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# SCHOOLS' SOP ADHERENCE ANALYSIS

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SEPTEMBER 2021  
REPORT

**TITLE:**

ANALYSIS ON THE ADHERENCE OF SCHOOLS TO THE GOVERNMENT SET STANDARD OF OPERATION PROCEDURES (SOP) MODULE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

**ABSTRACT:**

*Scientific research has proved that covid-19 pathogen as a highly virulent as it can transform from one strain to another and extremely contagious with air transmission as well as having contact with infected person and contaminated surfaces. The World Health Organization (WHO) set standard measures to prevent the spread of the disease and these include preserving social distancing, use of alcohol-based sanitizers when washing hands and surfaces. On top of the use all the precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the sporadic corona virus scientists developed vaccines that are currently being received by various people in their respective countries. In the Zimbabwean scenario the government prioritized front line workers to receive the vaccine first before the rest of the general populace; the frontline workers include personnel from the police, health department and teachers. At the moment in Zimbabwe there is a crisis of the shortage of the vaccines to cater for the greater fraction of the Zimbabwean population which is yet to receive the covid-19 jabs. To add on the effects of the 2020 lockdown, the introduction of the lockdown in January 2021 resulted in further disruption of the Zimbabwe national academic calendar. In a bid to mitigate the covid-19 induced crisis the government of Zimbabwe eased the lockdown restrictions resulting in the reopening of schools after the imposed lockdown. ARTUZ conducted an investigation to assess the safety of learners, teachers, non-teaching staff and members of the communities in which schools are located amidst the pandemic. In all the ten provinces of Zimbabwe, about twenty schools per province were inspected to check if the schools adhere to the WHO stipulated guidelines of covid-19 prevention. The ARTUZ investigation also seek to check on the school's adherence to the Standard of Operation Procedures (SOP) that was crafted by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPSE) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC). The outcome of the ARTUZ investigation reflected that all sampled schools remain COVID-19 danger zones because of shortages of required resources to reduce the spread of the pandemic disease, unavailability of covid-19 test kits in schools and inadequate supply of vaccines in communities surrounding schools. The investigation observations reflected that there is 10% drop in percentage safety of school environments since the reopening of schools on the 23<sup>rd</sup> August and the 6<sup>th</sup> of September in comparison with the previous post lockdown school's safety across the nation.*

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Research has indicated that the covid-19 pandemic disease primarily affects the health of the elderly population as well as those people with premedical conditions, in a broader spectrum the pandemic disease had significant consequences on the lives of children particularly those who are still going to school. As of July 2021, there are four dominant variants of SARS-CoV-2 spreading among global populations: the Alpha Variant, the Beta Variant (formerly called the South Africa Variant and officially referred to as B.1.351), the Gamma Variant (formerly called the Brazil Variant and officially referred to as P.1), and the Delta Variant (formerly called the India Variant and officially referred to as B.1.617.2). COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization.

Globally education systems of a number of countries have suffered a myriad of crisis in the face of covid-19, the crisis include the setback in learning due to the closure of schools, a difficulty in accessing educational resources and benefits such as counselling. According to August 2020 United Nations publication on Education during Covid-19 and beyond, the pandemic created a huge disruption of education ever in the history of mankind affecting close to 1.6 billion learners in more than 190 countries and all continents. In a bid to curb the spread of the corona virus governments introduced lockdowns which yielded the closure of schools and other learning spaces, 99 per cent of the world's student population and 99 per cent in low and lower middle-income countries were negatively affected by the covid-19 pandemic.

Considering the state of Zimbabwean education system before and during the pandemic disease there were other pre-existing crises facing the education system, pre-existing challenges include industrial actions by teachers over poor remuneration, poor school infrastructure development, teacher deficit in schools and the dilapidated economic environment. The emergence of the covid-19 pandemic escalated the rate of the abrasion of Zimbabwe's education system due to the government's failure to furnish schools with enough resources to teachers and learners to adopt the remote learning in the face of the pandemic. The closure of schools exposed the inadequacies and inequities in the Zimbabwean education system ranging from inaccessibility of tools to engage online education up to the lack of supportive environments to focus on learning past closed school doors. Learners in marginalised areas and those from disadvantaged backgrounds remained shut out from learning opportunities during the school closures whereas learners from privileged backgrounds managed to access online learning through support from their parents. When schools closed, an estimated 5% of our around 5 million learners were able to receive effective formal instruction through internet-based remote learning. The government's intervention of using radio and television was not fully effective because it was centralized. The intervention never provided for feedback from learners and was not systematic. It is apparent that 95% of our learners lost six months of learning. This time has to be compensated for, if learners are going to be adequately prepared for examinations.

Based on the world health organization (WHO) stipulated covid-19 mitigation guidelines various governments planned to reopen schools amidst the pandemic disease. One of the most significant steps emulated by governments in fostering for reopening of schools and education spaces was to suppress transmission of the virus to control national or local outbreaks. The virulence of the corona

virus demanded full government support in schools for the supply adequate resources and infrastructure to accommodate clauses of the WHO stipulated guidelines. The government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC) together with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPSE) further published the SOP document which comprehensively states the measures to be followed in reducing the spread of covid-19 in schools. There has been a gap on the adherence to SOP in schools which has resulted in cases of covid-19 in schools due to poor supply of personal protective equipment, alcohol based sanitizers and enabling environment to stop the spread of the corona virus. In November 2020 a boarding school in Matabeleland north was forced to close after 100 learners were infected with corona virus. On the 24<sup>th</sup> of March 2021, seven students at Prince Edward high school in Harare tested positive after the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) carried out at Parirenyatwa hospital in Harare.

Zimbabwe's education system heavily relies on the physical classroom as the means of delivering learning instruction. We do not have a remote learning policy, nor are we teachers skilled to deliver remote learning and we also do not have supporting infrastructure. When schools closed, an estimated 5% of our around 5 million learners were able to receive effective formal instruction through internet-based remote learning. The government's intervention of using radio and television was not fully effective because it was centralized. The intervention never provided for feedback from learners and was not systematic. It is apparent that 95% of our learners lost six months of learning. This time has to be compensated for, if learners are going to be adequately prepared for examinations.

The lack of the adequate resources to safely resume the operations of the 2021 academic calendar has seen the government reopening schools nationwide based on grade level and prioritizing exam classes. The poor levels of preparedness to mitigate the spread the corona virus resulted in the MoPSE to suspend the June public examinations as well as reducing the number of days which the non-exam classes attend school.

## **Methodology**

1. Inspectors were randomly selected from ARTUZ teachers stationed in twenty districts across the ten provinces of Zimbabwe.
2. Inspectors received online training on COVID-19 WHO stipulated guidelines and Zimbabwean SOP module.
3. Checklist questions were made and transformed into a SOP adherence questionnaire
4. Through the coordination of the selected inspectors twenty schools were randomly picked from all the ten provinces in Zimbabwe for monitoring levels of adherence to the SOP.
5. The questionnaire was posted on all ARTUZ whatsapp platforms for teachers to assess their respective stations.
6. Selected inspectors and ordinary ARTUZ members carried out the monitoring exercise on schools in their respective districts and stations.
7. Inspectors worked out overall scores attained each schools and calculated the adherence level as a percentage.

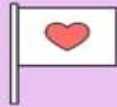
8. Percentage of adherence was averaged to come up with estimated adherence percentage for districts, provinces and the whole nation.
9. Individual schools were rated using an ARTUZ colour coded risk management chart
10. District and provincial average scores were rated using ARTUZ risk colour coded risk management chart
11. Inspectors interviewed teachers online and physically on accessibility of the vaccine as well as on their safety in school environments in the face of the covid-19 pandemic.
12. Inspectors interviewed learners and parents particularly the School Development Committee members in the sampled schools.
13. Inspectors engaged school health education teachers for interviews on the state of adherence to the SOP in their respective stations.

## ARTUZ COLOUR CODED COVID-19 RISK CHART



A check list has been prepared from the standard operating procedures produced by Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education. The checklist will be used by our volunteers to evaluate school safety.

All public schools are graded low salary zone. The COVID 19 rating will be used to alert parents, learners and visitors of COVID 19 ratings. Purple, Red, Orange and Green are the colour codes to be used.



### LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID19

Schools which are failing to meet the bare minimums of safety. A score of less than 25 % means the school is extremely hazardous to COVID19 exposure. Colour code purple will be displayed.



### LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HAZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19.

A score between 25% and 45% means school poses hazardous exposure to COVID 19. Color code red will be used for this category.



### LOW SALARY AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID 19 EXPOSURE.

Schools scoring from 45% to 75% are deemed to be fairly safe from COVID 19 exposure. Colour code orange will be used for these schools.



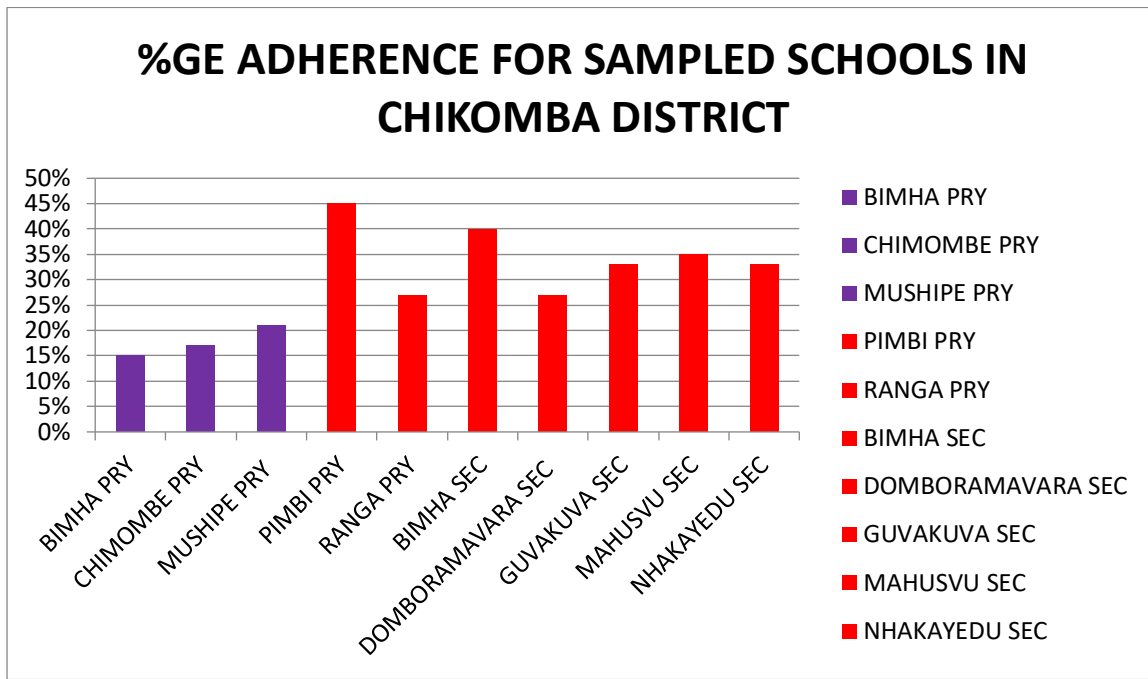
### LOW SALARY ZONE SAFE FROM COVID 19 EXPOSURE

Schools which score over 75% are classified as safe from COVID 19 exposure. Such schools will be assigned green colour code.

**RESULTS:****MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE:****CHIKOMBA DISTRICT:**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
BIMHA PRY	15%	<u>PURPLE</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
CHIMOMBE PRY	17%	<u>PURPLE</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MUSHIPE PRY	21%	<u>PURPLE</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
PIMBI PRY	45%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
RANGA PRY	27%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
BIMHA SEC	40%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
DOMBORAMAVARA SEC	27%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
GUVAKUVA SEC	33%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MAHUSVU SEC	35%	<u>RED</u>

		LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
NHAKAYEDU SEC	33%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19



**CHIKOMBA DIST AVE SCORE** =  $\sum$ schools' scores/number of schools

$$= (15\%+17\%+21\%+45\%+27\%+40\%+27\%+33\%+35\%+33\%)/10$$

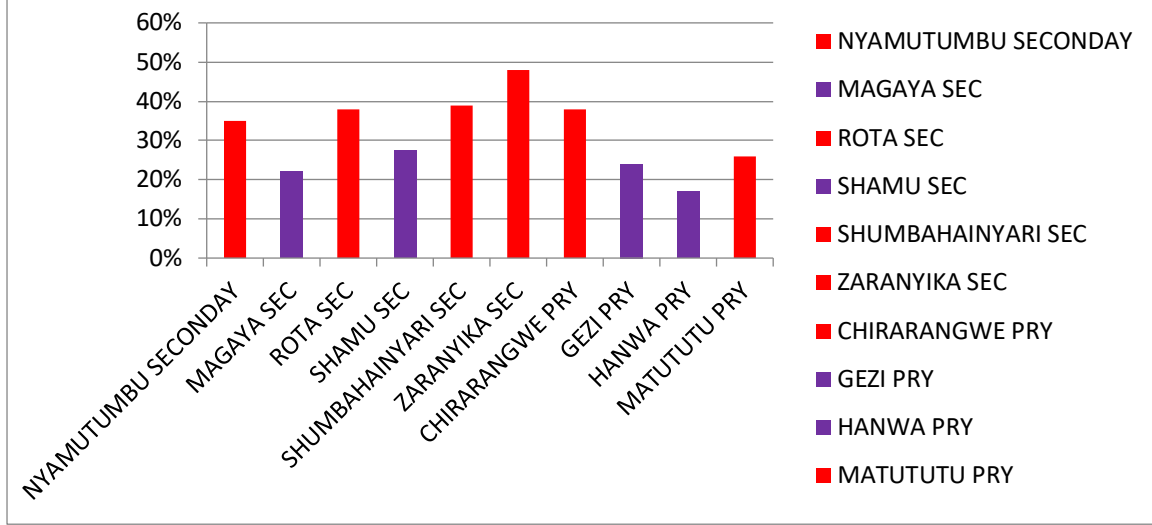
$$= \underline{\underline{29\%}}$$

**MUREHWA DISTRICT**



NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
NYAMUTUMBU SECONDAY	35%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MAGAYA SEC	22%	<u>PURPLE</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
ROTA SEC	38%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
SHAMU SEC	27.5%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
SHUMBAHAINYARI SEC	39%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
ZARANYIKA SEC	48%	<u>ORANGE</u> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
CHIRARANGWE PRY	38%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
GEZI PRY	24%	<u>PURPLE</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
HANWA PRY	17%	<u>PURPLE</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MATUTUTU PRY	26%	<u>RED</u> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

## %ge adherence for sampled Murehwa district schools



**MUREHWA DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum$  MUREHWA SCORES OF SAMPLED SCHOOLS /NUMBER OF SAMPLES

$$= (35\%+22\%+38\%+27.5\%+39\%+48\%+38\%+24\%+17\%+26\%)/10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{31\%}}$$

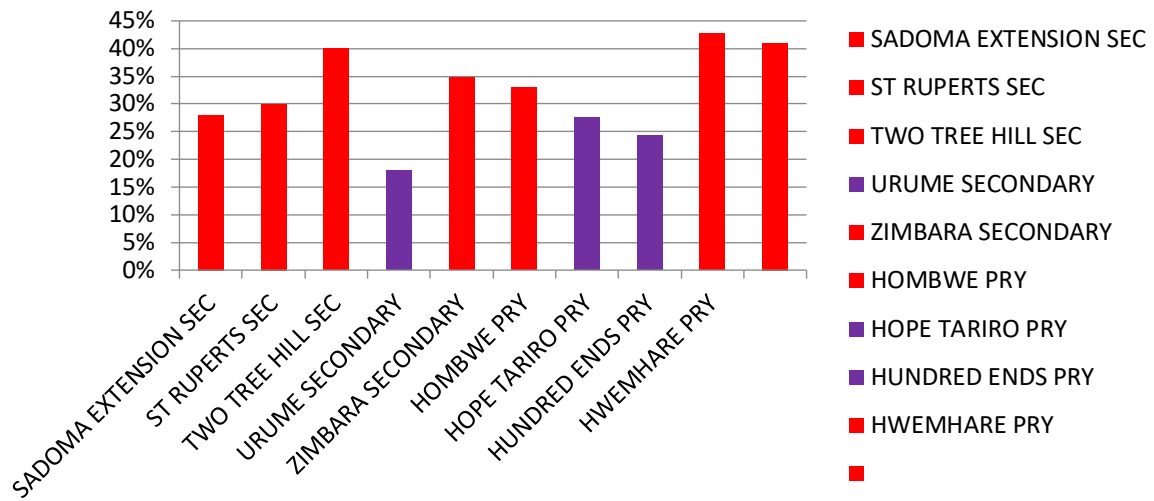
**ASSUMED MASHONALAND EAST PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** =  $(29\%+31\%)/2$

$$= \underline{\underline{30\%}}$$

**MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE:****MAKONDE DISTRICT**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
SADOMA EXTENSION SECONDARY SCHOOL	28%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
ST RUPERTS SECONDARY SCHOOL	30%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
TWO TREE HILL SECONDARY SCHOOL	40%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
URUME SECONDARY SCHOOL	18%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
ZIMBARA SECONDARY SCHOOL	34.8%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
HOMBWE PRIMARY	33%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
HOPE TARIRO PRIMARY	27.6%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
HUNDRED ENDS PRIMARY	24.3%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
HWEMHARE PRIMARY	42.7%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
JECHENE NE PRIMARY	41%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

## %ge ADHERENCE FOR SAMPLED SCHOOLS IN MAKONDE DISTRICT



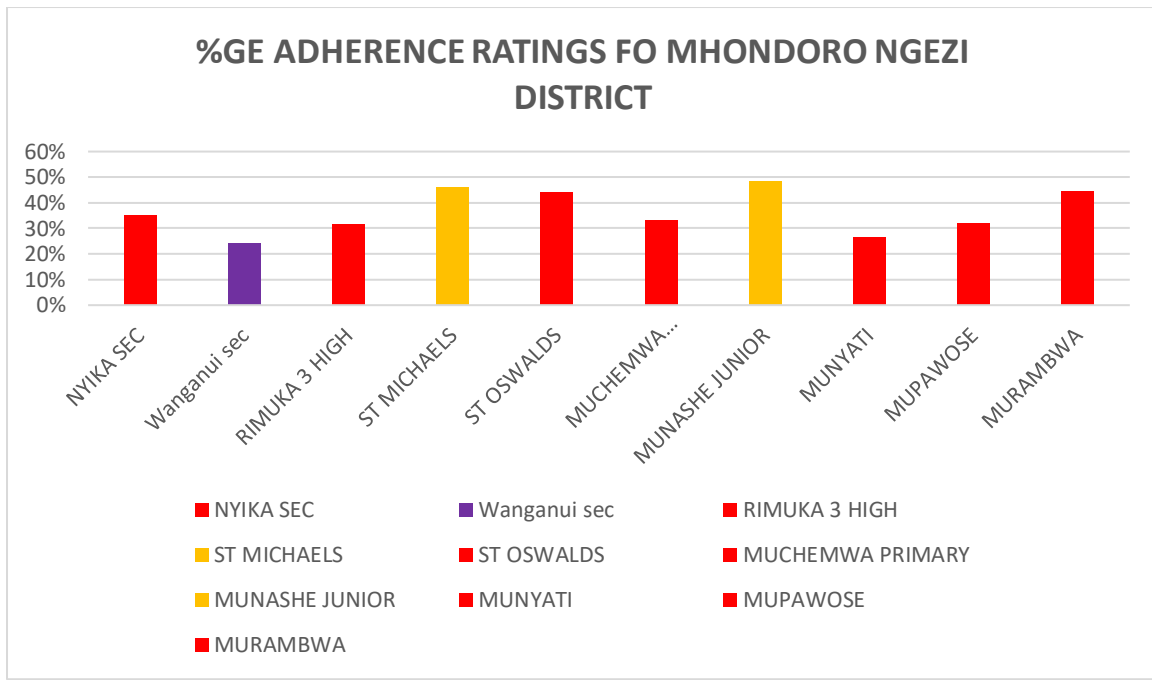
**MAKONDE DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum \text{ZVIMBA SCHOLS SCORES} / \text{NUMBER OF SAMPLED SCHOOLS}$

$$= (28\% + 30\% + 40\% + 18\% + 34.8\% + 33\% + 27.6\% + 24.3\% + 42.7\% + 41\%) / 10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{41\%}}$$

**Mhondoro Ngezi District:**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
NYIKA SEC	35%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
Wanganui sec	24%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
RIMUKA 3 HIGH	31.4%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
ST MICHAELS	46%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
ST OSWALDS	44%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MUCHEMWA PRIMARY	33%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MUNASHE JUNIOR	48.3%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
MUNYATI	26.4%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MUPAWOSE	32%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MURAMBWA	44..3%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19



**MHONDORO NGEZI DIST AVE SCORE** =  $\sum$  SCHOOLS SCORE / NUMBER OF SCHOOL

$$=(35\%+24\%+31.4\%+46\%+44\%+33\%+48.3\%+26.4\%+32\%+44.3\%)/10$$

$$=\underline{\underline{36.44\%}}$$

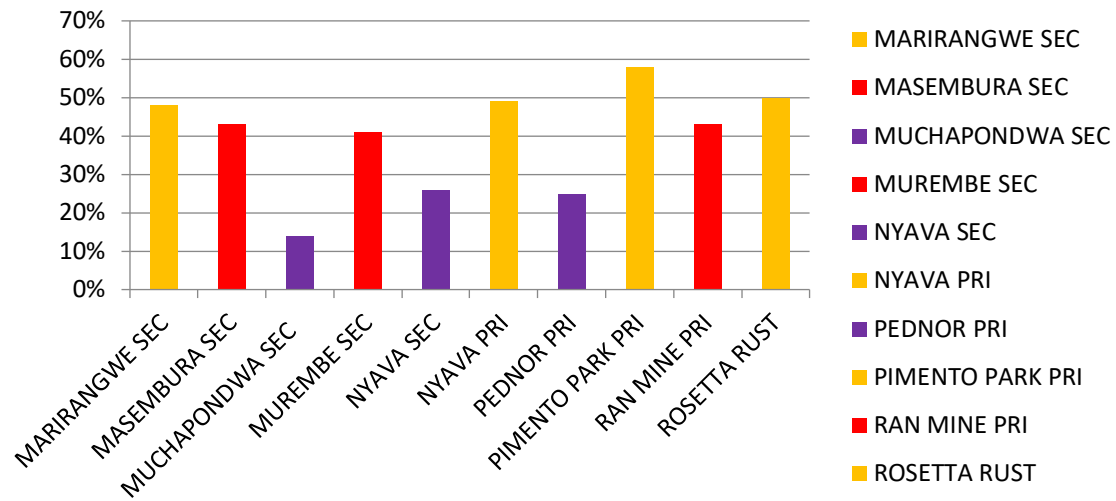
**ASSUMED MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** =  $(41\%+36.44\%)/2$

$$=\underline{\underline{38.72\%}}$$

**MASHONALAND CENTRAL PROVINCE:****BINDURA DISTRICT**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
MARIRANGWE SEC	48%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
MASEMBURA SEC	43%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MUCHAPONDWA SEC	14%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MUREMBE SEC	41%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
NYAVA SEC	26%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
NYAVA PRI	49%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
PEDNOR PRI	25%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
PIMENTO PARK PRI	58%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
RAN MINE PRI	43%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
ROSETTA RUST	50%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19

## %ge ADHERENCE SAMPLED SCHOOLS IN BINDURA DISTRICT



**BINDURA DIST AVE SCORE** =  $\sum$  SCHOOLS SCORE / NUMBER OF SCHOOL

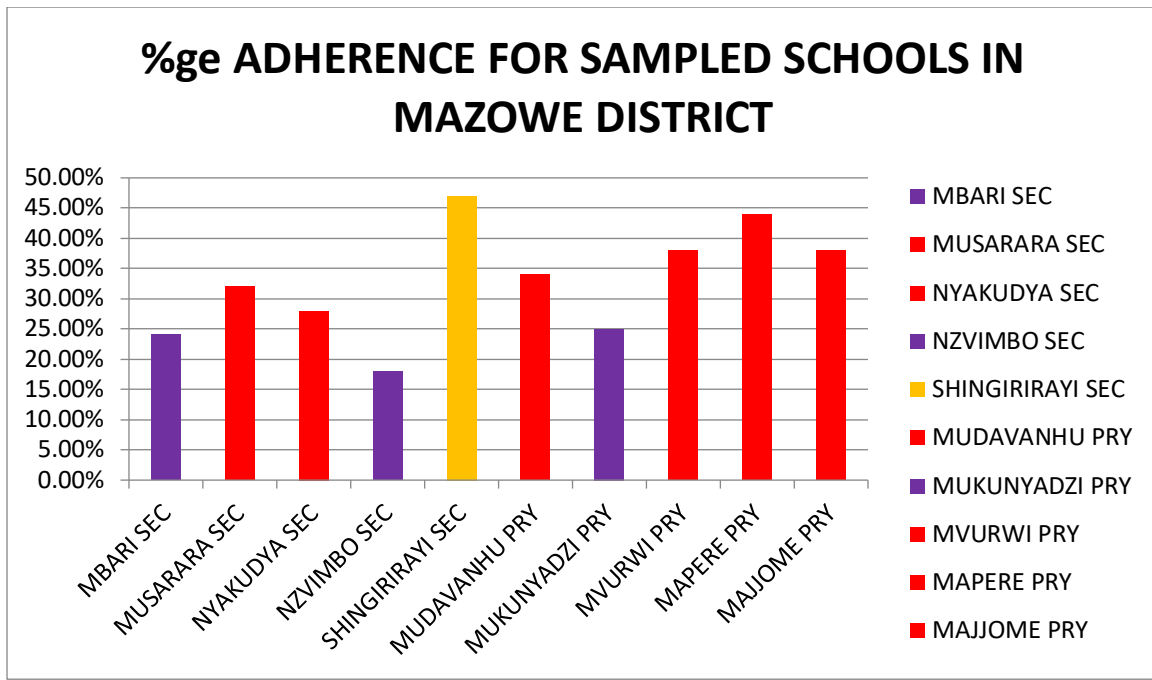
$$=(48\%+43\%+14\%+41\%+26\%+49\%+25\%+58\%+43\%+50\%)$$

$$=\underline{\underline{39.7\%}}$$



**MAZOWE DISTRICT**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
MBARI SEC	24.1%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MUSARARA SEC	32%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
NYAKUDYA SEC	28%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
NZVIMBO SEC	18%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
SHINGIRIRAYI SEC	47%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
MUDAVANHU PRY	34%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MUKUNYADZI PRY	25%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MVURWI PRY	38%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MAPERE PRY	44%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MAJOME PRY	38%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19



**MAZOWE DISTRICT AVE SCOE** =  $\sum$ SCHOOLS SCORE/NUMBER OF SCHOOL

$$= (24.10\%+40\%+50\%+20\%+47\%+34\%+15\%+51\%+47\%+38\%)/10$$

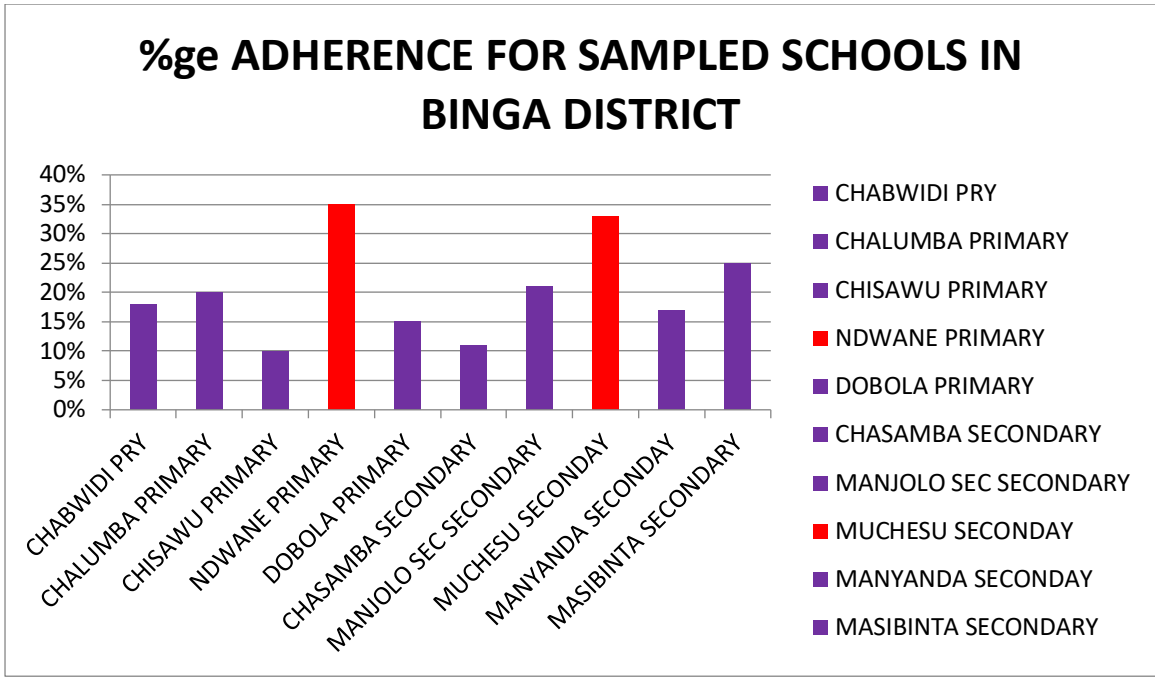
$$= \underline{\underline{36.6\%}}$$

**ASSUMED MASHONALAND CENTRAL PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** =  $(39.7\%+36.6\%)/2$

$$= \underline{\underline{38.15\%}}$$

**MATABELELAND NORTH PROVINCE:****BINGA DISTRICT**

<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>ADHERENCE %GE</b>	<b>COLOUR CODE &amp; INTERPRETATION</b>
CHABWIDI PRY	18%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
CHALUMBA PRIMARY	20%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
CHISAWU PRIMARY	10%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
NDWANE PRIMARY	35%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
DOBOLA PRIMARY	15%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
CHASAMBA SECONDARY	11%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MANJOLO SEC SECONDARY	21%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MUCHESU SECONDAY	33%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MANYANDA SECONDAY	17%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MASIBINTA SECONDARY	25%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19



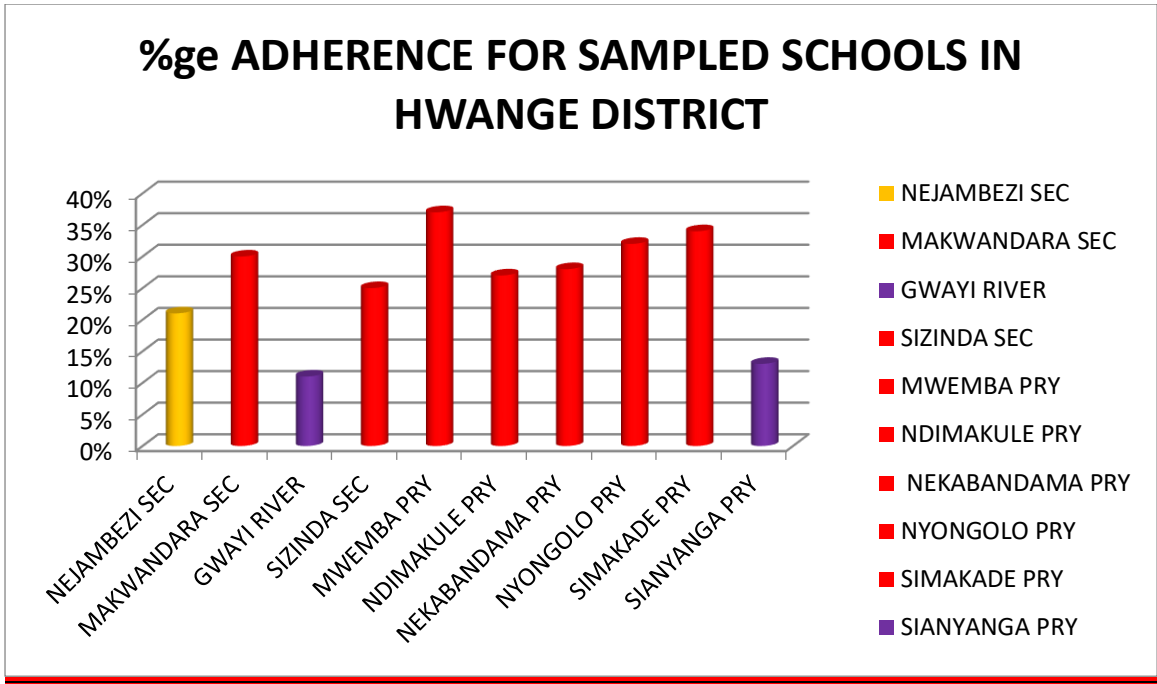
**BINGA DIST AVE SCORE** =  $\sum$  SCHOOLS SCORE / NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

$$= (18\% + 20\% + 10\% + 35\% + 15\% + 11\% + 21\% + 33\% + 17\% + 25\%) / 10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{39.5\%}}$$

**HWANGE DISTRICT:**

<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>ADHERENCE %GE</b>	<b>COLOUR CODE &amp; INTERPRETATION</b>
<b><u>NEJAMBEZI SEC</u></b>	21%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b><u>MAKWANDARA SEC</u></b>	30%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
GWAYI RIVER	11%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b><u>SIZINDA SEC</u></b>	25%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b><u>MWEMBA PRY</u></b>	37%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b><u>NDIMAKULE PRY</u></b>	27%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
NEKABANDAMA PRY	28%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b><u>NYONGOLO PRY</u></b>	32%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b><u>SIMAKADE PRY</u></b>	34%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b><u>SIANYANGA PRY</u></b>	13%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19



**HWANGE district ave score** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}$

$$= (51\% + 30\% + 21\% + 35\% + 37\% + 17\% + 37\% + 32\% + 40\% + 23\%) / 10$$

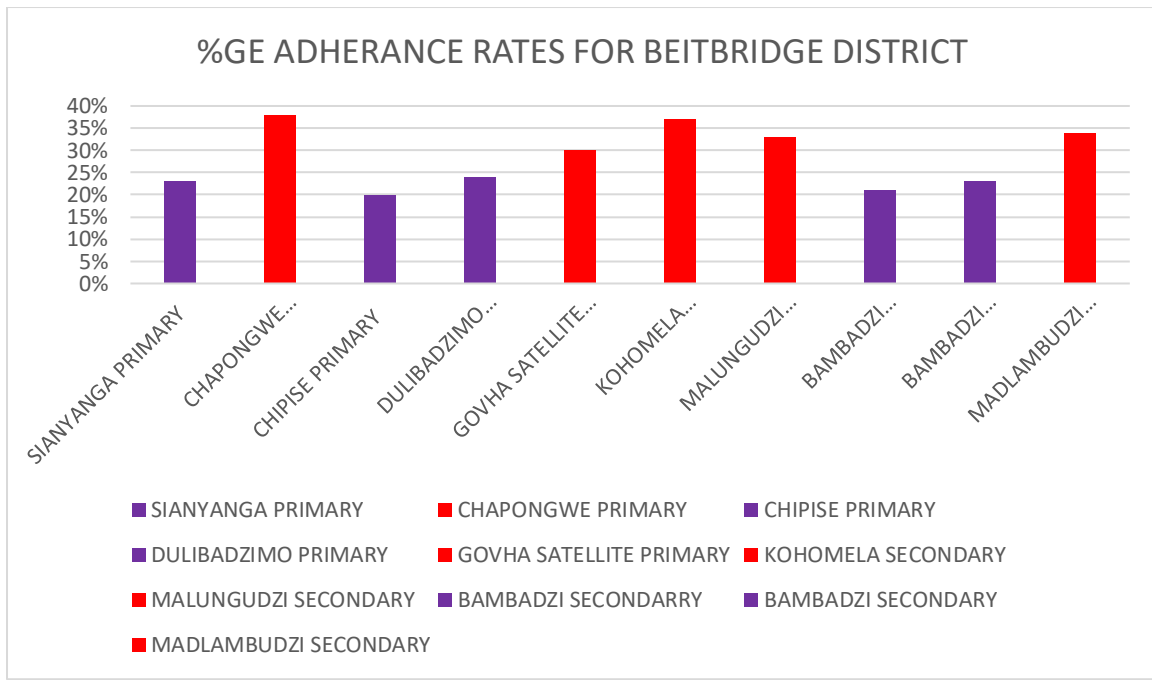
$$= \underline{\underline{32.3\%}}$$

**ASSUMED MATABELELAND NORTH PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** = (39.5% + 32.3%)

$$= \underline{\underline{35.9\%}}$$

**MATEBELELAND SOUTH PROVINCE:****BEITBRIDGE DISTRICT**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
SIANYANGA PRIMARY	23%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
CHAPONGWE PRIMARY	38%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
CHIPISE PRIMARY	20%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
DULIBADZIMO PRIMARY	24%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
GOVHA SATELLITE PRIMARY	30%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
KOHOMELA SECONDARY	37%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MALUNGUDZI SECONDARY	33%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
BAMBADZI SECONDARY	21%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
BAMBADZI SECONDARY	23%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MADLAMBUDZI SECONDARY	34%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19



**BEITBRIDGE DIS AVERAGE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOLS}$

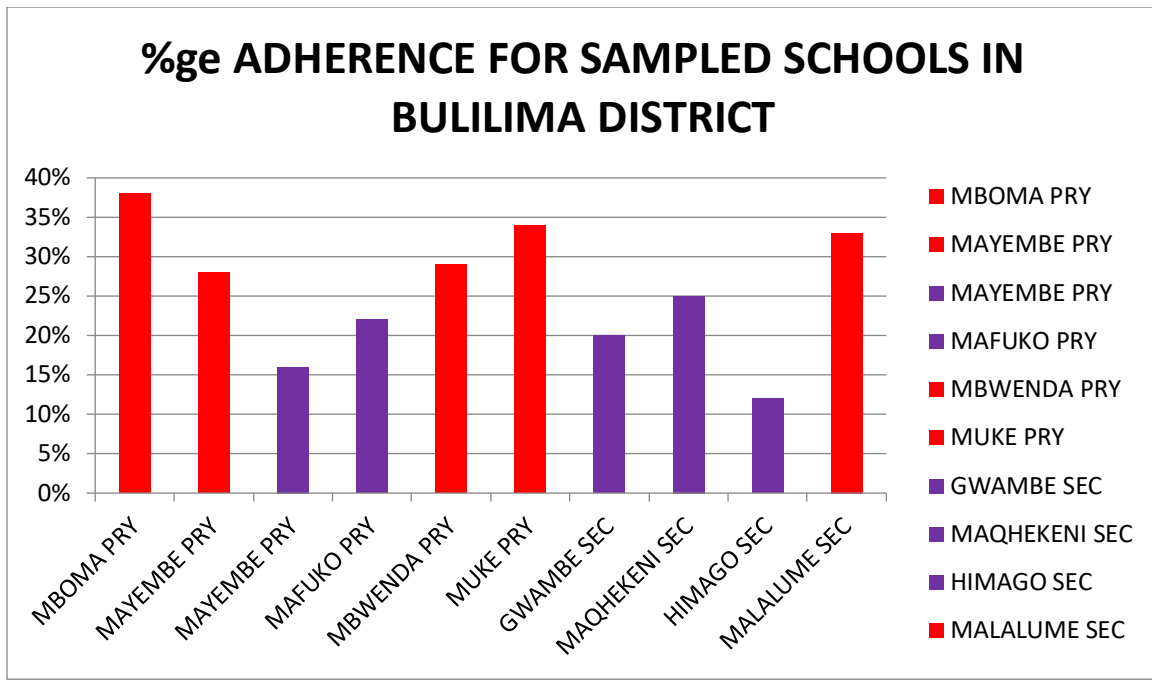
$$= (23\% + 48\% + 20\% + 24\% + 30\% + 47\% + 33\% + 21\% + 23\% + 34\%) / 10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{30.3\%}}$$



**BULILIMA DISTRICT**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
MBOMA PRY	38%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MAYEMBE PRY	28%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MAFUKO PRY	16%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MBWENDA PRY	22%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MUKE PRY	29%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
GWAMBE SEC	34%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MAQHEKENI SEC	20%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
HIMAGO SEC	25%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MALALUME SEC	12%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
ZENZELE SEC	33%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19



**BULILIMA DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}$

$$= (58\% + 38\% + 46\% + 52\% + 29\% + 34\% + 20\% + 45\% + 40\% + 33\%) / 10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{39.5\%}}$$

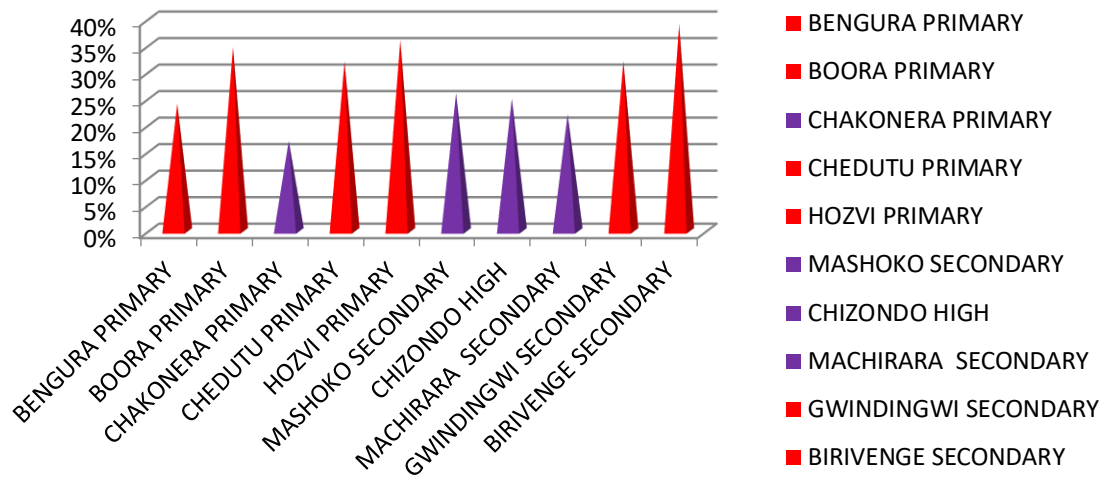
**ASSUMED MATABELELAND SOUTH PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** = (30.3% + 39.5%)

$$= \underline{\underline{34.9\%}}$$

**MASVINGO PROVINCE:****BIKITA DISTRICT**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
BENGURA PRIMARY	24%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b><u>BOORA PRIMARY</u></b>	34.7%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
CHAKONERA PRIMARY	17%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
CHEDUTU PRIMARY	32%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b><u>HOZVI PRIMARY</u></b>	36%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MASHOKO SECONDARY	26%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
CHIZONDO HIGH	25%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
MACHIRARA SECONDARY	22%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
GWINDINGWI SECONDARY	32%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
BIRIVENGE SECONDARY	39%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

## %ge ADHERENCE FOR SAMPLED SCHOOLS IN BIKITA DISTRICT



**BIKITA DIST AVE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOLS}$

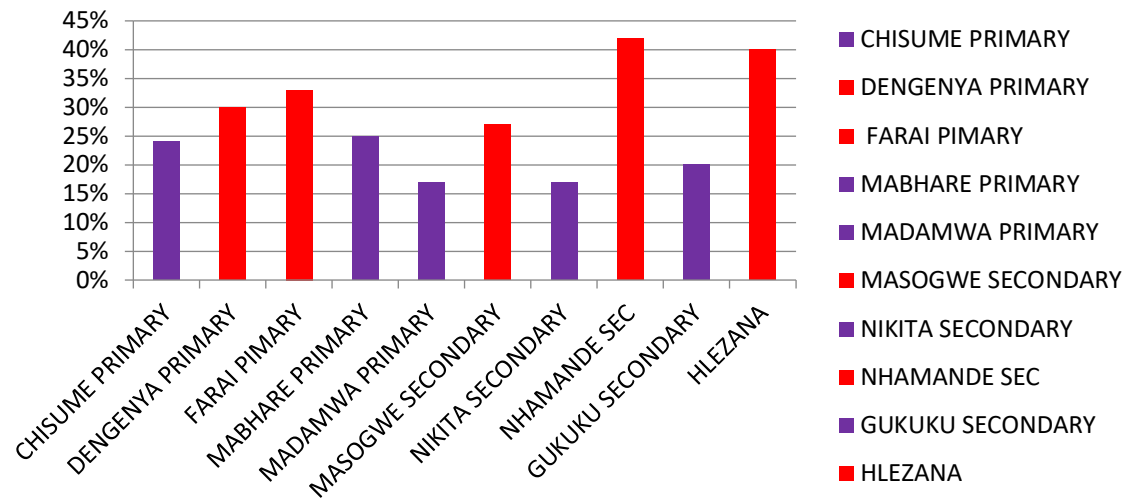
$$= (24\% + 34.7\% + 17\% + 32\% + 36\% + 26\% + 25\% + 22\% + 32\% + 39\%) / 10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{28.77\%}}$$

**MWENEZI DISTRICT**

<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>ADHERENCE %GE</b>	<b>COLOUR CODE &amp; INTERPRETATION</b>
<b>CHISUME PRIMARY</b>	24%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b>DENGENYA PRIMARY</b>	30%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>FARAI PIMARY</b>	33%	<b>RED</b> ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>MABHARE PRIMARY</b>	25%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b>MADAMWA PRIMARY</b>	17%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b>MASOGWE SECONDARY</b>	27%	<b>RED</b> ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>NIKITA SECONDARY</b>	17%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b>NHAMANDE SEC</b>	42%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>GUKUKU SECONDARY</b>	20%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b>HLEZANA</b>	40%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

## %ge ADHERENCE FOR SAMPLED SCHOOLS IN MWENEZI DISTRICT



**MWENEZI DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}$

$$= (24\% + 30\% + 33\% + 25\% + 17\% + 27\% + 17\% + 42\% + 20\% + 40\%) / 10$$

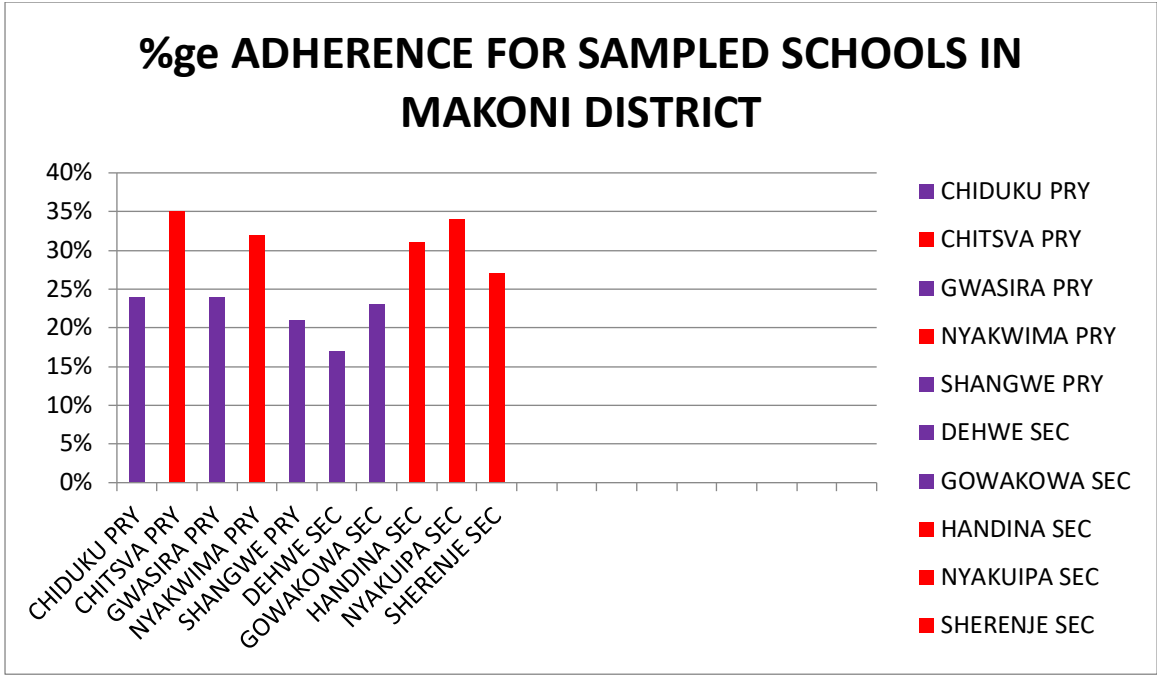
$$= \underline{\underline{27.5\%}}$$

**ASSUMED MASVINGO PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** = (28.77% + 27.5%)

$$= \underline{\underline{28.14\%}}$$

**MANICALAND****MAKONI DISTRICT**

PPKNAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
CHIDUKU PRY	24%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
CHITSVA PRY	35%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
GWASIRA PRY	24%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
NYAKWIMA PRY	32%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
SHANGWE PRY	21%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
DEHWE SEC	17%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
GOWAKOWA SEC	23%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19.
HANDINA SEC	31%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
NYAKUIPA SEC	34%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
SHERENJE SEC	27%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19



**MAKONI DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}$

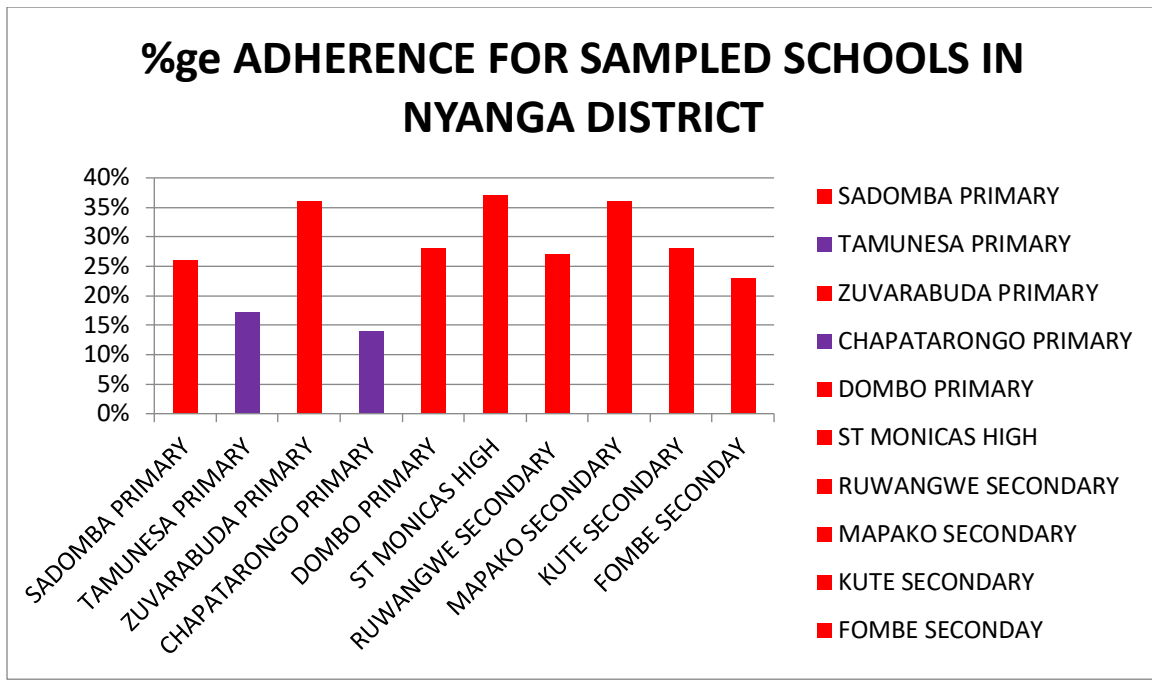
$$= (24\% + 35\% + 24\% + 32\% + 21\% + 17\% + 23\% + 31\% + 34\% + 27\%) / 10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{26.8\%}}$$



**NYANGA DISTRICT**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
SADOMBA PRIMARY	26.1%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
TAMUNESA PRIMARY	17.2%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
ZUVARABUDA PRIMARY	36%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
CHAPATARONGO PRIMARY	14%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
DOMBO PRIMARY	28%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
ST MONICAS HIGH	37%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
RUWANGWE SECONDARY	27%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MAPAKO SECONDARY	36%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
KUTE SECONDARY	28%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
FOMBE SECONDAY	23%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19



**NYANGA DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum$ SCHOOLS SCORE/NUMBER OF SCHOOL

$$=(26.1\%+17.2\%+36\%+14\%+28\%+37\%+27\%+36\%+28\%+23\%)/10$$

$$=\underline{\underline{27.23\%}}$$

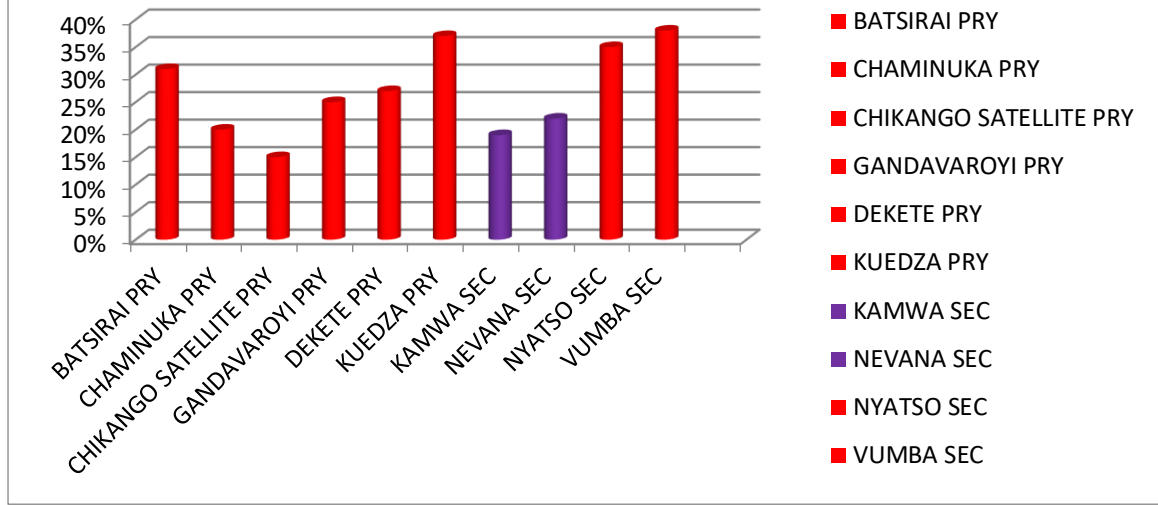
**ASSUMED MANICALAND PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** = (27.23% + 26.8%)

$$=\underline{\underline{27.2\%}}$$

**MIDLANDS PROVINCE****GOKWE NORTH DISTRICT**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
BATSIRAI PRY	31%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
CHAMINUKA PRY	20%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
CHIKANGO SATELLITE PRY	15%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
GANDAVAROYI PRY	25%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
DEKETE PRY	27%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
KUEDZA PRY	37%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
KAMWA SEC	19%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
NEVANA SEC	22%	<b>PURPLE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
NYATSO SEC	35%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
VUMBA SEC	38%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

## %ge ADHERENCEFOR SAMPLED SCHOOLS IN GOKWE NORTH DISTRICT



**GOKWE NORTH DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}$

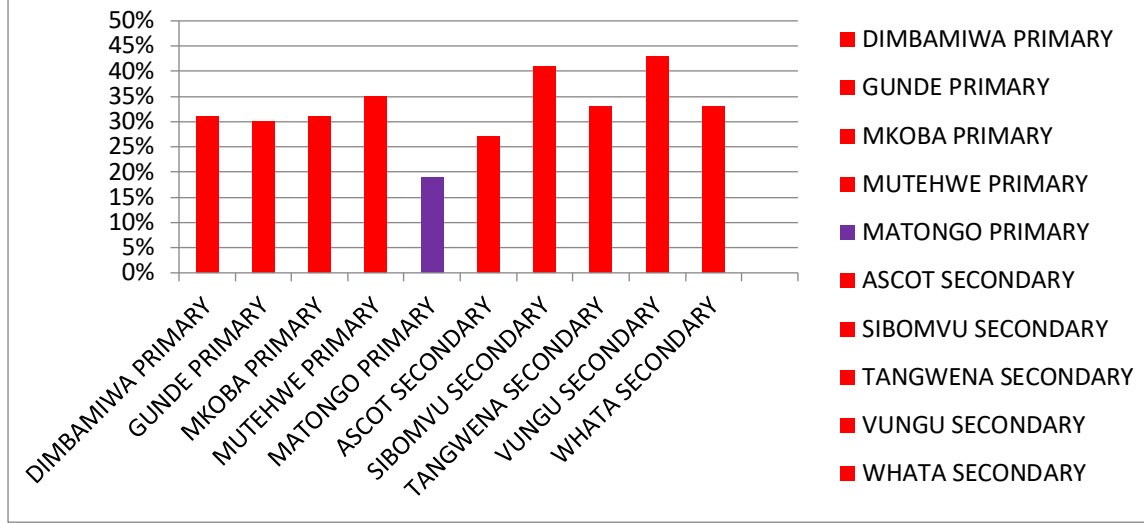
$$= (31\% + 20\% + 15\% + 25\% + 27\% + 37\% + 19\% + 22\% + 35\% + 38\%) / 10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{26.9\%}}$$

**GWERU DISTRICT**

<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>ADHERENCE %GE</b>	<b>COLOUR CODE &amp; INTERPRETATION</b>
<b>DIMBAMIWA PRIMARY</b>	31%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>GUNDE PRIMARY</b>	30%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>MKOBA PRIMARY</b>	31%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>MUTEHWE PRIMARY</b>	35%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>MATONGO PRIMARY</b>	19%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b>ASCOT SECONDARY</b>	27%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>SIBOMVU SECONDARY</b>	41%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>TANGWENA SECONDARY</b>	33%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>VUNGU SECONDARY</b>	43%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>WHATA SECONDARY</b>	33%	<b><u>RED</u></b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

## %ge ADHERENCE FOR SAMPLED SCHOOLS IN GWERU DISTRICT



**GWERU DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}$

$$= (31\% + 30\% + 31\% + 35\% + 19\% + 27\% + 41\% + 33\% + 43\% + 33\%) / 10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{32.3\%}}$$

**ASSUMED MIDLANDS PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** = (26.9% + 32.3%)

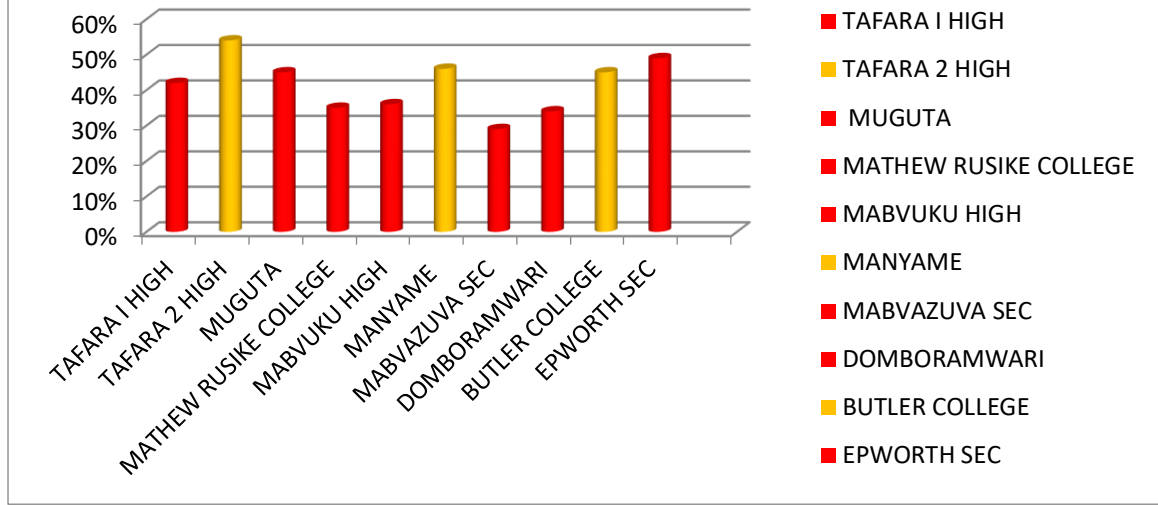
$$= \underline{\underline{29.6\%}}$$

## HARARE PROVINCE

### MABVUKU TAFARA DISTRICT

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
TAFARA I HIGH	42%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
TAFARA 2 HIGH	54%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
MUGUTA	45%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MATHEW RUSIKE COLLEGE	35%	<b>RED</b> ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MABVUKU HIGH	36%	<b>RED</b> ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
MANYAME	46%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
MABVAZUVA SEC	29%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
DOMBORAMWARI	34%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
BUTLER COLLEGE	45%	<b>RED</b> ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
EPWORTH SEC	49%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19

## %ge ADHERENCE FOR SAMPLED SCHOOLS IN MABVUKU TAFARA DISTRICT



**MABVUKU TAFARA AVE SCORE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}$

— =  $(42\% + 54\% + 45\% + 35\% + 36\% + 46\% + 29\% + 34\% + 45\% + 49\%) / 10$

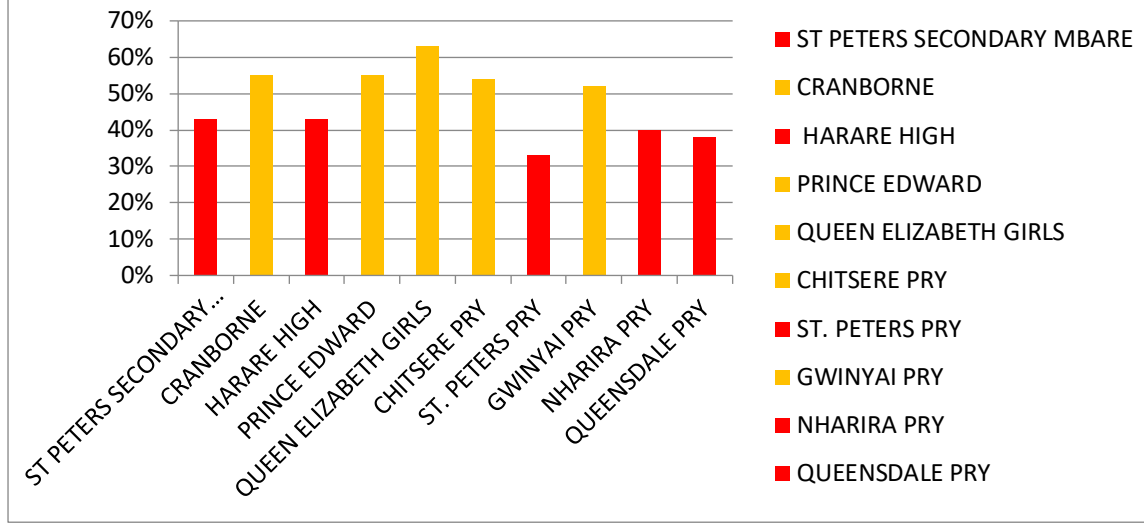
= **41.5%**



**Mbare Hatfield DISTRICT**

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
ST PETERS SECONDARY MBARE	43%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
CRANBORNE	55%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
HARARE HIGH	43%	<b>RED</b> ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
PRINCE EDWARD	55%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
QUEEN ELIZABETH GIRLS	63%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
CHITSERE PRY	54%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
ST. PETERS PRY	33%	<b>- RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
GWINYAI PRY	52%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
NHARIRA PRY	40%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
QUEENSDALE PRY	38%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

## %ge ADHERENCE FOR SAMPLED SCHOOLS IN MBARE HATFIELD DISTRICT



**HATFIELD MBARE DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\frac{\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE}}{\text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}}$

$$= \frac{(43\% + 55\% + 43\% + 55\% + 63\% + 54\% + 33\% + 52\% + 40\% + 38\%)}{10}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{47.6\%}}$$

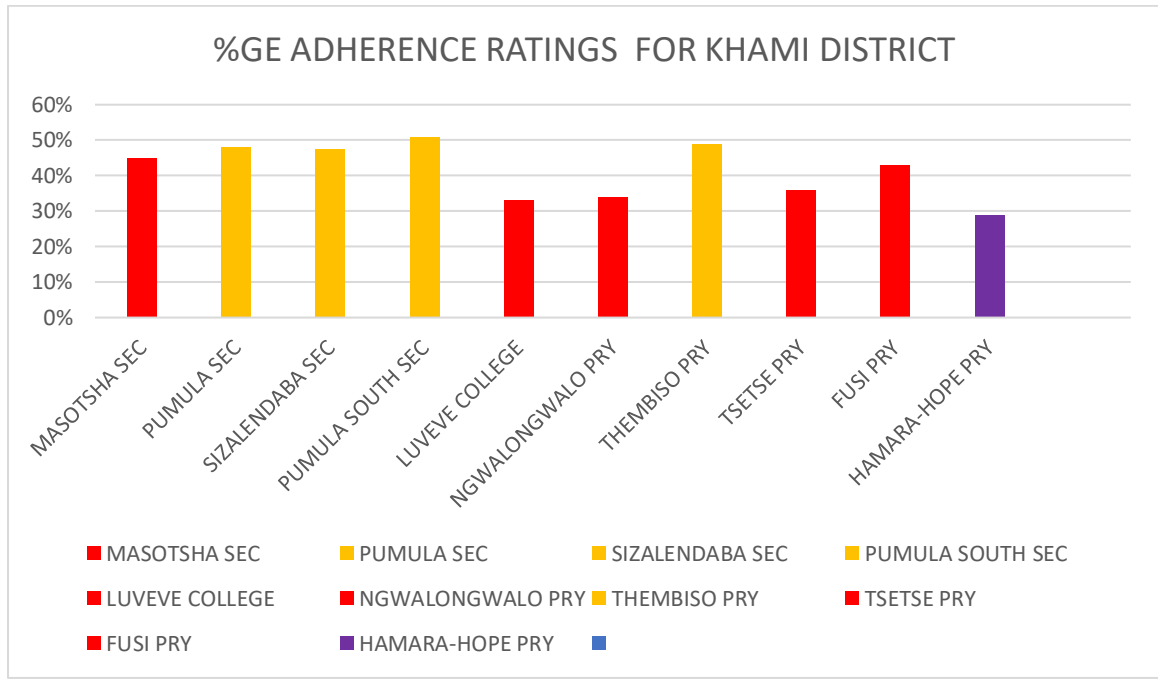
**ASSUMED HARARE PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** = (41.5% + 47.6%)

$$= \underline{\underline{44.55\%}}$$

## BULAWAYO PROVINCE

### KHAMI DISTRICT

NAME OF SCHOOL	ADHERENCE %GE	COLOUR CODE & INTERPRETATION
MASOTSHA SEC	45%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
PUMULA SEC	48%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
SIZALENDABA SEC	47.4%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
PUMULA SOUTH SEC	51%	<b>ORANGE</b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
LUVEVE COLLEGE	33%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
NGWALONGWALO PRY	34%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
THEMBISO PRY	49%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
TSETSE PRY	36%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
FUSI PRY	43%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
HAMARA-HOPE PRY	29%	<b>RED</b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19



**KHAMI DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}$

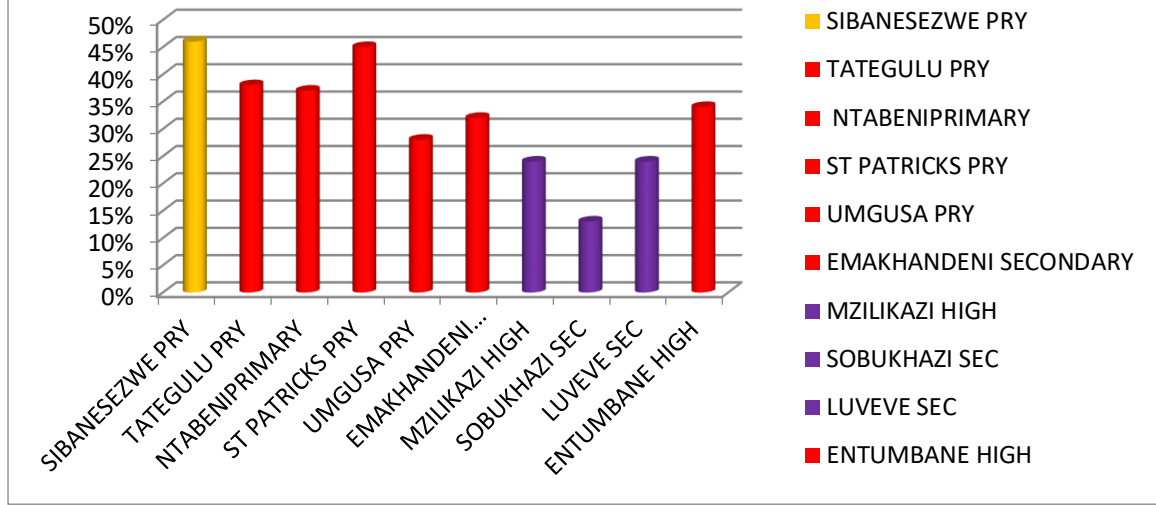
$$= (45\% + 48\% + 47.4\% + 51\% + 33\% + 34\% + 49\% + 36\% + 43\% + 29\%) / 10$$

$$= \underline{\underline{42.54\%}}$$

**REIGATE DISTRICT**

<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>ADHERENCE %GE</b>	<b>COLOUR CODE &amp; INTERPRETATION</b>
<b>SIBANESEZWE PRY</b>	46%	<b><u>ORANGE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE AND FAIRLY SAFE FROM COVID-19
<b>TATEGULU PRY</b>	38%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>NTABENIPRIMARY</b>	37%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>ST PATRICKS PRY</b>	45%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>UMGUSA PRY</b>	28%	<b><u>RED</u></b> ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>EMAKHANDENI SECONDARY</b>	32%	<b><u>RED</u></b> ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
<b>MZILIKAZI HIGH</b>	24%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b>SOBUKHAZI SEC</b>	13%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b>LUVEVE SEC</b>	24%	<b><u>PURPLE</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH EXTREMELY HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID 19
<b>ENTUMBANE HIGH</b>	34%	<b><u>RED</u></b> LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19

## %ge ADHERENCE FOR SAMPLED SCHOOLS IN REIGATE DISTRICT



**IMBIZO DISTRICT AVE SCORE** =  $\sum \text{SCHOOLS SCORE} / \text{NUMBER OF SCHOOL}$

$$= (46\% + 38\% + 37\% + 45\% + 28\% + 32\% + 24\% + 13\% + 24\% + 34\%)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{42.54\%}}$$

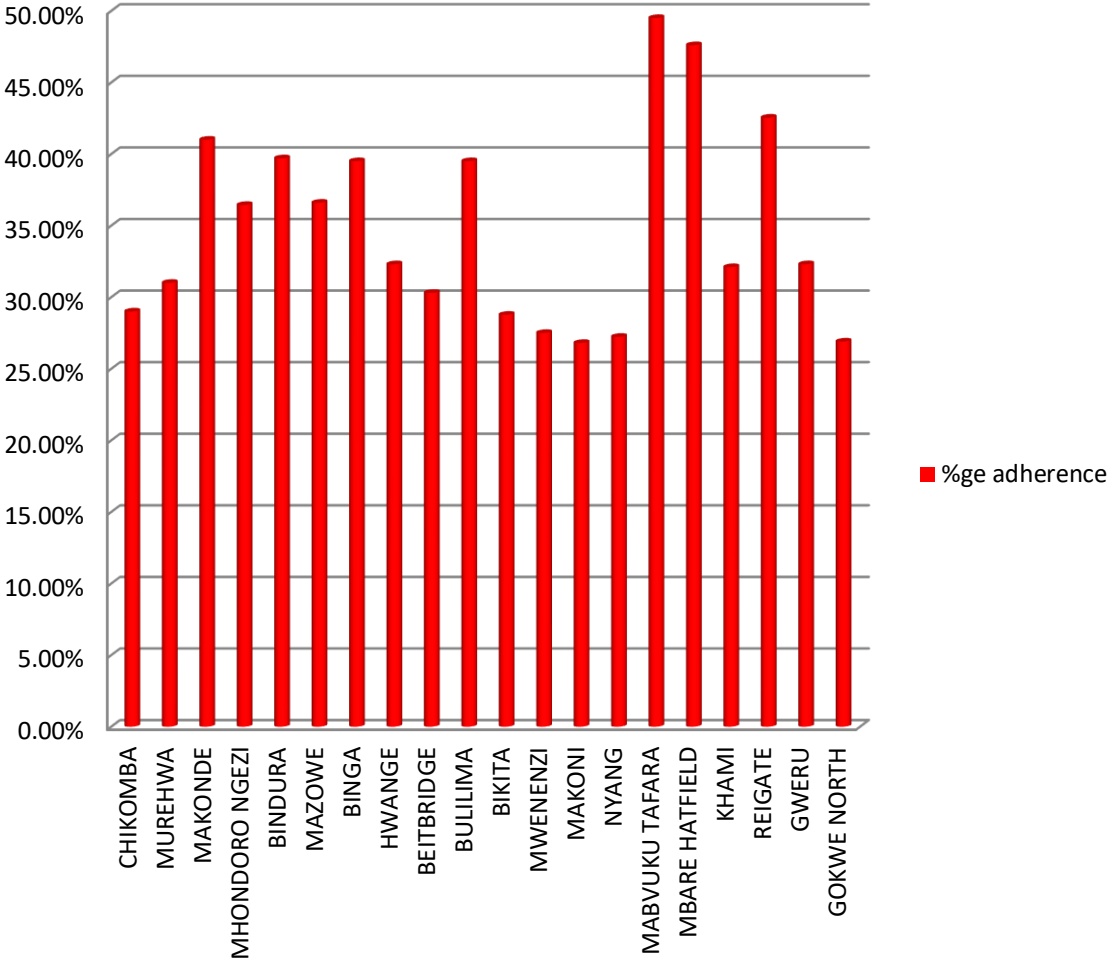
**ASSUMED BULAWAYO PROVINCE AVERAGE SCORE** =  $(32.1\% + 42.54\%) / 2$

$$= \underline{\underline{37.32\%}}$$

## DISTRICTS AND PROVINCIAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGE SCORES AND RISK INTERPRETATION

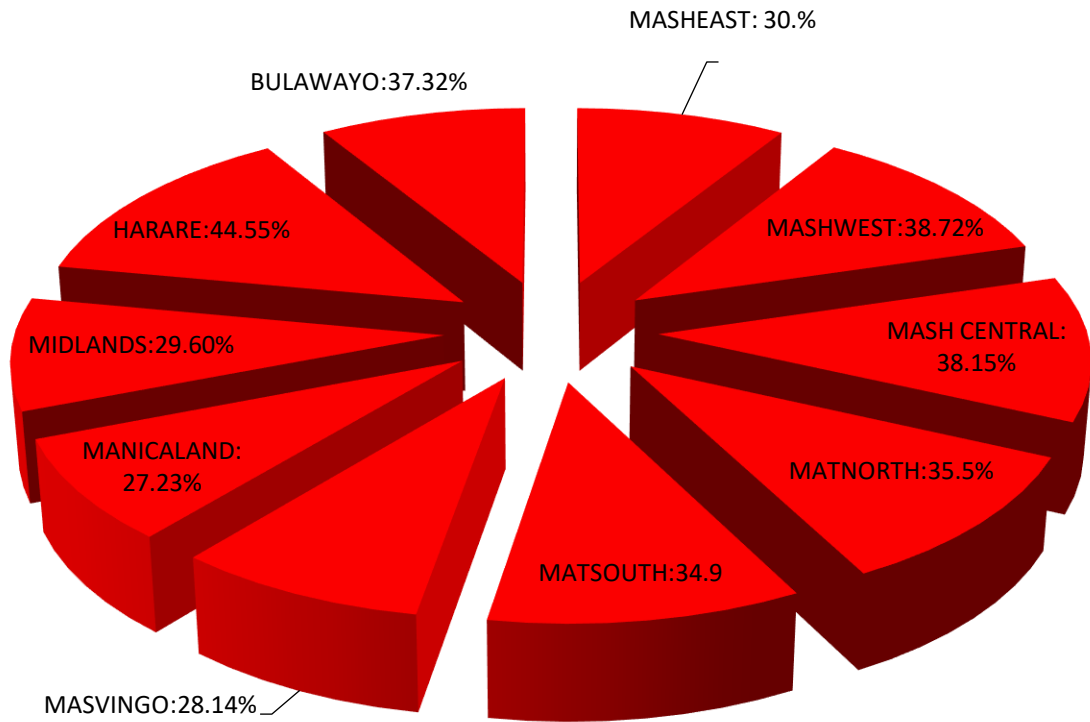
PROVINCE	DISTRICTS	AVERAGE DISTRICT %GE ADHERENCE	AVERAGE PROVINCIAL %GE ADHERENCE	%GE ADHERENCE INTERPRETATION
MASHONALAND EAST	CHIKOMBA	29%	30%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	MUREHWA	31%		
MASHONALAND WEST	MAKONDE	41%	38.72%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	MHONDORO NGEZI	36.44%		
MASHONALAND CENTRAL	BINDURA	39.7%	38.15%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	MAZOWE	36.6%		
MATABELELAND NORTH	BINGA	39.5%	35.5%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	HWANGE	32.3%		
MATABELELAND SOUTH	BEITBRIDGE	30.3%	34.9%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	BULILIMA	39.5%		
MASVINGO	BIKITA	28.77%	28.14%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	MWENENZI	27.5%		
MANICALAND	MAKONI	26.8	27.23%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	NYANG	27.23%		
HARARE	MABVUKU TAFARA	49.5%	44.55%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	MBARE HATFIELD	47.6%		
BULAWAYO	KHAMI	32.1%	37.32%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	REIGATE	42.54%		
MIDLANDS	GWERU	32.3%	29.6%	<b>RED</b>  LOW SALARY ZONE WITH HARZARDOUS EXPOSURE TO COVID-19
	GOKWE NORTH	26.9%		

# AVERAGE %GE ADHERENCE LEVELS FOR SAMPLED DISTRICTS





## PROVINCIAL AVERAGE %GE ADHERENCE LEVELS & COLOUR CODES



## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE PHYSICAL & ONLINE INTERVIEWS HELD WITH PARENTS AND HEALTH EDUCATION TEACHERS FROM ZIMBABWE'S TEN PROVINCES:**

- Government failed to supply of alcohol-based sanitizers, toilet detergents and personal protective equipment (PPE) by the government. The shortage of covid-19 mitigation resources has reduced the frequency of the regular fumigation and sanitization of classrooms, staffrooms and toilets. The situation has also resulted in the use of poor-quality hand sanitizers and other detergent used in containing the virus.
- Government urged parents to supply their kids with PPEs and sanitizers but most parents particularly those in marginalized areas cannot afford to buy the PPEs and sanitizers. On this note parents cited that they are not even aware of the markets where they can access sanitizers and fumigants for school environments.
- Schools are cannot afford to close the gap on the availability resources to curb the spread of covid-19 due to the lack of funds.
- 95 % of schools in the rural areas do not have running water resulting in school authorities initiating rapid response projects to drill boreholes and install taped water systems. On this note parents are being asked to pay borehole drilling fees. In other cases, learners are assigned to fetch water from water sources out of school premises and fill up reservoir containers within the school premises. Some urban and peri-urban schools are privileged to have boreholes with electric pumps to facilitate the supply of running water, these schools highlighted that the water systems are however affected by power cuts.
- Rural communities in which rural schools are located did not receive adequate information on the prevention of the pandemic disease. This has resulted in the majority of rural learners in neglecting the use of face masks and repeated washing of hands. 98% of the parents and guardians of Zimbabwean learners are not familiar with the SOP module henceforth do not know what their kids are expected of in line with containing the sporadic virus in schools.
- There is poor infrastructure in schools in both urban and rural areas, this resulting in the congestion of toilets, classrooms and staffrooms. The poor infrastructure development in schools is bringing in a challenge in maintaining social distancing in school environments.
- All schools managed to stagger learner attendances based on level and grades, exam classes are attending on a daily basis whilst non exam classes are attending school twice or thrice a week. Interviews proved that no school managed to setup daily staggered arrival times, tea breaks, lunch times and dismissal times for learners attending school at any given day.
- Teachers in the marginalized area are travelling a very long distances to access the covid-19 vaccine, some teachers mentioned that one can be unfortunate to miss the vaccine as their nearest health facilities are receiving limited shots of the vaccine. Schools located in areas with standard road networks are receiving the vaccine in their respective stations.
- There are no health personnel deployed in schools to attend to suspected cases of covid-19 except for teachers in the health sciences departments
- No methods in place to avoid learners from passing through places with risks of infection before getting into the school premises. In urban areas learners use public transport to schools as there are no initiative for transporting learners to their respective schools.
- There are no test kits in schools to conduct regular test on learners, teachers, non-teaching staff and visitors in schools.

- Some parents were grieved by the hikes in school fees especially considering that the government abruptly reopened schools without giving parents enough time to prepare for the kids' return to school.

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM PHYSICAL INTERVIEWS HELD WITH LEARNERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY IN SAMPLED SCHOOLS:**

- The majority of learners highlighted that the lockdowns have strained the whole learning process and they are operating under a crash programme to cover the syllabi of different subjects.
- A significant fraction of learners dropped out of school during the lockdown due to economic hardships and early marriages. In some instances learners cited an increase in cases of drug abuse and prostitution amongst school-going children.
- Quite a number of learners need counselling services to assist them to adapt to the COVID-19 crisis and how it has affected education.
- Learners are dedicated to honour all the preventive measures put in place in and out of school environments to reduce the spread of the pandemic disease.
- Primary school learners showed that they need close monitoring in adhering to the preventive measures.
- A large number of the interviewed secondary school learners in rural areas reported that their parents do not have access to shops that supply sanitizers as per the government's advice.
- Social distancing remains a very big challenge in school environments due to lack of adequate infrastructure (classrooms & toilets) and the levels of learners' negligence when bound by school environment activities.
- Schools adopted a system to stagger learners' school attendance either by implementing hot sitting or schedule selected days for non-exam classes whilst 2021 public exam candidates are an exception.
- Learners also indicated that teacher incapacitation remains one of the major stumbling blocks to the normal learning process as teachers are embarking on industrial action either by not reporting for duty or sitting in.
- Learners also mentioned the importance of improving the accessibility of information technology tools to all schools without any form of discrimination based on social class or geographical location.
- Some learners reported that they have engaged themselves in income-generating projects and will therefore have a challenge in getting back to school business.

## **Discussion:**

The investigation was carried efficiently though there were quite a number of factors that affected the gathering of data, of major interest on factors affecting the investigation was accessibility of schools for inspection. Some school administrators denied the ARTUZ inspectors' access to schools for onsite inspection of schools, the stance of the school administrators was driven by fear of victimization from those who regard ARTUZ as a regime change agent. Some administrators did not appreciate that ARTUZ is a well-recognized teachers' union hence denied access to schools in demand of a letter of clearance from respective education district offices. Considering the fact that the government used state media to portray high level of preparedness for schools reopening, administrators feared that the inspection results will be published and expose the government on how it failed to supply adequate resources to curb the spreading of the pandemic disease. Apart from being denied access to schools inspectors had challenges in visiting other schools because of their spatial distribution. There was implementation of online assessments on schools which denied inspectors access to school, this was done through liaising with teachers stationed at the inaccessible schools. The inspection managed to cover all provinces hence the sampled schools represent the real situation in all the public schools in Zimbabwe, to add on the coverage of the exercise ARTUZ members received questionnaires to inspect their respective schools hence increased the number of schools inspected.

The observations from the may investigation has shown that some schools have improved especially considering the low emergence of schools with a purple colour code and a shift from red to orange colour code on the national provincial chart. The shifts from the high risk colour codes for individual schools, districts and provinces is commendable though it does not render the schools safe from the pandemic. It's advisable that the government in connivance with local and international education stakeholders continue to invest in ensuring the safety of schools. The month of May monitoring exercise results have proven that of the ten Zimbabwean provinces on average only four provinces have been observed to be operating in fairly safe conditions to prevent the spread of the pandemic disease, schools in the other six provinces have a hazardous exposure to covid-19. In depth the district average scores indicate that about 75% of the schools in Zimbabwe are operating in environments with hazardous exposure to covid-19 transmission, the gathered statistics did not have a single school that attained the green colour code which resembles safety from the spread of the pandemic disease. The poor scores attained by the majority of schools were due to negligence of the government in supporting schools for the reopening post covid-19 lockdown. Most schools were found to be unsafe as they did not have running water, personal protective equipment (PPEs), adequate supply of sanitizers, health personnel in the schools and enough infrastructure to facilitate social distancing during lessons and the forthcoming examinations.

Onsite inspections carried out at boarding schools, day schools and schools undertaking hot sitting schemes both primary and secondary schools exposed that 90% of schools are having a difficulty in altering the master timetable to cater for the staggering of commencement, break, lunch and dismissal times for learners at different levels in schools. To add on the onsite observations, it was noted that the movement of learners from their respective homes was not monitored hence increasing chances of spreading the sporadic corona virus, observations revealed that day scholars use their own means of transport to and from school. The SOP module emphasized that the government will deploy buses to specifically ferry learners to and from school, on the ground it was

observed that learners are using public transport henceforth increase the chances of spreading the novel virus. Observations highlighted that there was poor hygiene particularly in flush toilets because of inadequate supply of running water especially in urban and peri-urban schools. All rural schools adopted the use of Blair toilets before the pandemic disease outbreak, amidst the pandemic it was found out those schools cannot afford to conduct the regular fumigations and sanitization of surfaces around the toilets.

Teacher remuneration issues also remain a core factor that is affecting the normal learning processes in schools in the face of covid-19, a significant fraction of teachers resorted to other income generating projects during and post covid-19 lockdown when schools were closed henceforth teachers have a tendency of concentrating on their personal businesses instead of teaching in the public schools. Based on the interviews it's no longer a secret that teachers are earning paltry salaries, learners and parents interviewed deemed teachers demotivated to diligently execute their duties in schools. The SOP adherence monitoring exercise on the part of teachers has reflected all schools are poor salary zones hazardous exposure to COVID-19 .

The reports from the monitors recommend the government to uphold the call for the restoration of the 540USD salary as well as concentrating on the establishment of facilities that enable continuous learning even in the case of an education crisis such as covid-19 lockdown. The government was also urged to explore all avenues to ensure the availability of all resources required to curb the spread of the newly discovered corona virus strains. The government should maximize the vaccination programmes in all the communities around schools as well as putting an effort to ensure the availability of vaccines (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Jab). The monitors in their reports urged the government avail enough funds to facilitate partaking of corrective measures, the adherence to the SOP can only be achieved if schools are supplied with sufficient resources required to meet the SOP stipulated standards. Predictions from the reports stated that if the current state of COVID-19 preventive measures in schools is not addressed Zimbabwe will record high covid-19 casualties in schools and surrounding communities.

### **Conclusion**

In comparison with the lastly published report there was a negative change in the colour codes for schools, districts and provinces there is a slight drop in the levels of adherence to the Standard of Operation Procedures module as of the month of September. Since there is no school, district or province that attained a percentage score corresponding to the safe green colour code for the month of September, the conclusion drawn is that schools remain low salary zones with risk of spreading the covid-19 pandemic disease amongst people working in school environments as well as communities surrounding schools.