

# DEVELOPMENT WATCH

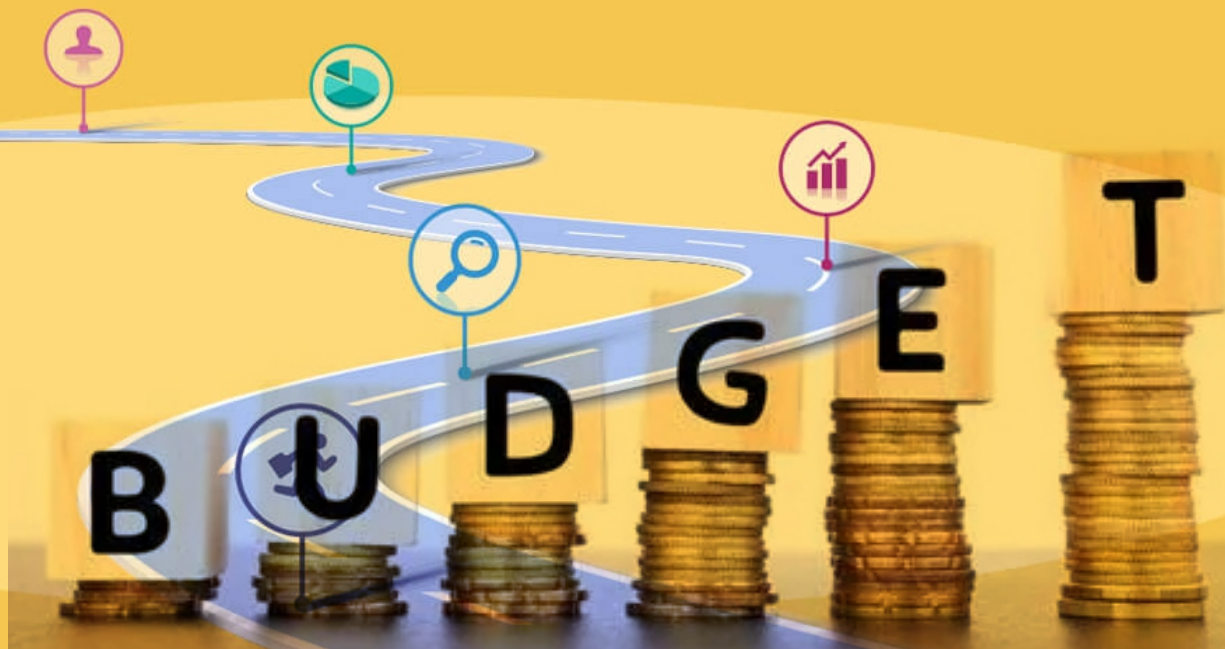
Civil Society  
National Indicative Program  
Monitoring  
and  
Advocacy

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BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

# OCTOBER



# EDITOR'S NOTE



**Mr Leonard Mandishara**  
Executive Director  
NANGO

Designed By  
Chris Katsaura



**OCTOBER  
BREAST  
CANCER  
AWARENESS  
MONTH**

In honour of **Breast Cancer Awareness Month**, NANGO has put together breast cancer quotes to inspire, give hope and push forward those battling the disease.

**“We have two options, medically and emotionally: give up or fight like hell.” – Lance Armstrong**

**“No matter what the statistics say, there is always a way.” – Bernie Siegel**

**“Whether you’re a mother or father, or a husband or a son, or a niece or a nephew or uncle, breast cancer doesn’t discriminate.” – Stephanie McMahon**

**“With breast cancer, it’s all about detection. You have to educate young women and encourage them to do everything they have to do.” – Bill Rancic**

## OCTOBER

**Breast cancer is a scourge of concern****By Staff Reporter**

The female breast has always been a symbol of beauty, fertility and femininity, however breast cancer is becoming a huge burden for women and the entire globe. Cancer has become a contemporary discussion matter in today's society as the cases continue to skyrocket by each day. Anecdotal evidence shows that, breast cancer is the second most common cancer among women in Zimbabwe. It is estimated that there were about 2000 cases and more than 900 morbidity and mortality respectively due to breast cancer in 2018. However, this could be just a fraction of documented cases as some cases may fail to be recorded and captured. The full complement of specialized oncology services is available in Harare and Bulawayo (John Wiley Online Library).

**What is breast cancer?**

Breast cancer is a disease in which cells in the breast grow out of control. There are different kinds of breast cancer. The kind of breast cancer depends on which cells in the breast turn into cancer. Breast cancer can begin in different parts of the breast. A breast is made up of three main parts: lobules, ducts, and connective tissue. The lobules are the glands that produce milk. The ducts are tubes that carry milk to the nipple. The connective tissue (which consists of fibrous and fatty tissue) surrounds and holds everything together. Most breast cancers begin in the ducts or lobules. Breast cancer can spread outside the breast through blood vessels and lymph vessels. When breast cancer spreads to other parts of the body, it is said to have metastasized.

**What are the determinants of breast cancer?**

The major determinant of breast cancer is age, trends show that women over 50 are the most vulnerable.

**Genetic mutations:** Inherited changes (mutations) to certain genes, such as BRCA1 and BRCA2. Women who have inherited these genetic changes are at higher risk of breast

cancer.

**Reproductive history:** Early menstrual periods before age 12 and starting menopause after age 55 expose women to hormones longer, raising their risk of getting breast cancer.

**Having dense breasts:** Dense breasts have more connective tissue than fatty tissue, which can sometimes make it hard to see tumours on a mammogram. Women with dense breasts are more likely to get breast cancer.

**Personal history of breast cancer or certain non-cancerous breast diseases:** Women who have had breast cancer are more likely to get breast cancer a second time. Some non-cancerous breast diseases such as atypical hyperplasia or lobular carcinoma *in situ* are associated with a higher risk of getting breast cancer.

**Family history of breast or ovarian cancer:** A woman's risk for breast cancer is higher if she has a mother, sister, or daughter (first-degree relative) or multiple family members on either her mother's or father's side of the family who has had breast or ovarian cancer. Having a first-degree male relative with breast cancer also raises a woman's risk.

**Previous treatment using radiation therapy:** Women who had radiation therapy to the chest or breasts (for instance, treatment of Hodgkin's lymphoma) before age 30 have a higher risk of getting breast cancer later in life.

**Trend Analysis in Zimbabwe**

According to Mushonga 2021, a retrospective cohort was created for women with breast cancer evaluated at the Parirenyatwa Hospital Radiotherapy and Oncology Centre (RTC) from 2014 to 2018. Clinical data were collected to define patterns of care. Non-adherence was modelled as a binary outcome with different criteria for patients with localized versus metastatic disease. In total, 351 women presented with breast cancer with a median age of 51 at diagnosis (IQR: 43–61). Receptor status was missing for 71 percent (248). 199 (57%) had non-metastatic disease, and 152 (43%) had metastases.

Of women with localized disease, 34% received post-mastectomy radiation. Of women with metastatic disease, 9.7 percent received radiotherapy. Metastatic disease and missing HIV status were associated with increased odds of study-defined non-adherence (aOR: 1.85, 95% CI: 1.05, 3.28; aOR: 2.13, 95 percent CI: 1.11, 4.05), while the availability of ER/PR status was associated with lower odds of non-adherence (aOR: 0.18, 95% CI: 0.09, 0.36).

### What are the symptoms of breast cancer?

- New lump in the breast or underarm (armpit).
- Thickening or swelling of part of the breast.
- Irritation or dimpling of breast skin.
- Redness or flaky skin in the nipple area or the breast.
- Pulling in of the nipple or pain in the nipple area.
- Nipple discharge other than breast milk, including blood.
- Any change in the size or the shape of the breast.
- Pain in any area of the breast.
- Keep in mind that these symptoms can happen with other conditions that are not cancer.

### What can I do to reduce my risk?

Many factors throughout a lifetime can influence breast cancer risk. Some factors, such as ageing or family history there is not much that one can do to change vulnerabilities associated with these factors, one can help lower the risk of breast cancer by taking care of one's health through the following ways:

- Keep a healthy weight.
- Exercise regularly.
- Limit alcoholic drinks.
- If you are taking, or have been told to take, hormone replacement therapy external icon or oral contraceptives external icon (birth control pills), ask your doctor about the risks and find out if it is right for you.
- Breastfeed your children, if possible.
- If you have a family history of breast cancer or inherited changes in your BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, talk to your doctor about other ways to lower your risk.
- Staying healthy throughout your life will lower your risk of developing cancer, and improve your chances of surviving cancer.

### How best can breast cancer be treated?

Breast cancer can be treated in several ways. It depends on

the kind of breast cancer and how far it has spread. People with breast cancer often get more than one kind of treatment:

- **Surgery:** An operation where doctors cut out cancer tissue.
- **Chemotherapy:** Using special medicines to shrink or kill the cancer cells. The drugs can be pills you take or medicines given in your veins, or sometimes both.
- **Hormonal therapy:** Blocks cancer cells from getting the hormones they need to grow.
- **Biological therapy:** Works with your body's immune system to help it fight cancer cells or to control side effects from other cancer treatments.
- **Radiation therapy:** Using high-energy rays (similar to X-rays) to kill the cancer cells.

### Recommendations

#### To Government

- The government should support breast cancer screening programmes across the country more often;
- There is need to invest more into acquisition of equipment and construction of infrastructure ideal to respond to the scourge of breast cancer;
- Government need to support mobile screening programmes to cover rural, resettlements and other hard to reach areas to ensure that no women are left behind;
- Decentralisation of oncology services to other provinces and districts is pivotal.

#### Civil society organisations

- Need to assist in awareness raising, sensitisation and capacitation of women of issues related to breast cancer.
- Assist through lobby and advocacy for the government to increase budgetary allocation towards health in line with the Abuja Declaration benchmark of 15%. This will help the push for the establishment of breast cancer hospitals.

#### Citizens

- They should seek treatment as soon as they note any irregularities.
- Women should prioritize going for regular check-ups



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## The journey towards open budgets in Zimbabwe



**By Staff Reporter**

In the most recent edition of the Open Budget Survey, [Zimbabwe posted an impressive improvement of 26 points](#), placing it 7<sup>th</sup> among the 36 Sub-Saharan African countries examined. This improvement is the product of good cooperation between International Budget Partnership (IBP), National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO), UNICEF, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. This partnership can be highlighted as an effective model of moving towards open budgets even during times of economic, social and political challenges and transition.

Zimbabwe was first evaluated in the Open Budget Survey in 2012, and has been included in the subsequent three rounds. The past Surveys have found Zimbabwe ranked amongst the weakest performing countries with a score of 20, 35 and 23 for the years 2012, 2015 and 2017, respectively. This ranking showed that Zimbabwe was offering minimal budget information to the public. In fact, the OBS 2012 found that Zimbabwe did not even produce four of the eight key budget documents. Publication practices did not improve much over the next five years, with OBS 2017 still finding that the government only made half of the key budget documents publicly available.

Further, during the initial phases, the cooperation of the then Ministry of Finance was very low during the process of the conducting the Survey. The Ministry did not provide

reviews of the questionnaires for the 2012 and 2015 OBS, which meant a missed opportunity for the government and civil society to learn from each other about budget practices in country and international standards.

Inspired by the need to contribute towards open budgets systems that empower the public to effectively engage on national budgets, Zimbabwe's OBS researcher, NANGO, partnered with UNICEF and IBP to engage the government to improve practices by holding a series of capacity enhancement and sensitization workshops. These workshops shared the importance of open and accountable budgets, how the Open Budget Survey can be used as a diagnostic tool to target reforms, and the specific steps that the Ministry, Audit General Office and Parliament of Zimbabwe can take to improve budget transparency, and thus the transparency score on the Open Budget Survey. These workshops were attended by several departments within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development that include (Budgets Fiscal Policy and Advisory, Accountant General and Revenue and Tax Policy), the Parliament of Zimbabwe, represented by the Parliament Budget Office, the Auditor General's Office, and the Zimbabwe Economic Policy Analysis and Research Unity (ZEPARU).

The first workshop was held in 2017, and focused on introducing the Open Budget Survey and reviewing the draft questionnaire for OBS 2017. Open discussions during the meeting provided room for exchange of knowledge towards improving the budgeting process, as well as finding ways to recognize and embrace stakeholder involvement for better outcomes. During this meeting, NANGO made a presentation on the value of producing a Citizen Budgets documents and led a discussion on the information that should be contained in this important document.

The second OBS workshop was held in 2018, after the release of the results of the OBS 2017. These findings examined events and practices that took place before the engagement with NANGO and IBP began, and showed a decrease in score since the previous round. The participants were not discouraged, and instead, the Ministry and other stakeholders used the findings during the workshop to identify practical and implementable reforms to improve budget openness.

Additionally, stakeholders identified areas for future support and collaboration between government departments, UNICEF, IBP, and NANGO, with the goal of improving and sustaining the country's performance on budget transparency. With technical assistance from IBP, participants developed a reform matrix with the view to make improvements in time for the next Survey, allocating tasks to each department. A focal person within government was also appointed to be responsible for the Open Budget Survey.

Zimbabwe's OBS reform matrix was developed and shared with other key stakeholders, the Auditor General Office and Parliament. It was shared during the Government of Zimbabwe's participation in the OBS 2017 regional event for Eastern and Southern Africa, and the Minister of Finance committed to improving transparency and accountability during the presentation of the 2019 Executive's Budget Proposal.

These workshops raised awareness on the key pillars of budget transparency and accountability, and gave participating government officials a deeper understanding of the OBS process and methodology. This was also a sign of commitment from the government of its willingness to improve Zimbabwe's performance on the OBS. Following the workshops, NANGO continued to meet with stakeholders, including the Ministry of Finance, Parliament, and ZEPARU, to build capacity and consensus around improving budget transparency and accountability.

The Ministry of Finance took a number of steps during this

process, including publishing the Enacted Budget online for the first time, producing and publishing a Citizens Budget for the first time, and producing and publishing a Year-End Report for the first time. Additionally, the quarterly In-Year Reports were published consistently in a timely manner. In total, the OBS 2019 found that Zimbabwe made seven of the eight key budget documents available to the public. Both the Pre-Budget Statement and the Executive's Budget Proposal were also improved upon, based on recommendations identified by the Open Budget Survey and the workshops.

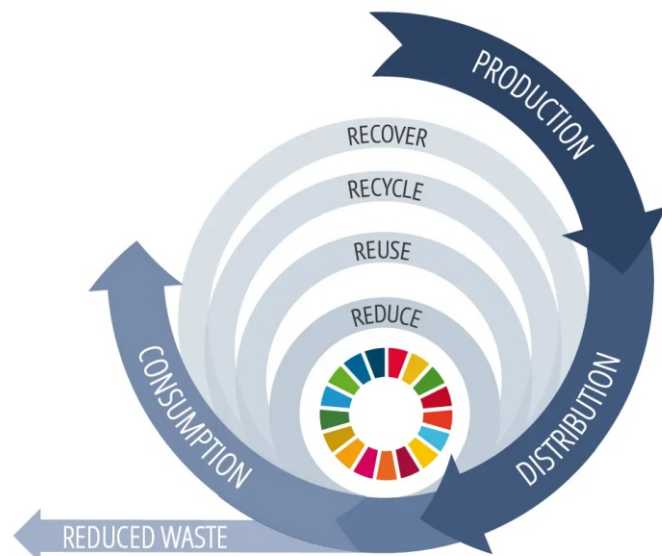
This resulted in Zimbabwe's score increasing remarkably from 23 to 49. Because half of the indicators on budget transparency examine the Executive's Budget Proposal, countries that see huge improvements are almost always countries that make their Executive Budget Proposal (EBP) publicly available after previously not doing so. Zimbabwe's EBP was already available, and yet the Ministry managed to improve the budget transparency score by 26 points, making it the fourth best improver in OBS 2019 with more than double the improvement compared to the next country that also had a continuously available EBP

There is still work to be done however, to ensure that these reforms are integrated into the Ministry's practices and sustained from year to year. Additionally, a score of 49 out of 100 is still below the threshold in which a sufficient level of information is provided for the public to engage in their budget process.

There are promising signs for continued improvement, as the [Mid-Year Review for 2020](#) was published. The Government can take additional steps to improve by including in the Executive's Budget Proposal information on financial and nonfinancial assets, estimates of expenditure arrears, and information on contingent and future liabilities.

NANGO stands ready to continue to help the Fiscal Authority to improve budget openness and ensure accountability in the management of public resources.

## Benefits of a circular economy: Comprehensive approach for ESG sustainability



By **Luther Muteeri**

A couple of months back in the first instalment of this newsletter, I wrote a piece on the economic benefits of the 3R principle (Reuse, Reduce and Recycle) which many a time is loosely termed Recycling. When one imagines the ineffectiveness of our present municipal waste management techniques, it is hard to argue against the 3Rs as an effective alternative to persisting solid waste management challenges confronting many developing nations. And with just over a month remaining before global stakeholders to the Conference of Parties (COP26) convene this November in Glasgow, Scotland to review progress and reaffirm commitment to carbon free global economy (net zero or race to zero by 2050) in that way stemming the tide on climate change.

Activities on the advocacy and lobbying side have gone a notch up, as pressure groups ramp up pressure on global leaders and governments to have a rethink of their economic priorities with emphasis on innovative approaches underpinned on sustainability. In fact, the discourse for a paradigm towards more sustainable approaches hinges on dissatisfaction with current economic models, which experts blame for being too linear and not

fully incorporating environmental, social and governance issues. Thus, throwing into perspective the desire for circularity or in other words a circular economy.

Alyson Wright, a US based Sustainability Analyst in one research paper themed Circular Economy discusses the benefits of circularity with respect to making feasible the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their enjoyment by all. Since production processes tend to operate under a “linear economy” model. This means that we design, create, and send out products with the expectation that their life cycles will end in the landfill. This is sometimes referred to as the “take, make, waste,” model, and it relies on the assumption that the world has access to infinite resources. The linear economy thrives on the consumption of materials, and economic growth is typically tied to the consumption of virgin materials.

As demand rises and natural resources begin to shrink, this linear way of thinking is under threat. In facing this issue, consumers and businesses have to switch their thinking towards renewal and regeneration. Specifically, we must change business models, innovate with new technologies and solutions, and work across industries and sectors. “Even more economic prosperity can result from a new kind of economy: a circular economy,” he says.

### **In that regard, how does a Circular Economy function?**

The circular economy works to eradicate the need for waste or resource depletion through the intentional redesign of processes and products. Designers must consider the system versus the user in order to understand what happens to the product once it is no longer valuable, and they must continually redesign. This includes reusing materials in production cycles as well as decreasing the need for waste in the product's natural use.



A circular economy believes that all elements of production have a part to play and can eventually reach a place where they are continuously reused. Core principles of a circular economy include:

- **Design:** Eighty percent of environmental impacts are determined in the design stage. Circular economies demand sustainable design principles and intentionally opting into the use of recyclable, compostable, or consumable materials.
- **Durability:** Creating long-lasting products is crucial to delaying potential waste or energy use that occurs at the end of a product's life cycle.
- **Regeneration:** It's important that we source all energy from sustainable sources and work to create and support regenerative systems.

In particular, 80 percent of a company's greenhouse-gas emissions come from its supply chains, so targeting this process specifically can result in enormous benefits for our environment. In addition, supply chains are the source of 90 percent of a business's direct impact on our air, land, and water supplies. Not only does a circular economy model protect our earth's natural resources and reduce the amount of greenhouse gas in the environment, but it has also been shown to boost economies and profit margins of businesses that adopt the practice.

### Economic Benefits of a Circular Economy

Widespread adoption of the circular economy results in increased Gross Domestic Product (GDP)—with a reported \$4.5 trillion in economic benefits until 2030. But this does not only provide a general economic boost. Individual businesses that practice a circular economy can also reap the monetary benefits. Take the consumer goods industry: There is \$3.2 trillion worth of materials used in this sector alone each year, yet only 20 percent of those materials are recovered.

The ability to reuse materials in the production of new products instead of sourcing new materials can, in the long

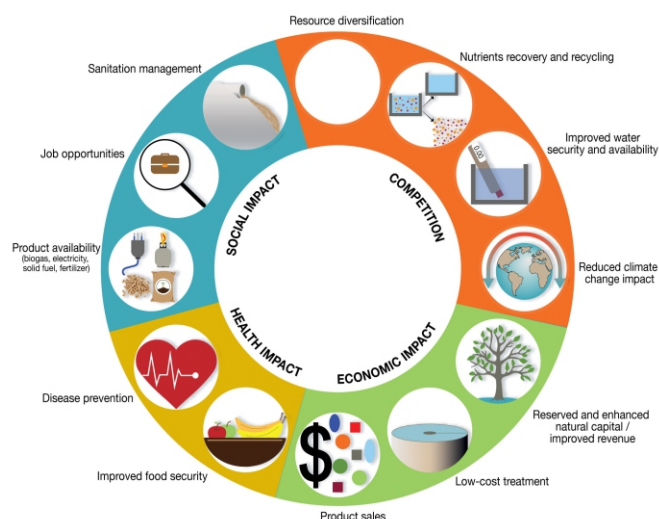
run, reduce operational costs. Reusing existing materials also takes away from an industry's dependency on resources that are otherwise volatile, whether in price or availability.

In a more relational sense, a company can also find themselves in deep trouble if their processes rely on a certain material that can only be sourced from a singular place. This entire company would be jeopardized if any geopolitical or environmental crises made that resource unavailable to them. By gaining control over their resource supply and cycles, companies can become more independent and sustainable.

Finally, the economic benefit of a circular economy extends to the workforce. According to McKinsey & Company, jobs in the recycling and remanufacturing sectors already employ over one million people across the United States and Europe alone.

As the circular economy spurs greater sustainable innovations and production processes, there needs to be jobs to maintain them. The potential for growth in this sector—for both capital and jobs—can only go up.

Drivers of the circular economy approach in wastewater management



Source: WWF (2018).

GRID-Arendal/Studio Atlantis

## Examples of Circular Economies

Many sectors are embracing circular economy principles or models. Here are a few examples that are taking Rubicon's mission to end waste to heart:

- Cell Phone Recycling:** In the mobile phone market, many manufacturers offer customers refurbished models at lower prices, as well as cell phone swap programs where users can gain credit towards a new device by returning an old one. This facilitates and rewards the direct return of resources back into the manufacturers' hands and improves brand loyalty and perception. With these recycled materials, companies can then work to either fix old devices or recycle their parts towards new production.
- Sustainable Fashion:** Over \$500 billion worth of value is lost due to clothing underutilization or lack of textile recycling. Sustainable fashion is a movement in response to the harmful ethical and environmental practices in fast-fashion markets. Fast-fashion clothing has a cheap price tag that does not reflect the expensive negative externalities, estimated to be about \$192 billion dollars' worth annually. Sustainable fashion works to lengthen clothing life-cycles in both consumer use and product quality and reusability through redesign, repair, or innovative business models that rethink ownership. Sustainable fashion promotes longer wear cycles and sources materials from scrapped clothing or fabric.
- Cross-Industry Partnerships:** When one company's waste can become another company's raw material, the circular economy really gets going! "One example I have personal experience with is The Plant in Chicago. The Plant is a research and production facility housing a variety of businesses—from a brewery, to a chocolaterie, to a local grocery store—that use each other's by-products to create a zero-waste facility," Elaborates Wright adding that the goal of The Plant is to create replicable models for efficiencies that close loops of waste and energy to show zero waste businesses can be profitable and to encourage others to implement these techniques.

## Circular Economy Business Models and Solutions

To truly engage with a circular economy model, you must re-examine the current systems your business has in place. Appraise where and when waste is happening, and how to stop any "leakage." By redesigning processes to ensure a closed circle of production, companies position themselves for long-term sustainability success.



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## COVID-19 Vaccine Inequity and its impact on the region's economic recovery



**By Staff Reporter**

Prior to the pandemic, poverty in Zimbabwe was already on the rise. The number of Zimbabweans living in extreme poverty increased from 6.6 million in 2019 to 7.9 million in 2020 and the impact of COVID-19 on poverty in Zimbabwe has exacerbated the dire circumstances with increased job losses and reduced household income.

Economic recovery is therefore key to reducing poverty. The production and administration of vaccines has seen parts of the world return to some semblance of normalcy, particularly high-income countries. This has not been the case with Zimbabwe as a low-income country. Estimates suggest that the economic impacts of COVID-19 may last until 2024 in low-income countries, whilst high-income countries could reach pre-COVID-19 Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates by the end of this year.

Zimbabwe is highly reliant on donations for vaccinations. Like most African countries, Zimbabwe has been affected by inequities in vaccine distribution. In September 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) announced the COVAX framework which aims to support the development and delivery of COVID-19 vaccines with a particular focus on assisting low and middle-income

countries. The mechanism was set in place to ensure vaccines are shared equitably across all countries so that no participating government could procure and vaccinate more than 20 percent of its population until all countries had vaccinated 20 percent. Despite efforts to address vaccine access, significant disparities remain.

In practice, high-income countries purchased as many doses as possible, regardless of the intended 20 percent benchmark. WHO has set a global target of 70 percent of the population of all countries to be vaccinated by mid-2022, but to reach this goal a more equitable access to vaccines will be needed. Vaccine inequity will have a lasting impact on socio-economic recovery in low and lower-middle income countries and be a setback to the progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Although inequities in distribution limit vaccination uptake in the region, in Zimbabwe, several other factors such as scepticism, religious beliefs and misinformation spread through social media about the vaccine, initially limited uptake. After months of trying to educate people and encourage voluntary vaccination, in July 2021, Cabinet announced a decision to make vaccination compulsory for all government workers, all farmers who wanted to sell their goods to government-controlled markets, and vendors who wished to operate post the lockdowns. Failure to get vaccinated meant that access to income and markets would be limited for the majority of the country who are informal traders. Shortages of the vaccine began to emerge and queues were being witnessed around the nation.

Since February 2021, Zimbabwe has received batches of COVID-19 vaccine from China, Russia and India. An unequal distribution of vaccines will deepen inequality and increase the gap between the rich and poor whilst reversing decades of progress on human development.

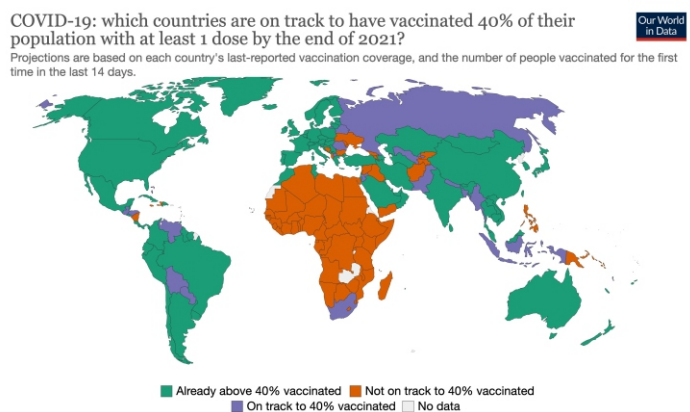
According to the Global Dashboard for Vaccine Equity, as of September 15, 3 percent of people in low-income countries had been vaccinated with at least one dose, compared to 60 percent in high-income countries. The imperative of providing equal access to health care is, of course, central to the SDGs, more precisely, SDG 3 on good health and well-being, which calls for achieving universal health coverage and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. *Global economic recovery is at risk if vaccines are not equitably manufactured, scaled up and distributed.*

As of 5 October 2021, a total of 5,440,757 vaccine doses had been administered in Zimbabwe, with over 2 million people fully vaccinated. This constitute 16 percent of the population, a far cry from 60 percent of the country's estimated 14 million targeted at the beginning of the year. Africa is the least vaccinated continent, revealing Africa's huge dependence on imported vaccines and its technological weakness compared to Europe, USA or China. There has been a lot of criticism that companies such as Moderna have been furnishing vaccines mainly to wealthy countries while low-income countries clamour for the product. Research and development started at a facility in South Africa three months ago to create a jab that would overcome the need to be stored at ultra-cold temperatures on a continent that is fraught with power shortages, and where variants of the virus are rapidly surfacing.

Currently, the research facility is reverse engineering the vaccine whilst holding talks for a licensing agreement to use the Moderna formula. On 11 October, Moderna chairperson reiterated their pledge not to enforce patent infringement on anyone making a coronavirus vaccine during the pandemic but will not share the formula. Moderna made a commitment in May to Covax, to arrange for a total of 500 million doses to go to poorer countries. They estimate that 40 million doses would begin to ship in the last three months of this year, with the rest shipping next year. Moderna also announced plans to open a vaccine plant in Africa and a decision will be made soon on an exact

location. Still, it could take years to get the plant up and running. Several vaccine production facilities are in the pipeline including in Algeria, Morocco, Egypt and Nigeria.

Though the recovery of Zimbabwe's economy and job market will take time, employment of several other domestic fiscal policy measures would enable a more rapid improvement in economic recovery. Domestic policies which support price stability and the optimal use of public resources coupled with a more responsive and accountable public sector will be key to mobilise humanitarian support to prevent increasing fragility. Recovery progress will accelerate if the global community is able to provide a helping hand and share resources.



Source: Data collection and projections by Our World in Data, based on official sources. Last updated: October 14, 2021.  
 Note: We exclude countries that have not reported data for more than 30 days. The global target of 40% has been set in August 2021 by the United Nations, World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and World Trade Organization.  
 OurWorldinData.org/coronavirus - CC BY





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#### BENEFITS OF TAKING THE COURSE

Designed for laboratory technicians, nurses, and counselors at test sites. It provides them with the knowledge and skills to perform HIV rapid tests accurately and reliably in a safe and professional manner.

~Continuing Health Education Points will be given to all health professionals for submission to relevant councils.

#### WHAT WILL YOU LEARN?

By the end of the course students should be able to:

- Discuss the evolution of HIV testing.
- Name the first rapid test for detection of HIV antibodies.
- List the advantages provided by the Rapid HIV-1 Antibody Test.
- Compare the sensitivity of rapid tests using serum, plasma, or whole blood samples with rapid tests using oral fluid.

#### MODULES

- Overview of HIV & AIDS
- Integration of Rapid HIV Testing in Prevention
- Overview of HIV Testing Technologies
- Quality Assurance in Rapid HIV Testing
- Safety at Rapid Testing Site
- Managing Stock at Rapid HIV Testing Site
- Documents and Records
- Professional Ethics

#### CERTIFICATION

- Medical Laboratory & Clinical Scientist Council of Zimbabwe



#### COURSE FEE

USD\$150 (Please note that the course fee is subject to change depending on the number of students and logistical factors)

Course fees include: Materials, Certification and Teas & Lunch.

COURSE DATE	COURSE VENUE
27 September 2021	Bulawayo
25 October 2021	Harare
22 November 2021	Bulawayo
13 December 2021	Harare

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## Marvel Act Youth Organisation of Zimbabwe (MAYO) on International Day of the Girl Child

The International Day of the Girl Child (Oct. 11) is a global observance declared by the United Nations to promote girls' empowerment and the fulfilment of their human rights. The Day of the Girl Child, focuses attention on the challenges girls face for instance violence, education inequality and child marriage amongst others. The day is commemorated with a view to empowering and amplifying the voices of young girls around the world.

The reason behind the commemorating the International Day of the Girl Child is to create time to reflect on the key aspects needed to promote the economic, social, human development rights for the girl child. This include to ensure a community that is safe for young women and girls from gender-based violence, discrimination, exclusion and marginalisation. According to the United Nations, girls are more likely to be excluded from key development aspects.

MAYO observed the day under the 2021 theme of International Day Girl Child 'Digital generation. Our Generation'. "Digital inclusion and literacy create more opportunities and open new avenues to learning, earning and leading for girls, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has also deepened the gender divide around connectivity and online safety, with girls facing economic and social barriers to internet and device access."

MAYO director Abel Mavura encouraged the world to consider the education of the girl child in order to avoid early marriages and for them to have productive lives. He also argued that through education they earn higher incomes, participate in the decisions that most affect them, and build better futures for themselves and their families. Girls' education strengthens economies and reduces inequality.

As an organisation we continue to advocate for the uplifting and empowerment of the girl child, we strongly believe meaningful and effective participation and involvement in matters pertaining to girls and women will enhance

development locally and at national level.

In most cases the girl child, especially those living in poor communities are left out or they lag behind on education due to poor infrastructure and support systems that enable them better learning. Governments should invest more into education and learning in poor communities to bridge the gap for without education there is no development for girls.

### Significance of International Day of Girl Child 2021:

Women and girls represent slightly more than half of the world's population and it is crucial to accelerate their development. The world needs to pledge to empower young girls and women and give them proper healthcare, skill-based learning facilities, equal opportunities and a world free from gender-based violence and discrimination.

### ABOUT MAYO

MarvelAct Youth Organization (MAYO Zimbabwe Trust) is a youth and women organisation and its main thrust is to promote youth and women participation in leadership, governance and reproductive healthy lifestyles, empower young women and foster youth development and empowerment in Mutoko, Mudzi, and other surrounding districts in Mash East, Harare and Mash Central provinces. It is registered as a non-profit non-governmental charitable organization under the Notarial Deed of Donations and Trust (Reg no. MA 422/2007) and registered in 2005 under the Zimbabwe Youth Council Act Chapter 25:19 as amended by Act no 16 of 1997 (Reg no CB 008/1005), It is also Registered with the National Arts Council of Zimbabwe as an Arts organization by the National Arts Council Act 1985.

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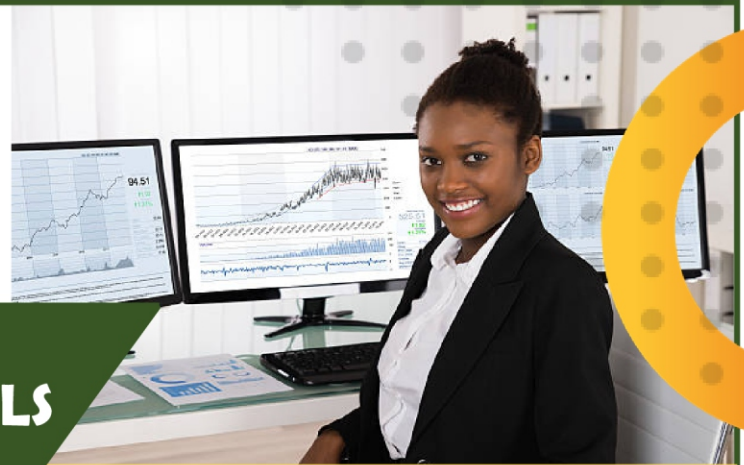
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Getting started with basic task in Excel such as opening a workbook, entering and formatting data and quick analysis features. This workshop is for you.

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#### BENEFITS OF TAKING THE COURSE

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By the end of the course students should be able to:

- Create Worksheets and Workbooks
- Navigate in Worksheets and Workbooks
- Format Worksheets and Workbooks
- Editing
- Viewing
- Create professional budgets
- Create professional statements
- Do Data entry logs
- Do Cell References

#### MODULES

- Create and Manage Worksheets & Workbooks
- Manage Data Cells and Ranges
- Create tables
- Perform operation with formulas & functions
- Create charts & objects

#### COURSE FEE

- USD\$90 Covering course materials, practicals and certification.

COURSE DATE	COURSE VENUE
4 November	HARARE
18 November	BULAWAYO
15 December	HARARE

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**Disclaimer:** The writers in this publication were trained by NANGO with support from the European Union to monitor the National Indicative Program.

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NANGO is supported to provide platforms that promote national dialogue on topical and contemporary issues that affect Zimbabwean

**Publisher: National Association of Non Governmental Organisations (NANGO)**

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