



Zimbabwe



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Support to Peacebuilding, Disaster Risk Management and Increased Access to Sustainable Livelihoods for Resilience and Social Cohesion (2014-2015).

Annual Progress Report: 2014

Reporting Period:	2 January 2014 – 31 December 2014
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Programme Title:	Support to Peacebuilding, Disaster Risk Management and Increased Access to Sustainable Livelihoods for Resilience and Social Cohesion (2014-2015)
Implementing Partner(s):	Office of the President and Cabinet
Responsible Parties:	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC); Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare (MPSLSW); Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development (MSMECD); National Association for Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO); Culture Fund Trust of Zimbabwe (CFToZ); and Ecumenical Church Leaders` Forum (ECLF).
Development Partners:	N/A
Donor Reference Numbers:	UNDP Reference: ZWE10 00090866

Summary of objectives

Support to Peace Building, Disaster Risk Management and Increased Access to Sustainable Livelihoods for Resilience Building and Social Cohesion is a two year programme covering 2014 to 2015. The programme seeks to:

- I. Support national and community mechanisms and capacities for Peace building, Dialogue, prevention, management and resolution of conflicts;
- II. Support locally led sustainable and conflict-sensitive livelihood interventions targeting youth and women, while also strengthening national and community capacities to anticipate, respond to, cope with and recover from disasters.

The programme builds on and consolidates previous UNDP supported initiatives on dialogue, conflict prevention, disaster risk management and sustainable livelihoods initiatives. The Programme has the following outputs:

1. Increased capacity of the NPRC and its Secretariat to develop a strategic framework for the implementation of their constitutional functions
2. Strengthened ability of communities / national stakeholders to design and implement internally facilitated dialogues and consensus building initiatives
3. Improved community capacities and mechanisms for peace building, conflict prevention and reconciliation at ward and village level
4. Community Capacities (women and youth) to access livelihoods opportunities and generate income for building cohesion is strengthened
5. Increased capacity of communities, local and national institutions for disaster risk management and resilience building

The programme design is informed by two key ZUNDAF outcomes: i) Strengthened mechanisms for Peace building and for Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts and ii) Increased Access to Sustainable Livelihoods and Decent Work Opportunities especially for Youth and Women. Furthermore, the programme recognises the need for complementarities and linkages between conflict prevention and early recovery initiatives. It therefore has four main complementary pillars which are: a) Peace building, reconciliation and conflict prevention; b) Dialogue and social cohesion; c) Locally led sustainable livelihoods; and d) Disaster risk management and recovery.

The programme is being implemented through a NIM/DIM modality by the OPC and seven counterparts: National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) (currently through the ONHRI); Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (Department of Civil Protection); Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Co-operative Development (MSMECD); National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO); Culture Fund Trust of Zimbabwe (CFToZ) and Ecumenical Church Leaders' Forum (ECLF). Ministry of Youth Development, Indigenization and Empowerment and Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development are programme entry points.

This report will focus on the planned activities for the year 2014.

1. PLANNED RESULTS

Output 1: *Increased capacities of the NPRC and its Secretariat to develop a strategic framework for the implementation of their constitutional mandate*

The key objective of this programme component is to strengthen the institutional capacity and systems of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission to effectively and efficiently execute its constitutional mandate.

- a) The following are the key activity results and actions planned for the 2014 and implemented through the ONHRI pending the establishment of the NPRC:

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Lessons learnt and conflict mechanisms documented and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Document ONHRI experiences and lessons learnt (2009-2014)• Convene a colloquium to review the findings of the History of Conflict in Zimbabwe Research Project• Commission a pilot research on existing traditional

	mechanisms and systems of conflict resolution in Zimbabwe
Awareness raising on reconciliation and the functions of the NPRC enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct two national level awareness raising with Government and other key stakeholders on the NPRC and its functions Conduct two sessions of CPMRT training for officials from MWAGCD (from Bulawayo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central)
ONHRI's peace outreach campaign strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibit at the ZITF Commemorate UN International Day of Peace
Programme monitoring and evaluation strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct programme mid-term evaluation for the PBSL programme.

Output 2: *Strengthened ability of communities/national stakeholders to design and implement internally facilitated dialogues and consensus building initiatives.*

This component of the programme aims at strengthening dialogue capacities in Zimbabwe. The programme component is implemented through NANGO and CFToZ.

b) The following are the key activity results and actions planned for 2014:

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Capacity building, Knowledge management on Dialogue for Peace and social cohesion undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct quarterly capacity building and knowledge exchange workshops through a community of Practice on Peace and Human Rights
Awareness raising, sensitization and Consensus building through Dialogue on Peace and Reconciliation undertaken at Provincial and District level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct civil Society consultations to consolidate experiences on conflict early warning Conduct 5 multi-stakeholder consultations and dialogue at national and provincial level around the NPRC and its functions (Harare, Masvinga, Midlands, Bulawayo and Manicaland) Radio programme bringing together stakeholders from culture & arts, the church, media, traditional & political leadership, civil society- women and youth groups to dialogue around promotion of peace and reconciliation; followed by stakeholders' discussions on issues of peace and reconciliation on MyZimDialogue online platform Convene 2 sensitization sessions and CPMRT Trainings for 40 arts and culture practitioners in Harare and Bulawayo.

Output 3: *Improved community capacities and mechanisms for peace building, conflict prevention and reconciliation at Ward and Village level.*

This programme component seeks to strengthen local capacities for peace and conflict prevention in Zimbabwe. The programme component is implemented through ECLF.

c) The following are the key activity results and actions planned for 2014:

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Local community Capacities for Peace building Strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct capacity building training for at least 3 new Local Peace Committees Convene at least 3 confidence building sessions building LPCs and local key stakeholders Conduct at least 100 community peace outreach and dialogue sessions (including the role of the NPRC) Conduct two refresher courses for 30 facilitators Convene a multi-stakeholder dialogue exchange on traditional conflict resolution mechanisms

Capacity of community based institutions including churches and faith-based organizations as peace facilitators strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 2 capacity building and knowledge exchange workshops with a focus on the role of community based institutions in peace building Procure equipment to support the establishment of the 3 youth information centres
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Output 4: *Strengthened capacities of national stakeholders to integrate sustainable livelihoods for building cohesion and resilience.*

This programme component aims to strengthen community-initiated, community-owned livelihoods and gender responsive recovery interventions. The programme component is implemented through the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development and Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare.

d) The following are the key activity results and actions planned for 2014:

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Economic Needs Assessment Report informs livelihoods interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement one (1) livelihood pilot project in Lupane, Insiza, Mberengwa, Gokwe and Binga Districts
Capacity of local national/ institutions strengthened to provide support to women and youth entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disburse three grants to SACCOs in Lupane, Mberengwa and Gokwe Districts Conduct comprehensive capacity needs assessment for youth vocational training centres across Zimbabwe
Knowledge and skills for micro entrepreneurs strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 6 Business Management Training for entrepreneurs from Binga, Insiza, Lupane, Mberengwa, Umzingwane and Gokwe Districts
Capacity of project staff strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire six (6) motor bikes for District Officers to strengthen access to project sites Conduct a four day project management course for 25 MSMECD officials
Outstanding community economic infrastructure projects completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise construction of infrastructure projects in Binga, Hwange and Bulilima [Lusulu Girls High (Binga); Chilelema Primary School (Binga); Kulibambila Sec School (Hwange) and Bezu Clinic (Bulilima)]
Community livelihoods capacity enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure infrastructure equipment support to community livelihoods projects in Binga, Bulilima, Hwange, Mberengwa and Zvishavane Districts

Output 5: *Increased capacity of communities, local and national institutions for disaster risk management and resilience building.*

The programme component seeks to strengthen institutional, policy and legal framework for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) with the aim of mainstreaming disaster risk management in poverty reduction, economic, environment, gender and recovery sector interventions. The programme component is implemented through the Department of Civil Protection (DCP) under the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing.

e) The following are the key activity results and actions planned for 2014:

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Institutional and legal framework for DRM established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen advocacy, promotion mechanisms awareness and knowledge management for DRM in Zimbabwe. Support the capacity of Chipinge and Binga Districts to respond to DRM issues
Document and share lessons learnt to institutional and legal frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct DRM lessons learnt for Tokwe Mukorsi Dam Disaster

2. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Output 1: Increased capacities of the NPRC and its Secretariat to develop a strategic framework for the implementation of their constitutional mandate

Achievements

Convening of the colloquium for the History Research Project and Documentation of ONHRI experiences (2009-2014) could not be implemented because of the delays in signing of the programme document, work plan and getting Authorisation from Ministry of Finance. However, the following activities were accomplished during the year 2014:

- Conducted Mid-Term Evaluation for the PBSL Programme;
- Commemorated the UN International Day of Peace in Mutare;
- Conducted Conflict Prevention Management Resolution and Transformation (CPMRT) workshops for officials from the Ministry of Women Affairs from Mash Central, Mash East, Bulawayo, Matebeleland North and South;
- Convened Peace Building Community of Practice session;
- Conducted a methodology workshop for the research on Traditional Mechanisms, Systems and Approaches in peace building;
- Conducted stakeholders' consultative meeting on Area Based Programming 24 November in Binga
- Conducted preparatory meeting for the History of Conflict in Zimbabwe colloquium;
- Developed ToR for the documentation of ONHRI experiences (2009 – 2014) and identified a local consultant to lead the exercise;
- Collaborated with CCSF to conduct 5 Provincial Dialogue meetings in Masvingo, Bulawayo, Manicaland, Harare and Midlands Provinces;

2.1.1 Programme Mid-Term Evaluation

The Mid-Term Evaluation was conducted from 4 to 24 February 2014. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess the level of achievement of the programme performance of the PBSL project during the two years of its existence; identify challenges and lessons; and provide concrete recommendations on how to strengthen the PBSL programme in order that it contributes to a sustainable socio-economic development in Zimbabwe. The findings and recommendations from the MTE informed the design, effectiveness, efficiency, management and partnerships of the revised Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) programme document.

2.1.2 Commemoration of the International Day of Peace

ONHRI in collaboration with Programme's Responsible Parties and other key partners successfully commemorated the UN International Day of Peace in Mutare on 22 September 2014. The 2014 Theme was "The Right of Peoples to Peace". The commemoration was rescheduled from the official date of 21 September 2014 in compliance with recommendations by the Manicaland Provincial leadership.

Build up activities to the commemoration started on Friday 19 September with the Ecumenical Church



Figure 1: Peace march

Leaders' Forum (ECLF) peace building and reconciliation sensitization workshop and dialogue session in Vumba for the Manicaland Province community leaders. The workshop was attended by 32 traditional leaders, District Administrators, war veterans and church leaders. Ten day count down peace messages were read (free of charge) through ZBC-TV just before the main news hour from 12 to 21 September 2014. Furthermore, peace messages were also broadcasted through Zi-FM Radio Station from 16 to 22 September 2014.

The main commemoration was held at the Queens Hall in Mutare starting with a police band led procession and a tree planting ceremony at Queens Hall grounds. The peace tree was officially planted by the Minister of State for Manicaland

Provincial Affairs Honorable C. Mushowe who was also the Guest of Honor at the main commemoration ceremony. The main commemoration was attended by more than 500 delegates drawn from schools around Mutare, traditional leaders, representatives of churches and civil society, representatives from Government Departments in Mutare, representatives from UN agencies, representatives from diplomatic missions in Zimbabwe and members of the public. In his key note address to the delegates, the Guest of Honor called on Zimbabweans to celebrate the value of national diversity, the strength of national unity, love for and commitment to peace and the collective contributions to peace building as witnessed last year when Zimbabwe recorded a historical achievement of holding a peaceful harmonised election and maintaining a post-election mode of peace and calm.

2.1.3 Capacity Building for State and Non-State Actors on Peace Building

ONHRI facilitated two Conflict Prevention Management Resolution and Transformation (CPMRT) workshops for the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development Officers from Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Bulawayo, Mashonaland Central and East Provinces. The purpose of the training was to enhance grassroots women's participation in peace building and reconciliation in Zimbabwe. In addition, knowledge from the training will enhance alternative dispute resolution mechanisms on gender based violence for the Ministry. Furthermore, the training is expected to enhance a pool of CPMRT trainers in Zimbabwe. In the Matabeleland and Bulawayo Provinces 28 women and 22 men were trained while in Mashonaland Central and East Provinces 15 women and 23 men were trained.

2.1.4 Peace Building Community of Practice session

ONHRI convened the first Peace Building Community of Practice (CoP) meeting on 1 December 2014 at Crown Plaza. The purpose a CoP on peacebuilding, conflict transformation and reconciliation is to foster knowledge exchange, as well as information sharing and learning opportunities between key stakeholders working in the field of peacebuilding. More specifically, it is expected that such a platform will provide an opportunity to establish closer cooperation amongst these organizations, while reducing the gap between theory and practice for further development of methodologies and tools. It will also seek to encourage practice and policy-oriented dialogues on the approaches, principles, guidelines and strategies of peacebuilding and conflict transformation. This will finally provide the space to build synergies and foster cooperation between the peacebuilding community and other development sectors (e.g. Justice and Human Rights, Livelihoods, Business and Economic Sector, Arts and culture). The CoP was attended by 27 participants (14F and 13M) from faith based organisations, civil society organisations, International Non-Governmental Organisations and representatives from the academia. Participants resolved to expand the CoP to include other key stakeholders who were not represented at the first session and also launch the online interaction platform (MyZimDialogue) before the end of the second quarter for 2015.

2.1.5 Framework on Traditional Mechanisms, Approaches and Systems of Peace Building in Zimbabwe

The requirement for well-documented traditional mechanisms, approaches and systems for peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation was informed from the National Peace and Reconciliation Policy Framework consultative engagements involving the ONHRI and the Traditional Leadership (Chiefs and Headmen) from the country's eight (8) rural provinces held in September 200



Figure 2: ONHRI officials and representatives from the Chiefs Council

In 2013, ONHRI in collaboration with the Chiefs' Council developed a research proposal which spells out a two phase approach, the pilot phase and full scale phase. In 2014, ONHRI in collaboration with the Chiefs Council conducted a two day (3-4 November 2014) methodology workshop for the research project at Rainbow Towers Hotel. The purpose of the methodology workshop was to review the research methodology and develop

research tools. The workshop was attended by 10 members of the Chiefs Council (including the President and Vice President), ONHRI officials and 3 resource persons. Representatives from the Chiefs Council recommended that the pilot should target 5 Districts (Zaka, Chipinge, Insiza, Binga and Mount Darwin) which represents the ethnic diversity in Zimbabwe. The pilot research is expected to be held in 2015 if financial resources are available.

2.1.6 Area Based Approach (ABA) Programming

The design of the CPR programme is anchored on an integrated approach and an Area Based Programming is one of the key delivery strategy. ABA provides an opportunity for approaching development challenges within a given location through a multi-dimensional / holistic approach. This strategy seeks to demonstrate in practice how an integrated approach to building resilience and social cohesion can be achieved through a well-designed collaborative programme. Binga District was chosen as the pilot ABA area for the programme given that all RPs are implementing projects in Binga and also cognizant of its development challenges which presents opportunities for CPR intervention. An ABA stakeholder consultative meeting was held on in Binga on 24 November 2014. The purpose of the meeting was to brief stakeholders on the focus of the CPR programme including projects currently being implemented by RPs in Binga and to identify entry points/opportunities for integrated programming. Stakeholders in Binga welcomed the initiative and expressed willingness to participate in the planning and implementation of the pilot project. They formed a committee that will oversee the planning and implementation of the pilot integrated project. Interventions for the pilot project will be determined in consultation with the Binga stakeholders during the first quarter of 2015 and incorporated into the AWP.

2.1.7 Documentation of the ONHRI Experiences (2009 – 2014)

The documentation of ONHRI experiences will provide key milestones achieved by ONHRI in strengthening the peace infrastructure in Zimbabwe. The exercise is also anticipated to consolidate the experiences and knowledge gained as well as challenges faced by the ONHRI in facilitating Peace and Reconciliation efforts in Zimbabwe since 2009. A local consultant who will lead the documentation exercise was recruited during the fourth quarter of 2014 and is expected to start and finish the consultancy during the first quarter of 2015.

2.1.8 Strengthening Collaboration and Partnerships

i) Heads of Christian Denominations Peace Building and Reconciliation Workshop

ONHRI participated at the peace and reconciliation workshop convened by the Zimbabwe Heads of Christian Denominations (ZHOCD) from 19-23 May 2014 at Chengeta Lodge. The objective of the workshop was to promote peace in Zimbabwe and overcome a culture of intolerance, intimidation and political violence. ONHRI utilised the workshop as a platform to sensitise religious leaders on the functions of the NPRC as provided in the constitution and also brief them on the progress made in facilitating its establishment.

ii) Policy and Legal Framework on the National Peace and Reconciliation Council (NPRC)

ONHRI in collaboration with Church and Civil Society Forum (CCSF) participated in five 5 Provincial Dialogue meetings in Masvingo, Bulawayo, Mutare, Harare and Gweru sensitising communities on the provisions of the NPRC. The main purpose of the Dialogue meetings was to raise awareness on the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission as provided for in the new constitution of Zimbabwe. Furthermore, the dialogue sessions were aimed at giving stakeholders an opportunity to interrogate the draft shadow NPRC Bill which was developed by civil society organisations in consultation with various key stakeholders.

2.2 Output 2: Strengthened ability of communities/national stakeholders to design and implement internally facilitated dialogues and consensus building initiatives

Achievements

The strategy paper on the role of arts and culture in peace building and reconciliation and finalisation of the conflict early warning system were not completed in 2014 because of the delays in signing of the work plan and getting Authorisation from Ministry of Finance. However, the following activities were accomplished during the 2014:

- Finalised the Dialogue Financing Facility (DFF) End of Project Evaluation;
- Developed a draft research paper on the role of the culture sector in promoting peace and reconciliation;
- Initiated radio programme dialogue around the promotion of peace and reconciliation amongst culture and arts, the church, media, traditional and political leadership, civil society – women and youth groups;
- Initiated reconfiguration of the MyZiDialogue to support Peace and Reconciliation Community of Practice;
- Conducted tailor-made CPMRT training for 40 arts and culture practitioners in Harare and Bulawayo;
- Conducted diversity cultural expo;
- Conducted 5 peace building and reconciliation dialogue sessions in Gweru, Bulwayo, Masvingo, Harare and Mutare.

2.2.1 DFF End of Project Evaluation

The purpose of the end of project evaluation was to assess the level of achievement of the project performance for the years 2012-2013, while identifying challenges and lessons learned, and to provide concrete recommendations on how to strengthen support to dialogue initiatives as an enhancer for development and peace in Zimbabwe. The Dialogue Financing Facility (DFF) was established in 2004 by UNDP and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) as a flexible fund to promote dialogue initiatives amongst Zimbabweans. Among the key lessons learnt during this process is that collaboration among DFF partners had a positive impact on enhancing partner activities and results. Communities, if given the space and requisite capacity, are well able to transform their context and coexist peacefully.

2.2.2 Strategy paper on role of the culture Sector in promoting peace and reconciliation

Culture Fund contracted the Institute of Peace Leadership and Governance (IPLG) at the Africa University to undertake the research on the role of the culture sector in peace building and reconciliation. Findings of the research will inform a strategy paper that will be shared with the NPRC for inclusion in the national framework for peace building and reconciliation. Desk research and focus group discussions were completed in 2014 and the compilation of the strategy paper is expected to be finalised during the first quarter of 2015.

2.2.3 Radio programme dialogue around the promotion of peace and reconciliation

The radio programme targets stakeholders from culture and arts, the church, media, traditional and political leadership, civil society, women and youth groups to dialogue around the promotion of peace and reconciliation in Zimbabwe. Culture Fund contracted People Unlimited to undertake research and coordinate the radio dialogue programme. The radio programme is being hosted by Zi-FM Radio Station and broadcasting started during the second week of December 2014. The broadcasting of the radio dialogue is expected to continue through the first quarter of 2015.

2.2.4 Online Platform for Peace and Reconciliation Community of Practice (CoP)

The CoP is a voluntary initiative to gather experts and practitioners who share common interests and passion in advancing peace building and reconciliation efforts in Zimbabwe. It will be coordinated by the ONHRI/NPRC and will convene both virtual and roundtable meetings for members to develop, share, and build their knowledge, practice, and expertise in this area. Culture Fund offered the use of MyZimDialogue (online platform) to host the CoP virtual platform. Online platform maintenance costs were paid to the service provider and one of the UNDP intern will assist with updating of content from the CoP. The platform will be presented to the next CoP meeting scheduled for the first quarter of 2015 for review and approval.

2.2.5 Capacity building training for the arts and culture practitioners

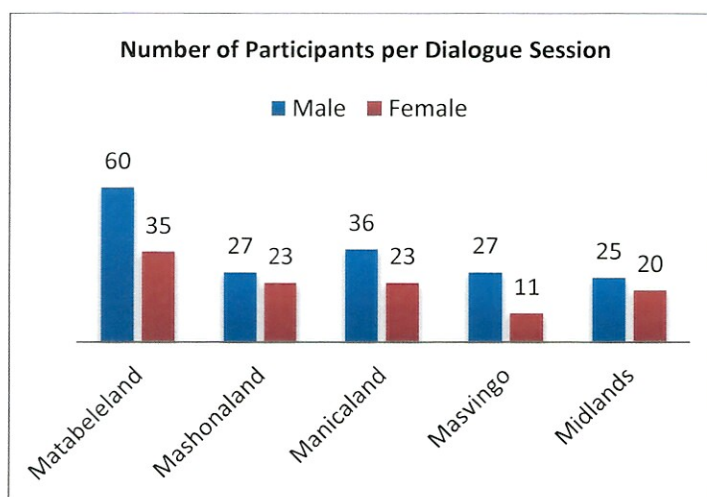
Culture Fund in collaboration with ECLF conducted tailor made CPMRT training sessions for the culture and arts practitioners in Harare and Bulawayo. The purpose of the training was to engender peace and reconciliation discourse within the culture and arts sector. A total of 40 practitioners (50% women) were trained. Two women practitioners were selected to undergo ECLF CPMRT Training of Trainers and they will contribute to a pool of CPMRT trainers within the culture sector.

2.2.6 Diversity Cultural Expo

In November 2014, Culture Fund convened a diversity cultural expo and symposium where different cultural groups and nationalities in Zimbabwe take up a gallery space to showcase unique aspects of culture (dance, dress, food, music, etc) as part of building social cohesion and celebrating cultural diversity. The symposium was held at Book Café and was attended by 100 people mainly the youths. The symposium raised awareness on challenges that women face in achieving lasting peace and was held as a build up to the cultural expo. The cultural expo was held in the open space adjacent to the National Museums and Monuments in Harare, Kopje area. The Expo had 27 exhibitors and 15 representatives of different organisations and members of the public. The event showcased unique aspects of culture including fashion showcase, dance, music, food as well as visual art exhibitions as part of celebrating cultural diversity and promoting social cohesion.

2.2.7 Peace building and reconciliation dialogues

The purpose of the sensitization meetings was to bring together state and non-state actors and other development partners to discuss and interrogate further the various submissions towards the operationalization of the NPRC in an endeavour to ensure that stakeholders in their different capacities are aware of the NPRC, and are able to lobby and advocate for its operationalization, the ultimate goal being to strengthen the peace infrastructure at both local and national level. Stakeholders who attended the conferences included the Church, Civil Society Organizations, Government, Academia, and Media and Development Partners. Among some of the key recommendations, CCSF was tasked by delegates to continue lobbying with the relevant actors for the establishment of the NPRC through structured dialogue and engagement. A total of 287 delegates (175 males and 112 females) attended the conferences. As a result of the dialogue sessions, stakeholders' knowledge on the role of the NPRC was enhanced and they were able to provide feedback to the draft shadow Bill for the NPRC. Figure 3 below shows disaggregated data for the delegates who attended dialogue sessions in each province. **Figure 3: Number of delegates per conference.**



Output 3: *Improved community capacities and mechanisms for peace building, conflict prevention and reconciliation at Ward and Village level.*

Achievements

- Conducted capacity building training workshops for Local Peace Committees
- Conducted CPMRT training workshops and dialogue sessions;
- Conducted a regional Dialogue Exchange Programme in collaboration with representatives from the Chiefs Council and representatives from Kenya and Rwanda;
- Conducted a regional workshop on experiences sharing on community dialogues in collaboration with African Centre for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD);
- Enhanced partnerships and collaboration with other CPR Programme Responsible Parties and other stakeholders;
- Finalised the external evaluation of ECLF peace programmes;
- Refurbished three youth information centres in Masvingo, Mutare and Gweru.

2.3.1 Capacity Building of Local Peace Committees

Local Peace Committees are community based structures that are created to support peace building and reconciliation initiatives. A total of 15 new Local Peace Committees were established in 2014 (7 in Mudzi, 2 in Wedza, 3 in Binga and 3 in Seke Districts) increasing the overall total to 72. A total of 51 LPCs (Nkayi, Bikita, Gweru, Silobela, Sunningdale, Chivi South, Kezi and Makasa) received capacity building training. The purpose of the capacity building training was to enhance knowledge and skills of the LPC members the role of peace committees, conflict resolution, and the functions of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC). To further enhance capacity of LPCs, two exchange visits were conducted to Nkayi (for LPCs from Mberengwa, Bikita, Chivi, Silobela, Binga, Sunningdale) and Chivi (for LPCs from Mhondoro, Mudzi, Wedza, Chitungwiza and Epworth) Districts respectively. Exchange visits are facilitated to share knowledge and experiences of managing LPCs. It is anticipated that these capacity building sessions will strengthen LPCs as community level institutions for peace building and as platforms for dialogue and consensus building processes. The case study below demonstrates how some of the established LPCs are facilitating peace building and reconciliation in their respective communities.

Case Study Chivi District Local Peace Committees

Chivi is a District in Masvingo Province. Since 2013, ECLF conducted a number of CPMRT training sessions which resulted in the formation of 23 Ward level Local Peace Committees (out of 32 Wards in Chivi). Each committee belongs to a village development committee (VIDCOS) and each LPC has a membership of 7 people from the VIDCOs in the area. The LPCs have managed to set up their own supporting structures, for example, they have managed to appoint area coordinators for Chivi North, South and Chivi Central to coordinate LPCs in the respective constituencies. The LPCs mediate in a number of conflicts in the respective wards of Chivi District leading to successful peaceful conflict resolution. The Wards where the LPCs have been established have witnessed a decrease in cases of violence in the area. Councillors are now working together regardless of political affiliation thus creating a spirit of peaceful co-existence amongst the people they lead.

Furthermore 8 LPCs have managed to start initiatives aimed at ensuring self-sustenance, for example, they have managed to start savings and credit interventions in an effort to increase access to micro credit by LPC members. Some LPCs have also managed to income generating projects such as poultry in an effort to boost their group income.

As a result of training sessions held by LPCs since 2013, a number of villagers in Chivi District have been empowered to skillfully manage their disputes and their diversity as attested by the level of co-existence, regardless of their political persuasion within the wards where LPCs have been established. Healing sessions have become the backbone of the ECLF activities in Chivi that a lot of relationships have been mended and conflicting parties have reconciled.

2.3.2 Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution and Transformation (CPMRT) Training

CPMRT training is a comprehensive peace building training whose main goal is to develop capacities of State and Non State actors/institutions in conflict prevention, management, resolution and transformation. ECLF facilitated 63 CPMRT training sessions in 16 Districts targeting various stakeholders including youths, women,

traditional leaders, church leaders, representatives from local government, representatives from political parties and Government officials. A total of 1122 participants (645 males and 467 females) were training. As a result of the training most participants especially chiefs and councillors recommended cascading of the CMPRT training to their respective communities. Communities from Goronga B, Makaha, Nyakuchena and Masakufa Wards in Mudzi District in collaboration with their local councillors mobilised their own resources and requested ECLF to come and provide CPMRT training to their respective communities. As a result of the CPMRT trainings 15 new Local Peace Committees (noted in 2.3.1 above) were formed after the CPMRT training sessions.

2.3.3 Dialogue Exchange Programme

ECLF convened a dialogue on integration of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms with contemporary mechanisms within the judicial framework of Zimbabwe at Kadoma Rainbow Hotel in May 2014. The DEP sought to identify ways in which traditional conflict resolution (CR) practices in modern day Zimbabwe can be integrated within the contemporary judicial framework. Furthermore, the dialogue sought to interrogate the strengths of both the traditional CR mechanisms and modern judicial mechanisms and probe opportunities they offer for building sustainable social and community cohesion.

The meeting was attended by 36 participants (8 females and 28 males) including 10 traditional leaders (senators) representing the 10 provinces in Zimbabwe, the President and Deputy President of the Chiefs Council, representatives from Ministry of Justice, representative from the Human Rights Commission, representatives from the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration, representative from Diakonie, officials from AFSC and ECLF. In order to facilitate a broad-based dialogue and drawing from regional perspectives, strategic resource persons were invited from Rwanda and Kenya to share experiences on traditional mechanisms from their respective countries. Participants made a call for the integration of traditional mechanisms into contemporary conflict resolution, justice system and the education curriculum. Furthermore, chiefs recommended the stakeholders to seek their participation in peace building and reconciliation initiatives.

2.3.4 Regional Conference on Community Dialogues

ECLF in collaboration with African Centre for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) hosted the network of Regional Peace Building organizations commonly referred to as Regional Steering Group, a Chapter, for the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), Regional Steering Group meeting for two days in 12-13 November, 2014 at Hwange Safari Lodge. The workshop was organised under the theme "Dialogue: An entry point for inclusive reconciliation and peace building in Southern Africa". A field excursion was held to Tinde and Pashu wards, in Binga Matabeleland North Province, where ECLF is supporting some Local Peace Committees (LPCs). The workshop was attended by representatives from eight regional countries Mozambique, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, South Africa, with nineteen participants including local partners such as ONHRI, UNDP, CCSF, VIVA. Experiences from different countries were shared in an effort to enhance community dialogue initiatives. As a result of the conference ACCORD invited ECLF representative to share their experiences on psychosocial healing and reconciliation in Zimbabwe at a multi-stakeholder conference held at the University of Juba, South Sudan.

2.3.5 Partnerships/Collaboration

During the year, ECLF collaborated with RPs to the CPR Programme and conducted CPMRT training sessions to their officials and project target groups. In October 2014, ECLF officials conducted CPMRT training to officials from MPSLSW in Binga. The purpose of the training was to enhance knowledge and skills of MPSLSW officials on peace building with a specific focus to inform conflict sensitive livelihoods programming. In November 2014 ECLF collaborated with CFToZ and conducted CPMRT training for 40 representatives from the arts and culture in Harare and Bulawayo. ECLF also collaborated with ONHRI to training 50 District Officers from the Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD) in Bulawayo. The training workshops are in response to the CPR Programme's thrust on integration of programme components. ECLF also participated at the first session of the Peace Building Community of Practice launched on 1 December 2014 at Crown Plaza

Hotel in Harare. The CoP was initiated by CPR partners to create a platform for knowledge and experience exchange around peace building and conflict management amongst peace building stakeholders in Zimbabwe. Furthermore, ECLF participated at the stakeholders' consultative meeting held in Binga for the Area Based Programming pilot initiative.

2.3.3 ECLF External Evaluation

During the Third Quarter, ECLF commissioned an external mid-term evaluation of the peace building project. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the relevance of the project design to the overall peace building efforts at national, Provincial and District level. The evaluation further sought to assess the project impact on the overall peace building efforts in Zimbabwe as well as the sustainability of the results. Recommendations from the evaluation will inform the design of ECLF's future peace building programming.

2.3.4 Establishment of information resource centres

The Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (MYIEE) set up model youth information centres in Masvingo, Gweru and Mutare. MYIEE officials first conducted a feasibility study for potential locations to establish information centres in Mutare, Masvingo and Gweru Districts. The purpose of the feasibility study was to identify suitable infrastructures within the respective Districts where information centres can be housed. The selected facilities were chosen based on a criteria of five key characteristics namely; accessibility by the youth, existing facilities, and services currently offered, ease of integration and sustainability of product offering. Accordingly, Mutare Vocational Centre, Mucheke Youth Centre and Shumba Youth Centre were selected as suitable facilities to house information centres in Mutare, Masvingo and Gweru respectively. The three information centres have since been equipped with furniture and computers and expected to be fully operational by the first week of February 2015. Information centres will serve as hubs of knowledge for youths in the selected pilot Districts. They will also offer space for dialogue and consensus building initiatives.

2.4 Output 4: *Strengthened capacities of national stakeholders to integrate sustainable livelihoods for building cohesion and resilience.*

Achievements

Some of the planned activities could not be implemented during the Third Quarter for 2014 because of the delay in signing of the work plan and getting Authorisation from Ministry of Finance. The following activities were accomplished in 2014:

- Conducted stakeholder consultative workshop in Harare;
- Conducted capacity building training for Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) in Umzingwane and Binga Districts;
- Disbursed grants to two SACCOs in Lupane and Mberengwa;
- Conducted capacity building training for entrepreneurs from Gokwe and Lupane;
- Procured project equipment (6 motor bikes, 9 desktop computers, 3 laptops and 4 printers)
- Finalised the selection of the consultant to conduct Comprehensive Vocational Training Centres Needs Assessment;
- Refurbished 2 clinics and 1 community hall in Bulilima District; 2 schools in Binga; 2 schools in Mberengwa

2.4.1 Stakeholder Consultative Workshop



The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development (MSMECD) conducted a stakeholder consultative workshop at Cresta Lodge aimed at sharing experiences and information on entrepreneurs development projects being implemented by various development partners. The Workshop was attended by 59 representatives from 29 organisations that included the Government, development partners, MSME

associations, financial institutions, academia and media. The workshop comprised of presentations from all organisations implementing joint programmes with the Ministry and other MSME affiliated organisations. These include UNDP, ILO, SNV, We-Effect, ARIPO, Zimbabwe Chamber of SMEs, IRC and AFSC. The workshop agreed to come up with a working group to be chaired by the MSMECD that will meet regularly to tackle the challenges being faced by partners, identify areas of collaboration and create synergies.

2.4.2 Capacity building of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs)

i) Capacity Building Training on SACCOs Management

A total of 208 members (117 women, 91 men and a total of 70 youth) representing 5 SACCOs from Binga, Mberengwa, Insiza, Lupane, Umzingwane and Gokwe Districts were trained in SACCO Management. The purpose of the training was to enhance knowledge and skills of SACCOs members on the effective administration of savings cooperatives and also to enhance their understanding on the regulatory requirements for cooperatives in Zimbabwe. As a result of the training, all the 5 SACCOs trained submitted their documents for registration with MSMECD.

ii) Disbursement of SACCOs Grants

The MSMECD established the Revolving Fund to support SACCOs with seed capital to enhance access to micro-credit for their members. The micro-credit facility will enable SACCOs members to access loans that will boost the viability of their microenterprises. The seed capital grant to SACCOs is to be repaid back to MSMECD in 24 months in two equal tranches at an interest of 5 percent.

During 2014 two SACCOs namely Tinoedza SACCO from Mberengwa District and Masithuthukeni SACCO from Lupane received USD 10 000.00 grants each from MSMECD. The two SACCOs received their cheques at a Handover Ceremony held in Bulawayo at Bulawayo Club. Masithuthukeni SACCO members are operating income generating projects which include poultry, restaurant, retail shops, welding shops and a lodge while Tinoedza SACCO members are jointly operating a grocery shop and a vegetable garden project.

A total of 7 SACCOs have been supported under the Revolving Fund since project inception. Table 1 below shows summary data of the 7 SACCOs supported by the MSMECD under the livelihoods project to date:

Name of SACCO	District	No. of Members		Date Received Grant	Monthly savings Contribution (\$)	Average Loan Size (\$)	Total SACCO Funds to date (\$)
		Female	Male				
Tatenda Progressive	Gokwe	12	9	Apr 2013	10.00	400.00	17 000.00
First Class	Insiza	38	2	Aug 2013	10.00	400.00	23 530.00
Thuthukani	Umzingwane	15	5	June 2013	10.00	500.00	25760.00
Masithuthukeni	Lupane	10	2	Oct 2014	11.00	700.00	12 800.00
Tinoedza	Mberengwa	39	10	Nov 2014	10.00	490.00	16 594.00
Manjolo	Binga	31	7	Aug 2013	20.00	800.00	44 300.00
Mapfungautsi	Gokwe South	57	43	Apr 2014	2.00	350.00	14 000.00
Total		202	78				153 984.00

Table 1: Data for SACCOs established by MSMECD to date

MSMECD has to date disbursed a total of **\$70 000** to SACCOs and the current combined fund size has grown to **\$153 984**. A number of SACCOs have managed to significantly grow their funds from the initial seed capital of \$10 000. The following success story narrates the achievements of Manjolo SACCOs from Binga.

SUCCESS STORY MANJOLO SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Sustained access to microcredit can contribute to poverty reduction by generating income and employment, enabling families to meet basic needs such as school fees and healthcare services. The demand for micro-credit by rural entrepreneurs in Zimbabwe surpasses supply because of a number of challenges which include limited number of micro-credit institutions in rural areas and also stringent lending conditions. In response to this challenge, the Ministry of Small

and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development (MSMECD) is supporting the establishment of locally anchored Savings and Credit Cooperatives Societies (SACCOS) to increase access to micro credit by rural entrepreneurs in Binga, Mberengwa, Gokwe, Insiza, Lupane and Umzingwane Districts.



Figure 5: Ms Mudimba's restaurant

Ms Mudimba (third from left) inside her supermarket

Manjolo SACCOS from Binga District was formed in 2011 with 38 founding members with the aim of mobilising savings to increase access to micro credit for its members. The initial

savings contribution was \$1 per month which was eventually raised to \$2 before the end of 2011. Initial loan average size was \$20. In compliance with the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development (MSMECD) regulatory requirements, Manjolo SACCOS was registered under the MSMECD in 2013 and received a grant of \$10 000 in July of the same year from the ministry. The group fund size before grant disbursement had grown to \$4000. As at October 2014 the total fund size had risen to **\$44 300** which represent **124%** fund growth from October 2013. Current loan size ranges from **\$50 to \$10 000**, repayment period of 2 months and loan interest rate of 5%. Savings contribution per member has also risen to \$20 per month. SACCOS members are engaged in various small to medium enterprises which include: fish trading, poultry, flea market, general dealer, supermarkets and bottle stores.

Ms Jessie Mudimba is a single parent who joined the Manjolo SACCOS at its inception in 2011. By then Ms Mudimba was a small scale vegetable vendor at Manjolo township. Through loans from the SACCOS, Ms Mudimba has since expanded her business and is now operating a successful supermarket and restaurant at Manjolo township. Ms Mudimba's average loan size in 2011 was **\$50** and has risen to **\$8,000.00** in 2014. The growth of her enterprise has significantly improved her economic capacity and enhanced her household livelihood security including affording health care services, improvement in household food consumption and access to education for her children.

2.4.3 Capacity Building for Entrepreneurs

The MSMECD facilitated capacity building training to a total of 683 entrepreneurs comprising of 482 women, 482 men and a total of 277 youths (from Lupane, Gokwe and Insiza) in business management using ILO's tailor made Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) materials. Topics covered include record keeping, marketing, costing, business planning, management and leadership. The participants are operating retailing shops, agro based enterprises, fish trading, flea markets and grinding mills. The training exposed the entrepreneurs to business management skills and strategies that will go a long way in turning around their enterprises.

The Ministry is implementing a pilot beekeeping project in the three districts of Lupane, Insiza and Umzingwane. Two beekeeping trainings were conducted in Lupane and Insiza by Agritex and Forestry Commission officials where a total of 98 entrepreneurs were equipped with skills to run a beekeeping venture. The participants comprised of 54 women, 44 men and a total of 42 youths. The participants gained knowledge



Figure 6: Kanonge Fishing Cooperative Members – Fishing Rig

and skills to manufacture own beehives and setting up of the apiaries as well as value addition of honey. After the training, each participant received five bee hives, one catcher, one set of protective clothing and one smoker as start-up kit. Forestry Commission, Bees Association and the District officers will monitor the projects.

Furthermore, the Ministry is also supporting a pilot *Kapenta* (small fish) Fishing Livelihood Project in Binga District and Kanonge Fishing Cooperative was selected as the pilot group. The cooperative with a total membership

of 13 (7 males, 6 females and 3 youths) has been leasing its permit for the past 14 years because of lack of start-up capital to purchase its own fishing rig. The Ministry procured a fishing rig worth USD 16 500.00 for

Kanonge Cooperative. It was officially handed over to the group by the Hon. Minister S.G. G. Nyoni at a ceremony held in Binga in November 2014.

2.4.4 Capacity Building of District Project Offices

The Ministry through the project procured 6 motor bikes, 9 computers, 3 laptops and 4 printers. The Motor Bikes will help the District Offices to reach out all project areas and carry out project implementation as transport was a major challenge facing district offices. The Motor Bikes were presented to the District Offices at a Handover Ceremony conducted in Bulawayo at Bulawayo Club. The computers will assist Project Officers to carry out administrative project activities which include reporting, data collection and analysis.

2.4.5 Comprehensive Vocational Training Centres Needs Assessment

The MYIEE conducted a comprehensive capacity assessment of youth vocational training centres under Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment (MYIEE). The objective of the exercise is to carry out needs assessment (gap analysis) of the vocational training centres administered by the MYIEE with a view of providing solutions aimed at enhancing their capacity and efficiency in delivering training to young people. Preliminary findings indicate that most VTCs have weak governance structures (they do not have functional boards); lack of adequate funding to run the institutions (no budget allocation from the national treasury); no effective monitoring and evaluation for the institutions by the MYIEE; inadequate management capacity for design and implementation of quality assured competency based training and assessment model; lack of transparency in management of resources of production units; no dedicated structure for the quality assurance of design and implementation of curriculum, teaching and learning, assessment, moderation and certification; absence of national policy framework for the development and accreditation of national qualifications. The consultant will finalise the report during the first quarter for 2015 after incorporating VTCs success stories from Mutare and Zvishavane and key informant interviews with NAMACO, EMPRETEC, ILO, etc. Findings from the assessment will inform capacity building support to vocational information centres. Dissemination workshop for the report will be conducted during the first quarter of 2015.

2.4.6 Social and Economic Infrastructure Rehabilitation

a) Refurbishment of education facilities in Binga District

The Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare (MPSLSW) completed the painting of Chilelema Primary School in Binga District. However, in December the roof of another classroom block was blown off by wind making it difficult for children to attend classes in rainy season. Classroom blocks are still not adequate to accommodate all children hence some are still attending classes under trees.



Figure 7: Painted classroom block

Classroom block with roof blown off

b) Refurbishment of education facilities in Mberengwa District



Figure 8: New furniture at Chemunyaka Primary School

The Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare (MPSLSW) supported Ruuraugwi and Chomunyaka Primary Schools in Mberengwa District. The support to the two schools is anticipated to enhance conducive learning environment for school children. Ruuraugwi Primary School received furniture for a classroom block; trusses and asbestos to roof, cement for plastering and flooring, window frames, window panes, painting materials and furniture. Before the

project support there was not enough classrooms to accommodate all pupils. At Chomunyaka Primary, the project procured classroom furniture for its 2 classroom blocks. Prior to this intervention, pupils received their lessons while seated on the floor and lie on their stomachs to write in their books. Grade Seven classes had to be accommodated at a nearby secondary school in order to write their national examinations.

c) Refurbishment of community health facilities in Bulilima District

Access to basic health care is a challenge for rural families in most poor Districts around Zimbabwe. The MPSLSW supported the construction of Bezu and Madlambuzi Clinics in Bulilima District from 2012 to 2012. In

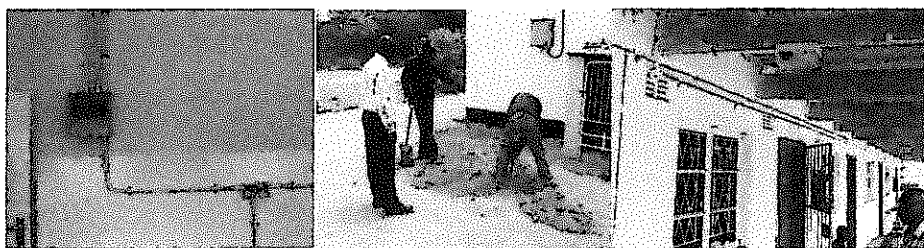


Figure 9: Electrification of Bezu Clinic and Mothers' Waiting Shelter

Electrification of Madlambuzi Clinic

2014, the project supported the electrification of both clinics. At Bezu the main clinic complex and the waiting mothers' shelter

were electrified. Through partnerships with other stakeholders a solar powered borehole was sunk at Bezu clinic by OXFAM to increase access to safe water. However, there is need to support the clinic with staff houses as currently the staff complement is short due to accommodation challenges. The community has already moulded bricks enough to build three F14 houses; provided sand and stone and they have mobilised 20 bags of cement to start working on the project. The electrification of Madlambuzi clinic was also satisfactorily completed. The nurses are now able to attend to night patients without the fear of administering the wrong medication due to poor night vision. And the community is able to benefit better medical service and care. The provision of electricity at the two clinics has increased operating hours of clinics and ultimately access to health care services.

2.4.7 Capacity Building on Conflict Sensitive Livelihoods Interventions

The MoPSSLW in collaboration with ECLF conducted a workshop to enhance knowledge and skills of its officials on peace building with a specific focus to inform conflict sensitive livelihoods programming. Furthermore, the workshop is in response to the CPR programme's thrust on integration of programme components. The workshop was held from 13 to 17 October 2014 at Makgee Rest Camp in Binga. The workshop was attended by 40 participants (7F and 33M) including officials from MoPSSLW (from Harare, Midlands, Matebeleland North, Matebeleland South and Bulawayo); District Administrator from Binga, representatives of Government Departments in Binga, representatives from NGOs operating in Binga, District Administrator from Bulilima District and representatives from MoPSSLW Binga District Steering Committee. As a result of the training, MPSLSW officials recommended cascading of the training to DSCs and also the development of tailor made training materials that will assist members of the DSCs to provide further knowledge sharing with projects beneficiaries in their respective Districts.

2.4.8 Capacity Building of District Steering Committees (DSCs)

District Steering Committees are critical community based structures which are supported by the MPSLSW to provide oversight in the planning and implementation of projects in their respective Districts. In 2014, MPSLSW conducted capacity building training to DSCs on Binga, Hwange, Mberengwa and Zvishavane Districts. The purpose of the training was to enhance the DSCs' knowledge and skills on effective monitoring of projects within their Districts. A total of 69 members (24% females) of the DCs from the four Districts received training. The following table shows the number of participants per each District:

District	Female	Male	Total
Binga	2	15	17
Hwange	3	15	18
Mberengwa	4	11	15
Zvishavane	7	10	17
Grand Total	16	51	67

Table 2: Number of participants per District

The MPSLSW is currently exploring cost effective support to projects monitoring by DSCs` since the payment of allowances might not be sustainable.

2.4.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

A joint monitoring mission including officials from MPSLSW and UNDP was carried out during the last quarter of 2014. The purpose of the monitoring mission was to assess progress in the implementation of planned project activities. Though implementation of planned activities started late in 2014, the project made significant progress to achieve set targets for the year.

2.5 Output 5: Increased capacity of communities, local and national institutions for disaster risk management and resilience building

Achievements

Some planned activities could not be implemented during the Third Quarter for 2014 because of the delay in signing of the work plan and getting Authorisation from Ministry of Finance. The following activities were accomplished during the Third Quarter:

- Conducted a review workshop for the DRM manual;
- Facilitated the procurement of project vehicles;
- Reviewed DRM manual for schools;
- Conducted lessons learnt workshop on disasters.

2.5.1 Review of the DRM Manual for Schools

A review workshop of the DRM manual for schools was held at Kadoma Hotel from 22 to 24 September 2014. The workshop sought to assess the methodological approaches used in the manual and determine balance between theory and practise. It was attended by 28 participants of whom 14 were female and 14 male. The manual has since been submitted to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary education for evaluation. This process is expected to be completed by February 2015. Accordingly the planned regulatory process of appraising management will be undertaken thereafter inclusive of publication and printing. The manual is a training tool for schools and it will ensure a standardised approach. The process to develop awareness CDs in other languages is underway and is expected to be completed early in 2015. The CDs are expected to enhance knowledge levels on disaster risks among school children. The manual and awareness materials are training tools for schools and are anticipated to enhance DRM knowledge amongst students.

2.5.2: Development of community based DRM materials

A workshop to develop community based DRM materials was held from 30 September to 2 October at Kadoma Rainbow Hotel. The seminar developed requisite templates for community based disaster risk management. However, a number of areas for follow up and finalisation are being pursued and should be completed during the first quarter of 2015. The documents will then be published and printed. These documents are expected to enhance and synchronise DRM at the local level. It was attended by 79 (58 men and 21 females) participants representing different stakeholders.

2.5.3: Lessons Learnt Workshop on DRM

The lessons learnt workshop on Tokwe Mukorsi Dam Flood Disaster was conducted in Masvingo from 17 – 21 November 2014. The purpose of the workshop was to provide information that can enhance DRM effectiveness and efficiency for future flood risk management. It will also help improve management decision making and performance throughout the tiers of government as well as contributing to building resilience of communities impacted by disasters. The information on Tokwe Mukorsi flood disaster lessons learned was gathered through a guided field tour, presentations by key stakeholders involved in emergency response and those involved and had hands on in the design and construction of the Tokwe Mukorsi dam. National Protection, Provincial and District organizations, the UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Non-governmental organizations: Save the Children, Plan Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, Oxfam, International Refugee Council, Christian Care, CRS and Care

International. The disaster management capacity of the civil protection organization at national, provincial and district levels emerged as an element requiring immediate focus as it was found to have adequate response limitations.

2.5.4: Capacity building of disaster risk management institutions at District level

To enhance DRM capacity at District level, DCP procured 2x 4 wheel drive vehicles and 1 pick-up truck during the first week of September 2014. The 2 x 4 wheel drive vehicles will be assigned to Chipinge and Binga Districts while the pick-up truck will be used to ferry the public address system during DRM awareness raising sessions. Delivery of the vehicles is expected during the first quarter for 2015.

3. CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

3.1 Challenges

- Delays experienced in finalization and sign-off of the revised programme document affected the completion of some of the planned activities.
- Limited capacity of rural based vendors

3.2 Lessons Learned

- Communities, if given the space and requisite capacity, are well able to transform their context and coexist peacefully.
- Young people in particular can make a positive contribution towards finding solutions to challenges affecting them if they have spaces and support to deliberate and find common voice in championing their cause.
- SACCOs can increase access to micro-credit and can enhance capacity of business enterprises of rural entrepreneurs mostly women and youths.
- Coordination and collaboration with other responsible parties can strengthen synergies and reduce duplication of activities.

4. WAY FORWARD

Collaborative effort will be invested in supporting the successful implementation of the pilot ABA initiative in Binga. Programme partners will also collaborate in the development of knowledge products, training materials and operationalization of the Peace Building Community of Practice. The following are key activity results and actions for 2015:

4.1 Output 1: Increased capacities of the NPRC and its Secretariat to develop a strategic framework for the implementation of their constitutional mandate.

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Lessons learnt and conflict mechanisms documented and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document and disseminate ONHRI peace building experiences (2009-2014) • Convene a colloquium to review the findings of the History of Conflict in Zimbabwe Research Project
NPRC Strategic Framework and Implementation Action Plan developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit a Senior Dialogue and Reconciliation Advisor to support the establishment of the NPRC • Develop a strategic plan for the NPRC
Awareness on peace building, reconciliation and the functions and roles of the NPRC enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct at least two national level awareness raising sessions with Government and other key stakeholders on the NPRC and its functions • Review the CPMRT training manual • Conduct at least two CPMRT ToT for

	Government Departments and other stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commemorate UN International Day of Peace
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4.2 Output 2: Strengthened ability of communities/national stakeholders to design and implement internally facilitated dialogues and consensus building initiatives.

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Capacity building sessions for dialogue conveners, mediators and peace building facilitators on EWER convened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish CSO framework on EWER • Conduct capacity building training sessions for the culture and arts sector to promote peace building efforts
National and community multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue on peace and reconciliation convened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene at least 5 provincial sensitization meetings on the NPRC, targeting youth, women and vulnerable groups • Convene at least two policy dialogues on the NPRC with Parliamentary Portfolio Committees on Women's Affairs, Gender, Local Government, Women's Parliamentary Caucus, Thematic Committee on Peace and Security and respective line Ministries • Convene quarterly dialogue sessions on the linkages between Access to Justice, Human Rights and Peace Building • Support multi-stakeholder radio programme around the promotion of peace and reconciliation
Technical and advisory support, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of at least 2 knowledge products on the role of stakeholders in strengthening dialogue on key national issues • Develop strategy papers on the role of JLOs, Local Authorities, Business Sector, Academia, Media and ICT promotion of peace and reconciliation • Conduct quarterly expert brownbag round tables and consultations around peace and development issues.

4.3 Output 3: Improved community capacities and mechanisms for peace building, conflict prevention and reconciliation at Ward and Village level.

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Community capacities for peace and development strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 55 tailor-made training and skills equipping sessions for LPC members on integrating Livelihoods and income generation initiatives for peacebuilding. This will include skills on funds management, (e.g. Microfinance, Group dynamics, ISALS, Book management / Record keeping and Small business management) • Conduct conflict-sensitive development sessions for sample LPCs in Binga (as part of the ABA Pilot) • Support 30 LPCs from the selected wards in each province to initiate community livelihoods and income generation activities as a strategy for building inter- and intra-community cohesion • Conduct at least 40 community peace outreach and dialogue sessions including sensitization on the Role of the NPRC in promoting national healing and reconciliation (This will include 22 national and provincial planning sessions) • Support communities in the production of creative products emanating from enhanced CPMRT training
Capacity of community based institutions (including churches and faith-based organizations) as peace facilitators strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene at least 1 regional knowledge exchange forums on Community Peace and Reconciliation Practice

4.4 Output 4: Strengthened capacities of national stakeholders to integrate sustainable livelihoods for building cohesion and resilience.

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Economic Needs Assessment Report informs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of one (1) poultry

livelihoods interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • livelihood pilot project in Mberengwa District. • Establishment of conflict sensitive honey processing centres in the three districts of Insiza, Lupane and Umzingwane • Completion of a Vegetable stall for Insiza
Capacity of local national/local institutions strengthened to provide support to women and youth entrepreneurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct MSME stakeholder Consultative dialogue session • Support launch of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy
Knowledge and skills for micro entrepreneurs strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate Two-day exchange look and learn visit for SACCOS from Umzingwane, Lupane, Mberengwa and Insiza to Gokwe and Binga. • Conduct Business Management Training for Gokwe, Insiza, Lupane, Mberengwa, Umzingwane and Gokwe districts. • Conduct conflict sensitive Cooperative Management Training for Gokwe, Insiza, Lupane, Mberengwa, Umzingwane and Gokwe districts. • Conduct a two-day workshops on conflict sensitive Leadership Transformation to strengthen District Business Association Committees in Lupane and Binga Districts
Staff capacity strengthened to effectively support project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct four-day livelihoods conflict sensitive project Management Course for (25) Ministry Officials
Community Livelihoods infrastructure refurbished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and refurbishing community livelihoods infrastructure in Binga, Mberengwa, Hwange, Bulilima and Zvishavane
Community livelihoods capacity enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct conflict sensitive business development capacity building training for District Steering Committees and community projects in Mberengwa, Bulilima and Binga

4.5 Output 5: Increased capacity of communities, local and national institutions for disaster risk management and resilience building.

Key Activity Results	Key Actions
Institutional and legal framework for DRM established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen advocacy, promotion mechanisms awareness and knowledge management for DRM in Zimbabwe • Strengthen capacity of disaster risk management institutions at local and national level. • Strengthen early warning mechanisms to be operational
DRM policies and plans implemented at national and local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of DRM plans including preparedness/response/plans and their implementation

Agreed by: Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI)

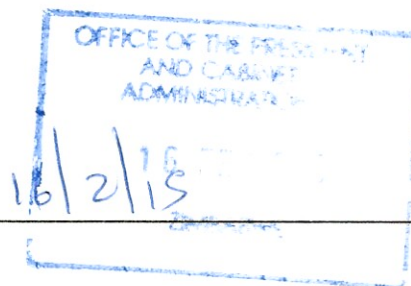
A. Tinarwo

A/Principal Director

Tinarwo

Signature

Date



Agreed by: UNDP

Assistant Resident Representative - GGM

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Signature

Date

