

# COOPERATION OF JAPAN IN ZIMBABWE

People to People Support for Generations



# 1. Ambassador's Greetings

My name is Satoshi Tanaka, and I am the current Ambassador of Japan to Zimbabwe. Thank you for your interest in Japan's development cooperation with Zimbabwe.

More than one can imagine and for over 40 years, since Zimbabwe's Independence, Japan has been cooperating with Zimbabwe in a broad range of areas including humanitarian assistance, infrastructure, agriculture, health, education, landmine clearance and emergency assistance in many different parts of the country.

Recently, Japan has provided emergency assistance for vulnerable people affected by the drought and for the victims of Cyclone Idai, as well as hospital equipment for 12 hospitals to support the country's COVID-19 response. In addition, a new road section on the North-South Corridor between Makuti and Chirundu will allow the safer and smoother flow of traffic.

The continued cooperation of Japan with Zimbabwe was outlined at the Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) in 2019. Japan's cooperation will also support the Government of Zimbabwe's development agenda as laid out in the National Development Strategy 1.

Japan will remain committed to working closely with Zimbabwe and further strengthening friendly relations between our two countries. I hope this pamphlet is helpful for you to gain a deeper understanding of our cooperation with Zimbabwe. Please do not hesitate to contact us for any further information.



## 2. Background of Economic Cooperation

### (1) TICAD (since 1993)

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) was launched in 1993 by the Government of Japan to promote Africa's development, peace and security. Over the course of the 25 years since TICAD I in 1993, it has been conducted under the principles of African ownership and international partnership.

At TICAD V in 2013, a summit meeting was held between former Japanese Prime Minister Abe and former President Mugabe. This was a landmark occasion as Prime Minister Abe expressed Japan's commitment to work for the revitalisation of bilateral relations between the two countries, including the resumption of full-fledged economic cooperation with Zimbabwe.

At TICAD7 in 2019, African Countries and Japan committed to promoting business development in Africa as the main pillar of TICAD, as well as achieving human security and the SDGs. Japan further committed to supporting Africa's own initiatives towards peace and stability as preconditions for economic growth and investment.

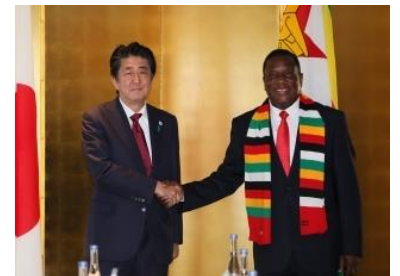


TICAD7 group photo

(Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Also at TICAD7, a summit meeting was held between former Prime Minister Abe and H.E. President Mnangagwa. Prime Minister Abe committed to providing assistance to the victims of Cyclone Idai, improving hospital facilities and increasing food security. The two leaders expressed their wish to promote economic relations between the two countries.

TICAD8 will be held in Tunisia in 2022.



Zimbabwe-Japan Summit Meeting  
(Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

### (2) Joint Statement (2016)

In March 2016, the former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Shinzo Abe, and former President Robert Mugabe met in Tokyo, where they signed a Joint Statement to further strengthen bilateral relations. Japan expressed its support for Zimbabwe's development efforts and pledged Grant Aid for Zimbabwe's economic and social development, including infrastructural improvement and food aid to assist with severe food shortages as a result of the drought.

The two leaders also resolved to further promote trade and investment between the two countries, as well as people-to-people exchanges including scholarships, training programmes, and the dispatch of Japanese volunteers to Zimbabwe.



### 3. Summary of Japan's Assistance to Zimbabwe

Japan has provided economic cooperation assistance to Zimbabwe since the country's Independence in 1980. This has included Loan Aid, Grant Aid, and Technical Cooperation assistance. From the 1980's to 2001, Japan was the largest international donor to Zimbabwe.

The basic policy of Japan's cooperation is sustainable development assistance, which is in line with Zimbabwe's development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

Summary of Japan's Assistance to Zimbabwe (1980 – 2020)	
<b>Loan Aid</b>	Around USD <b>346 million</b>
<b>Grant Aid</b>	Around USD <b>627 million</b>
<b>Technical Cooperation Assistance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zimbabwean experts receiving training in Japan: <b>2,000 people</b></li> <li>Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs) providing expertise in Zimbabwe: <b>544 people</b></li> <li>Japanese experts and missions dispatched to Zimbabwe: <b>998 people</b></li> <li>Zimbabwean students receiving scholarships for study in Japan including the ABE Initiative: <b>29 people</b></li> </ul>	Around USD <b>177 million</b>

### 4. Grant Aid Projects

Japan's Grant Aid Projects that have been implemented up to now include the improvement of hospitals, such as Harare Central Hospital and Mpilo Hospital; construction of irrigation facilities and dams, such as the Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme in Nyanga; improvement of rural roads and water supply; the building of Chirundu Bridge; and improvement of sewerage facilities in Chitungwiza.

In addition, Japan has provided humanitarian assistance through UN agencies and other international organisations, as well as emergency assistance through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).



## (1) Bilateral Projects

### ● Provision of Medical and Hospital Equipment for Harare Children's Hospital (2020)

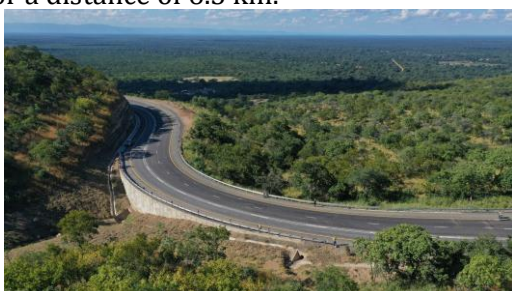
The Harare Hospital Paediatric Unit, or Harare Children's Hospital, was constructed and equipped through funding by Japan and Canada in 1996. It is the largest hospital for children in Zimbabwe. In January 2020, Japan again provided assistance through a grant of USD 2.7 million for a comprehensive range of new medical and hospital equipment, including X-ray systems, bedside ICU and CCU monitors, ultrasound scopes, ventilators, electrocardiographs, operation and examination equipment, and hospital beds. This new equipment will improve the quality of health service delivery, thus ensuring the health of both mothers and children.



Harare Children's Hospital

### ● Road Improvement of the Northern Part of the North-South Corridor (2018-2021)

In June 2018, Japan provided a grant of USD 21 million for a road construction project to improve a steep section of the North-South Corridor, Zimbabwe's most important highway, between Makuti and Chirundu. Previously, this section had sharp curves and a high accident rate. The project is being implemented by the Department of Roads in the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development under supervision by Japanese highway engineers, who are sharing with their Zimbabwean counterparts their experience and the latest expertise of road construction in mountainous terrain. Through this project, climbing lanes will be constructed and the horizontal and/or vertical alignment improved for a distance of 6.5 km.



Finalisation of new road section (Photo: JICA)

### ● Provision of Cybersecurity Equipment (2018)

In 2018, Japan provided a grant of USD 3.6 million to the Government of Zimbabwe for equipment to fight cybercrime and transnational crimes. This equipment comprises facial recognition systems, installed at four airports and one border post; a facial forensic system; a digital forensic system; and an information sharing platform.



Facial recognition equipment installed at Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airport (Photo: NEC)

### ● Irrigation Development for Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme (2015-2019)

The Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme, initially constructed from 1995-2000 through USD 19.3 million in funding from Japan, irrigated 434 ha and benefitted 530 small-scale farmer households. However, some of the facilities had fallen into disrepair, especially following Cyclone Eline in 2006. In 2015, Japan therefore provided funding of USD 16.3 million for a new project to extend and improve the scheme. It was completed in 2019, and a total of 580 ha of land is now irrigated, benefitting 760 households. It has allowed the farmers to diversify their crops, and grow maize, beans, peas, Tabasco chilli, tomatoes, paprika, and wheat throughout the year, in spite of climate change, thus improving their livelihoods.



Pump room (Photo: JICA)



Irrigation canal (Photo: JICA)



Aerial view (Photo: JICA)



## (2) Multilateral Projects through International Organisations

- WFP: Support to Government of Zimbabwe to Meet Essential Food Security Needs of Communities affected by Seasonal Shocks and Shortages

In 2020, in view of the food shortage crisis in Zimbabwe as a result of drought, inflation and COVID-19, Japan provided USD 14.8 million in funding to procure and distribute around 50,000 tons of maize, through WFP and the Zimbabwe Government. It was expected to fulfil the basic food security needs of vulnerable people in rural areas.

This support complemented US\$2.7 million in emergency funding provided by Japan in 2019 for food assistance and community resilience-building activities, also through WFP. It enabled the construction of nutrition gardens and dams, in order to make the communities more resilient to climate shocks in the future. In addition, the funding supported school feeding programmes and nutrition for waiting mothers in maternity waiting homes around the country. It benefitted 28,500 people across 24 districts.



Nutrition garden (Photo: WFP/ Althea Pickering)



Distribution of foodstuffs (Photo: WFP/ Althea Pickering)

- UNICEF: Enhancing Resilience of Drought- and Flood-Affected Communities through a Comprehensive Set of Nutrition, HIV and WASH Interventions

Also in 2020, Japan provided USD 454,545 in funding for a comprehensive set of life-saving nutrition, HIV/AIDS and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) interventions to assist the most vulnerable women and children in the four districts of Binga, Buhera, Chiredzi and Masvingo through UNICEF.

The assistance included the screening and treatment of children for malnutrition, imparting of healthy coping strategies to people living with and vulnerable to HIV and AIDS, and provision of clean water and sanitation to 10,000 children at schools.



Screening of child for malnutrition  
(Photo: UNICEF Zimbabwe)

- IOM: Multiple Support to Cyclone- and Drought-Affected Population

Furthermore, in 2020 Japan provided USD 96,054 to support 50 households (about 250 individuals) affected by Cyclone Idai in need of transitional shelter assistance. Each benefitting household received materials for a two-roomed shelter unit. In addition, construction toolkits were provided to local builders so that they were able to learn how to construct safe shelters.



Assessing beneficiary household (Photo: IOM Zimbabwe)



### (3) Grassroots Support

Going to school, receiving medical treatment at a hospital, drinking clean water, and living in a safe area without landmines... There are many places where the communities cannot live with such decent conditions. In order to directly connect with people living in such areas and provide them with what they truly need, it is necessary not only to provide assistance through the government and international organisations, but also to cooperate with a wide range of community-based organisations working at the grassroots level.

#### ● Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

From 2009-2020, Japan has supported a project to improve the educational environment at 18 schools in Gokwe North District through a Japanese NGO, ADRA Japan. As well as constructing school blocks and WASH facilities, it has supported income-generation projects for the schools such as beekeeping and poultry projects to ensure that the schools are sustainable. In addition, from 2019-2022, Japan is supporting improved access to secondary education in Epworth Township and Kwekwe District through another Japanese NGO, PLAN International Japan. The support includes the construction and rehabilitation of secondary schools, as well as the training of teachers in positive nurturing.

#### ● Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP/Kusanone in Japanese)

Although each project may be small in scale, the GGP/Kusanone programme is Japan's unique assistance programme to meet the diverse needs of local communities by directly supporting development activities run by NGOs. Over the 30 years since the programme was established, a total of 141 projects have been carried out through this scheme in Zimbabwe (as of March 2021). Many smiles and words of gratitude which we have received from programme beneficiaries are manifestations of our support.

### Supporting Grassroots – Map and Voices of NGOs

#### Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project

##### Improving Secondary Education Environment in Epworth Township and Kwekwe District (2019-2022)

#### ● Implementing NGO: PLAN International Japan

Japan's support has provided quality school infrastructure, including a new secondary school in Epworth, and the refurbishment of two existing secondary schools in Kwekwe. The project is also promoting positive nurturing in schools and the community through teacher training and awareness raising.

#### ● Interview with the Project Manager, Mr Ryosuke Muramatsu

Through the project, boys and girls in Epworth and Kwekwe will have a conducive secondary learning environment. In addition, the change of attitudes in society towards positive nurturing will ensure the health and wellbeing of children.



Happy students at the newly constructed Adelaide Secondary School  
(Photos: PLAN International)

#### GGP/Kusanone

##### Improvement of the Educational Environment at Manhanga Primary School in Kariba District

#### ● Implementing NGO: Tony Waite Organisation

Japan's support has provided three new classroom blocks, a new teacher's house with solar power, fencing of the school yard and furniture for the ECD block.

#### ● Interview with the Director, Ms Ellen Vengere

By involving the local community and all stakeholders from the beginning of this project, they have a sense of ownership in the improved school. The improved school will motivate children to attend lessons.

Children no longer have to travel long distances, and more children will be able to attend school. It will result in improved education in this very remote part of the country.



Children enjoying the improved learning environment at Manhanga Primary School

#### GGP/Kusanone

##### Mine Clearance in Mashonaland Central Province (2012, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020)

#### ● Implementing NGO: The HALO Trust

Japan's funding is supporting removal of landmines in vulnerable border communities in Mashonaland Central Province.

#### ● Interview with the Programme Manager, Mr Sam Fricker

The removal of landmines is increasing the safety of local communities. Children no longer have to cross minefields to go to school, farmers can plough the land and graze their livestock in safety, traders are able to transit the area safely while selling their products, amongst numerous other benefits. Removing the threat of landmines is a catalyst for local development, and HALO is confident that Japan's support is creating an enabling environment, where future development and growth can take place safely for years to come.



Mine clearance helps to provide safe access to water



A deminer in action

#### GGP/Kusanone

##### Improvement of X-ray Equipment of Chikombedzi Mission Hospital in Chiredzi

#### ● Implementing NGO: SolidarMed Zimbabwe

Japan's support provided the most remote hospital in Chiredzi District, Chikombedzi Mission Hospital, with a digital X-ray machine. Necessary renovations were made and staff trained in the use of the machine.

#### ● Interview with the Project Manager, Dr Alvern Mutengerere

Whereas people in the local community used to have to travel over 100km to get an X-ray, now they can get an X-ray close to home, allowing them to save on transport costs. The new machine provides high-quality images and has therefore allowed improved diagnosis and monitoring of patients. It will result in reduced hospital stays, better disease outcomes and more productive time for future generations.



The new X-ray machine at Chikombedzi Mission Hospital

#### Total Number of GGP / Kusanone Projects from 1989–2020: 141

- Education: 48
- Health: 23
- Gender: 11
- Livelihood: 36
- Agriculture: 16
- Landmine Clearance: 7
- ★ Japanese NGO Projects

#### The six new GGP/Kusanone projects signed in 2020

- The Project for Construction of a Family Support Centre for Women's Safety at Overspill Market in Epworth (Katswe Sistahood)
- The Project for Construction of a Clinic for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence at Mpilo Central Hospital in Bulawayo (Family Support Trust)
- The Project for Mine Clearance in Mashonaland Central Province (The HALO Trust)
- The Project for Construction of a Multi-purpose Skill Training Centre for Orphans and Vulnerable Youth in Harare (Dzikwa Trust Fund)
- The Project for Construction of an Educational Facility and Borehole for HIV Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Harare (Chiedza Child Care Centre)
- The Project for Construction of School Buildings at Muvande Primary School in Seke District (Nhaka Foundation)



## (4) Emergency Disaster Relief

The Government of Japan dispatches Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams and/or provides emergency relief goods when major disasters occur in response to requests received from the governments of affected countries or international organisations.

### ● Emergency Assistance in Response to Cyclone Idai (2019)

In March 2019, Cyclone Idai caused much devastation to homes and livelihoods in Manicaland Province. Japan responded quickly by sending emergency relief goods (tents, portable jerry cans, tarpaulins, etc.) through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to support the victims. The goods were distributed by WFP. Japan also extended Emergency Grant Aid of US\$ 0.6m for immediate humanitarian aid in the areas of food assistance, protection of women and children, provision of shelter/non-food items; and camp coordination through the UN agencies WFP, UNICEF and IOM.



Handover ceremony of relief goods

### ● Emergency Assistance in Response to the Floods Damage in Matabeleland (2017)

The Government of Japan provided emergency relief goods, namely 500 tents, 40 plastic sheets, 40 water purifiers, and 800 portable jerry cans, in March 2017 in Matabeleland North and South provinces. These areas were heavily affected by the floods and cyclone occurring from the end of 2016 to the beginning of 2017. The transportation services and distribution of goods were assisted by UNICEF and IOM.



Emergency assistance goods at the airport in Harare awaiting distribution



Flood victims using tents provided by Japan

### Cyclone Idai Assistance

#### ● Capacity Building on Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (UNICEF)

Funding of US\$ 150,000 through UNICEF enabled 5,000 government/NGO staff to be trained on protection of sexual exploitation and child abuse in emergencies, and 15,000 children and 8,000 mothers were provided with sanitary kits.



Girls receiving support to prevent gender-based violence (through UNICEF)

#### ● Provision of food assistance (WFP)

In addition, funding of US\$ 350,000 through WFP supported the cyclone response by providing food assistance to 26,200 affected people, meeting their immediate needs so that they could recover and rebuild.



Food Assistance in Action

#### ● Provision of Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) (IOM)

Finally, US\$ 100,000 in funding through IOM allowed the delivery of non-food items (NFIs), such as tarpaulins and mosquito nets, and supported camp coordination and management. It supported 200 most vulnerable households (around 1,000 individuals).



NFI distributions taking place in Ndima (Ward 23), Chimanmani

## 5. Technical Cooperation

Japan's Technical Cooperation supports human resources development, research and development, technology dissemination and the development of institutional frameworks essential for the development of economies and societies in developing countries by dispatching experts, accepting training participants and/or providing equipment. The Technical Cooperation is mainly implemented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA.

### (1) Technical Cooperation Projects

Technical Cooperation projects are the core operations of JICA's Technical Cooperation and optimally combine experts, training and/or equipment to achieve the set goals. To raise a sense of ownership and of sustainability, most Technical Cooperation projects adopt participatory methods, whereby local counterparts and beneficiaries in each project jointly conduct planning, operation, management and evaluation activities.

- **Quality Improvement of Health Services through 5S-KAIZEN-TQM Approach (2019-2021)**

This project intends to improve the quality of healthcare services through the 5S-KAIZEN-TQM (Total Quality Management) which is a simple, yet highly effective approach to improve quality of healthcare and hospital management. 5S stands for Sort, Set, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain. KAIZEN means "change for the better" in Japanese and is a team-based continuous problem solving activity to improve the work process for increased productivity, quality and safety. The project is implemented jointly by JICA and Quality Assurance and Quality Improvement (QA/QI) Directorate, Ministry of Health and Child Care, at 12 hospitals in Zimbabwe.



Training Session for Healthcare Workers  
(Photo: JICA)

- **Zimbabwe Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Project (Zim-SHEP) (2019–2024)**

This project contributes to guiding smallholder farmers to practice market-oriented agriculture and increase their income through the SHEP approach. This approach changes farmers' mindsets from "grow and sell" to "grow to sell". This project is jointly implemented by JICA and AGRITEX, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement, in all the eight rural provinces of Zimbabwe.



Farmers undergoing training (Photo: JICA)

- **The Project for Capacity Development on Smooth Operation of OSBPs on the North-South transport Corridor (2020-2025)**

This project aims to improve customs clearance procedures of One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) at Chirundu and Kazungula, the main borders of the North-South Corridor. Strengthened capacity of OSBPs will ensure that border crossings for people and trade are faster and more efficient. The project is jointly implemented by JICA and relevant authorities in Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana including the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.



Border Control facilities at Chirundu Bridge (Photo: JICA)



## (2) Training Programs in Japan

Local experts recommended by the Zimbabwe Government are invited to Japan where they can acquire specialised knowledge and upgrade their skills through training.

- **Master's Degree and Internship Programme of the African Business Education Initiative for the Youth (ABE Initiative)**

At the 5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) held in Yokohama in 2013, former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced the ABE Initiative (African Business Education Initiative for Youth), a strategic five-year plan aimed at fostering sound and sustainable industrial development in Africa, in which 1,000 youths are provided with scholarships to study at Japanese universities and intern at Japanese companies, implemented as part of technical cooperation by JICA.

### **Interview with Ms Sandra Ngwerume, who is studying ICT at Kobe Institute of Computing under the ABE Initiative**

- **What is your profession?**

Technical and Customer Services Consultant.

- **How long are you going to stay in Japan?**

Two years (September 2019 to September 2021).

- **How do you plan to utilise your Japanese experience in Zimbabwe?**

I am proud to say Japan possesses a unique education system in the Technology field and I have learned to create innovative technological solutions from the best minds in Japan. From my learning so far, I am now able to create technological solutions that are meant for the greater good of society. Upon my completion, I would like to be part of the current transformation and growth in the ICT sector in Zimbabwe and help keep Zimbabwe in sync with global technological advancements.



- **Knowledge Co-Creation Programme (KCCP) and Training for Young Leaders**

JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Programme is a form of technical cooperation that JICA carries out in Japan. Some of the knowledge that Japanese society has accumulated, including its background in areas such as organisational know-how and social systems, can only be understood through first-hand experience. This programme is an important means of technical cooperation which supports human resource development and resolving issues in developing countries.

### **Interview with Dr. Lightone Takawira Marufu who participated in the Integrated Lake, River and Coastal Basin Management for Sustainable Use and Preservation of Water Resources course in 2015**

- **What is your profession?**

Aquatic Ecologist and Lecturer at Biological Sciences Department, University of Zimbabwe.

- **How long are you going to stay in Japan?**

Two months from September 2015.

- **What did you learn in Japan and how have you been utilising the knowledge?**

I was based at the International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC) offices, Shiga Prefecture (next to Lake Biwa) in Japan and the training helped me understand how polluted lakes can be better managed using the ILBM concept. After my return, I have worked on creation of degree programmes that include the teaching of concepts such as Integrated lake Basin Management (ILBM) taught in Japan. Experiences gained in Japan also helped me complete my postgraduate degree by researching on impacts of invasive species on aquatic environments. I was also part of the research in Lake Kariba, Lake Chivero and a newly created dam, Tokwe Mukosi Dam, by the Biological Sciences Department (UZ) in conjunction with the National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority using concepts acquired in Japan.



### (3) Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs)

JICA's volunteer programmes support the activities of developing countries in areas such as economic and social development and the reconstruction of societies. Through these cooperation activities, participating volunteers can contribute to the countries they are assigned to while also gaining valuable experience in terms of international goodwill, mutual understanding and expanding their international perspectives. Since 1989, over 500 JOCVs have shared their expertise in Zimbabwe.

#### Interview with Mr Atsushi Sasaki (Computer Technology, Shamva, Madziwa Teachers' College)

- **Why did you come to Zimbabwe?**

I was interested in being an overseas volunteer, especially in Africa. On the other hand, I had worked at a Japanese software company for 16 years for the sake of the profit of my clients and my company. I thought this was the time to make my skills contribute to Africa.

- **What is your responsibility as a JOCV?**

I am here to foster ICT abilities and environments. I think the Zimbabwean ICT sector lags 5 years behind the Japanese one. ICT development directly leads to the country's growth.

- **Any message to Zimbabwean students?**

Knowing and utilising the latest ICT skills can change the present conditions dramatically.



#### Interview with Ms Ayumi Akasaka (Design, Harare, Harare Polytechnic College)

- **Why did you come to Zimbabwe?**

I worked at a manufacturing company in Japan. I designed pens, markers, packages and brochures. Although the job was challenging, I thought I could do

more with my skills as a designer. Then I decided to join this volunteer program.

- **What is your responsibility as a JOCV?**

I give lectures on how to operate design software and basic design methods for students and colleagues. I keep in mind to look at things from the local point of view in performing my assignments.



- **Any message to Zimbabwean students?**

Skills always help us to survive. Keep on learning and enjoy.

#### Interview with Mr Shogo Aoki (Baseball, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe Baseball Association)

- **Why did you come to Zimbabwe?**

I came to Zimbabwe to teach and promote baseball. I also wanted to see and experience the authentic Zimbabwe. I have been playing baseball for 18 years and learned many important things as a human being from baseball. Before I became a JOCV, I worked at a travel agency for 5 years and gained knowledge of marketing. Based on these experiences, I will try hard to make the most of what I've learned.

- **What is your responsibility as a JOCV?**

To give a chance to play baseball to the people who are interested. My other responsibility is to share my culture and customs.

- **Any message to Zimbabwean students?**

Failure helps us learn from our mistakes, so believe in yourself and keep on pushing. No pain no gain!!!







#### Photos

Education Project in Gokwe North (ADRA Japan)  
 Counselling and Education Centre (Rozaria Memorial Trust)  
 Mushumbi Primary School (Lower Guruve Development Association)  
 Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme  
 Maternity Waiting Homes Nutrition Scheme (WFP)  
 JOCV – Soccer  
 Chishayabvudzi Secondary School (Africa Book Development Association)  
 Children's Drop-in Centre (Childline Zimbabwe)  
 Wheelchair Tennis Courts (Danhiko)  
 Supporting Fair and Transparent Elections (UNDP)  
 Harare Central Hospital  
 Improvement of Farming Skills in Gweru (HELP)  
 JOCV – Physical Education  
 Landmine Clearance in Mashonaland Central Province (The HALO Trust)  
 Vocational Training Centre (Oasis Zimbabwe)  
 Classroom Block for Deaf Students (King George VI Centre)  
 JOCV – Athletics  
 Recycled Ambulances for Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare (St John Ambulance Association)  
 Community-Based Tourism (JICA)  
 JOCV – Architecture  
 Counselling and Care Centre (Musasa Project)  
 Mpilo Central Hospital  
 Govera Primary School (Nhaka Foundation)  
 Food Assistance (WFP)  
 Chidamoyo Christian Hospital

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