2013 and Bindura, 2 September 2013

<sup>56</sup> Key informant interview with Director of Harare Children's Home, Harare, 8 October 2013.

<sup>57</sup> According to the Mines and Minerals Act (Chapter 21:05) Section 368 (1) as read with (4) the offence of panning for minerals such as gold attracts a minimum mandatory sentence of 2 years imprisonment.

the matter was discovered, her employer dismissed her without her money she had worked for and only gave her USD 10 as transport money back to her rural home in Bikita. When she was left at Mbare Musika, the child boarded a bus back to her employers' home and since she knew where the keys were kept, she gained access to the house and stole money and goods valued at USD 550. She left and went to her rural home. When the employer discovered the theft, she reported to the police and the child was arrested.<sup>58</sup>

**Table 8: Distribution of children aged 0-17 years engaged in economic activity by May 2012<sup>59</sup>**

Province	Total working children			Total %		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manicaland	216 923	192 202	409 125	75.7	65.9	70.76
Mashonaland Central	126 441	108 434	234 875	64.57	58.91	61.83
Mashonaland East	119 013	100 073	219 086	50.86	45.05	48.03
Mashonaland West	111 756	94 172	205 927	48.62	44.71	46.75
Matebeleland North	61 771	50 211	111 982	55.15	43.06	48.98
Matebeleland South	60 045	50 007	110 052	51.7	43.9	47.84
Midlands	178 795	164 341	343 136	67.43	59.72	63.5
Masvingo	176 389	158 070	334 459	67.72	62.18	64.98
Harare	19 655	23 943	43 598	7.56	9.04	8.31
Bulawayo	4 924	9 137	14 061	6.39	9.4	8.07
Rural	1 036 856	887 598	1 924 455	67.08	59.57	63.39
Urban	38 856	62 991	101 846	7.91	11.66	9.87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 075 712</b>	<b>950 589</b>	<b>2 026 301</b>	<b>52.81</b>	<b>46.82</b>	<b>49.82</b>

### 3.6. Children Living with Disabilities

There are about 600 000 children living with disabilities in Zimbabwe.<sup>60</sup> It was also noted that 52% of such children do not have access to education and fail to realise their full potential as they struggle to access basic rights. At one secondary school in Bindura Rural, it was noted that although there could be at least ten children with disabilities, there were no facilities to cater for their special needs. Schools for children living with disability are very expensive and limited in

<sup>58</sup> A case handled by Justice for Children in 2013

<sup>59</sup> Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency - 2011 Child Labour Survey Report May 2012 p46

<sup>60</sup> UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2013; Children with Disabilities p123

number. There is also a limited number of teachers specially trained to teach children with disabilities as there is only one teachers' training institution in the country that offers such training, United College of Education, in Bulawayo. Jairos Jiri Association which offers primary school education only to the disabled child charges USD600 per term for physiotherapy and general education. Emerald Hill School for the Deaf which provides up to secondary education charges between USD220 and USD480 per term.<sup>61</sup> This is out of range for most parents who are either unemployed or living below the poverty datum line.

### **3.7. Unaccompanied Children**

Research shows that unaccompanied children are more likely to face violation of their rights in transit or upon arrival at their destination. Such rights include their right to registration or identity, non-discrimination, access to appropriate and friendly judicial services, right to education, food and shelter, right to appropriate alternative care and protection from abuse and exploitation.<sup>62</sup> The definition of unaccompanied children who are on the move can also include children who migrate from rural to urban centres in search for better opportunities. Such children are at great risk of getting into child labour as they struggle to earn a living outside family care. There are efforts at reintegrating the children with their families but, as with children living and working in the streets, the reintegration is a futile exercise if there are no efforts to address the underlying cause of why the children left home. Save the Children- Zimbabwe has assisted in the reintegration of 1128 minors (being 790 boys and 338 girls) through the legal points of entry and departure at Beitbridge and Plumtree Border Posts.<sup>63</sup> DSS assisted a total of 737 and 946 children through reintegration in 2011 and 2012 respectively.<sup>64</sup> The low rate of reintegration can be attributed to the fact that most children use illegal points of entry and departure hence their movement is not recorded. According to Save the Children, the most vulnerable districts are Gwanda in Matabeleland North and Tsholotsho in Matabeleland South where they have increased their interventions.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Key informant interviews with Emerald Hill and Jairos Jiri Institutions' Directors, 15 October 2013

<sup>62</sup> Save the Children, *A study of Legal and Policy Framework, A Case of Children on the Move in Zimbabwe*, Harare 2013

<sup>63</sup> Key Informant Interview with Child Protection Programme Officer, Save the Children, Harare, 2013

<sup>64</sup> Key Informant Interview with Mrs. Chourombo, DSS Children's Homes and Separated children programme Officer, Harare, 14 October 2013

<sup>65</sup> Key Informant Interview with Child Protection Programme Officer, Save the Children, Harare, 2013

### **3.8. Children at Risk of losing Parental care**

Children who are likely to lose parental care include, but not limited to, children of single parent families, children of young and inexperienced mothers, children with chronically ill parents, children living in the street, trafficked children, children in conflict with the law and children living with disabilities.

#### **3.8.1. Children with single/young parents**

Among four major reasons identified in Zimbabwe for adolescent girls dropping from school are early pregnancy and child marriage.<sup>66</sup> Separation is another cause for children ending up with single parents. In Bindura, some young mothers reportedly leave their young children without adult care and supervision to seek employment or income generating activities outside Zimbabwe.<sup>67</sup> The study established that Matebeleland North had the highest prevalence of teenage pregnancies, followed by Mashonaland Central and Manicaland.<sup>68</sup> This is in spite of the fact that Children born to young mothers are at increased risk of sickness and death.<sup>69</sup>

#### **3.8.2. Children with Chronically ill Parents**

Children with chronically ill parents bear the burden of providing care to such parents and their siblings and the psychological trauma caused by fear of losing their parents. Households with such chronically ill parents are more likely to be food insecure than those without.<sup>70</sup> Children may have to drop out of school and engage in labour activities to get food.

#### **3.8.3. Children in Grandparents/Elderly Headed Households**

Children in this category are rated as very poor.<sup>71</sup> Families falling under this category are also most likely to be food insecure than with younger heads.<sup>72</sup> Such children become the caregivers as they take over parental responsibilities.

#### **3.8.4. Children with Abusive Parents**

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<sup>66</sup> Smith *et al* *Process and Impact Evaluation of the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) in Zimbabwe*: Draft final Evaluation Report March 2012

<sup>67</sup> FGD with adults, Bindura, 2 September 2013

<sup>68</sup> See Table 'i' in Annexure B

<sup>69</sup> Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey (2010-2011) p67

<sup>70</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Urban Food Security Assessment January 2009 p20

<sup>71</sup> Poverty Assessment Study Survey (PASS) [www.undp.org.zw/.../230-zimbabwe-poverty-report-2011-april-17-2013](http://www.undp.org.zw/.../230-zimbabwe-poverty-report-2011-april-17-2013) (accessed on 20 August 2013)

<sup>72</sup> Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) Urban Food Security Assessment January 2009 p16

Emerging anecdotal evidence show that many children are experiencing violence, including sexual and physical violence, within their families and communities from family members or those people they trust. This may push children from home. Stepparents are mostly considered abusive and fail to provide adequate care to their stepchildren.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> Focus Group Discussion with adults, Bindura (2 September 2013) and Chinhoyi (16 September 2013)

#### 4.OVERVIEW OF CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE TARGET GROUP

<b>Broad Areas :Non-discrimination (Article 2)</b>			
	<b>Main Child Rights Violation</b>	<b>Specific Risks and Problems Children are facing</b>	<b>Causes for Child Rights Violations</b>
Specific Article/Issue Non-discrimination	<b>Gender imbalance and discrimination</b>	Where families are affected by poverty, the girl child bears the brunt of it as she may drop out of school and where there are limited resources in assistance offered, some parents would rather have the boy child signed up for OVC assistance rather than the girl child stating that the girl child will get married. <sup>74</sup> They may enter into early marriage or engage in risky behaviour such as prostitution; <sup>75</sup> “... girls opt for early marriage to escape poverty- <i>‘nhamo yangu ipere. (so that I may escape poverty)’</i> ” <sup>76</sup> For boys, discrimination manifests itself in the form of neglect, especially after the death of parents. Relatives would rather assume custody of a girl child rather than a boy, as girls become cheap	Poverty Ignorance Retrogressive cultural beliefs

<sup>74</sup> Interview with DSSO Mt. Darwin, 16 October 2013

<sup>75</sup> Interview with Harare Province PSSO, 3 October 2013

<sup>76</sup> FGD with children, Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

		<p>labour. This results in such boys going onto the streets.<sup>77</sup> The girl child's right to be heard is curtailed by cultural beliefs as they are normally relegated to the lower rung in decision-making.</p>	
	<p><b>Stigmatisation</b> of HIV positive children, those affected by HIV/AIDS and sexually abused children. Stigmatisation and stereotyping makes it impossible for affected children to adequately enjoy their rights.</p>	<p>OVC are likely to be excluded and come up with their own coping mechanisms for instance as child headed families.<sup>78</sup> In one of the discussions held with adults in Bindura, it emerged that "HIV positive children face isolation, discrimination caused by stigma, lack of access to adequate nutrition as a result of poverty or abuse." HIV positive children are excluded from opportunities accorded to other children to advance themselves; <i>"Usaende kuchikoro unozadza vamwe"</i> (Don't go to school lest you infect others), <i>...unodzidzirei?"</i> (Why waste resources by sending you to school?)</p>	<p>Lack of adequate awareness on negative effects of stigma and child rights generally; There is limited information concerning HIV/AIDS tailor-made for particular groups of people and this results in discrimination of affected children based on their status. Most abused children are usually taken advantage of by abusers who feed them with wrong information on HIV, eg an adult who assures a child that <i>"haubate AIDS ukadya zvinovaka muviri"</i> (you will not be infected with HIV if I buy you</p>

<sup>77</sup> Tusanani Cover Trust, Key Informant Interview, 10 September 2013

<sup>78</sup> Statistics show that nearly 50 000 households are headed by a child below the age of 18. MoLSS, Department of Social Services, Institutional Capacity Assessment, Final Report October 2010 p4

			<i>nutritious/body building food.)</i> <sup>79</sup>
	<p><b>Discrimination based on disability</b></p> <p>Disabled children face stigma and are more likely to be affected by the following;</p> <p>sexual abuse, inaccessible or low level information,<sup>80</sup> inaccessible or expensive educational facilities.</p>	<p>Disabled children are affected by social exclusion. Very few mainstream institutions have facilities that accommodate disabled children.<sup>81</sup></p> <p>Disabled children do not enjoy the same rights and opportunities enjoyed by their able bodied counterparts.</p>	<p>Lack of awareness and prioritisation of issues affecting children living with disabilities as well as negative attitude and cultural beliefs cause the violations;</p> <p>Children living with disabilities lack adequate representation on decision-making bodies.</p>
	<p><b>Discrimination based on lack of legal capacity</b></p> <p>Children's rights to property in inheritance processes are not respected. Adults make decisions</p>	<p>The law recognises minority and this is extended to the children's right to be heard in family and community set-ups. Culturally adults decide on legal issues affecting children such as inheritance.<sup>82</sup> Alienation of children's participation is even perpetuated by the legal system</p>	<p>Negative cultural and attitude perceptions of childhood result in the child's voice being suppressed. Lack of awareness of children's rights even where they lack capacity limits involvement of children in</p>

<sup>79</sup> FGD with adults in Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>80</sup> Reliable estimates of how many children live with disabilities are not available although it is estimated that there are about 150 000 children affected. NAP for OVC Phase 11 2011-2015 p9

<sup>81</sup> ZNCWC, Child Rights Audit Report 1990-2011 p17

<sup>82</sup> Child Rights Coalition, Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p10

	on behalf of children. Some of the decisions may not necessarily be in the best interests of the child.	set up where in practice children are not consulted despite the presence of an enabling legal system. <sup>83</sup>	processes that affect them.
<b>Survival and Development (Articles 6, 7, 8, 23, 27, 28, 29)</b>			
Article 6: Right to Life, Survival and Development	The right to health of children who have lost parental care or those at risk of losing parental care has been violated in the following manner;  inaccessible health facilities and collapse of the public health system,  social protection programmes on health not	Generally the rural population is affected by inaccessible and unaffordable health facilities. <sup>87</sup>  The reduction of life expectancy rate for both male and female parents <sup>88</sup> leave children vulnerable.  Parents make use of informal health care facilities such as visiting the prophet or n'anga when their child falls sick as most cannot afford to pay for health services. <sup>89</sup>	There is lack of political will to make accessible health a priority especially in rural areas where people have to walk long distances to the nearest clinic. <sup>90</sup> The Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan acknowledged that key challenges include insufficient financial resources for procurement of essential drugs and equipment, lack of decentralised health budgets to support local development priorities, low salaries, limited access to

<sup>83</sup> Child Rights Coalition, Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p10

<sup>87</sup> The ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report indicates that 26.4% of respondents listed challenges to accessing health facilities and development as cause for concern and 31.4 recommended that health facilities be made priority a development area. May 2012 p105-6

<sup>88</sup> Life expectancy has fallen from 61 years to 39 years. NAP for OVC Phase 11 2011-2015 p5

<sup>89</sup> FGD with adults, Harare

	<p>adequately funded to assist children; “The major challenge with AMTO is that there are no funds to sustain it... in some cases, Government hospitals are now refusing to assist children with AMTO.”<sup>84</sup> To compound matters for the girl child, health assistance programmes do not cater for pregnant teenagers,<sup>85</sup> lack of access to safe water and sanitation; at White City Farm in Chinhoyi, people stay in squalor; without</p>		<p>health care by vulnerable groups and inadequate Health Information, Education and Communication (HIEC) and poor quality of care in both public and private sectors.<sup>91</sup> The government has also conceded that there has been limited availability of free drugs for under 5s and limited coverage of paediatric antiretroviral treatment.<sup>92</sup></p>
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<sup>84</sup> Interview with Harare PSSO, 3 October 2013

<sup>85</sup> Interview with Harare PSSO, 3 October 2013

<sup>91</sup> Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan 2011-2015 p180

<sup>92</sup> Government of Zimbabwe Draft Report under the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 2013 p38-39

	<p>proper shelter and unsafe drinking water from Hunyani River; “whoever falls ill, there is no medical attention, whoever dies, there is no proper burial and burial place.”<sup>86</sup></p>		
<p>Articles 7, 8: Right to identity</p>	<p>Children are not registered at birth. There has been poor to non-registration of children from poor rural backgrounds and those from rural and farming communities.<sup>93</sup> In Matabeleland North, there were 187 186 OVCs but only 47 children were reportedly registered in 2012.<sup>94</sup></p>	<p>Non registration results in failure by the affected children to access their other rights such as education, health and social assistance, failure to participate in national events such as sports and later on voting and failure to enter into formal employment. As one child from Chinhoyi puts it, “<i>hauna kwaunoenda kana usina birth chero ukapasa sei!</i>” (<i>You will not go anywhere, as long as you don't have a birth certificate, even if you pass with flying colours.</i>) In unrecognised settlements</p>	<p>Some parents do not prioritise birth registration immediately after the birth of a child.<sup>95</sup> Registration centres are not easily accessible whilst the process is rigorous and marred by bureaucracy.<sup>96</sup> People are also ignorant of registration laws. Other documented reasons include lack of registration documents by the parents themselves and religious beliefs that do not place importance on registration.<sup>97</sup> The province</p>

<sup>86</sup> FGD with adults in Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>93</sup> Zimbabwe Child Rights Organisations Submission; Universal Periodic Review, March 2011 p5

<sup>94</sup> Interview with PSSO Matabeleland North, 3 October 2013

<sup>95</sup> Zimbabwe Child Rights Organizations' Submission, Universal Periodic Review, March 2011 p5

<sup>96</sup> Zimbabwe Child Rights Organizations' Submission, Universal Periodic Review, March 2011 p5

<sup>97</sup> ZNCWC, Zimbabwe Child Rights Audit Report 1990-2011 p22-3

		<p>such as White City Farm in Chinhoyi, most parents who stay there do not have adequate identity documents; hence they fail to register their children. The situation becomes more difficult after their death as no proof of death can be acquired for purposes of registering their surviving children.</p>	<p>with the highest non-registration rate, Matebeleland South, records 'father not around' as the most prevalent reason.<sup>98</sup> Until the advent of the new constitution, some parents and children, especially in farming and mining areas, were considered aliens who could not register without renouncing their foreign citizen first.</p>
<p>Article 27: Right to an adequate standard of living with regards to nutrition, clothing and housing</p>	<p>Inadequate housing provision for the poor- there are currently no programmes for the provision of housing for the poor. Limited access to cushioning measures such as pension by orphans.</p>	<p>In Chinhoyi, some children end up making the local dumping area their home. In Bindura, some families reportedly share a single room even with adolescent children. The situation is the same even in rural areas where some homesteads comprise of a single hut.<sup>99</sup> In Harare, some parents opt for squatter camps to avoid paying high rentals.<sup>100</sup> When parents die, children find it difficult to access the</p>	<p>Poverty Death of parents Undertaking of destabilising operations by the government such as Operation Murambatsvina<sup>104</sup> without adequate alternatives in place.</p>

<sup>98</sup> MIMS 2009, p272

<sup>99</sup> FGD with children, Bindura, 2 September 2013

<sup>100</sup> FGD with adults, Harare, 6 September 2013

		late parents' benefits and end up leading poor lives. <sup>101</sup> To compound problems for children, most parents are said to be leaving just stands in their estates, which children fail to develop into houses because of financial difficulties. <sup>102</sup> Operation Murambatsvina in 2005 resulted in displacements of poor households and efforts to re-accomodate them have not been adequate. <sup>103</sup>	
Articles 28 and 29: Right to education	Inadequate resources to cater the needs of all OVCs in the country, Lack of learning and teaching material, Shortage of qualified teachers.	In coming up with priorities for issues that need the attention of duty bearers, an average of 6 out of 10 children in every discussion conducted, identified right to education as a priority. Stop gap measures such as BEAM are not adequate and the number of beneficiaries at primary school level does not correspond with	Inadequate resource allocation makes it difficult for the education system to function whilst the BEAM facility cannot cope with the large numbers of children who cannot afford education. This was the case in 44% of the respondents in the Rural Livelihoods Assessment of

<sup>104</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p23

<sup>101</sup> FGD with children, Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>102</sup> FGD with children, Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>103</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p23

		the number of beneficiaries at secondary school level. <sup>105</sup> OVC fail to enrol for school; the enrolment ratio dropped to 91% in 2009 from 96% in 2006. In urban areas schools in high density areas have a high teacher-pupil ratio thus compromising outcomes. <sup>106</sup>	2012. <sup>107</sup> There is also limited advocacy on the eradication of religious and cultural practices that undermine the girl child's right to education. Other reasons include expulsion from school, disability, pregnancy or marriage, lack of interest and child labour. <sup>108</sup>
<b>Broad Issue: Protection (Articles 5, 9, 19, 20, and 37)</b>			
Article 5: Right to parental, family or alternative parental guidance	There is inadequate financial support to child headed families. <sup>109</sup> Parents fail to maintain their children and this becomes more glaring upon separation or death of the parents.	The denial of the right to parental, family and alternative parental care leads to a proliferation of child and grand-parent headed families. The renegeing of parents from their child maintenance duty results in children dropping out of school and forces them into child labour. Parents also lack adequate parenting skills or are forced to	Divorce/separation, death of parents and lack of support from the extended family lead to the denial of children's right to parental, family or alternative parental guidance. Lack of adequate support to families also results in violations. Lack or limited awareness on the rights of the child leads to abuse of deceased estates.

<sup>105</sup> Tables 'b' and 'c' in Annexure 'B'

<sup>106</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p24

<sup>107</sup> ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment, May 2012 Report p23

<sup>108</sup> ZimVAC Rural Livelihoods Assessment, May 2012 Report p23

<sup>109</sup> \$20-00 under the Social Welfare and Assistance Act (Chapter 17:06) is set aside for vulnerable groups under the Public Assistance Fund. (Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p17)

		renege on parental duties because of hardships. They rely on 'e-parenting' and their children end up abusing the media of communication which may lead to their abuse. <sup>110</sup> The situation for OVC becomes even dire when their parents die. Unscrupulous relatives abuse surviving children's inheritance.	
Article 9: Right to non-separation of a child from its parent	Shortage of probation officers	Custody and access decisions which are not in the best interests of the child, Parents' fight over custody and access of their child may result in decisions that perpetuate abuse for the child. <sup>111</sup>	The causes of such a violation include separation/divorce of parents and limited resource allocation to child welfare ministries.
Article 19: Right to protection from abuse and exploitation	Increasing number of children being sexually abused and exploited; 1 559 cases of child abuse went through the	Children from poor backgrounds are prone to sexual and economic abuse. Children on the streets are exposed to sexual and drug abuse	Poverty, separation and the death of parents are the causes of the social and economic exploitation of children. For children in need of alternative care,

<sup>110</sup> FGD with adults, Harare, 6 September 2013

<sup>111</sup> FGD with adults, Bindura, 2 September 2013 revealed that in some cases, children become exposed to harm as in the case of a child who reportedly died after being shuttled to and from between the two fighting parents.

	<p>courts in 2012 alone.<sup>112</sup></p>	<p>because of economic and social vulnerability. In 2009, 37% of children were in child labour situations which increased to 47% in 2010 for children between 5 and 17 years of age.<sup>113</sup> The figure further increased in 2011 to 49.82% for the same age group.<sup>114</sup> Some children voluntarily get into exploitative situations because of economic hardships and religious beliefs. In some Apostolic sects, children are said to be willing victims of early marriages,<sup>115</sup> whilst in Chinhoyi, a 17 year old girl is said to have accused her father of abuse after he has fought hard to keep her from commercial sex work.<sup>116</sup></p>	<p>placement processes by DSS' response has been said to be slow because of resource constraints. Lack of support to foster parents and lack of both government and private institutional capacity have resulted in violations.<sup>117</sup> Protection is also hampered by 'low reporting of cases of harmful practices' as families collude to cover up harmful practices.<sup>118</sup> Low reporting is also caused by children's fear of law enforcers. In Chinhoyi, the police are known for arresting people (including children) for illegal activities and their sometimes high-handed manner of arrest leads to children believing that that is all they can do; hence</p>
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<sup>112</sup> Table 'd' in Annexure 'B' shows case of abuse which the Regional Courts in all the provinces dealt with in 2012

<sup>113</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p20

<sup>114</sup> ZIMSTAT 2011 Child Labour Survey Report, May 2012, p44 (Table 3.1.1)

<sup>115</sup> FGD with adults, Shamva, 25 September 2013

<sup>116</sup> FGD with adults, Shamva, 25 September 2013 and Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>117</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p19

<sup>118</sup> Government of Zimbabwe Draft report under the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 2013, p65

			children fear them. <sup>119</sup>
Article 20: Right to alternative care for a child outside family care	Children who do not live with their parents sometimes suffer from inadequate support from foster parents. <sup>120</sup> Government and private institutions lack the capacity to shelter these children. Moreover, the Department of Social Services faces challenges in the placement of children. <sup>121</sup> Around 5 000 children currently stay in institutions. <sup>122</sup> Support is not extended to access to certain PoS such as Beam. <sup>123</sup>	More children are at risk of being outside formal care and thus end up on the streets. This further exposes them to risks such as child labour and sexual exploitation. Such children are deprived of their other rights such as the right to education, health and social security. DSS is accused of “just dumping children into institutional care” without proper monitoring and evaluation of the children’s stay. <sup>124</sup> Slow processing of committal orders prejudices institutions housing the children as they fail to access child welfare grants. <sup>125</sup> In Zimbabwe, whilst it may be desirable not to have	Lack of resources to fund the viability of care institutions and also lack of government prioritisation of children’s issues. Unresourced care institutions may result in children dropping out of alternative care set-ups.

<sup>119</sup>FGD with adults in Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013 and Harare, 6 September 2013

<sup>120</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p19

<sup>121</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p19

<sup>122</sup> Ministry of Labour and Social Services National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Phase II 2011-2015 pi

<sup>123</sup> Key Informant interview with Director of Harare Children’s Home, Harare, 8 October 2013

<sup>124</sup> FGD with children in Bindura, 2 September 2013 and with adults in Harare, 6 September 2013

<sup>125</sup> Key Informant interview with Transition Officer, Matthew Rusike Children’s Home, Harare, 8 October 2013

		children placed in institutions, the dire situation on the ground results in some children feeling sorry for the children who remain in the community after losing parental care or even when being at risk of losing parental care. <sup>126</sup>	
Article 37: Right to protection from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Children can be detained as a result of judicial order Children are detained with adults even when they get arrested by municipal police in Harare and Chinhoyi. Children may also get beaten up or detained until 6pm as well as having their wares confiscated. <sup>127</sup>	Children may turn into hardened criminals and are vulnerable to abuse from other prisoners.	There is lack of sensitivity to child protection issues and limited knowledge on juvenile justice, <sup>128</sup> Challenges of resources including human and financial resources, Limited of alternative care institutions for children living and working in the streets and commit offences.
	Use of corporal	Abuse of corporal	There are laws allowing

<sup>126</sup> Some children in Bindura and Chinhoyi who stay in institutions indicated their pity for some children in the community who are affected by poverty; FGD with children in Bindura, 2 September 2013 and Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>127</sup> FGD with adults in Harare, 6 September 2013 and Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>128</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p27

	<p>punishment in schools, at home and in the juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>punishment can lead to pupils dropping out of school as well as cause loss of self esteem and psychological damage. Use of corporal punishment is usually administered unrecorded, unreported and unknown to the school head.<sup>129</sup> A child cautioned against inhuman and degrading treatment of orphans as such conduct towards them can lead to suicides.<sup>130</sup></p>	<p>corporal punishment such as the Children's Act, Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act and Prison Act which needs to be reviewed following the recent constitutional provisions outlawing inhuman and degrading treatment, Lack of knowledge on alternative forms of punishment, Ignorance of the laws governing the administration of corporal punishment has led to its abuse.</p>
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**Broad Issue: Participation (Articles 12, 18, 23)**

<p>Article 12: Right to be heard</p>	<p>Children's participation is limited in decision making. The right to participate is limited for children surviving in difficult circumstances.</p>	<p>There is curtailment of responsible citizenry at child level whilst child protection strategies leave out affected children. Children</p>	<p>At the national level there is little support for the child participation model (Junior Parliament). This structure does not represent the views of</p>
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<sup>129</sup> Plan International Research Report on Corporal Punishment, A Baseline Study Report for the 'Learn Without Fear' Campaign, 2009

<sup>130</sup> FGD with children, Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

		surviving in difficult circumstances do not have fora for participation; “they mature early and isolate themselves because of the way they talk and dress. They do not fit the usual definition of ‘child.’” <sup>131</sup>	the majority of children in Zimbabwe. <sup>132</sup> Children who are not in school and live in rural areas are excluded from the child governance structures. <sup>133</sup>
	Suppression of children’s views at the community and family level	The best interests of children are ignored; when parents die, children are rarely accorded an opportunity to be heard in custody or guardianship decisions; they are just parcelled out like some property. <sup>134</sup>	Existence of cultural and traditional values that tend to limit the participation of children due to their circumstances and lack of capacity and condemn them to a subservient and passive role in society. <sup>135</sup>
Article 18: Right to parental care	Violations include lack of maintenance and proper assessment in	Children are denied basic necessities such as food, shelter,	Lack of adequate assistance to families of origin and those

<sup>131</sup> FGD with adults, Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>132</sup> Child Rights Coalition Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p15

<sup>133</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p10

<sup>134</sup> FGD with adults in Shamva, 25 September 2013

<sup>135</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p15

	<p>custody and access cases, There is lack of consultation of children in cases where parents separate. They do not choose whom they want to stay with, Children are bound to lose parental care when parents get involved in income generating activities, some of which are illegal and dangerous such as panning which result in arrest, injury or death.</p>	<p>clothing and education, especially where parents separate or where parents fail to provide support to their children because of economic, health or other incapacity. In some instances, when parents get arrested for illegal activities, the responsibility to raise money for fines rests on the shoulders of the child.<sup>136</sup> Children are also exposed to child labour and exploitation when they live with step-parents.<sup>137</sup></p>	<p>assisting orphans. Ignorance of child rights by family members and cultural rigidity are the causes of such a violation.</p>
Article 23: Rights of children living with disability	<p>There has been limited participation of children living with disabilities on issues concerning them.</p>	<p>Decision making rights are usurped and everything is done by routine. They are rejected and discriminated</p>	<p>There is little representation of disabled children in child participation structures such as the Junior Parliament. The</p>

<sup>136</sup> FGD with adults in Harare, 6 September 2013 and Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013

<sup>137</sup> FGD with adults in Bindura, 2 September 2013

		<p>against. Community members complain of lack of special facilities for disabled children. The government has admitted that limited resources do not meet specific needs. It also admits to a shortage of qualified or trained professionals.<sup>138</sup></p>	<p>limited number of special needs teachers in rural areas affects their right and access to special education.<sup>139</sup></p>
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<sup>138</sup> Government of Zimbabwe Draft Report under the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 2013, p37

<sup>139</sup> Child Rights Coalition, The Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012 p20

## 5. DUTY BEARERS ANALYSIS

### 5.1. Duty Bearers Mapping

Duty Bearers /Stakeholder	Main Responsibilities in protecting children in the target group	Constraints and obstacles they face in fulfilling their responsibilities
<b>National Government</b>		
Ministry of Public Service, Labour & Social Welfare <sup>140</sup>	Administration and implementation of laws and policies relating to children, Registration and monitoring private voluntary organisations both local and foreign, operating in Zimbabwe, Administration of government residential care institutions, Placement of OVC in alternative care, Monitoring of private residential care institutions, Implementation of the National Action of Plan 11 (NAP 11), The administration of Child Protection Committees.	Human resource constraints, <sup>141</sup> No adequate Infrastructure for institutions/homes, Weak referral system though there are plans to strengthen the system through the development of a case management document under NAP for OVC Phase II, High staff over, “There is poor targeting of beneficiaries of government initiatives. Those who truly deserve help are not receiving it,” <sup>142</sup> DSS not adequately monitoring services provided by NGOs in communities as some operate ‘brief-case organisations.’ <sup>143</sup>

<sup>140</sup> [http://www.zim.gov.zw/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=57&Itemid=129](http://www.zim.gov.zw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=57&Itemid=129)

<sup>141</sup> The institutional capacity assessment carried out in conjunction with UNICEF in 2010 unearthed some human resource gaps in terms of low qualifications and low recruitment which was as a result of low remuneration. (MoLSS, DSS, Institutional Capacity Assessment, Final Report October 2010 p36-42)

<sup>142</sup> FGD with adults, Harare, 6 September 2013

<sup>143</sup> FGD with adults, Harare, 6 September 2013

<p>Ministry of Primary &amp; Secondary Education <sup>144</sup></p>	<p>Ensure access to education by children, Provide sporting and recreational facilities for children, Formulate policies for the administration of schools and protection of children in schools, Ensure children's awareness of their rights, Manages OVC portfolios such as BEAM and ETF through DSS.</p>	<p>Resource constraints, Temporary teachers compose of 17% of the teaching force,<sup>145</sup> Lack of capacity building to strengthen monitoring and implementation of educational policies, Yet to address challenges faced by OVC resulting in non-attendance and drop-outs in order to maintain high literacy rate for the country, Limited number of special needs teachers,<sup>146</sup> OVC PoS inadequate and selection criteria hampered by corruption<sup>147</sup>.</p>
<p>Ministry of Health &amp; Child Care <sup>148</sup></p>	<p>Administers various health programmes that benefit children such as family health on nutrition and rehabilitation and disability.</p>	<p>There is no visible participation of the Ministry and especially the portfolio of child care in other OVC processes and programmes, save for immunisation programmes.</p>
<p>Ministry of Justice, Legal and</p>	<p>Leading the development of laws and policies relating to justice for</p>	<p>Human and financial constraints, Information about specific</p>

<sup>144</sup> <http://www.moesc.gov.zw>

<sup>145</sup> Zimbabwe Education Medium Term Plan 2011-2015 p9

<sup>146</sup> Zimbabwe only has one special needs training college which is the United College of Education, in Bulawayo.

Child Rights Coalition, Supplementary Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, July 2012, p20

<sup>147</sup> FGDs with adults in Bindura, 2 September 2013

<sup>148</sup> <http://www.mohcw.gov.zw>

<p>Parliamentary Affairs<sup>149</sup></p>	<p>children, Provision of legal assistance for children in contact with the law. Reporting on government implementation of the CRC and the African Charter, Implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee of experts on the UNCRC and the African Charter, Where children are incarcerated, to ensure that they are separated from adults.</p>	<p>programmes and departments (eg the judicial services commission) not readily available, Limited knowledge/sensitivity amongst implementers of child protection laws and policies, Services such as VFU are not provided 24 hours a day and those who man the offices may not be well-trained.<sup>150</sup></p>
<p>Judicial Services Commission</p>	<p>Implementation of the justice for children sector analysis plan, Administration of Courts, Implementation of the Protocol on the Multi-sectoral -management of sexual abuse and violence in Zimbabwe (the Protocol), Implementation of the Pre-trial diversion programme.</p>	
<p>Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation &amp; Economic Empowerment</p>	<p>Selection and coordination of the Junior Parliament, Establishment of community ownership trusts which seeks to transform the socio-economic circumstances of all communities.</p>	<p>Limited financial resources Politicisation of initiatives</p>

<sup>149</sup> <http://www.justice.gov.zw>

<sup>150</sup> FGD with adults, Harare, 6 September 2013

<p>Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development</p>	<p>Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, Development of National gender based violence strategies and policies, Spearheading prevention and protection measures for survivors including provision of safe shelter.</p>	<p>Resource constraints, that is, human, financial and infrastructure.</p>
<p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p>	<p>Administration of the Birth and Death Registration Act, To administer the functions of the Police Victim Friendly Unit.</p>	<p>Rigid administrative requirements, Limited knowledge of child rights and child protection laws and policies.</p>
<p>Ministry of Local Government, Public Works &amp; National Housing</p>	<p>Responsible for the appointment of Chiefs, Provision of safe water, Provision of housing and transport facilities, Provision of recreational, educational and health facilities, Ensuring a safe a clean environment.</p>	<p>Limited resources to fully implement government OVC initiatives such as Zunde and Dura RaMambo.</p>
<p>Urban and Rural Councils</p>	<p>Administration of local social welfare issues on education, health and psycho-social support at council level, Provision of safe water, Provision of housing and transport facilities, Provision of recreational facilities.</p>	<p>Decline in the provision of safe water,<sup>151</sup> Lack of legal certainty on powers and functions as they exercise delegated powers from central government, Limited capacities of councils to generate own revenue impacts</p>

<sup>151</sup> Zimbabwe National Child Survey 2010-2015 p23

	<p>Provision of education facilities, Provision of health facilities, Ensuring a safe a clean environment.</p>	<p>negatively on their capacity to respond to the needs of the communities they serve.</p>
<b>International Agencies</b>		
<p>UNICEF Save the Children SOS Children's Villages Zimbabwe Plan international International Organisation for Migration World Education Incorporated</p>	<p>Provide resources for the implementation of development programmes, Advocate for the fulfilment of children's rights in line with the UNCRC and ACRWC, Implement programmes in corporation with Government.</p>	<p>Limited coverage and co-operation amongst partners as seen by congestion of support in some areas and sparcity in other areas.</p>
<b>National NGOs</b>		
<p>Childline Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children Child Protection Society NANGO Just Children Foundation Justice for Children Care at the Core of Humanity ZACRO ZAPSO Community based</p>	<p>Implement programmes which promote the well being of children and protect them from abuse, Promote child participation, Advocate for reform and implementation of laws and policies which protect children, Conduct research and establish evidence based findings for reform, Monitor government compliance with UNCRC and ACRWC.</p>	<p>Fragmented approaches resulting in duplication of services, Limited financial and human resources, Disabling political environment, Some organisations fail to meet statutory requirements to enable smooth operations such as submission of audits, In certain areas, there are very few organisations whilst in some, there is congestion. In Shamva, community focal persons said that there was only one organisation which was providing HIV/AIDS</p>

organisations		<p>support services and whose efforts alone would not be adequate to complement government services such as BEAM,</p> <p>CBOs that are close to the vulnerable child do not get adequate support,</p> <p>NGOs feel that they are being used as a resource base only yet when it comes to critical issues such as decision-making, they are rarely consulted.<sup>152</sup></p>
<b>Family (biological and extended)</b>		
Parents	<p>Ensuring a safe environment for the children, free from abuse in terms of the Constitution and the Children's Act,</p> <p>Provide basic needs to ensure survival and development in terms of the Maintenance Act and the Children's Act,</p> <p>Provide guidance and parental care to children.</p>	<p>Poverty</p> <p>Lack of government support,</p> <p>Extended families need support in order to provide alternative care,</p> <p>Young and inexperienced parents and caregivers require adequate parenting skills.</p>
Community leaders	<p>Ensure the protection of children in communities,</p> <p>Uphold family values,</p> <p>Provide alternative care for children</p>	<p>Political interference</p> <p>Limited financial resources.</p>

<sup>152</sup> Interview with a CSO director, Harare, 17 September 2013

	in need of care and administer survival processes such as Dura/Zunde Ramambo.	
Churches	Provision of food, school fees and counselling services.	Only orphans qualify.
Alternative Care institutions	Provision of accommodation, fees, food and clothing.	No adequate resource support, No adequate monitoring and evaluation support from DSS.
Individuals	Provision of educational support.	Selective assistance, eg only bright pupils are assisted. <sup>153</sup>

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<sup>153</sup> In Chinhoyi, a local businessman and a Doctor are said to be assisting only bright pupils (FGD with children, Chinhoyi, 16 September 2013)

## **5.2. Main Strategies in Child Protection and Care of children by the state**

The government of Zimbabwe has put in place a number of strategies for the protection and care of children that target vulnerable families and OVC in order to mitigate poverty and to ensure access to basic services such as education, health and food. The Department of Social Services is responsible for the administration of social assistance interventions<sup>154</sup> that provide monetary and other resource relief to OVC.

- **NAP for OVC Phase 11**

Priority issues for national response according to NAP for OVC Phase 11 2011-2015 are;<sup>155</sup>

- ✓ **Strengthening the Household economy**

This is aimed at increasing the income of extremely poor households, particularly those with OVC, through systems such as cash transfers, to build a healthy and supportive family environment.

- ✓ **Child Protection**

This aims to increase access of all vulnerable children to effective child protection services, including social welfare, justice and specialised child protection services.

- ✓ **Access to basic services**

This aims to increase access of all OVC and their families to basic education, health and other social services. However, the funds to ensure access services are not adequate and cannot meet the needs of all OVC. It has been reported that a preliminary findings in a review of BEAM for 2013 showed that less than three quarters of the intended beneficiaries have benefitted from the programme.<sup>156</sup> This is supported by the Final Evaluation Report by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services which shows that in 2010, 49% of those children who had been identified as potential BEAM beneficiaries were selected whilst in 2011, only 58% of the identified beneficiaries were selected.<sup>157</sup>

- ✓ **Programme coordination and management**

This is aimed at strengthening the coordination structures for OVC programmes at national and sub-national levels, by mobilising increased resource and capacity building of staff. The

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<sup>154</sup> MoLSS, Department of Social Services, Institutional Capacity Assessment, 2010 p11

<sup>155</sup> Ministry of Labour and Social Services National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Phase II 2011-2015 p9-15

<sup>156</sup> Key Informant Interview with Mrs Chourombo, DSS Children's Homes and Separated children programme Officer, Harare, 14 October 2013

<sup>157</sup> CfBT Education Trust, et al, Process and Impact Evaluation of the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) in Zimbabwe, Final Evaluation Report, 20 March 2012 p49

programme has however been criticised for leaving out many stakeholders in the child protection sector who have been over the years, trying to improve children's access to basic rights.<sup>158</sup>

## **5.2.1. Child protection and care policies**

### **5.2.1.1. International level**

- UNCRC and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

Zimbabwe is party to the two international statutes that provide for children's rights. It has ratified the two laws and a plethora of protocols and covenants that strengthen child protection at international level.

- The Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (Guidelines)

The Guidelines were formally endorsed by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on 20 November 2009. The Guidelines enhance the implementation of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child 1989 and focuses on two main aspects:

- i. Ensure that children do not find themselves in alternative care unnecessarily; and
  - ii. That where out-of-home care is provided, it is delivered under appropriate conditions responding to the child's rights and best interests.
- UN Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally.<sup>159</sup>

The declaration provides for the general family and welfare of the child and enjoins states parties to give 'a high priority to family and child welfare'<sup>160</sup> and prioritises family care.<sup>161</sup>

- United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Zimbabwe has committed itself to the realization of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which focus on various survival and developmental outcomes strengthen the implementation of policies and programmes towards the achievement of and/or fulfillment of rights contained in the CRC. The MDGs directly relate to the well-being of in areas such as reduction of poverty, achievement of universal primary education, promotion of gender equity, reduction of infant mortality rate, HIV/AIDS and global partnership.

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<sup>158</sup> Interviews with Directors, Harare, 2013

<sup>159</sup> UN General Assembly, A/RES/41/85

<sup>160</sup> Article 1, A/RES/41/85

<sup>161</sup> Article 3, A/RES/41/85

#### **5.2.2.2. Strategies at the national level**

- Child Survival Strategy 2010

A child health programme to reduce child mortality in line with MDGs 4 and 5 (reduction of infant mortality and improvement of maternal health)

- Upholding constitutional values and rights to ensure holistic child protection

The new Constitution of Zimbabwe has elevated the status of children in that they can now boast of inalienable rights to birth registration and identity, education, health, participation and legal representation amongst others. The old constitution did not recognize children as a special group of human beings with particular and special rights. Its focus was mostly on civil and political liberties at the expense of fundamental rights. This prejudiced children more as their rights to identity, education, health, food, sanitation and others were not spelt out.

- Orphan Care Policy of 1999

It provides guidelines on the protection and upkeep of the orphaned children. It protects children through a six-tier system which emphasizes on custody of children in the following alternative custodial options;

- i. Nuclear family
- ii. Extended family
- iii. Community
- iv. Foster care
- v. Adoption
- vi. Institutionalisation.

As indicated earlier on, operationalisation of the policy has been hampered by resource constraints.

- National Residential Care Standards

They provide for the minimum standards of care for children in alternative care set ups. Its main purpose is to regulate care of children in institutions.

- Food and Nutrition Policy

This was launched in 2013 to enhance food security in order to reduce child mortality and morbidity.

- Child Rights Policy

Zimbabwe is in the process of developing a child rights policy which is aimed at improving the coordination of implementation of child protection strategies as well as monitoring and evaluation and reporting on international and regional child rights instruments.<sup>162</sup>

### **5.3. Cooperation between State and Non State Duty Bearers**

The UNCRC provides an operational framework for both NGOs and states parties which are human rights and partnership based.<sup>163</sup> The Zimbabwe National Orphan Care Policy (1999) emphasizes collaborative approach between government and CSOs. Collaboration improves coordination, and enhances “scope of full implementation of national policies and laws” as well as ensuring maximum utilisation of human and financial resources.<sup>164</sup>

#### **5.3.1. Roles of the state**

The state is recognised as the coordinating body for all support programmes aimed at assisting orphaned and vulnerable children. This is done through;

- ✓ promoting cooperation amongst duty bearers,
- ✓ creating a supporting legal framework,
- ✓ encouraging rather than discouraging NGO work as it is complementary,
- ✓ promoting collaboration with non-state actors.

#### **5.3.2. Roles of non-state actors**

The role of CSOs in child protection has to be clearly defined, in order to work well with government yet at the same time fulfilling international and national guiding principles on child protection. Non-state actors can fulfil both objectives through;

- ✓ advocating for compliance with national and international laws and best practices,
- ✓ developing and implementing sustainable projects/programmes,
- ✓ advocating for comprehensive legal and institutional systems,

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<sup>162</sup> Government of Zimbabwe Draft Report under the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 2013

<sup>163</sup> O' Kane, et al, 2006, Child Rights Situation Analysis Rights-based Situational Analysis of Children Without Parental Care and at risk of losing their Parental Care Global Literature Scan, p24

<sup>164</sup> Ministry of Labour and Social Services National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Phase II 2011-2015 p9

- ✓ empowering communities to demand accountability from duty bearers in a non-harmful manner.

International partners such as SOS Children's Villages, UNICEF, Plan International, World Vision and others provide the monetary support needed to run programmes of support to OVC. It is also important that the government involves non-state players for accountability and compliance with international and national obligations such as reporting as provided for in both the CRC and the African Charter. It is also important that key child protection players such as SOS can provide international best practice and facilitate the strengthening of coordination from a child focused perspective. A child protection consortium involving all stakeholders should be instrumental in lobbying state duty bearers to identify priorities in their policy regarding children without parental care and at risk of losing such care.

### **5.3.3. Key obstacles to co-operation**

These include;

- ✓ Lack of political will

Children's rights are generally not prioritised. In Zimbabwe, however, the government has shown this will by including children's rights in the constitution, providing a forum for activists to lobby for compliance. What is left is to operationalise provisions and aligning existing legal framework to constitutional dictates. It is also important that all issues that impact on the life, survival and development of the child are given due consideration in budgetary allocations. An analysis of the support enjoyed by vulnerable children in all provinces point to inadequacy<sup>165</sup>, hence the need for the state to provide an enabling environment for non-state players.

- ✓ Fragmented approaches

It is not clear who is exactly responsible for child welfare and protection; whether it is the Ministry of Health and Child Care, Ministry of Labour Public Service and Social Welfare and the plethora of bodies administered by both ministries is not very clear? There is need for clarity of roles to avoid duplication and confusion to non-state actors.

- ✓ Lack of funds

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<sup>165</sup> Table 'j' in Annexure B

Inadequate funding impacts negatively on holistic coordination at national level. Where initiatives are driven by funding partners, objectivity may be compromised in terms of buy-in by the state and other important players.

- ✓ Lack of clarity on roles by duty bearers

This impacts negatively on who should do what and at what level. For instance, who should keep a comprehensive database of all children and their situations?

- ✓ lack of adequate state support to families and child support/care initiatives

The state's supreme role should not be undermined by lack of political will and lack of prioritisation as it has a mandate to support families in child care and protection.

## 6. CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This was a CRSA in which SOS wanted to determine the situation of children of the child holistically for a broad overview of prevalence, patterns, conditions, severity and vulnerability factors of children in the country. The CRSA focused on children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care. One of the purposes of the CRSA was to identify priority programme locations and set the scope for SOS Children's Villages International responses. The CRSA used both desk and field surveys.

### Ranking of indicators by Province

A ranking method was adopted for purposes of informing priority areas for intervention and consideration. The most vulnerable area in any issue is indicated by the lowest score, ie the lower the score, the more vulnerable the province is.

**Table 9: Ranking of indicators**

Indicator	Manic aland	Mash Cent	Mash East	Mash West	Mat South	Mat North	Mid ands	Masv ingo	Hara re	Bula wayo
Poverty prevalence	5	2	6	3	1	4	7	8	9	10
Children out of school	4	2	7	10	3	1	8	9	5	6
Orphanhood	2	7	4	5	9	8	1	3	6	10
Children without parental care	6	8	2	7	1	5	9	4	10	3
School attendance by parents survivorship	9	7	8	1	2	3	6	5	10	4
Food insecurity	5	6	7	8	1	3	4	2	-	-
Child labour	1	4	6	8	7	5	3	2	9	10
Child abuse	2	4	3	8	9	10	6	7	1	5
Under 5 non-registration	8	7	5	9	3	4	6	10	2	1
Teenage pregnancy	3	2	4	5	7	1	8	6	9	10
Support to OVC	10	7	4	6	3	5	9	8	1	2
HIV prevalence	8	9	4	6	1	3	5	7	10	2
<b>Total score</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>72*</b>	<b>70*</b>	<b>73*</b>	<b>63*</b>
<b>Target Province by priority</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>

\*Missing data; (this affected ranking of concerned provinces on the concerned issue but not the overall picture.)

**The following are the conclusions drawn:**

- The most vulnerable areas in terms of children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care are Matabeleland North, Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland South. These areas have high prevalence of children without parental care, teenage pregnancies and HIV prevalence is also high. Children in these areas also had low access to basic services such as education.
- Support to OVC in the areas was also low compared to other areas
- Children are forced to enter into exploitative situations such as child labour and early marriages in order to cope with the difficult circumstances they are facing at home.
- Government and civil society organisations' initiatives are not adequate to meet the needs of all OVC as coverage is limited in terms of interventions and reach.
- Vulnerability increases for the disabled child who is affected by limited resources and special institutions which cater for their needs. Special care is very expensive and out of reach for most families.
- Children's rights to education, health and identity came out as the most violated.
- Child labour was most prevalent in Manicaland and Mashonaland Central which also had the highest number of orphans. Statistics on the number of orphans and children involved in economic activity were however low in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South and this was attributed to the proximity of these areas to Zimbabwe's borders with other countries where it was found that children preferred to move to neighbouring counties in search of employment. Apart from being affected by early sexual conduct, the girl child is also affected by exploitative situations such as child labour.
- Due to poverty and economic hardships, few families are willing to take in children without parental care or at risk of losing parental care because of resource constraints to meet the needs of the children. Reintegration of children back into the family unit is affected by resource constraints, cultural and religious beliefs.
- There are few alternative care institutions as compared to the number of children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care.
- Whilst there are programmes put in place to assist OVCs, there are financial and human resource constraints which have hindered the full enjoyment of rights by children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care.

- Programmes of support implemented by NGOs to support children are small scale such that they leave a large number of vulnerable children. Approaches being used by all the organisations are welfaristic in nature and are not aimed at providing long term sustainable solutions to the plight of children.

**The following recommendations were made:**

- SOS should provide interventions in Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South and scale up interventions in Mashonaland Central for children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care.
- Advocate for the adoption of a rights-based approach to programming which describes situations not in terms of human needs, or areas for development, but in terms of the obligation to respond to the rights of children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care. This involves building the capacity of all stakeholders in order to meet the rights of the child within the family set up at the first level extending to alternative care as the last option. A rights based approach is basically about challenging the power relations that lie at the root of poverty, exploitation, discrimination, violence and abuse. This requires an in-depth analysis of power and politics and the processes that support people to claim their rights and motivate people in power to fulfil their obligations.
- SOS should provide comprehensive services such as education, health, food, shelter and participation to children in the suggested areas so that children are not lacking in other basic necessities.
- Development of clear strategies to assist children with disabilities, the girl child and children infected with HIV/AIDS in order to decrease discrimination.
- There is need to advocate for the implementation of laws and policies that ensure that children's right to family and parental care such as the Constitution and the Orphan Care Policy.
- SOS should work with the Department of Social Services in order build their capacity on children's rights and various laws and policies which protect children without parental care and at risk of losing parental care.

- There is need to implement programmes for young mothers on income generation and good parenting skills so that they do not abandon their children due to lack of knowledge or sustenance.
- There is need to implement programmes that promote and strengthen family based care as the best alternative as compared to institutionalisation.
- There is need to advocate for the loosening of some adoption requirements so that more people are encouraged to adopt children thereby decreasing cases of institutionalisation.

**ANNEXURE 'A': Stakeholder Mapping**

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**a) Key informants**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Name of Organisation/Department</b>	<b>Services offered</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>	1. Save the Children	Child protection	National
	2. UNICEF	Child protection	National
	3. World Education Incorporated	Special needs partner	National
	4. Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	Health and Social Services	Matebeleland North (Nkayi, Dete), Mashonaland West (Zvimba, Hurungwe), Manicaland (Buhera, Mutare Rural)

<b>NATIONAL (Government)</b>	1. Department of Social Services	NAP for OVC Coordination	National
	2. Judicial Services Commission	Victim Friendly Unit and Pre-Trial Diversion	National (all regional courts) National
	3. Provincial Social Services Office- Mashonaland Central	Coordination of NAP Phase II at Provincial level	All districts (Bindura, Shamva, Rushinga, Mbire, Guruve, All districts in the province
	4. Provincial Social Services Office- Mashonaland West		
	5. Provincial Social Services Office-Harare		Harare
	6. Provincial Social Services Office- Matebeleland North		Matabeleland North
	7. Provincial Social Services Office- Matebeleland South		Gwanda
	8. Provincial Social Services Office- Manicaland		Manicaland
	9. District Social Welfare Office-Guruve		Guruve
	10. District Social Welfare Office-Gwanda		Gwanda
	11. Local Government (Gwanda Rural District Council		National
	12. Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs		
	13. Affairs		

<p><b>Coordination- National</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Organisation for Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO)</li> <li>2. Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children</li> </ol>	<p>CSO Coordinating body</p> <p>Child protection</p>	<p>National</p> <p>National</p>
<p><b>Non-Government National</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Childline</li> <li>2. Child Protection Society</li> <li>3. Tusanani Cover Trust</li> <li>4. Zimbabwe Association Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender (ZACRO)</li> <li>5. Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention and Support Organisation (ZAPSO)</li> <li>6. Care at the Core of Humanity (CATCH)</li> <li>7. Childhood HIV/AIDS Zimbabwe</li> </ol>	<p>Counselling</p> <p>Education, Residential care, Reunification</p> <p>Protection</p> <p>General Prisoner Welfare</p> <p>Behavioural change</p> <p>Juvenile Justice, Rehabilitation</p> <p>Medical assistance, psychosocial support</p>	<p>National</p> <p>Manicaland, Harare, Mashonaland East, Central, Masvingo Harare, Goromonzi, Juru</p> <p>National</p> <p>Mashonaland Central (all districts)</p> <p>Harare, Midlands, Manicaland, Mashonaland East and West</p> <p>Harare and Chinhoyi</p>

	8.		
<b>Matebeleland South</b>	Community Foundation for the Western Region of Zimbabwe	Birth registration, Health, Education, Food, Water and Sanitation	Bulilima and Mangwe
<b>Masvingo</b>	Masvingo Community Based HIV/AIDS and vulnerable children organisation (MACOBAO)	HIV/AIDS Psychosocial Support	Masvingo
<b>Matebeleland North</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hope in Destiny</li> <li>2. Lutheran Development Services</li> <li>3. Gwanda Rural District Council</li> <li>4. Ingalo Zomuhla</li> <li>5. Souls Comfort</li> <li>6. Tusanang Trust</li> </ol>	<p>Psychosocial, HIV/AIDS support groups, livelihoods support</p> <p>OVC support, education, food</p> <p>Coordination and cooperation of OVC support in the district</p> <p>Educational assistance to OVC</p> <p>OVC support</p> <p>Psychosocial support</p>	<p>Gwanda</p> <p>Gwanda, Beitbridge</p> <p>Gwanda</p> <p>Gwanda Rural and Urban</p> <p>Gwanda Rural</p> <p>Manama</p>
<b>Mashonaland Central</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bindura Urban Community Support Trust</li> <li>2. Covenant of Love</li> <li>3. Pamumvuri Orphan Care and Comfort</li> <li>4. DAPP</li> </ol>	<p>Education and livelihoods support</p> <p>OVC support</p> <p>Psychosocial support, education, health and IGPs</p> <p>HIV/AIDS support</p>	<p>Bindura</p> <p>Guruve</p> <p>Dotito</p> <p>Bindura, Shamva</p>
<b>Harare</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Life Support Organisation (LESO)</li> <li>2. Zimbabwe Mighty Women of Hope and Support Organisation</li> </ol>	<p>Life Support Organisation (LESO)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS support groups</p>	<p>Harare</p> <p>Harare CBD and prisons</p>
<b>Alternative /institutional care</b>	1. Jairos Jiri Institution	Disability rehabilitation	Harare

	2. Harare Children's Home	Residential Care, IGPs	Harare
	3. Good Shepherd Home	Residential Care	Chinhoyi
	4. Emerald Hill School for the Deaf	Day and Boarding facilities, Physiotherapy	Harare
	5. Chinyaradzo Children's Home	Residential Care	Harare
	6. Matthew Rusike Children's Home	Residential care, community outreach, IGPs	Epworth, Harare, Chitungwiza
	7. Ekhaya Kip	Residential care	Matebeleland South

**b) Focus Group Discussions**

1. 10 children in alternative care, Bindura
2. 10 children in alternative care, Chinhoyi
3. 10 community focal persons, Harare
4. 8 community focal persons, Chinhoyi
5. 10 caregivers, Bindura
6. 22 community based organisation members, Maizelands
7. 10 community focal persons, Shamva

**ANNEXURE B- Status of children by province**

**Table 'a': Juvenile offenders (2012)**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Mashonaland central	Bindura	20	5	25
	Mazoe	25	4	29
	Guruve	10	3	13
	Mt Darwin	8	4	12
	Muzarabani	2	0	2
	Mbire	0	0	0
		<b>65</b>		<b>81</b>
Harare	Chitungwiza	39	3	42
	Highfield	59	5	64
	Harare Central	82	6	88
		<b>180</b>		<b>194</b>
Matebeleland South	Gwanda	45	10	55
Matebeleland North	Umguzwa and Hwange	53	2	55
Mashonaland West	Chegututu	7	0	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>392</b>

Source: PSSOs for Harare, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Matebeleland South, Matebeleland North, 2013

**Table 'b': BEAM: Summary of beneficiaries in selected districts by gender – 2012**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Mashonaland central	Guruve	3807	1084	5701
	Mazowe	4027	4144	9762
	Mbire	2676	2680	3350
	Mt Darwin	5615	5702	9762
	Muzarabani	3031	2795	3224
	Rushinga	5511	2445	4133
	Shamva	2532	2491	5188
	Bindura	2222	2180	4402
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>45 522</b>
Mashonaland West	Kadoma	4924	4844	9768
	Chegututu	3959	3832	7791
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>17 559</b>
Matebeleland South	Gwanda	3514	3352	<b>6866</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>69 947</b>

Source: PSSOs in Harare, Mashonaland West and Central, Matebeleland South, 2013

**Table 'c': Analysis of BEAM assistance in 2 selected provinces**

Province	Primary beneficiaries		Secondary beneficiaries		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Primary	Secondary
Mat North	14 385	13 457	134	3791	<b>27 842</b>	<b>3 925</b>

**Table 'd': 2012 Child abuse statistics by Regional Court**

PROVINCE	Regional Court	Male	Female	TOTAL
Mashonaland West	Chegutu	8	18	26
	Chinhoyi	2	56	58
				<b>84</b>
Harare	Harare	19	380	399
	Chitungwiza	5	89	94
				<b>493</b>
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	0	153	153
				<b>153</b>
Mashonaland East	Marondera	7	70	77
	Murehwa	3	101	104
				<b>181</b>
Manicaland	Mutare	3	77	80
	Rusape	0	104	104
				<b>184</b>
Midlands	Gokwe	0	64	64
	Gweru	0	19	19
	Chivhu	6	32	38
				<b>121</b>
Masvingo	Masvingo	0	113	113
				<b>113</b>
Matebeleland North	Hwange	11	18	39
				<b>39</b>
Bulawayo	Bulawayo	21	116	137
				<b>137</b>
Matebeleland South	Gwanda	12	42	54
				<b>54</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1559</b>

Source: Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, 2013

**Table 'e'-Under 5 birth non-registration by province -2012 (ZDHS 2010-2011) p19**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>% registered children</b>
Manicaland	43.5
Mashonaland Central	46.1
Mashonaland East	51.5
Mashonaland West	37.3
Matabeleland North	57.7
Matabeleland South	56.8
Midlands	48.8
Masvingo	35.5
Harare	60.7
Bulawayo	77.4

**Table 'f'- Reasons for non-registration- MIMS 2009 p272**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>Reason</b>					
	<b>Costly</b>	<b>Centre too far</b>	<b>No idea where to register</b>	<b>Father not around</b>	<b>Parents unregistered</b>	<b>Other</b>
Manicaland	11.9	9.6	3.9	22.9	27.4	24.3
Mashonaland Central	11.1	8	3.4	28	29.7	19.8
Mashonaland East	10	5.2	4.9	28.1	28	23.8
Mashonaland West	14.3	12.6	11.1	21.6	27.4	13
Matabeleland North	8.8	14.1	6.9	34.5	17.4	18.1
Matabeleland South	13.7	6.7	7.6	37.6	14.1	20.2
Midlands	25.5	10.1	2.3	21.7	24.9	15.5
Masvingo	15.9	4.9	1.6	35.4	23.5	18.7
Harare	6.3	1.6	3.9	28.3	14.9	44.9
Bulawayo	4.0	2.6	5.4	33.8	23.1	31.1

**Table 'g'- Orphanhood- without parental care and guidance- under 18 p20**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>% not living with biological parent</b>
Manicaland	26.1
Mashonaland Central	22.7
Mashonaland East	30
Mashonaland West	24.6
Matabeleland North	26.7
Matabeleland South	34.2
Midlands	29
Masvingo	28.3
Harare	20.8
Bulawayo	29.2

**Table 'h' - School attendance by survivorship of parents of children 10-14 p21**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>% both parents deceased</b>
Manicaland	94.5
Mashonaland Central	94.1
Mashonaland East	91.6
Mashonaland West	71.9
Matabeleland North	76.4
Matabeleland South	84.9
Midlands	89.7
Masvingo	86.3
Harare	97.6
Bulawayo	86.3

**Table 'i' - Teenage pregnancy- 15-19 p67 ZDHS 2010-11**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>% of young women who have a child</b>
Manicaland	27
Mashonaland Central	30.3
Mashonaland East	25.1
Mashonaland West	23.6
Matabeleland North	31.1
Matabeleland South	23.1
Midlands	23
Masvingo	23.3
Harare	20.3
Bulawayo	11

**Table 'j' -Free Basic External Support for OVC- 0-17 years in the last 12 months-p292-2009**

PROVINCE	TYPE OF SUPPORT						
	Medical	Psychosocial	Material	Educational	Any support	All types of support	No support at all
Manicaland	4.7	5.9	25.1	7	33.5	0.5	66.5
Mashonaland Central	3.3	8.1	8.2	6.1	19.3	0.4	80.7
Mashonaland East	1.4	2.9	8.4	7.8	17.3	0	82.7
Mashonaland West	2.7	5.8	9.2	3.8	18.5	0	81.5
Matabeleland North	1.1	0.7	16	3.3	18.4	0	81.6
Matabeleland South	1.9	0.4	9.8	6.4	16.5	0	83.5
Midlands	1.2	3.6	18.3	6.8	25.6	0.1	74.4
Masvingo	1.1	2.8	14.2	4.2	20.2	0.1	79.8
Harare	1.3	3.2	6.4	4.7	11.4	0.4	88.6
Bulawayo	1.8	3.4	8.6	5.2	14.3	0	85.7



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