

The Church and Civil Society Forum

Bi-Annual Conference

27-28 June 2012

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Forum***

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The Church and Civil Society Forum
Bi-Annual Conference

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Contents

1.1	Executive Summary	3
	Structure of the Report.....	5
1.	Background.....	6
1.2	Workshop Methodology, Facilitation And Attendance.....	7
1.3.	Opening Remark.....	7
1.4	Cluster Presentations.....	7
1.4.1	Community Mobilization Cluster.....	7
1.4.2	Capacity Building Cluster.....	9
1.4.3	Violence Prevention Cluster.....	9
2.1	Overview: Monitoring and Evaluation.....	11
2.1.1	Overall recommendations.....	11
2.1.2	Plenary.....	12
2.1.3	A discussion on the Financial Status, Challenges and proposed mitigation measures.....	12
	Table 2: Utilization of funds by Cluster.....	12
2.2	Presentation: Report on the Development of the CCSF Early Warning Early Response Mechanism.....	13
3.1	Day Two.....	15
3.2	CCSF Co- Chairperson’s report.....	15
3.3	Organ for National Healing Reconciliation and Integration.....	17
3.4	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission’s Perspectives on Peac.....	18
3.5	Delegation of the European Union to the republic of Zimbabwe “Supporting peace in Zimbabwe”.....	19
3.6	Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee “Peace building initiatives in Zimbabwe”.....	23
3.7	POLITICAL PARTIES -What is the internal party strategy for violence prevention.....	24
4.	Way Forward.....	24
5.	Vote of Thanks.....	25

List of acronyms

ACP	Africa Caribbean and Pacific
CCJP	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace
CCSF	Church and Civil Society Forum
COPAC	Constitution Select Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSU	Counseling Service Unit
DPRC	District Peace Reconciliation Council
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EWER	Early Warning Early Response
EWS	Early Warning Systems
GNU	Government of National Unity
GPA	Global Political Agreement
JOMIC	Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee
MC	Management Committee
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
NANGO	National Association of NGOs
NGO	Non Government Organization
NPRC	National Peace and Reconciliation Council
ONHRI	Organ on National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration
SADC	Southern African Development Committee
TRC	Truth Reconciliation Commission
UDACIZA	Union for Development of Apostolic Churches in Zimbabwe
UN	United Nations
ZANU PF	Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police
ZCBC	Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops Conference
ZNPFPR	Zimbabwe National Policy Framework for Peace
ZHRC	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission

1.1 Executive Summary

The report details the proceedings and outcomes of the CCSF Bi-Annual Conference that took place on 27 and 28 June 2012. The two day Conference was attended by Forty (40) delegates on day one and Seventy (70) on day two. The purpose of the bi-annual conference was to review progress made by the Church and Civil Society in contributing to peace building in Zimbabwe, collectively identify priority areas for intervention for the Church and Civil Society for the remaining part of the year and 2013, facilitate learning of best practices to inform future Church and Civil Society interventions in peace building and violence prevention and explore opportunities for greater engagement between CCSF and key stakeholders working on peace.

Some of the outcomes of the Conference included creation of a platform for CCSF members to review the first six months of implementation and to plan for the remainder of the year. The Cluster presentations highlighted the following key outputs:

1. Hosting 16 Community Multi -stakeholder and Meet Your Leader meetings in Ntepe Village Gwanda, Bulawayo, Zaka, Chivi, Norton, Hwange, Gweru, Nkayi, 4 Peace Concerts in Bulawayo, Lalapanzi, Mutoko, 1 PEACE Road show in Bulawayo and 3 Sports for Peace in Lalapanzi, Jotsholo, Mutoko
2. Creating a platform for 1046 people from 9 districts to dialogue on historical conflicts and community specific ways of mitigating against future conflict
3. Creating a platform for 2773 people from 4 districts to interact with their local Police at the Sports Galas and Peace Concerts.
4. Trained 776 traditional leaders and villagers from Murewa, Goromonzi, Mberengwa, Nyanga and Mangwe districts in Conflict Management skills.

The Community mobilisation cluster met in February 2012 to collectively develop an annual cluster work plan which in turn contributed to the consolidated CCSF Annual work plan. Since then, eight (8) organisations in the Cluster have implemented a total of 20 interventions at community level country wide to mobilise the communities into engaging in dialogue to promote peace; facilitate interface between leaders and communities; bringing government, political parties and communities to a roundtable to discuss the impact of violence on society and how such effects could be abated. Due mainly to the nature of the interventions being used; the community mobilisation cluster has managed to galvanise high community interest and participation. While the figures display high levels of community participation; this pattern also shows the degree of interest in and commitment to peace building.

The Capacity Building Cluster's thrust of activities focuses on building of capacities at community and national levels with the aim of equipping identified stakeholder groups with skills to deal with conflict and violence, and contribute to the creation of sustainable national infrastructure for peace. It follows therefore, that the activities are technical in nature; requiring established capacity building frameworks for peace building and conflict management within organisations. Within the period March to May 2012; 3 organisations have implemented a total of 6 community training workshops in peace building and conflict management as indicated in the cluster quarterly work plan. Geographical areas were revised primarily due to clearance

requirements by provincial and local authorities. The cluster has been able to reach out to church leadership, traditional leadership, men, women, youth leaders and general community members in Mberengwa, Nyanga and Zvishavane between Mangwe and Murewa.

The Violence Prevention Mechanisms cluster commissioned three Research/discussion papers in March 2012. These research papers will be the basis for high level lobby and advocacy and engagement with policy makers and other key stakeholders; activities which will be taking place during the remaining part of the year as indicated in cluster annual work plan.

The cluster also facilitated the development of the CCSF Early Warning/Early Response Mechanism with part of the findings showing that although violence is a national phenomenon, it is concentrated in specific areas. In this regard, some generalizations can be made based on analysis of trends. For example, violence has generally been high in swing constituencies, political party strongholds and highly populated residential and peri-urban settlements where there are large numbers of unemployed youths, who are paid to harass civilians.

In addition the Conference provided room to strengthen the engagement of CCSF with other key stakeholders, in government, donor community or working in peace building. With the ONHRI informing that the Zimbabwe National Policy Framework for Peace and Reconciliation is being transformed into an enabling legal instrument and the Draft Principles are under consideration by Government legal experts. This will see to the development of a bill for the enactment of an Act of Parliament on Peace and Reconciliation processes in Zimbabwe.

The outcome of the Conference was the updating of the CCSF Annual Work Plan and the submission of position statements to the ONHRI and funding partners.

Structure of the Report

Section 1 – Background to the workshop

The first section of the report sets the context for the workshop and gives an update on what the different clusters have been doing since March 2012, setting the tone for the enhancement of the capacity of CCSF as a coordination mechanism for promoting peace in Zimbabwe. The section also contains the opening remarks delivered the CCSF Co-Chairperson and deliberations by the participants on the first quarter progress of implementation, identifying levels of success, lessons learnt and recommended futuristic strategies.

Section 2 - Presentation of the updates and papers

Section two is dedicated to the update reports from the Secretariat on Monitoring and evaluation, a financial status report, challenges and proposed mitigation measures, and a summary of the presentation of the first draft report on the Development of the Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism. The section also captures participants' deliberations on how best to carry establish the CCSF EWER hub.

Section 3 - Remarks on Peace Building initiatives in Zimbabwe

This section covers the activities of the second day, and contains the opening remarks and the CCSF Co-Chairperson's report, the key note address read on behalf of the Chairperson of the ONHRI, remarks by the EU and ZEC on supporting peace building in Zimbabwe and a presentation by JOMIC on the opportunities for engagement with the civics and the church.

Section 4 - Perspectives on Peace building in Zimbabwe

This final section gives an opportunity to the political parties to discuss their perspectives on peace building and the efforts they are making to quell incidences of violence.

Section 5- Annextures

The three annexes provide more detailed information to the report. Policy structure outlines the agreed framework that was proposed to be followed (Annex 1), the Workshop Programme (Annex 2) outlines the activities that were undertaken over the one and a half day conference and (Annex 3) is the list of Participants which provides contact details for the participants who attended the conference.

SECTION I

1. Background

Since the inaugural Church and Civil Society Forum (CCSF) National Healing and Reconciliation Conference held in Kariba in 2009; significant strides have been accomplished towards the realization of founding principles of CCSF premised on establishing a national coordination mechanism for the fragmented efforts of various stakeholders working on peace building. The CCSF institutional framework includes a Technical Committee (TC), later changed to the Management Committee (MC), a secretariat and the All Partners Meeting.

CCSF has facilitated engagement between the Church and Civil Society (CSO) constituencies with the like-minded organizations with the view of strengthening the campaign for peace in Zimbabwe. CCSF presented the working National Healing Framework paper titled the ‘Zimbabwe National Healing and Reconciliation Framework’, to the Organ for National Healing Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI) in 2009. Furthermore CCSF has collaborated with ONHRI on gathering the views of broader civil society nationwide on inputs building towards the creation of a policy and legislative framework for facilitating national healing, integration and reconciliation in 2009 and 2010 . An initial National Healing discussion paper finalized in 2010 provided a solid basis for developing a 5-year strategic plan for CCSF involving supporting members in implementing community and national level intervention on violence prevention and peace building work.

CCSF has since January 2012 been supporting both national and community interventions aimed at fostering peace and prevention of violence. This has been accomplished through clustering activities based on similar thematic focus and the approach has been utilized for facilitating implementation of capacity building in conflict management at community level, creation of platforms for peace dialogue between communities and their leadership, community sports for peace initiatives and commissioning of research papers. Secretariat and the lead organizations developed monitoring and evaluation instruments that have been used thus far to facilitate monitoring and quality control of the work being implemented jointly by member organizations at cluster level.

The bi-annual conference is the key monitoring and evaluation instrument available to the CCSF as it provided a platform for members to review their work plans for the next 6 months.

Objectives of the Conference

The Conference objectives were:

- a. To review progress made by the Church and Civil Society in contributing to peace building in Zimbabwe
- b. To collectively identify priority areas for intervention for the Church and Civil Society for the remaining part of the year and 2013.

¹Reference is hereby made to the Joint Provincial Consultative Report titled, “Church and Civil Society Submissions towards Development of a National Framework for National Healing, Integration and Reconciliation in Zimbabwe”, November 2010.

²Reference is given to the “Initial National Healing Paper” published in 2009 and republished in 2010 and 2012 respectively

- c. To facilitate learning of best practices to inform future Church and Civil Society interventions in peace building and violence prevention;
- d. To explore opportunities for greater engagement between CCSF and key stakeholders working on peace.

Day One

1.2 Workshop Methodology, Facilitation and Attendance

Methodology

Workshop methodology included presentations, interspersed with discussions in plenary and group work as indicated in Annex 2.

Facilitation and Attendance

The workshop was co-facilitated by CCSF members of the Management Committee and CCSF Secretariat and was attended by CCSF members, funding partners, Government Ministers from the ONHRI, representatives from JOMIC, representatives of political parties, ZEC, and strategic partners (see Annex 3).

1.3 Opening Remarks

Fr. Frederick Chiromba, ZCBC Secretary General, and CCSF Co. Chairperson

In his opening remarks, Fr. Chiromba highlighted that the conference sought to review progress made by the Church and Civil Society in contributing to peace building in Zimbabwe, collectively identify priority areas for interventions for the Church and Civil Society for the remaining part of the year and 2013. He implore the three thematic clusters to share learning points and best practices that will further inform future CCSF interventions in peace building and violence prevention and explore opportunities for greater engagement between CCSF and key stakeholders working on peace.

1.4 Cluster Presentations

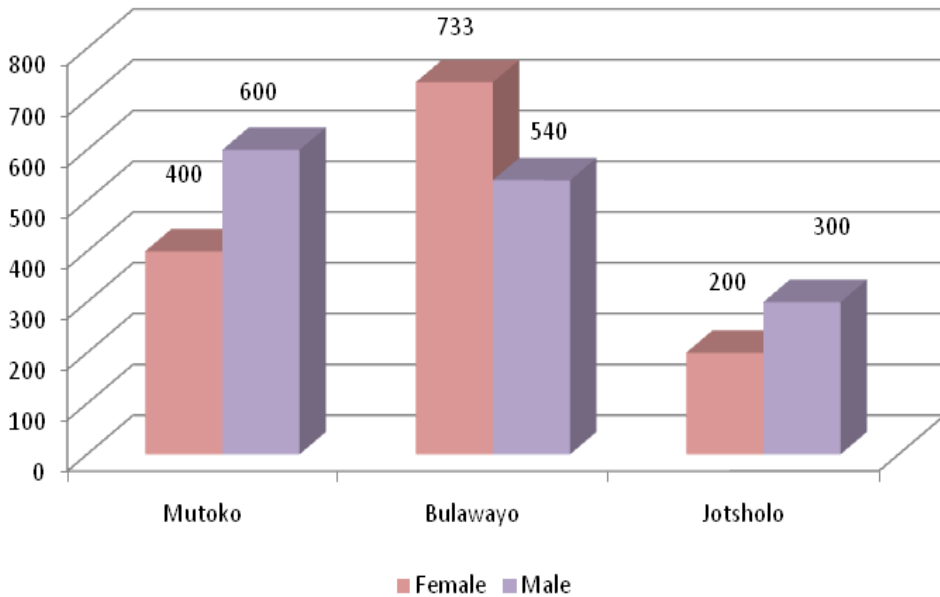
1.4.1 Community Mobilization Cluster

Rev. Useni Sibanda: Zimbabwe Christian Alliance and CCSF Community Mobilization Cluster Lead

In his presentation, Rev Sibanda gave an update of how many activities the Community mobilization cluster had implemented between March-June 2012. He informed the delegates that the cluster held 16 Community Multi stakeholder and meet your leader Meetings in Ntepe Village Gwanda, Bulawayo, Zaka, Chivi, Norton, Hwange, Gweru, Nkayi, 4 Peace Concerts in Bulawayo, Lalapanzi, Mutoko, 1 PEACE Road show in Bulawayo and 3 Sports for Peace galas in Lalapanzi, Jotsholo and Mutoko. The breakdown of attendance by gender is highlighted in Fig 1 below.

Fig: 1 Community meetings: Breakdown of attendance by location and gender

Participants were informed that the cluster has been able to create a platform for 1046 people from 9 districts to dialogue on historical conflicts and come up with community specific ways of mitigating against possible future conflict. The cluster created a platform for 2773 people from 4 districts to interact with their local Police at the Sports Galas and Peace Concerts, whilst mending relations between the youth and the ZRP especially in Lupane. The reach for the different cluster activities is depicted in Fig 2 below.



Rev Sibanda noted that the challenges that the cluster faced included having in some sectors, especially in rural areas women and the youth not opening up in mixed forums, continued frustrations by the ZRP, District Administrators and other government stakeholders mainly by denying that there is need for Peace building in Zimbabwe. Internally some members have found it difficult to implement planned activities, mainly due to lack of institutional funding to shoulder the overhead expenses associated with the program. Inroads into the Apostolic Sect have not been made.

Some of the lessons learnt included, a realization that to reach out to the youths, the CCSF would have to use the school, therefore the need to bring in the Ministry of Education. In order to have fruitful meetings, CCSF members were implored to avoid confrontations with the ZRP, and to engage them timely for the release of clearances of activities. To fully engage with UDACIZA so that the leadership has proper understanding of the Peace Building initiatives: a proposal for a leadership sensitization workshop for the UDACIZA Board and their 13 effective Bishops was made. The cluster to continue using diverse strategies for engagement with communities: such as music, dance and theatre, and to teach traditional and political leaders in

conflict management, resolution and violence prevention strategies.

1.4.2 Capacity Building Cluster

Mr. Zachariah Godi: Counselling Services Unit and CCSF Capacity Building Cluster Lead

In his presentation, Mr. Godi informed the delegates that between March and June 2012, the Capacity building cluster has trained 776, traditional leaders and villagers from Murewa, Goromonzi, Mberengwa, Nyanga and Mangwe districts in Conflict Management, as illustrated in the table below.

Table 1: Implemented activities March-June 2012

Area	Male	Female	Total
Mberengwa	38	5	43
Nyanga	13	29	29
Zvishavane	16	5	21
Murewa	129	178	307
Goromonzi	170	181	181
Mangwe	18	25	351
TOTAL	384	392	776

He informed that in order to fully have impact in the communities, especially with the youths, it was imperative to integrate vocational training skills with peace building trainings. This would leave them with something to keep them occupied while coming up with specific activities that target and integrate the uniqueness of the rights of children in relation to peace building.

1.4.3 Violence Prevention Mechanisms Cluster

Mr. Shastry Njeru: Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum and CCSF Violence Prevention Mechanisms Cluster Lead

Mr. Njeru informed the delegates that due to the high technical levels of research skills needed to carry out these types of research, the cluster had to commission their development. However, the biggest challenge faced was that the amounts budgeted for the each research paper was not adequate to have a national sample; therefore the following research papers were undertaken:

- a) A review of Traditional Mechanisms in Transitional Justice
- b) Role of the Church in Violence in Zimbabwe
- c) Gender Dynamics of National Healing in Zimbabwe
- d) Development of CCSF Early Warning Mechanism
- e) Human Resources Skills Audit

Delegates were further notified that the research papers will form the basis for high level lobby and advocacy and engagement with policy makers and other key stakeholders; activities which will be taking place during the remaining part of the year as indicated in cluster annual work plan.

SECTION 2

2.1 Overview: Monitoring and Evaluation

Mr. Machinda Marongwe: National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations and CCSF Secretariat

Mr. Marongwe informed the members that no incidences of political disturbances were reported during the first quarter implementation period which reflects a level of stability in the operational environment especially with the political sensitivity of the subject of peace building. Although the clearance procedures by provincial, district and traditional leadership have in some cases forced organisations to reschedule activities, the conditions have not deterred the implementation of activities on the ground.

It was highlighted that some members have cited that development of concept notes for each activity brings unnecessary additional administration to their already busy schedules. It has been proposed that each organisation could develop one concept for all planned activities per quarter.

On the implementation of activities, he informed that due to the sensitive nature of peace building work; some organisations have had to continually postpone activities due to clearance procedures required by the police, provincial and district officials in their areas of operation. A majority of the outstanding activities in the work plans are partially due to clash of schedules with mainstream organisational activities, while some CCSF member organisations have cited challenges in their capacity to shoulder the administrative costs associated with implementation of CCSF activities.

2.1.1 Overall recommendations

1. To increase visibility of the Forum and its activities at national level.
2. Organizations to have one concept note for all their quarterly activities, with different budgets for the activities.
3. To have all members meeting to review current M and E framework. To come up with guiding discussion points for all the community meetings to ensure that key issues addressed by all. The predefined questions will help in putting together data from different Organizations implementing the Community Meetings and come up with a generalized output from the communities.
4. Information exchange seminars for organisations implementing related or similar activities
5. There is need for innovation to ensure that special interest groups such as PWDs and Children's rights are integrated into capacity building at community and national level to ensure that all CCSF member constituencies are represented in programming.
6. Monitoring should be done independently by Secretariat in strategically identified intervention areas after the activities have been implemented to ensure independent assessment of short term results which maybe directly attributable to the activity.

2.1.2 Plenary

It was suggested that there is need to keep an eye on what is happening in the country so as to constantly update the context of implementation in order to remain relevant. Monitoring and Evaluation should be more regular in order to gather lessons learnt and facilitate timely sharing of these with the rest of the CCSF membership.

It was also suggested that the clusters relook at their work plans in order to give priority to high impact activities, at the same time there is need to scale up implementation of all activities, so that in the event of elections solid ground work on peace building would have been laid, therefore reducing the incidences of violence within communities.

2.1.3 A discussion on the Financial Status, Challenges and proposed mitigation measures

Mr. Marongwe advised the delegates that the CCSF had received funds as follows:

1.	EU	<u>501,158.00</u>
2.	Oxfam Novib	60,000.00
Total receipts (Excluding direct payments)		561,158.00

Table 2: Utilization of funds by Cluster

Cluster	Quarterly Activity Budget	% Utilisation
Violence Prevention Mechanisms	USD 38,727	8%
Capacity Building	USD 35,792	16%
Community Mobilization	USD 46,669	51%
Total	USD 121,188	

Mr. Marongwe informed the delegates that some of the challenges experienced in the first six months were mainly to do with the member organizations submitting financial requests at short notice, at the same time not reporting their expenditure and/or submitting proof of expenditure on time. While the thin budget lines have forced some cluster members to merge activities.

He recommended that members send a formal request for funds to the cluster lead (programmes and finance) at least 5 working days before the date of implementation of activity, and on completion of a project activity, acquittals to be submitted to the cluster lead finance department within 24 hours.

2.1.4 Plenary

Members advised that there are some overhead costs that are associated with the implementation of CCSF activities, which the fund is not catering for and this could deter other members from fully implementing the Peace building activities previously planned. There was general consensus on that the CCSF should be riding on the existing work that organizations are currently implementing, since the funds only cater for the planned activities and not institutional support.

2.2 Presentation: Report on the Development of the CCSF Early Warning Early Response Mechanism.

Mr. Bob Muchabaiwa: SADC Council of NGOs and Researcher

In his opening statement, Mr. Muchabaiwa highlighted that violence, which appears to be deeply entrenched in the political culture of Zimbabwe, has become a major concern to citizens, neighbors, regional and international community. He added that it is worrying to note that all recent elections have been marred with violence, which in some cases claimed hundreds of lives.

He informed that because the CCSF recognizes the potential value addition of an Early Warning System (EWS) in so far as it can help promote early responses to prevent occurrence or escalation of conflict, it is in this regard, that the Forum is considering establishing a Violence Early Warning System. Before establishing the proposed EWS, the CCSF decided to undertake a background study to review existing

literature, draw lessons from other countries and regions on EWSs and capture members' and stakeholders' expectations on the relevance, form, character and expected value addition of a CCSF Violence EWS. This study was qualitative. It employed primary and secondary data collection methods.

2.2.1 Findings

- Although violence is a national phenomenon, it is concentrated in specific areas. In this regard, some generalizations can be made based on analysis of trends. For example, violence has generally been high in swing constituencies, political party strongholds and highly populated residential and peri-urban settlements where there are large numbers of unemployed youths.
- There are a number of initiatives by Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee (JOMIC), Organ on National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration, United Nations Development Programme, Churches and Civil Society in Zimbabwe aimed at peace-building and prevention of violence. The efficacy and impact of which has not been a subject of this study.
- Politically motivated violence has assumed an upward trend as the talk of holding elections this year or early next year gathers momentum. This is in spite of utterances by political leaders to stop violence.
- The principle of an EWS is widely accepted by CCSF members and civil society in general. The main challenge is for the CCSF as a whole to engage in honest discussions at a political level to allay any potential fears that individual members may have and address any identified risks that may arise from the establishment

of the EWS and to mobilize sufficient resources for its operations.

2.2.2 Recommendations

1. There is urgent need for political commitment and endorsement by the leadership of CCSF of the principle of a coordinated Violence EWS and what that practically means.
2. The CCSF is presented with mainly two models regarding the institutional architecture of the Violence EWS, from which a hybrid can be chosen also. These are: 1) Centralized EWS (With a Central Hub/Situation Room), whose location should be based on an agreed criteria and 2) A decentralized but linked framework based on existing civil society structures. Whichever model chosen by the CCSF, it must ensure connections with the grassroots whilst at the same time ensuring human security, objectivity, sustainability and value addition.
3. Should the CCSF opt for a centralized EWS, which is the model used under normal circumstances, it should consider recruiting at least two people for the effective functioning of the EWS namely Analyst and Communication officer.
4. As soon as the institutional framework is agreed upon the CCSF members should adopt the indicators, data collection, analysis methods as well as reporting frameworks. This may imply a rapid audit of and consolidation of existing tools and methodologies whilst at the same time strengthening identified gaps
5. The proposed CCSF Violence EWS should work with and specifically seek to trigger early responses by existing institutions including but not limited to JOMIC, Organ on National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration, Government of National Unity, Regional and International Community.
6. The Management Committee of CCSF should manage any potential crises of expectations regarding the overall purpose and institutional architecture of the CCSF Violence Early Warning as well as issues of access to and utilization of resources for this purpose.
7. Upon establishment of the EWS, CCSF must develop and implement a risk and security management plan.
8. Civil society can contribute to prevention of violence through community based peace building and conflict transformation programmes; continuous advocacy for the regional and international community to continuously monitor the political situation and to impress upon parties to the Global Political Agreement to fully implement its provisions and complementing efforts by JOMIC and the Organ on National Healing.

3. SECTION 3

Day Two

3.1 Facilitation and Methodology

CCSF members of the Management Committee took turns to facilitate the proceedings for the second day of the Conference. The Second half day gave the CCSF Co-Chairperson an opportunity to appraise invited key stakeholders on the progress so far attained by the CCSF as a coordination mechanism and also present a platform for information sharing on the development of a national policy framework on peace building. The ONHRI, JOMIC, ZEC, Political Parties and other key stakeholders were given a platform to share what they are doing in peace building and violence prevention. JOMIC and Political parties also made presentations on their support frameworks and perspectives on peace building and national healing, reconciliation and integration.

Attendance

The half day Conference was attended by CCSF members, ONHRI, JOMIC, ZEC, and Political Parties, funding partners, representatives of church organizations, civil society and the SADC Council of NGOs.

Opening Remarks

CCSF Co Chairperson Fr. Chiromba welcomed delegates to the second day of the Bi-Annual Conference and briefly recapped the Conference objectives, before appraising invited key stakeholders on the progress so far attained by the CCSF as a coordination mechanism.

3.2 CCSF Co- Chairperson's report

Fr. Frederick Chiromba, ZCBC Secretary General, and CCSF Co. Chairperson

The Co-Chairperson's report highlighted the background to the formation of the CCSF and the subsequent initiatives carried out to see the full implementation of the peace building initiatives in Zimbabwe which include the facilitation of a number of high level engagement meetings between the Church and Civil Society and key policy makers including representatives of JOMIC, ONHRI, SADC and the EU. The production of six discussion papers and national reports on issues related to peace building and violence prevention and the full rolling out of the CCSF flagship national programme on peace building and violence prevention under its three thematic clusters.

He informed all that the Community Mobilization Cluster's activities focus on behavioural and attitudinal change of targeted communities regarding perpetration of violence and the impact intolerance has on the socio-economic development of the society. The Capacity Building Cluster focuses on strengthening the capacity of stakeholder groups to engage effectively in building and sustaining peace at community and national level, While the **Violence Prevention Mechanisms Cluster works towards** strengthening existing violence prevention mechanisms as well as support the creation of new tools for combating violence both at national and

community levels.

Achievements

- building the understanding of the church leaders of the challenges that face the country today and the role the church should play in the process of coming up with solutions to these challenges, and having their commitment to participate in democratic processes taking place in the country and to include issues of democracy, governance and human rights in their sermons
- initiating dialogue between the community and its leadership on peace and violence prevention at 16 communities with (1046) people
- hosting 4 friendly matches and bringing together community members from different backgrounds in order to reinforce the need for peaceful coexistence and set an example for other communities
- Helping the communities in four districts: Lupane, Lalapanzi, Mutoko and Chirumanzi to interact with each other and the ZRP, an event which is set to build better relations between the ZRP and the communities.
- enhancing the conflict resolution and transformation skills of 425 community leaders (traditional, church, youth, and women's groups)
- creating an awareness on the need for specific community initiated peace building solutions

Fr. Chiromba communicated that lived experience of the CCSF has shown that the following are the key imperatives for conducting successful peace building initiatives in Zimbabwe:

1. There is need for full cooperation by all state functionaries i.e. the police, district administrators and others involved in granting access to communities. Our partners and members have failed to access some communities including Mt Darwin and Guruve due to denial of police clearances or outright denial of access by local government functionaries
2. Lack of a commonly agreed framework has complicated issues with some stakeholders at community and even national level indicating that they don't understand why there is need for peace building in Zimbabwe. Thus we urge the ONHRI to consult stakeholders and facilitate the adoption of a policy and legal framework to facilitate national healing, reconciliation and integration for our country.
3. There is need for establishing a nationally accepted national early warning and early response (EWER) mechanism. To this end the CCSF has taken the initiative to put in place a EWER that will be used by our collective membership in excess of 5 million people. We therefore invite the key stakeholders working in this area of peace building to join hands with us especially on the building onto this framework and ensuring that the nation is prepared to deal with the possibilities of violations to the peace and have in place coordinated response thereto. Accordingly CCSF will be hosting a national indaba which will pull together both state and non state actors during the second week of July to discuss this initiative and adopt a national framework.
4. The monitoring and evaluation report compiled by CCSF has highlighted the glaring gap between the resource available and the demands for community healing

and peace building work that is needed for Zimbabwe. We therefore encourage funding partners to continue committing resources to support peace building and violence prevention initiatives in Zimbabwe

3.3 Organ for National Healing Reconciliation and Integration

Presented by: Hon. Sekai Holland; Minister of State in the President's Office



Hon Mzila-Ndlovu and Hon Holland

Presenting on behalf of the Chairperson of the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI), Honourable Holland appreciated the work being done by “all peace builders”. Particularly to the leadership and members of the church and civil society forum (CCSF), and for convening and inviting the ONHRI to dialogue on the very important issue concerning peace building and reconciliation in our beloved country under the

very appropriate theme: **Working Together for Sustainable Peace.**

She reminded delegates that the Consultative processes that took place between November 2009 and April 2010 designed to establish the heartbeat of the nation on matters of peace and reconciliation showed that there is unanimity in that everyone wants peace. This therefore saw the ONHRI producing a draft Zimbabwe National Policy Framework for Peace and Reconciliation (ZNPFPFR). This is policy frame work is intended to guide, direct and coordinate national healing, reconciliation, social cohesion and peace building efforts in Zimbabwe, and was cabinet approved in April 2012.

She explained that the broad policy objective is to institute an environment to facilitate dialogue and peace building among all Zimbabweans through programs and or projects which will lead to peace through conflict resolution, reconciliation and transformative engagements. The policy framework, therefore, proposes the establishment of an independent operational institution to be called the National Peace and Reconciliation Council (NPRC) where “reconciliation” is inclusive of national healing and reparation, and “peace” suggests negotiated settlement of disputes and prevention of future violence. The NPRC shall provide policy advice, facilitate the development of programmes and supervise implementation of programmes and activities for the promotion of quality, national healing, cohesion and unity.

It is envisaged that the NPRC shall be free from political interference, and by virtue of its composition and fairness of its actions, enjoy the confidence of individual Zimbabweans and organisations-including political parties, the traditional leadership,

faith based organisations and institutions of governance in Zimbabwe.

The Minister advised that the NPRC shall comprise nine members; at least four of whom shall be women, thus mainstreaming gender equality. Members of the NPRC shall be identified through an open and transparent manner after advertisement and nomination process by individual and organisational citizens of Zimbabwean. The NPRC members shall be distinguished Zimbabweans of impeccable stature and gravitas having expertise and experience in post -conflict, national reconciliation and peace building. Nominated candidates shall be vetted for sustainability by Parliament and will elect their own chairperson.

The NPRC shall establish Provincial and District Peace and Reconciliation Councils with their compositions reflecting that the national body. Furthermore, it shall supervise the work of the provincial Peace and Reconciliation councils (PPRC) with the letter having oversight of the District Peace and Reconciliation Councils (DPRC). It is anticipated that the NPRC shall report to a designated Ministry and; bi-annually to Parliament through the Ministry shall work closely with the NPRC in main streaming a structured and coordinated approach to resolving conflicts within the country. In the interim, the activities of the Ministry shall remain subsumed under the organ for national healing and reconciliation and integration.

3.4 The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission's Perspectives on Peace

Hon. Justice Simpson Mutambanengwe: Chairperson of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC)



Hon Justice Mutambanengwe opened his presentation by acknowledging that since the year 2000, Zimbabwe's Electoral processes have been marred by political violence. Accepting that there have been accusations and counter accusations levelled against this political party or the other. While intra party conflicts have sparked hatred among supporters and the Zimbabwe Electoral Commissions itself has not been spared, often being accused of biases towards one or other political parties.

All this has not been conducive for promoting peace in Zimbabwe or creating an enabling environment where electioneering activities can take place without fear of intimidation or reprisals. He therefore commended the CCSF for taking the initiative to bring Zimbabweans to talk together on what can be done to build peace and prevent future cases of politically motivated violence.

He informed the delegates that the commission has come under fire for failing to police the environment especially during an election period so as to prevent politically related violence and added that those who point fingers forget that the responsibility of policing the political environment lies primarily with the law enforcement agents and the political parties themselves. The Honourable Senator tasked the political parties and their supporters to promote conditions that are conducive to free, fair and democratic elections, Whilst challenging all political parties to accept that others

have the right to present their political principles and ideas in a peaceful environment without intimidation or fear of reprisals and they must respect that right.

Delegates were reminded that the law provides for a code of conduct that prohibits certain conduct including political violence; however despite the existence of this law, the major problem has been of implementing it and enforcing its provisions. Taking it consideration that the area of political violence is a political minefield as it is fraught with counter allegations on who is responsible for the violence.

He advised that the commission on its part usually engages political parties on violence through multi-party liaison committees. The major challenge however is that decisions at these committees are through consensus therefore it is often difficult to reach a consensus on such issues. Furthermore, at times those who attend these committee meetings are not decision makers and lack the political clout to enforce decisions made. The end result is that these committees may not be as effective as the commission would want them to be.

Hon. Mutambanengwe informed that the commission was considering using methods used in other countries such as South Africa and Democratic Republic of Congo, with the intention of introducing conflict management panels instead of conflict management committees. He explained that with conflict management panels, the approach is different in that these are panels are set up at grassroots level and the individuals appointed are not linked to political parties but are those individuals who are respected within the areas they will be operating. These include religious figures, traditional leaders, professionals and other respected figures within an area. The commission through the function of voter education also educates the electorate against engaging in political violence.

3.5 Delegation of the European Union to the republic of Zimbabwe “Supporting peace in Zimbabwe”

Presented by: Mr. Emilio Rossetti; Head of Governance: European Union

Mr Rossetti shared with the delegates that the European Union institutions have a strong mandate to support peace building around the world, in line with Article 11 title V of the Treaty of the EU that mandates the EU to ‘preserve peace and strengthen international security’ and also to ‘contribute to developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms’. He added that the treaty sets specific goals for dealing with developing countries; which are to ‘foster sustainable economic and social development, integration into the world economy and the campaign against poverty’, with multilateral commitments through UN instruments and other international covenants.

He highlighted that the minimum imperative of preserving ‘negative peace’ implies the engagement in short term prevention and mitigating activities. In close cooperation with 1) other countries and regional groups, 2) with the UN and other international organisations, 3) and with local and international non-state actors, and the EU facilitates the protection of “negative peace”. Adding that these activities are broadly defined by established international standards of good practice, but are always adapted to specific situations and which include inclusive political dialogues

and political support to international and regional facilitation and mediation. Mr. Rossetti was quick to point out that structural stability can only be achieved as a process towards 'positive peace', and that country leadership and ownership is recognized as indispensable, and the GPA represents a historic milestone in this respect and achieved the crucial objective of securing an outcome to the impasse of four years ago, with a presidential election not recognized by SADC. But the GPA is an ambitious document that sets a number of goals, including on healing and reconciliation. The EU Delegation in Zimbabwe has been therefore particularly happy to see the emergence of a national network of churches and civil society organisations willing to engage in this area.

He advised that the EU has with endorsement at the highest level, adopted a policy of supporting the implementation of GPA reforms. It is a conviction within the Union that these reforms do not have only an institutional dimension, but require robust consultative processes. For this reason the EU has committed financial support going to civil society as well as to a number of institutional processes: from COPAC to JOMIC and the constitutional commissions.

Looking more in-depth into the support to a 'positive peace' process, Mr. Rossetti highlighted that the EU is looking into longer term initiatives, presenting at times, from a donor's perspective, a problematic trade-off with shorter term interventions. Yet, it is believed that addressing the root causes of violent conflict is essential and cannot be avoided. A conflict-sensitive assessment of the entire EU portfolio of activities is necessary in order to ensure that all work in Zimbabwe contributes to addressing the root causes. The EU and its member states have invested over one billion dollars in development cooperation in Zimbabwe since the inception of the inclusive government, and the EU Delegation activities include very significant support to Health, Education, and Food Security.

Considering that violent conflict is only the tip of an iceberg, whose volume is mostly below the surface of the water and often not seen, it is the EU belief that there are in fact four dimensions in peace building work and these are as follows:

1. Socio-economic development : sustainable use and access to natural resources, sound and equitable economic management, gender equality and equitable access to services
2. Good governance: civil society development , media freedom, electoral reforms
3. Justice and security institutions : strong judiciary system ,democratic civilian control of security forces
4. Culture of truth and reconciliation: dialogue among parties, non-violent dispute resolution, peace education involving also leadership and war veterans

Violence happens where states do not provide security and access to justice, markets do not provide employment opportunities and communities have lost social cohesion that contains conflict.

He shared that in the coming weeks the EU delegation will be engaging in the programming of the future multiannual cooperation framework with Zimbabwe 2014-2020. This exercise will start with all Africa Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states. Zimbabwe has been put on an equal footing with all other countries, and there is a clear methodology that includes consultation with non-state actors on what the EU is

doing in Zimbabwe.

This is an ambitious forward looking perspective that we hope will be undertaken with genuine commitment from all parties involved. The EU has long been pledging adherence to principles of ownership in supporting development in international forums, at least since the Paris declaration on aid effectiveness in 2005. With the work leading to the follow-up Bussan Forum of November 2011, this has been made more explicit even in the areas of conflict prevention and peace building, through the so called 'NEW DEAL', which contains some ideas that could be relevant for Zimbabwe in the framework of the forthcoming programming exercise mentioned earlier on.

Plenary: Question and Answer Session

1. *ONHRI: Who will appoint the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission?*

The ORGAN will not want to assign one Ministry to do the appointments but will task Parliament. The Members of the NPRC shall be identified through an open and transparent manner after advertisement and nomination process by individual and organisational citizens of Zimbabwean. The NPRC members shall be distinguished Zimbabweans of impeccable stature and gravitas having expertise and experience in post -conflict, national reconciliation and peace building. Nominated candidates shall be vetted for sustainability by Parliament and will elect their own chairperson. Civil society should be making preparations and consultations on who they want to second to the Council.

2. *ONHRI: To what extent is JOMIC, ZEC AND ONHRI engaging the known perpetrators*

ZEC: In my personal capacity as a Judge, I am not aware of the perpetrators of violence since investigations have not been done, and no one has been convicted to date.

Hon Holland: ONHRI; Each civilization that came to current Zimbabwe has been a perpetrator of violence in one way or another, leaving a footprint of organized violence. Looking back, some of the people here in Zimbabwe who are usually referred to as perpetrators of Violence have themselves been victims at one time. This has made the ORGAN define everyone as the "survivors of violence". The ORGAN has not gone out to look for the perpetrators and victims.

Hon Mzila-Ndlovu: ONHRI; Perpetrators from today or yesterday are known and they have power, therefore there is nothing that can be done to them. How do you heal the nation when you are continuing in the infliction of pain? The key issue is to construct activities that will break the imagined power of the perpetrators of violence.

3. *What is the willingness of political parties to account for Violence?*

ZEC: Political parties and their supporters must promote conditions that are conducive to free, fair and democratic elections. All political parties MUST accept

that others have the right to present their political principles and ideas in a peaceful environment without intimidation or fear of reprisals and they must respect that right. Adherence to the Code of Conduct for political parties is voluntary, as it appeals to people to be civilized towards one another, ZEC unfortunately cannot enforce it but can lobby for tolerance.

Hon Mzila-Ndlovu: ONHRI; The ORGAN initiated an inter-party conference in Harare and invited the three Principals and the “NO TO VIOLENCE” policy was created and adopted, however soon after the conference incidences of violence went. CSOs should police the ORGAN on the ideals enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

- 4. What is the inter-relationship between the ONHRI and JOMIC?*

Hon Mzila-Ndlovu: ONHRI; JOMIC is a creation of the GPA and once elections are held it will be absorbed into other existing relevant structures.

- 5. ONHRI keeps quiet when there are glaring incidences of violence?*

Hon Holland: ONHRI; The ORGAN has been putting adverts in the papers, reminding different organizations on their role in peace building, the ORGAN cannot shout out every time there are incidences of violence.

- 6. When are we envisaged to hold the referendum and elections, what will happen if sham election is to be held?*

ZEC: The draft Constitution has not been given to the Principals, and the rest of the key stakeholders involved, therefore there are a number of steps that have to be taken, thus ZEC is not in a position to give dates for the elections. In the event that a sham election is held, whether I become party to the process or not is something that will be determined by other varied circumstances, but to answer you adequately, let us cross that bridge when we get there.

- 7. CCSF: What is the role of women in CCSF activities?*

The CCSF is coalition of organizations, some of which are led by women, however specifically representing the interests of women is Women’s Coalition of Zimbabwe, which also is the Co-Chairperson of the Forum.

- 8. ZEC: To what extent are women targeted at in your interventions?*

ZEC: ZEC is composed of 4 men and 5 women and women have been participating fully in MDGs of ensuring that by 2015 there will be 50-50 participation of women.

1.1.1 Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee “Peace building initiatives in Zimbabwe”

Presented by: Mr. Qhubani Moyo: JOMIC Member



Mr. Moyo informed the delegates that JOMIC has been carrying out district based awareness campaigns with key political parties in the GPA and those that are not in Government to ensure the decentralization of efforts to contain violence in areas where most of the violence takes place. JOMIC has been given funding to reach all corners of the country in an effort to engage different stakeholders, including hosting the first historic multiparty meetings in a

bid to build mutual trust, tolerance and understanding among Zimbabweans. Jomic has also met with members from civic society organisations, faith-based organisations and traditional leaders as part of its mandate to be the catalyst for fostering peace and reduce polarization in the country.

He advised that the JOMIC subcommittee members: Mr. Innocent Chagonda, Mr. Qhubani Moyo and Professor Jonathan Moyo have already engaged many political parties, traditional leaders, Church and Civil Society Organisations since the launch of JOMIC in February in 2009. Jomic had since decentralized its operations by opening nine provinces and recruiting about 50 permanent staff, including 27 liaison officers. More activities are planned in near future to increase JOMIC visibility across the country.

As part of its broader outreach JOMIC has since last year established 10 Premier League Clubs consisting of members from the three political parties in the inclusive government. Soccer was chosen not just because of its popularity in the country but also because it fosters the virtues of fair play, team spirit and discipline. Jomic has dubbed the initiative “play for peace” in an effort to reduce incidences of political violence as the nation prepares for the next elections.

Plenary

Delegates were concerned on whether people in the communities were freely engaging with JOMIC without fear of political intimidation, and JOMIC assured all that they have developed sound working relations with various CSOs in Zimbabwe and they have been using their platforms to engage with communities.

3.7 POLITICAL PARTIES -What is the internal party strategy for violence prevention?

Presented by: Mr. Josh Hamba; MDC: Deputy Director planning Strategy and Implementation

The party emphasized that it was premised on principles of gender equality and non-segregation as evidenced by the presence of a female secretary general as well as an ethnically balanced political representation in the party.

Senator Komichi - MDC-T Deputy National Chairperson

Echoing the sentiments of the previous speaker; emphasis was placed on the party's zero tolerance to violence of all forms. Acknowledging the present intra party violence; it was highlighted that stringent measures were put in place to deal with such incidences. The speaker was of the opinion that fear of change by both society and leadership contributed to violence. Emphasis was placed on the need for multi-sectoral involvement in prevention of violence and addressing acts of violence within the provisions of the law. The MDC-T took pride in that all acts of violence; whether internally or externally; were investigated and addressed which explained the limited incidences of violence within the party. The political leadership was held responsible for perpetuating the worst forms of violence in the country hence they faced the responsibility of ensuring the end of the cycle of violence in the country.

3.8 Plenary

Delegates felt that no meaningful healing and reconciliation or sustainable peace was going to take place in Zimbabwe without deliberate efforts to address past injustices from the post independence period. Ignorance professed towards ethnic imbalance in terms of both political power and economic resources was a latent source of conflict. Devolution was seen as the answer to the current political and economic woes which face mainly the southern part of the country. Sentiments were raised over the gender disparities which still are evident within political party structures were issues relating to the representation of women were reduced to a mere head count instead of the actual influence in decision making. Emerging also was the issue of the need to ensure protection of children in episodes of violence as children were being used for selfish political agendas such as reciting poems denigrating other political parties or perpetuating physical violence.

Concern was raised over the GPA principals' failure to fulfil commitments to jointly address public gatherings against violence. The MDCT party felt that all the GNU

4. Way Forward

Based on the reflections made by both the CCSF members and external stakeholders over the two day process; there is need for continued efforts towards promoting peace through the creation of multi-stakeholder platforms for engagement. There is also need for increased visibility of the CCSF at national level through media engagements; electronic media; visibility campaigns as well development of

appropriate IEC materials aimed at promoting a violence free society.

5. Vote of Thanks

In his vote of thanks; Mr. Zachariah Godi thanked the OHNRI, ZEC, EU, UNDP and other partners for taking time to support the work by CCSF. He also thanked the CCSF member organizations for standing firm and working hard at rolling out the much anticipated peace building initiatives and encouraged the display of unity of purpose to continue.

SECTION 5

Annextures

Annex : Workshop Programme

Day One Programme: Wed, 27 June 0810-1300hrs,

Time		
0810 - 0830	Registration	NANGO/CCSF secretariat
Morning Facilitator - Bulawayo Agenda		
0830 -0835	Opening prayer	Facilitator
0835- 0845	Welcome + Introductions	CCSF Co-chairperson
0845 -0855	Objectives of the All Members Meeting	CCSF MANCOM
0855-0935	Cluster discussions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievements by each organization • Outcomes • Lessons learnt • Recommendations 	Facilitator
	Consolidation of group outputs on progress of implementation	
0935-1020	Community Mobilization, Capacity Building and Violence Prevention Mechanisms Clusters: Progress Update, observations, challenges and recommendations	Christian Alliance Counseling Services Unit NGO Forum
1020 -1040	Health Break (Morning Tea)	ALL
Mid Morning Facilitator - Radio Dialogue		
1040 -1110	Plenary	ALL
1110 -1140	Breaking into cluster groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of work plans (June-December 2012) 	Facilitator

	Consolidation of group outputs -Work plans	
1140-1220	Work plans: Violence Prevention Mechanisms Cluster, Capacity Building Cluster, Community Mo- bilization Cluster	NGO Forum, Counseling Services Unit and Christian Alliance
1220-1240	Plenary on Work plans	Facilitator
1240 - 1300	A discussion on Monitoring and Evaluation	CCSF Secretariat
1300 -1400	Health Break (Lunch)	ALL
Afternoon facilitator - Christian Alliance		
1400-1415	A discussion on the Financial Status, chal- lenges and proposed mitigation measures	Secretariat
1415-1430	Plenary	All
1430-1510	Presentation of the First Draft report on the development of the “CCSF Early Warn- ing Early Response Mechanism EWER”	Mr. Bob Muchabayiwa and Dr. Mokhata Tshepiso (Consultants)
1510-1530	Plenary	
1530-1545	Next key steps and presentation of evening program	CCSF MANCOM
1545-1600	Health Break (Afternoon Tea)	ALL

Day Two Programme: Thursday, 28 June 2012, Sethule Lodge; 0750 - 1430hrs,

Time	Activity	Responsible
0750-0800	Registration	Secretariat
0800-0805	Opening Prayer	Facilitator

	Morning facilitator: Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe	
0805-815	Welcome Remarks and Objectives	CCSF Co-Chairperson
0815-0835	CCSF Chairperson's Report	
0835-0910	Key Note address: Working together towards a national framework on national healing, reconciliation and integration	Chairperson - ONHRI
0910-0930	Remarks: Supporting peace in Zimbabwe	EU Ambassador
0930-0950	Regional experiences with peace building: The case of South Africa	Ambassador of South Africa
0950-1010	JOMIC Presentation - Opportunities for engagement with the civics and the Church	JOMIC
1010-1040	Plenary	ALL
1040-1055	Health Break (Tea)	All
1055-1135	Round table discussion with Political Parties: National efforts by political parties to build peace and prevent politically motivated violence	ZANU (PF), ZAPU, MDC-T, MDC-N, MDC-M, PUMA
1135 -1200	Plenary	ALL
1200-1230	Perspectives on peace by stakeholder groups	Traditional Leaders, ZEC, ZHRC, COPAC
1230-1300	Plenary	ALL
1300-1315	Way forward on National Engagement for Peace	CCSF MANCOM
1315-1320	Vote of Thanks	CCSF secretariat
1320-1330	Closing Prayer	Facilitator
1330-1400	Press Conference	CCSF MANCOM
1330-1430	Lunch and Departure	ALL

**ANNEX 3
Photo Album**

Fr. Chiromba, Shastry Njeru and Hon. Mzila Ndlovu



Part of the delegates listen attentively to Political Leadership



ZEC and the EU sharing notes





Community Mobilization Cluster



Violence Prevention Mechanisms Cluster



