

GTF312 ANNUAL REPORT 2010/11

GTF Number: GTF312

Programme title: Strengthening Human Rights in Governance and Transparency

Prepared for the Department for International Development

Presented to:

KPMG Fund Management Agency
The Sussex Innovation Centre
Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9SB



June 2011

1. Programme Identification Details

GTF Number	GTF312
Short Title of Programme	Strengthening Human Rights in Governance and Transparency
Name of Lead Institution	Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum
Start Date	October 2008
End Date	November 2013
Brief summary of programme	The goal is to strengthen human rights in governance and transparency. Activities involve public education; training of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), service institutions and community leaders; legal advice provision and litigation; advocacy and lobbying. Programme deliverables include increased public knowledge of human rights and how to access them; capacity for law enforcement agents to interpret the law properly; strengthened capacity of CSOs and HRDs to build sustainable good governance; improved documentation of rights violations; increased consortium capacity to monitor and evaluate impact and increased opportunities for people to influence policy and legislation.
Countries where activities have taken place	Zimbabwe
List of all implementing partners in each country	Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum; Legal Resources Foundation (LRF); Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ); Zimbabwe Women Lawyers' Association (ZWLA); Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights (ZADHR); Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender (ZACRO) and Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP).
Target groups – wider beneficiaries	Citizens of Zimbabwe , in particular victims of human rights abuses, law enforcement agents, judicial agents and marginalised groups.
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2. List of Acronyms

- AIPPA Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
- ARS Achievement Rating Scale
- COPAC Constitutional Parliamentary Committee
- CPs Consortium Partners
- CSOs Civil Society Organisations
- GALZ Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe
- GNU Government of National Unity
- GPA Global Political Agreement
- JOMIC Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee
- LRF Legal Resources Foundation
- MDC Movement for Democratic Change
- POSA Public Order and Security Act
- PVO Act Private Voluntary Organisations Act
- The Forum Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum
- ZACRO Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender
- ZADHR Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights
- ZANU PF Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)
- ZLHR Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights
- ZPP Zimbabwe Peace Project
- ZPS Zimbabwe Prisons Services
- ZRP Zimbabwe Republic Police
- ZWLA Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association

3. Executive summary

Public knowledge of socio-economic and political rights, and available channels to access these rights increased through several initiatives by the consortium. These involved litigation, lobby and advocacy, materials production and dissemination, outreach programmes, radio programmes, press statements, commemoration events and the work of peer educators and volunteers. This empowered people to participate in Constitution making and enabled opinion making on transitional justice and the role of the Organ on National Healing and Reconciliation. A total of 8 519 people in 2010 - 2011 from 8 426 reached in 2009 - 2010 were informed about domestic violence and options for redress under the law in the targeted communities. Consequently 1,090 women experiencing violence, inheritance, custody and divorce disputes asserted their rights – 103 reporting cases at Murambinda magistrates' court in 2010 alone from no case at all in 2009. The Forum continued to litigate against perpetrators of human rights violations and handled a portfolio of 602 cases during the reporting period, 220 of these involving the Commissioner General of Police and the Minister of Home Affairs and 37 involving the Minister of Defense in their official capacities. The Forum has recorded 80% success in its litigation. However, State compliance to court orders and judgments has been as low as 1%. Because of this, the Forum started working on alternative access to justice and dispute resolution methods to complement its formal litigation work and ensure victims access justice.

Capacity to interpret the law correctly and support citizens to access their constitutional rights by law enforcement agencies increased. Some magistrates' courts as a result now use their discretion to hear cases with a monetary value of over \$2000, which ordinarily falls under the jurisdiction of the High Court. This enabled women to access justice easily as the High Court has complex procedures and requires lawyers.

The consortium and human rights defenders strengthened their capacity to engage in activities that build sustainable good governance. There is now more engagement with the media to disseminate information, community participation in the monitoring of rights violations and outreaches to access potential beneficiaries who have limited capacity to approach CSO offices in urban areas. In a bid to improve documentation of rights violations and systems of data management, staff have benefited from continuing training in data collection and presentation. Efforts have also been made to improve verification of data on human rights violations to avoid losing credibility through publication of erroneous data.

To effectively monitor impact of activities, the consortium conducted two consortium performance reviews and a series of meetings held with management and programme staff to identify challenges and map the way forward. A mid term review to assess the performance of the programme was carried out by an independent consultant. It established that significant achievements have been made, although more could still be achieved.

The public has been getting opportunities to influence policy and legislation through materials produced aimed at educating them, and consultative meetings. During the Constitutional consultative process 435 000 women and 410 000 men attended 4 942 outreach meetings. Regardless of these successes state sponsored violence is still on-going but reduced. Main challenges and risks that have faced the programme included:

- Staff turnover creating skills vacuums in the the programme.
- Staff and data security threats amid state crackdown on human rights CSOs.
- Uncertainty over the future of CPs registered as Trusts and Common Law Universitas.
- Failed implementation of most terms of the GPA, and consequent discord in government policy implementation and compliance.
- The prospect of elections in 2011 created tension. War veterans and ZANU PF youth continued to be engaged in acts of violence and intimidation.

In spite of these challenges, achievements made show that GTF312 programme objectives can be achieved before the completion date of the programme. The consortium also continues to carry out risk assessments and devise innovative ways of ensuring the goals of the programme are realised notwithstanding the harsh operational environment.

4. Programme management

The Director of ZADHR as well as the GTF Programme Officer resigned from the organization creating capacity gaps. The resignations meant the Forum had to devote more time to capacity build ZADHR and appraise the new officers on the requirements of the programme. On a positive note, LRF employed a full-time M & E expert who is now also assisting other members of the consortium with their M&E issues and tools.

5. Working with implementation partners

No new partner was engaged and none left the consortium. To determine strengths and challenges in programme implementation by the consortium two performance reviews were conducted. GTF Programme Officers and Directors of CP organisations met to review the findings of these performance reviews and chart the way forward. Some of the CPs on their own have conducted strategic planning meetings which have taken into consideration implementation and management of the GTF programme. A Grants Compliance Officer oversees programme management; communicates grant requirements, monitors and capacity builds CPs, follows up on report submissions from CPs and compiles ARs. The Programme Finance Officer communicates grant requirements, supervises and monitors CP financial management and accountability, disburses grant funds and contributes drafting of the AR submitted to KPMG. The Programme Manager is overallly in

charge of the grant and oversees the roles and functions of the Grants Compliance Officer and the Finance Officer, quality checking draft reports compiled by the Grants Compliance Officer before final submission to KPMG. He also monitors the work of the partners to ensure compliance and is empowered to take disciplinary action against any partner failing to comply. The Directors of the CP assist the Programme Manager with strategy development and implementation. They also supervise their own Programme Officers' work.

The table overleaf shows the organisational challenges of the Consortium, how these were addressed and risk factors involved.

Table 1: CP organisational challenges and how they were addressed

CP Partner	Organisational constraints / skill gap analysis	How the programme is addressing these issues	Risk factors
All	Manpower gaps including duty overlaps for GTF focal point persons, limited back-up and internal supervision.	Two Consortium performance reviews conducted by end of January 2011, findings shared in the consortium. Engagement of interns proposed. Directors of consortium to meet monthly to review work of the Consortium.	Poor implementation and lack of accountability.
ZACRO, GALZ, ZADHR,	Limited documentation of activities, progress review and lesson learning. Focus on activities at expense of documentation and review of objectives and outputs. Poor internal supervision (ZACRO).	Meetings held to address these. Reports calendar established through participatory process with consortium. Human resource support made available to ZACRO.	Delayed and poor quality reports.
ZACRO, LRF, GALZ, ZADHR, ZPP, ZWLA	Limited extrapolation of how activities and events meet programme objectives and GTF report requirements.	Sharing of GTF report guidelines, addendums, ARs and feedbacks. Reporting requirements, expectations and limitations of reports submitted explained in meetings. GTF programme mainstreaming to staff.	Limited lesson learning.
All except ZWLA	Neglect of specific AR sections, e.g Innovation; Achievement Rating Scale; Web Update;	Sharing of GTF Reporting guidelines, addendums and feedbacks. 2 Consortium performance assessments. Programme meetings held.	Inadequate reporting

6. Risk assesment

Internal Risks	Potential Impact	Probability	Mitigation measures
Staff turnover leading to skills gaps and programme disruption	High	Medium	Mainstreaming GTF312 programme objectives and report requirements
Data security threats amid state crackdown on CSOs	High	High	Security training for staff, hosting sensitive data in other secure premises.
Staff infiltration by state secret services	High	High	Sharing security alerts, managing conflict and staff motivation issues.
Limited reach to potential programme beneficiaries	High	Medium	Outreach programmes
External Risks			
Discord in policy compliance and implementation by inclusive government.	High	High	Lobbying and advocacy
Redundancy of Statutory Commissions	High	High	Empowerment and support of Commissions, lobbying for their independence and effectiveness
Political violence limiting space for CSO activities	High	High	Security assessments before implementation
Homophobia affecting viability of GALZ	Moderate	Medium	CP support for GALZ

7. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

There have been no major changes to our M & E arrangements. One of the CPs engaged a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation Expert. An arrangement has been made for the Expert to provide training and assistance to the GTF consortium. Consortium used existing staff to monitor and evaluate work, for example, the Forum had one of its senior Programme Officers undergoing funded M & E training. The Officer was assisting with M & E of the GTF without drawing finances from the GTF grant.

8. Logframe changes

No changes. (See Annex 2)

9. Emerging Impact on Governance and Transparency (See Annex 9)

10. Cross cutting issues

CPs participated in the United Nations Universal Periodic Review process, which gave an insight into international accountability of the state on human rights. Prison visits by one of the CPs revealed the Zimbabwe immigration department is detaining refugees in prisons while processing their immigration papers. Minor children were among those detained at Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison. The affected suffered the effects of the harsh prison conditions with no support from relatives, access to lawyers, language translation or appropriate food for their children. This indicated the abuse of the penal system by the Zimbabwe Immigration Department in collusion with the Zimbabwe Prison Services, in a manner that is not in compliance with international law on the treatment of refugees. The discovery highlights the significance of systematic and regular monitoring of prisons, complementing the ZACRO initiative for the computerisation of prisons which will make it easy to determine identities of people in detention countrywide.

Monitoring of human rights during the Constitutional consultation process exposed its manipulation by political parties through stifling of views and harassment of participants. Despite this setback people participated in the process showing they are now ready to demand their rights. It was observed that any event of political significance in the country is associated with a rise in political violence.

People suffering from HIV/AIDS also benefitted from the programme after they were engaged as a collective, excluded group on issues of service delivery and gender. ZWLA outreach activities found the affected to be more empowered to take charge of their destinies from an informed position. Information dissemination about socio-economic and political rights can derive

methodological approaches from HIV/AIDS interventions such as use of peer educators, participatory training and evaluation.

11. Progress towards sustainability

Judicial officers appear to be sympathetic towards the public's need to access justice. CPs advocacy activities were successful in reducing Messenger of Court fees. Magistrates now exercise discretion to hear cases with a monetary value of more than \$2000, which procedurally are under the jurisdiction of the High Court. High Court procedures are complex and require legal representation, out of reach for most women and the poor. The arrangement acknowledges the desirability of Family Law Courts that CPs demand for. Women can now apply for their minor children's passports, without having to obtain consent from the minors' fathers after the successful CP test case of *Margaret Dongo vs the Minister of Home Affairs and Another*. Training of local chiefs in gender awareness, documentation of cases and how to weigh evidence brought before traditional courts improved the administration of justice in traditional courts. This also enhanced the communities' understanding of the modern justice system and how to demand for their rights.

Lawyers, programme managers and paralegals totaling 54 from LRF were trained as human rights defenders with training facilitators drawn from some of the Forum. The human rights defenders have used the training to empower colleagues, other CSOs and community leaders. Some chiefs in Masvingo and Matabeleland provinces who benefited from training by these human rights defenders refused to collaborate with political parties to coerce their subjects to support specific parties despite attempts to buy chiefs' loyalty through incentives. The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commissioners are working with CSOs and inclined towards making the Commission functional, effective and independent from government.

The SADC Tribunal ruled against the Government of Zimbabwe in the Forum case involving torture and failure to compensate victims of human rights violations. The Tribunal also ruled that Zimbabwe's State Liabilities Act was ultra vires the SADC Treaty and discriminatory. In the same breath, the Tribunal urged all SADC states with same laws to repeal them. Although government challenged the jurisdiction of the SADC Tribunal it still engages the regional community. Zimbabwe's compliance with international human rights law will be reviewed in October 2011 at the United Nations Universal Periodic Review (UPR) session in Geneva. Despite deliberately alienating the regional and international community, government is aware of its regional and international human rights obligations. The above show that the programme will be able to continue beyond the GTF fund.

12. Innovation

Our experience

Communication break-down with clients caused setbacks for litigation. Some clients failed to travel to attend court cases, correspondence from lawyers was intercepted while others were intimidated by perpetrators to cease court challenges. This sometimes result in renunciation of agency. Follow-up of clients not responding to correspondence before renunciation of agency has been an effective measure in the pursuance of justice for victims. Community based human rights defenders have also been engaged to assist in problem identification when clients have not been attending to court proceedings or responding to correspondences.

Efforts are being made by the Consortium to have the Zimbabwe prison system computerised so that details about all inmates are available for convenient processing of their cases and improve accountability by the Zimbabwe Prison Services.

Conditions of operation

Data collection during the Transitional Justice survey was done without the usual courtesy notification of bureaucratic and political district and provincial structures to avoid unnecessary attention and interference. Typically police and government administrators are informed about any social survey in their area. In the current political environment such practice exposes survey staff to interference and harm by political activists and partisan state security personnel.

Employing new technology

The Interception of Communications Act allows the state to snoop into people's private conversations and text messages, which inhibits freedom of expression and citizen monitoring of human rights violations. Ushahidi methodologies involving untraceable mobile phone messaging are being sought to expand the information source-base for human rights violations data. The technology allows citizens to make direct reports to CSOs by mobile phones which will not be traceable back to them.

13. Learning from GTF

Key factors that determine the ability of civil society organisations to have an impact on governance and transparency

Political violence particularly from the 2008 period was intended to intimidate the public and create apathy. The work of human rights organisations particularly in litigation against perpetrators in their individual and official capacities strengthened the public's confidence that rights are attainable. Public participation was also made possible through information tailor-made for specific audiences and peer education. Peer and civic education mobilizes communities giving them a sense of ownership over programme objectives and outputs.

Literature and peer educators sustain monitoring and training on human rights after completion of the programme in 2013.

Evidence of innovative practice e.g. a new way of tackling a governance issue or an unusual alliance to bring about change.

The regional community which in the past appeared to tolerate excesses of the Zimbabwean government has of late pressed the government to abide by regional agreements on human rights and election management. The consortium has been engaging regional institutions more. Consequently the SADC Tribunal and the African Commission have ruled favourably on some human rights related cases brought by Zimbabwean complainants. Use of regional institutions in lieu of just international institutions is more effective in pressuring the government and challenging its human rights record. It also serves to show that governance and transparency ideals espoused by local CSOs are not driven by external influence, but are supported by African ideals and aspirations inherent in regional policies and protocols.

Intervention strategies most influential in bringing about meaningful social change at the local, national and regional levels

Regional and international institutions such as the SADC, the AU and United Nations acknowledged and accepted human rights situation assessments done by Zimbabwean CSOs. The situation assessments were a product of monitoring and documentation of human rights related developments. Authentic, documented scientific knowledge is essential to make government capable, accountable and responsive to human rights fulfilment in line with international human rights law. Research, monitoring and documentation of human rights facilitates healthy debate on how to achieve desired outcomes. Working with national human rights institutions such as the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) makes the work of CSOs credible and acceptable to government. Promotion of the independence and effectiveness of the ZHRC and strengthening of complaints mechanisms for victims of human rights violations is desirable. An independent police complaints commission for this purpose is requisite.

Significant social change attributed to the GTF312 programme

The naming and shaming of perpetrators identified through monitoring of human rights violations reduced incidencies of human rights violations. Access to the independent media and a website dedicated to the interest of CSOs, www.kubatana.net has made it possible to publish findings that are not acceptable to the public media or wide distribution of hard copy documents. Increased public participation during the Constitutional outreach excersie and reporting of human rights violations cases even from the 2008 period is attributed to the GTF312 programme.

Annex 1 – Achievement Rating Scale

Key

- 1 = fully achieved, very few or no shortcomings
- 2 = largely achieved, despite a few short-comings
- 3 = only partially achieved, benefits and shortcomings finely balanced
- 4 = very limited achievement, extensive shortcomings
- 5 = not achieved

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating for year being assessed	Log-frame Indicators	Baseline Indicators	Progress against the Indicators	Comments on changes over the last year, including unintended impacts
Purpose: Increased demand from citizens for their socio-economic and political rights and for	2	1.Fifty cases filed against selected ministries and government officials by 2013.	1.Twenty-five civil claims brought against Ministries and government officers, of which 0% compliance to by government	The Forum filed 257 cases against the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Defence and Police Commissioner General.	Despite the remarkable litigation success rate government has not always paid compensation. Compensation awarded in

<p>accountability and transparency from the government of Zimbabwe</p>					<p>Zimbabwean dollars will be paid in US dollars after a revaluation exercise currently under way. Alternative access to justice and dispute resolution methods now being implemented.</p>
	<p>2. Twenty test cases/public interest cases filed between 2009 and 2013.</p>	<p>2. Twelve test and/or public interest cases filed</p>	<p>2 test cases were done by LRF, 1 by ZWLA</p>	<p>Practice has changed positively and women no longer require consent of fathers to apply for passports their for minor children.</p>	
	<p>3. GNU complies with GPA</p>	<p>3. Minimal or 5% level of compliance with GPA</p>	<p>There is substantial non-compliance with the GPA which has not been quantified.</p>	<p>Extra-ordinary Summits on Zimbabwe have been held by SADC. SADC, which is the guarantor of the GPA, is getting concerned about failure of the GNU to</p>	

					comply with the GPA.
1.Increased public knowledge of socio-economic and political rights and how to access these rights	2	1.1 The number of citizens participating in civic issues increases to 40 000 from 2009 to 2013	1.1 Outreach and public awareness on socio-economic and political rights reached 10 000 people in 2009	435 000 women and 410 000 men attended 4 942 constitutional outreach meetings. 1915 participants attended the Transitional Justice (TJ) outreach programme in 84 constituencies, 3 189 households participated in the Forum's national TJ survey. 8946 women learnt about the Domestic Violence Act from peer educators.	Murambinda magistrates' court dealt with 103 cases in 2010 alone, whereas there had been none for 2009.
		1.2 The number of people aware of their economic and social rights increases to 50% of a random sample	1.2 Seven out of 10 random interviewees in all the five district surveys did not understand ECSRs as rights they could demand from government	While only 18% out of the 3189 transitional justice survey respondents had heard about transitional justice, all respondents had opinions about human rights violations, identities of perpetrators and transitional justice mechanisms.	There were isolated reports of human rights victims carrying out revenge attacks on perpetrators after feeling let down by the justice delivery system.

		1.3 Five thousand disadvantaged and vulnerable people have access to legal assistance from 2009 to 2013.	1.3 Two thousand citizens had access to legal assistance	15,297 cases were taken up by LRF alone, while 1,090 women experiencing domestic violence received legal information and aid services from ZWLA. The Forum litigated 602 cases on OVT.	Perpetrators intimidated some victims into withdrawing cases already before the courts. The Forum lawyers' correspondences to clients were intercepted.
2.Capacity provided to law enforcement agents and service providers on how to interpret the law correctly and support citizens access their constitutional rights	2	2.1 Two thousand law enforcement agents and service providers trained on legal interpretation between 2009 and 2013	2.1 Fifty law enforcement agents and service providers trained.	168 ZRP, 270 ZPS officers trained by LRF and another 100 ZPS officers trained as trainers by ZACRO. 42 chiefs also trained on interpretation of the law.	A directive was made from the Police Commissioner General's office banning training of law enforcement officers by CSOs.
		2.2 Litigation cases on human rights increases from 50 to 500 between 2009 and 2013.		The Forum handled a portfolio of 602 cases	Cases from the 2008 political violence period are still being reported.
3.Strengthened capacity of civil	3	3.1 All consortium members trained on	3.1 Three consortium	9 GALZ Board members trained by SIDA and the	Loss of skills in some of the CPs after staff

society organizations and HRDs to engage in activities to build sustainable good governance		good governance issues.	members trained on or engaged in transitional justice and governance issues	Dutch Embassy. LRF recruited an M & E expert and the Forum sent one of its officers on M & E training.	turnover
		3.2 One thousand activists trained in human rights between 2009 and 2013	3.2 One hundred activists trained on human rights	54 human rights defenders were trained on their roles by the Forum, and 78 peer educators trained by ZWLA	Political space made it possible for human rights defenders to be trained without undue interference from the state.
4.Improved documentation of rights violations and systems for data management	2	4.1 Level of accuracy of documentation of rights violations increases from 50% to 70% from 2009 to 2013	4.1 Human rights reports reviewed as compared with source documents revealed a 50% discrepancy in numbers of violations recorded.	Forum Research Unit database updated, a new human rights violations coding manual developed and implemented to reflect and ensure 100% accuracy of information. The Forum trained 50 human rights monitors on human rights documentation.	More co-operation as opposed to competition within and among CPs and with other CSOs promoted information sharing and triangulation of data.
		4.2 Reports of human rights abuses by		Forum Research Unit database updated every	The Forum press database did not

		Forum members finalized within 30 days of data collection		Friday of the week	update 2009 violations as a result of IT challenges during the database upgrade.
5. Consortium members have increased capacity to effectively monitor their own impact, learn lessons and disseminate evidence based findings to different audiences	3	5.1 Each Consortium member has M&E tools and/training.	5.1 Progress reports show two members have received training from M & E experts	ZWLA is developing a Theory of Change M & E approach that seeks to monitor change, achievements and challenges. Forum staff trained in M & E, expected to mainstream training to rest of staff and CPs. LRF recruited an M & E consultant	Staff turnover at ZADHR created a skills void.
		5.2 M & E framework developed for each consortium member with clear baseline to measure outcomes and impact of consortium projects by end of march 2010	5.2 Reports show three consortium members have M & E plans	ZADHR baseline study finally completed. LRF recruited an M & E expert.	Quarterly reports from CPs have not always been submitted on time.

6. Increased opportunities for people to influence policy and legislation	3	6.1 Two amended or new Acts of Parliament in place which have an impact on the lives of the citizens by 2013	6.1 Analysis of POSA and AIPPA undertaken by Forum members	Positive engagements with Parliamentary Portfolio Committees and collaborations with media organisations towards amendment of POSA and AIPPA. A POSA Amendment Bill tabled before parliament.	MDC-T Members of parliament have been subject to politically motivated arrests, which limited their capacity to engage in law reviews.
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Annex 2: Revised Logical Framework (no changes)

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
GOAL			
A democratic Zimbabwe where the rule of law prevails, where human rights are protected and promoted, and good governance is practiced.	Zimbabwe improves annual ranking on selected governance indices	Governance and transparency global surveys and indicators. World Bank Governance indicators, database & in-depth country diagnosis. Reviews of service delivery Reviews of court orders	Basic human rights are upheld by the government in power Constitutional reform takes place NGOs are allowed to continue operating without hindrance

		UNDP HD Report HRF and ZPP monthly reports	Economic conditions stabilize
PURPOSE			
Increased demand from citizens for their socio-economic and political rights and for accountability and transparency from the government of Zimbabwe	Fifty cases filed against selected ministries and government officials by 2013. Twenty test cases/public interest cases filed between 2009 and 2013. GNU complies with GPA	Reports of consortium members External evaluations of consortium project Court records Media review	Democratic space widens Repressive legislation is reformed Government of National Unity remains intact

OUTPUTS			
1. Increased public knowledge of socio-economic and political rights how to access these rights	1.1 The number of citizens participating in civic issues increases to 40 000 from 2009 to 2013 1.2 The number of people aware of their economic and social rights increases to	1.1 Forum reports 1.1 Training and workshop reports 1.2 Forum members reports	Government does not clamp down on or restrict CSO activities

	<p>50% of a random sample</p> <p>1.3 Five thousand disadvantaged and vulnerable people have access to legal assistance from 2009 to 2013.</p>	1.3 Court records	
2. Capacity provided to law enforcement agents and service providers on how to interpret the law correctly and support citizens access their constitutional rights	<p>2.1 Two thousand law enforcement agents and service providers trained on legal interpretation between 2009 and 2013</p> <p>2.2 Litigation cases on human rights increases from 50 to 500 between 2009 and 2013.</p>	<p>2.1 Training reports</p> <p>2.2 Media, court records</p> <p>2.2 Forum reports</p>	Law enforcement agents participate in training
3. Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations and HRDs to engage in activities to build sustainable good governance	<p>3.1 All consortium members trained on good governance issues.</p> <p>3.2 One thousand activists trained in human rights between 2009 and 2013</p>	<p>3.1 Minutes of CISOMM</p> <p>3.2 Training reports</p> <p>3.2 Media review</p> <p>3.2 Forum reports</p>	<p>CSO activists willing to be trained.</p> <p>State agents do not intensify the persecution, detention, torture and disappearance of CSO activists</p>
4. Improved documentation of rights violations and systems for data management	4.1 Level of accuracy of documentation of rights violations increases from 50% to 70% from 2009 to 2013	4.1 – 4.2 Documentation, Databases and violation reports from consortium and	Trained Documentation personnel is

	4.2 Reports of human rights abuses by Forum member finalized within 30 days of data collection	stakeholders	available Human Rights Defenders are willing to provide information for documentation.
5. Consortium members have increased capacity to effectively monitor their own impact, learn lessons and disseminate evidence based findings to different audiences	5.1 Each Consortium member has M&E tools and/training. 5.2 M & E framework developed for each consortium member with clear baseline to measure outcomes and impact of consortium projects by end of march 2010	5.1 Forum reports and consortium members' reports. 5.2 M & E plans for all consortium members 5.2 Undated M & E plans for consortium members	Consortium members use and apply M&E tools and documentation
6. Increased opportunities for people to influence policy and legislation	6.1 Two amended or new Acts of Parliament in place which have an impact on the lives of the citizens by 2013	6.1 Review of analyses of legislation 6.2 Review of Policy documents prepared 6.2 Parliamentary portfolio committee's reports	Ministries receptive to alternative draft legislation Parliament receptive to review policies and legislation

Annex 4. Material produced during the reporting period

Item	Organisation	Date	Title/description of material
	Forum		Source: http://www.hrforumzim.com/frames/inside_frame_press.htm
1		September 2010	Annual Report 2009 (September 2010)
2		August 2010	<u>Land Reform and Property Rights in Zimbabwe</u>
3		July 2010	<u>Taking Transitional Justice to the People, Volume 2</u>
	The Forum Press releases		
4		6 March 2011	Background to Political Violence In Zimbabwe – Editorial
5		13 February 2011	Statement on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Government of National Unity
6		10 February 2011	Statement on the outbreak of violence and selective application of the law
7		12 January 2011	Government of Zimbabwe undermining the rule of law, violating treaty – SADC Tribunal
	The Forum Special Reports		Source: http://www.hrforumzim.com/frames/inside_frame_special.htm
	Zimbabwe Peace Project		Source: www.kubatana.net/archives/hr/

8		24 June 2010	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations – April 2010:
9		23 June 2010	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations – May 2010
10		28 July 2010	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations – June 2010
11		26 August 2010	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations – July 2010
12		28 September 2010	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations - August 2010
13		26 October 2010	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations – September 2010
14		24 November 2010	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations – October 2010
15		18 December 2010	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations – October 2010
16		24 February 2011	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations – December 2010
17		7 March 2011	Summary On Politically Motivated Human Rights And Food Related Violations – January 2011
	Forum Bulletins		
18		April 2010	Institutional reforms
19		May 2010	Children's rights in the constitution

20		June 2010	Should the President's powers be reduced in the new constitution?
21		July 2010	Victims' right to reparation for torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment
22		August 2010	Should Zimbabwe have a law on torture
23		September 2010	The role of the judiciary
24		October 2010	The role of parliament
25		November 2010	The right to reproductive health
26		January 2011	The right to life
	ZPP information alerts		Source: www.kubatana.net/archives/hr/
27		16 April 2010	<i>ZANU PF supporter stabbed to death</i>
28		11 May 2010	<i>ZPP welcomes Bennett acquittal</i>
29		28 May 2010	<i>Police raid CRD Mutare offices</i>
30		10 November 2010	<i>Masvingo Traditional Leaders Fine Villagers for not Supporting ZANU PF</i>
	ZWLA		www.zwla.co.zw/
31		December 2010	<i>Newsletter</i>
32		February 2011	ZWLA-E Bulletin

33		March 2011	Family Law Bulletin
	GALZ		
34		April 2010	GALZ Constitutional submissions
35		April 2010	Open Letter to Principals advert – Standard Newspaper
36		May 2010	Women’s Research Training Report
37		May 2010	Advert and statement on (IDAHO) International Day Against Homophobia
38		May 2010	Statement on the conviction of Steven and Tiwonge of Malawi
39		May 2010	Statement on the Presidential Pardon of Steven and Tiwonge of Malawi
40		July 2010	Statement on acquittal of Ignatius Mhambi
41		August 2010	Statement on Eveline Girls
42		August 2010	Statement on AFM leader

Annex 6. Annual work plan for period 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012

Output No	Description of activities	Start Date	Finish date	Verifiable output for activity	Responsible
1	Output 1- increased public knowledge of socio-economic and political rights and available channels to access these				
	Activity 1.1 constitutional review meetings	April 2011	December 2011	Meeting reports CISSOM reports	CPs
	Activity 1.2 reproduction of materials	April 2011	December 2011	28 material produced to enhance public knowledge. 500 000 people to access human rights bulletins and fact sheets	CPs
	Activity 1.2 legal assistance	April 2011	March 2012	100 000 people to access legal asistance from locally-based human rights defenders and human rights bulletins and fact sheets	CPs
Output	Capacity provided to law enforcement agents and service providers on how to				

No 2	interpret the law correctly and support citizens access their constitutional rights				
	Activity 2.2 training of law enforcement officers	April 2011	March 2012	100 ZPS officers trained in data management 300 Judicial officers trained in specific human rights themes 50 Parliamentarians trained to facilitate implementation of law enforcement 50 senior security sector officers trained on civil military relations and security sector reform	ZACRO ZWLA and LRF Forum, LRF Forum
	Activity 2.3 legal aid provision	April 2011	March 2012	5000 cases filed	Forum, LRF, ZWLA
Output No 3	Strengthened capacity of civil society organisations and HRDs to engage in activities that build sustainable governance				
	Activity 3.1 engagement of educational	April	February	3 educational institutions	CPs

	institutions	2011	2012	incorporating human rights in curriculum	
	Activity 3.2 training of traditional community leaders	June 2011	February 2012	Training reports	CPs
	Activity 3.3 Impact assessment	October 2011	November 2011	Impact assessment report	CPs
	Activity 3.4 mainstream DFID reporting requirements to associate programme staff in CP organizations	July 2011	November 2012	Induction reports	Forum
Output No 4	Improved documentation of rights violations and systems for data management				
	Activity 4.1 database updating	April 2011	March 2012	Capture of all rights violations from Forum Legal Unit and media	Forum
	Activity 4.2 sharing of information within consortium	June 2011	February 2012	Common portal for accessing human rights information by Consortium	CPs
	Activity 4.3 consortium peer reviews	June 2011	February 2012	2 consortium review reports	Forum

	Activity 4.4 consortium M & E training for GTF reporting purposes	August 2011	November 2011	Training report	Forum
Output No 5	Consortium members have increased capacity to effectively monitor their own impact, learn lessons and disseminate evidence based findings to different audiences				
	Activity 5.1 publication of of human rights violations	June 2011	January 2012	7 Special reports	CPs
	Activity 5.2 consortium and stakeholder review meetings	August 2011	December 2011	2 meetings	CPs
	Activity 5.3 annual review meetings	May 2011	December 2011	7 strategic planning meetings	CPs
	Activity 5.4 learning visit	June 2011	December 2011	Learning visit report	Forum

Annex 5. Web Update:



Africa Human Rights Day Commemoration. Picture by the Forum

The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum accomplished an engagement process with the state security sector, which promoted a shared appreciation of human rights values. The army acknowledged the role of civic society by partnering with the Forum. The public got confidence that human rights activism and the mandate of the Forum is neither illegal nor anti-government. Serving members of the armed forces may be convinced not to have a negative attitude towards human rights activists.

The public incorporating human rights victims, law enforcement agents and law makers benefited from this engagement and event through the demystification of human rights activism – that it is not an activity against the state, sensitisation and enlightenment about human rights and subsequent legal representation of human rights victims by the Forum.



Military officers donning Forum's t-shirts and participating at the Africa Human Rights Day commemorations convened by the Forum. Picture by the Forum

The human-interest aspect of this event and engagement was that police clearance was obtained before the public was invited to commemorations for public safety. It is expected that there is more public participation in human rights activities, litigation cases increase and policy-makers have an attitude change to repressive legislation and human rights practice.

Annex 9: Articles on emerging impact on Governance and Transparency Fund

1. Challenging impunity of perpetrators.



Monday Bopoto Nyandoro at his home. Photograph taken by the Forum

Monday Bopoto Nyandoro is a committed human rights activist who benefited from and cherishes the role of litigation in making perpetrators of human rights violations accountable for their acts. The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum (The Forum) provided him with legal assistance, which exposed law-enforcement officers who had tortured him. A court awarded him monetary compensation for his pain and suffering.

Victims of Organised Violence and Torture (OVT) get free legal services from the Forum. Through such service they access justice. Referrals to other human rights organisations help victims access psychosocial assistance to cope with traumas relocation to places of safety when facing threats to their lives. The Forum also lobbies for ratification of the Convention Against Torture by the government. Civil suits against state agents responsible for OVT serve to provide restorative justice to victims, through compensation and deter agents and the state from violating citizens' human rights. Through compensation victims are able to get on with their lives.



Monday's assault before his arrest and torture in police detention. *Published on 9 October 2009 on <http://www.newstimeafrica.com/archives/2613>*

Monday was assaulted, arrested and tortured in police custody after having been engaged in a civic demonstration which caused him severe pain and anguish for his family. Soon after, he felt vulnerable to police immunity from prosecution and became uncertain about his involvement in civic activities.

Legal representation enabled him to secure a court judgement in his favour and monetary compensation – still to be honoured by the state. As a result of injuries sustained after the assault and torture, Monday failed to pursue his livelihood activities and faced huge medical bills. Through the involvement of the Forum and other human rights organisations some of these bills were taken care of. After his court victory he knows that justice can be met if pursued and feels emboldened to demand for government to fulfill human rights for its citizens through civic activities. He still gets involved in demanding for a people-driven constitution and is a human rights defender in his community. He asserts

“I can now happily practice as a human rights defender without fear and will demand good governance. Despite my trauma, I do not regret my involvement in political activism. Human rights are from God and no man can take them away from us.”

Monday's family and community is aware of his court battle to prove that the police had violated his rights and compensation awarded. He informs everyone about the role of human rights organisations and assistance available from them. In particular he raises awareness about police brutality and options for redress, being himself a testimony of benefits of litigation.

As of June 2011 the Forum had a caseload of 602 cases against selected government officials. Law enforcement officers are now aware that they can be prosecuted in their personal and official capacities. Human rights organisations collaborate to educate the public about human rights and bringing perpetrators to account.

2. Ex-prisoner rehabilitation and re-integration: Evidence from the Governance and Transparency Fund

Merencianah Tafirenyika benefited from a rehabilitation and reintegration for ex-prisoners programme, implemented by the Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender (ZACRO), a Zimbabwean organisation enhancing government and the Zimbabwe Prison Service (ZPS) capacity to provide basic necessities and rehabilitate crime offenders.



***Merencianah Tafirenyika doing a client's hair in front of her cabin.
Photograph by the Forum***

She notes with gratitude

“With a child and a serious chest infection I had nowhere to go after release from prison. My relatives had disowned me. ZACRO provided me with food, medication support, accommodation, psychosocial support through their social worker and setting up of a hair salon and school fees for my child.”

Government and the ZPS have limited resource and technical capacity to cater for and rehabilitate prisoners. The ZACRO programme provides essentials, rehabilitates and reintegrates ex-prisoners. Merencianah now has accommodation, a hair salon and equipment for her trade. She is self-reliant and positive about life, avoiding crime and dependency. As a habitual offender detested by and alienated from relatives, with a chest infection and no livelihood, her daughter had no prospects of a decent life. Merencianah notes the change from her past and present:

“I would have committed crimes again to make a living. I was imprisoned for theft. ZACRO trained me in hair care while in prison. My health could have failed me without their medication support. Baby dumping was my only option with no livelihood and place of shelter.”



Merencianah with a client and her child. Photograph by Tasara Marondedze

Merencianah showcased her ultimate benefit from the rehabilitation and integration programme as ***“My job that sustains me, and my improved health”***. Society accepted her back. Clients know her past and do not judge her.

Ex-prisoners after release from prisoners get bus-fares, agricultural input support, livestock and facilitation for employment to restart their lives from ZACRO. A ZACRO official sees Merencianah as one of their success stories and that resources permitting, all willing ex-prisoners can be rehabilitated to become an inspiration to others.

Zimbabwean public and private sector employers discriminate against those with a criminal record. Rehabilitated and reintegrated ex-prisoners help facilitate society's attitude change and employers reduce stigma. The ZACRO programme also benefits refugees sent to prison by the Department of Immigration in lieu of immigration detention centres and remand and convicted prisoners in all of Zimbabwe's prisons and police cells. The number of beneficiaries varies from time to time depending on identified needs of prisoners and ex-prisoners.

Zimbabwe's prisons have been accused of perpetrating human rights violations. Causes for this include overcrowding, inmate behaviour, low prison budgets, and lack of rehabilitation. Prison officials and society have a negative attitude, which makes them disregard transparency and accountability for prisoners' rights. ZACRO's approach has been to capacitate prisoners, ZPS and the Justice ministry to demand, implement and create policies promoting human rights. Working with Progressio and the European Union, ZACRO can reduce poverty and its effects in prison and for ex-prisoners.

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