

# **GTF312 ANNUAL REPORT 2009/10**

**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



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## 1. Programme Identification Details

<b>GTF Number</b>	<b>GTF312</b>
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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## 1. List of Acronyms

- AIPPA Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act
- ARS Achievement Rating Scale
- CAR Capability, Accountability, Responsiveness
- COPAC Constitutional Parliamentary Committee
- CSOs Civil Society Organisations
- ESCRs Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 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
- MPVRs Monthly Political Violence Reports
- POSA Public Order and Security Act (POSA)
- 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

## **2. Executive summary**

The GNU is still intact although shaky as a result of the former ruling party's insincerity to power-sharing. Democratic space has slightly opened with political parties and civic societies being able to operate with little overt repression. Efforts at constitutional reform are on-going. Repressive legislation though has not been repealed. POSA and AIPPA are still in use. No other Acts of Parliament have been enacted as a result of public influence. New governance and democratic reform structures such as COPAC, the Organ on National Healing, several Commissions established by law statutes, and co-sharing of contentious Executive portfolios in ministries of Justice and Home Affairs, have gone some way towards the opening up of political space in Zimbabwe. Despite the optimistic potential of these structures, concerns abound on their effectiveness and functionality deriving from their composition, statutory standing, financial viability and therefore capacity, and domineering tendencies and hostage taking of these structures by ZANU PF, the former ruling party in the GNU.

Effective engagement reduced polarisation, permitting joint CSO workshops with longstanding political foes together in areas formerly considered "no-go" areas for opposition and civic society organisations not sympathetic to ZANU PF's policies. Strategic inter-linkages between Forum partners facilitated capacity strengthening and rendering of technical expertise to organisations in need. The consortium also managed to gain credibility from the local, regional and international constituencies for developing effective engagement with the state and stakeholders, and being a credible information source. A wealth of credible and effective material was generated during the reporting year. Jestina Mukoko from ZPP received awards and accolades from local and international institutions in recognition of her efforts to promote human rights, albeit after having been tortured at the hands of state agents.

Demand for rights, accountability and transparency is increasing. Significant levels of knowledge and awareness on the GPA and the constitution-making process, human rights and the legal process were inculcated by LRF, ZWLA, ZPP, ZADHR, ZACRO and the Forum among members of the public, law enforcement agents and service providers. The Forum received over 1500 instructions from victims of violence primarily perpetrated by Zanu PF loyalists, police and the army during the electoral periods. The victims could not report then. ZWLA and LRF saw 2790 clients and 13,144 clients respectively on civil cases and for legal advice. Successful test cases in local and regional courts have demystified perceived immunity of the state to prosecution. The pattern of state defiance to legitimate citizen demands is being exposed in consortium reports and CSO publications for public awareness and strategic intervention.

There is change in levels and quality of participation by communities in civic and public issues, for instance through participation in constitutional debates as opposed to apathy, and requests for legal representation on civic issues and reporting of rights violations. There is also demand for transitional justice mainly by victims as

reflected by most of the 2 457 people who participated at the Forum's 49 consultative meetings on the subject.

Law enforcement agents and service providers expressed interest in rights and accountability training by LRF, ZACRO, ZADHR and the Forum. A Senior Magistrate expressed appreciation and gratitude to LRF on the positive outcome of training delivered. 247 judicial officers, 34 court clerks; 75 police officers were trained by LRF and 50 prison officers were trained by ZADHR. Policy and implementation reforms in ZPS and Ministry of Justice were initiated by ZACRO, and a rights-based thrust in the draft Health Strategy for 2009-2013 was initiated by ZADHR.

Despite these successes practical challenges remained. High legal costs placed recourse to the courts out of the reach of many; limited access to government health facilities compromised effective monitoring of the right to health and documentation and an unpredictable monetary climate created programme uncertainty for consortium members.

High risks for the GTF programme involve civic society complacency induced by institutional cosmetic changes, and false optimism in the GNU; potential hijacking of CAR institutions such as the newly established Commissions by forces bent on retaining the status quo; incoherent mandates of institutions such as the Organ on National Healing that hinder genuine intervention; GPA and policy non-compliance by the GNU largely through efforts by the domineering party therein; retention and selective application of retrogressive and repressive legislation; and restrictions on the publishing of political violence reports by the Forum.

Timely submission, understanding of GTF report guidelines, appropriate structuring and uniform documentation of reports by consortium members is still to be achieved. While two consortium members have undergone training in M & E and report writing, for other members skills are still to improve. The Forum drew a Memorandum of Understanding to guide contractual and performance relations and agreements with members. The M&E Expert, and Grants and Compliance Consultant will provide technical assistance to the consortium and develop appropriate monitoring and documentation frameworks for and with consortium members, and ensure compliance and better understanding of GTF performance requirements.

Most key planned activities were successfully implemented although ZADHR failed to complete its Right to Health baseline survey due to budget limitations for a comprehensive survey. Consortium members expressed concern over pre-funding of GTF activities with a limited resource base. Individual consortium members are still developing M & E plans. However, the M & E Expert has already started working with all members on an overall M & E Plan for the Consortium. Log-frame changes occurred. GTF funding has helped us to continue carrying out our key activities. The programme purpose is ambitious, faces challenges, but is achievable. By the end of the funding period, we anticipate an increased demand from Zimbabweans for their socio-economic and political rights, accountability and transparency.

### **3. Programme management**

Labour turnover was experienced by ZPP and appropriate replacements were made. A key change involved GALZ where the Director and founder Mr. Keith Goddard passed on at the beginning of October 2009 and was replaced by Mr. Chesterfield Samba; the lead GTF contact person was involved in a road traffic accident also at the beginning of October that saw him out of action for a couple of months due to injuries. He has since returned to full-time work. The M & E Expert and Grants and Compliance Consultant to assess and help the Forum and consortium members strengthen their financial and administrative systems, and to provide technical support are available.

### **4. Working with implementing partners**

All partners were retained and no new partners have been added. Consortium members expressed concern over pre-funding of GTF activities with a limited resource base while awaiting GTF disbursements. To guarantee compliance on expected implementation, performance, reporting, and submissions which affect overall programme performance and ability to liaise adequately with DFID, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Forum and its six partners was signed to guide contractual relations between them. A sample of the MOU is attached as *Appendix 1*.

## 5. Risk Assessment

The following two tables show latent and manifest threats to programme management and goal attainment for the consortium.

**Table 3. External risks**

<i>Risk</i>	<i>Potential impact</i>	<i>Probability</i>	<i>Mitigation measures</i>
Crumbling of the GNU through failed realisation of GPA and domineering party provocations leading to reduction of political space	High	High	Participation in Civil Society Monitoring Mechanism to lobby government and guarantors of GNU
Arbitrary policy and legislative enactment by domineering party in GNU	High	High	Utilise the existing private media to reach the audience within and outside Zimbabwe. Participation in Civil Society Monitoring Mechanism to lobby government and guarantors of GNU
Intense application of repressive legislations e.g POSA & AIPPA	High	High	Lobbying and advocacy
State non-compliance with own policies and court judgements	High	Medium	Engagement with authorities, documentation of practices and cases
Hijacking of CAR institutions by forces resilient to change e.g Statutory Commissions	High	High	Institutional reviews, publication of position statements
Derailing of the constitutional reform process	High	High	Participate in the Civil Society Monitoring Mechanism (CISOMM) to lobby government to implement reforms

The table below contains risks that were internal to the consortium members

**Table 4. Internal risks**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Potential probability</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
Warning on production of political violence reports which can lead to targeted assaults on CSOs	High	High	Engaging with authorities, verifying accuracy and validity of information, keeping within premise of the law
Budgeting in an unpredictable monetary environment leading to uncertainty	Medium	Low	Continuously monitor the monetary policy and exchange rates developments
Complacency induced institutional cosmetic changes and false optimism that GNU has CAR	Medium	Medium	CSO sustained vigilance, collective reviews and information sharing
Civic society persecution, detention, torture and disappearances	High	Medium	Institutional safeguards and staff security training

The impact of most of the risks identified and their probability of occurring is high showing a concerted effort by the domineering party in the GNU at undermining positive reforms that the GNU in principle is attempting to establish. Debate on a new constitution may become stifled to ensure any elections in the short term are held under present constitutional provisions which are skewed in favour of the previous government and domineering party in the GNU. A high likelihood exists of chaos and mayhem after the 2010 Soccer World Cup in South Africa which, through casting some spotlight on Zimbabwe has delayed state-sponsored human rights and constitutional violations. The Consortium is at risk for the role it plays in supporting victims of human rights abuses and democratic reforms. The likelihood of backlashes if the constitutional process for a start does not proceed in the interests of ZANU PF is also real and high.

## **6. M&E Arrangements**

Consortium member organisations are working individually to develop monitoring and evaluation systems best suitable for their operations. The M & E Expert is helping collate these to address concerns expressed in the GTF feedback on M & E arrangements dated 26 May 2009.

## **7. Log frame changes**

The log-frame has been revised and is attached as *Annex 2*.

## 1. Emerging Impact on Governance and Transparency

**Table 5. Case study 1**

GTF programme number	(GTF312:)
GTF programme log frame indicator to which this case study is contributing	3.1 More people participating in civic issues by 2010
What is the evidence for the example given?	<p>LRF had 80 one day community workshops held with over 3,000 community leaders on civic rights issues. The Forum conducted 38 meetings with 1591 participants on transitional justice. LRF 1,762 outreach sessions with 128,762 community members on civic issues. ZWLA conscientised 254 local leaders on the constitution making process with emphasis on socio-economic rights.</p> <p>ZADHR trained 75 Health Rights Defenders, 1,040 inmates, and 50 prison officers on the right to health</p>
<i>What has changed?</i>	
Police bans on public meetings relaxed	
<i>Who has benefitted?</i>	
Citizens, marginalised people, law enforcement officers and service providers	
<i>How the change occurred?</i>	
Through access, exposure and training on rights issues afforded by permitted public meetings	

<p><i>Why this change is useful?</i></p> <p>Observed right to association and public meetings provide forums for civic rights information, education and communication</p>
<p><i>Where has this change occurred?</i></p> <p>In the media, in communities and for civic society organised meetings</p>

**Table 6. Case study 2**

GTF programme number	(GTF312:)
GTF programme log-frame indicator to which this case study is contributing	4.2 50 training sessions conducted for enforcement agents to target 2000 participants from 2009 to 2013.
What is the evidence for the example given?	<p>LRF held 11 judicial officers' workshops; targeted 247 magistrates, prosecutors, clerks of court and prison officers, and 75 police officers.</p> <p>ZADHR trained 50 prison staff on the right to health</p> <p>ZACRO trained prison officers on Human Rights Concepts and the rights of children in prison</p>
<p><i>What has changed?</i></p> <p>ZPS with the assistance of ZACRO developed the ZPS 10 year Strategic Plan</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, agreed to re-establish a ZACRO/JUSTICE Liaison Committee to deliberate on</p>	

issues of prisons and the whole justice delivery process

*Who has benefitted?*

Service recipients and the vulnerable such as prisoners, women, and children of incarcerated mothers, and law enforcement officers

*How the change occurred?*

Prisoners are claiming their rights using and reporting complaints procedures that are acknowledged and respected by prison officers and their superiors

*Why this change is useful?*

It facilitates reforms and provides indicators of law enforcement agents and service providers' capacity to interpret the law correctly and support citizens access their constitutional rights

*Where has this change occurred?*

In courts and prisons

## **2. Cross-Cutting Issues**

ZWLA's activities on legal aid, community education workshops benefited people living with HIV/AIDS. One of the workshops was held at a post testing and counseling centre. The result was informed awareness on HIV/AIDS rights-related issues like the right not to be discriminated against at the workplace. LRF's community workshops raised awareness on issues pertaining to women and children in particular, such as domestic violence, inheritance, birth certificates and children's rights. LRF outreach programmes in farm areas facilitated access to justice for marginalized farm workers, including women empowering them to use the legal system. The GALZ baseline survey showed that gays and lesbians were not only isolated and discriminated socially and politically but also in labour relations where there are dangers of dismissal should their sexual orientation be discovered. ZACRO reform activities in prisons contributed to the treatment re-consideration of minors living with incarcerated mothers and juveniles.

### **3. Progress towards sustainability (year 2 onwards).**

#### **a) Sustainability of services**

ZACRO has unrestricted access to prisons for rights monitoring and to influence innovations and effective documentation of rights violations. It contributed to the ZPS 10 year Strategic Plan, is a member of the ZPS Justice Liaison Committee, which deliberates on prisons and the justice delivery process. LRF's 80 community civil education workshops reached over 3,000 community leaders.

#### **b) Sustainability of impact**

Training of prison officers by ZACRO has facilitated attitude and behavioral change that will facilitate inculcation of rights values and accountability in the treatment of prisoners. With shared values on prisoner rights between prisoners and prison staff values and accountability can be retained and implemented without dependence on external motivation and support. LRF training of court clerks, judicial officers, police officers and the public on a wide range of legal issues also provided a shared understanding of these issues which paved way for an informed citizenry able to demand its rights from the government and strengthened justice delivery and service institutions.

## **4. Innovation**

Forum partners in the GTF programme employed the engagement approach with authorities for consensus building and identification of avenues for co-operation as opposed to confrontation. ZWLA, while targeting women, adopted an approach where it worked with men rather than isolating them, realising the significance of value consensus, while ZACRO engaged the prison officers to enfranchise their own

rights in as much as they would respect and promote the rights of the prison inmates. GALZ pursued the strategy of linking gay and lesbian issues with readily accepted forms of human-rights violations.

Negotiation and dialogue proved effective and desirable for goal attainment as they tallied with views of reformists in relevant structures who would facilitate change from within. ZACRO used existing internal networks to influence ZPS to open space, accept and initiate reforms with internal networks on their side, removing risk of suspicion.

The Forum helped the Ministerial Organ on National Healing develop its operational framework on national healing and reconciliation. The Forum managed to influence the Ministerial Organ to place emphasis on a victim-centred approach in its work. This ensured that the government policy did not save the interests of political elites at the expense of the victims. Work with the Ministerial Organ and its secretariat is ongoing. The Forum has moved from the demand side to be on both the demand and supply side by providing the technical expertise to government and government bodies.

Instead of insisting on mandate monopolies, Forum partners have found ways of harmonising their mandates and activities to avoid duplication of tasks and promote specialisation of tasks.

## 5. Learning from GTF

### **Part 1: How tools and methods have been applied and how useful these have been in implementing your programme.**

- *How have your programme methods or approaches responded to the risk of raising expectations on the demand side, which cannot be met on the supply side?*

Programme methods are informed from and derive from the mandates and capacities of consortium organisations. Programme recipients are made aware of the organisational capacities, methodological strengths and limitations and external realities that impinge on realisation of goals. In litigation for instance are made aware that the state may not comply with rulings of local, regional and international courts or pay compensation. Value is however placed on undertaking the due processes, case documentation and the judgements made by the courts as they reflect facts of cause, effect and liability. Court findings, which are not respected, provide the empirical evidence on the need for policy and judicial reform.

- *How has your programme engaged with political leaders and other stakeholders?*

The Consortium engages political leaders in the GNU and strategic stakeholders to identify avenues of cooperation including Institutions such as the Civil Society Monitoring Mechanism (CISOMM); the Commonwealth secretariat, Africa Caribbean Pacific/European Union (ACP/EU, and the African Commission on

Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). These are also engaged during human rights day commemorations and celebrations. The Forum International Liaison Office forged links with international organisations.

- *How have you demonstrated the added value of new tools and methods within communities and with advocacy targets?*

Political and civil case reports in the media and to Human Rights NGOs, corroborated with medical evidence, professional counselling, police and court reports and records are tools that have contributed to credibility building for CSO findings and victim claims. Triangulation of tools for verification in a politically polarised environment has validated their use in the face of propaganda and undue dismissal.

- *Are there any comparative advantages (working with others) you have identified to strengthen advocacy and engagement with government and others?*

Partners facilitate access to the target groups and feedback; bring different effective approaches to advocacy from their skills specialisation; have different but complimentary evidence, information and strategies which strengthen the cause for the need to reform structural impediments to the realisation of good governance and transparency. Partnering enabled ZACRO to articulate the health and legal areas, which affect inmates and therefore lobby effectively with ZPS. Joint efforts contributed to the validation and credibility of data for advocacy engagement through triangulation of findings.

- *How effective have tools (e.g. scoring systems) and methods to measure performance in governance been;*

Universal tools or scoring systems used involve Government policy documents; Governance and transparency global surveys and indicators; and World Bank Governance Indicators database & in-depth country diagnosis. Local tools and scoring systems involve reviews of service delivery, service charters and Reviews of court orders. These have proved to be invaluable objective indicators recognized and acknowledged by political leaders and other stakeholders as valid and reliable.

- *what achievements and risks have you identified?*

Stakeholders have been sensitive and alert to alarming levels of deterioration of transparency and governance issues based on findings deriving from acceptable tools and scoring systems used by CSOs. The challenge has been the abuse of some tools by the law enforcement agents who collaborated with perpetrators of violations, mainly ZANU PF loyalists. For example, a bad court judgement is used for repressive purposes in the name of the rule of law. The justice system has been abused as an instrument of suppression in the arrest and incarceration, on spurious treason charges, of several leading opposition political figures and CSO leaders, through connivance of the Attorney General's office, judicial officers and ZANU PF.

- *How effective have media tools (e.g. opinion surveys, facebook, radio/tv) been in your work?*

Media tools have been used significantly. An assessment of the effectiveness, impact and reception of these media tools has not been carried out. However, judging by the number of clients who seek advice and make reference to these websites and press reports it appears that there is an impact.

## **Part 2: Governance and Transparency Themes**

### **Key questions**

- *What are the key factors determining whether or not change in relation to governance and transparency is achieved in different contexts as a result of civil society interventions?*
  - Civil society organisations' focus and competence on data collection; lobbying and advocacy; collaborations; organisational and performance reviews; resource mobilisation; engagement of government and stakeholders, and effective monitoring of their own impact, and lessons learning.
  - Constituency/community acceptance and participation for the programmes.
  - Stakeholder contributions through acknowledgement, resources and technical transfers.
  - Collaborative approach by civil society.
- *What evidence is there of innovative practice e.g. a new way of tackling a governance issue or an unusual alliance to bring about change.*
  - engaging regional and international courts when local courts are partisan.
  - use of local district courts instead of regional courts to obtain professional and non-partisan judgment on some cases.
  - linking LGBTI issues to readily accepted forms of human-rights violations.
- *Which intervention strategies are most influential in bringing about meaningful social change at the local, national and regional levels?*

Interventions based on consensus building where possible between the state, public and civil society locally and with support from regional and international stakeholders, such as litigation, policy advocacy, data collection and information dissemination. Such interventions are based on adherence and compliance with relevant national and international laws, conventions and agreements.

*Can you attribute significant social change(s) to the work funded through the GTF?*

Litigation challenged the invincibility of the state to prosecution. There is an increase in knowledge, attitudes and practices of law enforcement agents and service providers in human rights. Prisons are now accessible to human rights monitors. There is CSO and law enforcement agencies collaboration.

*Have your interventions led to the creation or strengthening of 'change agents' for example?*

Non CSO participants acting in their own capacities such as teachers are now involved in community sensitisation and monitoring on human rights and civic issues.

## 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

**Table 7. Achievement rating Scale**

<b>Objective Statement</b>	<b>Achievement Rating for year being assessed</b>	<b>Log-frame Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline Indicators</b>	<b>Progress against the Indicators</b>	<b>Comments on changes over the last year, including unintended impacts</b>
Purpose: Increased demand from citizens for their	<b>3</b>	1.Fifty cases filed against selected ministries and government officials	1.Twenty five civil claims brought against Ministries and government	SADC Tribunal contended the Forum could argue its case on the ineffectiveness of domestic remedies for	Tolerance to the rights discourse and political space product of GPA. De-mystification of

<p>socio-economic and political rights and for accountability and transparency from the government of Zimbabwe</p>		<p>by 2013.</p> <p>1. Twenty test cases/public interest cases filed between 2009 and 2013.</p> <p>1. GNU complies with GPA</p>	<p>officers, of which 0% compliance to by government</p> <p>2. Twelve test and/or public interest cases filed</p> <p>3. Minimal or 5% level of compliance with GPA</p>	<p>victims of human rights violations.<sup>1</sup> The Research Unit produced seven Political Violence Reports, two special reports, six Human Rights Bulletins and one experimental Human Rights Fact Sheet. Demand for rights, accountability and transparency increasing.</p>	<p>perceived immunity of the state to prosecution through successful test cases in local and regional courts. Pattern of state defiance to legitimate citizen demands being exposed in consortium reports and publications. Public accessing and reacting to consortium information and awareness enhancing.</p>
<p>1. Increased public knowledge of socio-economic and political rights and how to access these rights</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>1.1 The number of citizens participating in civic issues increases to 40 000 from 2009 to 2013</p> <p>1.2 The number of people aware of their economic and social</p>	<p>1.1 Outreach and public awareness on socio-economic and political rights reached 10 000 people in 2009</p> <p>1.2 Seven out of ten random</p>	<p>1.1 49 consultative meetings with 2 457 people on transitional justice carried out by Forum; 80 community workshops with 3000 community leaders, and 1,762 outreach sessions with 128,762 community members by</p>	<p>CSO awareness efforts in preparation for Constitutional reform enhanced public awareness of its role in governance. Demand for transitional justice expressed in</p>

<sup>1</sup> The case was argued at the time of preparing this report (on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010) but the judgment is still being awaited. The Forum brought the case before the Tribunal on behalf of 12 victims of organised violence and torture whose cases were concluded in the Zimbabwean courts but the government did not honor the court orders.

		<p>rights increases to 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>	<p>interviewees in all the five district surveys did not understand ECSRs as rights they could demand from government</p> <p>1.3 Two thousand citizens had access to legal assistance</p>	<p>LRF on civic education issues. The Forum facilitated consultative meetings on constitutional awareness in 5 political constituencies with a total of 300 participants. MPs for the constituencies also participated.</p> <p>1.3 <b>13 144</b> civic cases processed by LRF using Alternative Dispute Resolution.</p>	<p>constitutional reform consultations and with Organ on National Healing. Civic organisations operated with limited interference in comparison to previous years.</p>
<p>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>	<b>3</b>	<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 Fifty law enforcement agents and service providers trained.</p>	<p>2.1 247 judicial officers, 34 court clerks;75 police officers trained by LRF; fifty prison officers trained by ZADHR</p> <p>2.1 160 teachers trained as Human Rights Defenders by LRF.</p> <p>2.2 The Forum received + 1 500 instructions for violence primarily perpetrated by Zanu PF</p>	<p>Interest in rights and accountability training by law enforcement agents and service providers. Appreciation and gratitude expressed for the outcome by Matebeleland South Provincial Magistrate. Politicians in the Executive, Heads of Departments in government, and civil</p>

				supporters, police and the army.	society activists are for the first time meeting to discuss human rights issues.
3.Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations and HRDs to engage in activities to build sustainable good governance	<b>3</b>	<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 Three consortium members trained on or engaged in transitional justice and governance issues</p> <p>3.2 One hundred activists trained on human rights</p>	<p>3.1 ZWLA, LRF and the Forum officers trained in good governance issues</p> <p>3.2 219 chiefs and headmen, 160 teachers, 247 Judicial Officers, 75 police officers trained as Human Rights Defenders by LRF. 4 paralegals from LRF trained. 125 HRDs trained by ZADHR. 50 HRDs were trained by the Forum on documentation of human rights reports;</p>	The Forum was appointed to lead the Political Justice and Transition cluster of the Civil Society Monitoring Mechanism (CISOMM). The consortium gained credibility from local, regional and international constituencies. Jestina Mukoko from ZPP received awards and accolades from local and international institutions in recognition of her efforts to promote human rights.
4.Improved documentation of rights violations and	<b>4</b>	4.1 Level of accuracy of documentation of rights violations increases from 50% to	4.1 Human rights reports reviewed as compared with source documents	4.1 Officers from ZPP trained in advocacy and action research; Forum staff continuously reviewed	A Memorandum of Understanding between the Forum and its members was

systems for data management		<p>70% from 2009 to 2013</p> <p>4.2 Reports of human rights abuses by Forum members finalized within 30 days of data collection</p>	<p>revealed a 50% discrepancy in numbers of violations recorded.</p> <p>4.1 Forum members failed to compile and report on data on a timely basis, resulting in two months or more delays in finalisation of the report</p>	<p>their data coding and analysis.</p> <p>4.2 Timely submission and appropriately structured and uniform documentation by consortium members still to be achieved. Understanding of GTF report guidelines to improve.</p>	<p>signed to regulate working relations, roles and obligations and performance expectations.</p>
5. Consortium members have increased capacity to effectively monitor their own impact, learn lessons and disseminate evidence based findings to different audiences	4	<p>5.1 Each Consortium member has M&amp;E tools and/training.</p> <p>5.2 M &amp; E framework developed for each consortium member with clear baseline to measure outcomes and impact of consortium projects by end of march 2010</p>	<p>5.1 Progress reports show two members have received training from M &amp; E experts</p> <p>5.2 Reports show three consortium members have M &amp; E plans</p>	<p>5.1 ZADHR secretariat trained in Monitoring and Evaluation aimed to improve the organisation's capacity to track progress on indicators.</p> <p>M &amp; E and report writing skills are still to improve. The M &amp; E Expert is developing appropriate monitoring and documentation frameworks for and with consortium</p>	<p>GTF feedback reports have been received clarifying sources of weakness and misinterpretations on annual report guidelines. These are being shared and jointly explored with consortium members to improve their report writing skills and appreciation of report</p>

				members and assisting them better understand GTF report guidelines and submit them on time.	guidelines
6. Increased opportunities for people to influence policy and legislation	<b>5</b>	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	A Private Members POSA Amendment Bill has been tabled in parliament by a Member of Parliament but not yet adopted. AIPPA is still in use but government has made a commitment to reform the law. No other Acts of parliament enacted as a result of public influence.	Some reform institutions appear to have been hijacked by sympathisers of the domineering party in the GNU to stall reform efforts. There are indications the domineering party in the GNU will stifle and stage manage public participation in constitutional consultations.

**Annex 2: Revised Logical Framework (as per KPMG November 2009 feedback and recommendations)**

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>GOAL</b>			
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 UNDP HD Report HRF and ZPP monthly reports	Basic human rights are upheld by the government in power Constitutional reform takes place NGOs are allowed to continue operating without hindrance Economic conditions stabilize
<b>PURPOSE</b>			
Increased demand from citizens for their socio-economic and political rights and for accountability and transparency from the	Fifty cases filed against selected ministries and government officials by 2013. Twenty test cases/public interest cases	Reports of consortium members External evaluations of consortium project	Democratic space widens Repressive legislation is reformed

government of Zimbabwe	filed between 2009 and 2013. GNU complies with GPA	Court records Media review	Government of National Unity remains intact
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<b>OUTPUTS</b>			
1. Increased public knowledge of socio-economic and political rights how to access these rights	<p>1.1 The number of citizens participating in civic issues increases to 40 000 from 2009 to 2013</p> <p>1.2 The number of people aware of their economic and social rights increases to 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>	<p>1.1 Forum reports</p> <p>1.1 Training and workshop reports</p> <p>1.2 Forum members reports</p> <p>1.3 Court records</p>	Government does not clamp down on or restrict CSO activities
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

<p>3. Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations and HRDs to engage in activities to build sustainable good governance</p>	<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>
<p>4. Improved documentation of rights violations and systems for data management</p>	<p>4.1 Level of accuracy of documentation of rights violations increases from 50% to 70% from 2009 to 2013</p> <p>4.2 Reports of human rights abuses by Forum member finalized within 30 days of data collection</p>	<p>4.1 – 4.2 Documentation, Databases and violation reports from consortium and stakeholders</p>	<p>Trained Documentation personnel is available</p> <p>Human Rights Defenders are willing to provide information for documentation.</p>
<p>5. Consortium members have increased capacity to effectively monitor their own impact, learn lessons and disseminate evidence based findings to different audiences</p>	<p>5.1 Each Consortium member has M&amp;E tools and/training.</p> <p>5.2 M &amp; E framework developed for each consortium member with clear baseline to measure outcomes and impact of consortium projects by end of</p>	<p>5.1 Forum reports and consortium members' reports.</p> <p>5.2 M &amp; E plans for all consortium members</p>	<p>Consortium members use and apply M&amp;E tools and documentation</p>

	march 2010	5.2 Undated M & E plans for consortium members	
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

**Table 9. Outputs and activities**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1. Increased public knowledge of socio-economic and political rights and available channels to access these	<p>Policy documents collected from selected ministries; reviewed, summarised and disseminated to communities</p> <p>Distribute simplified pamphlets/booklets/publications on constitution, rights and GPA produced or obtained by forum members</p> <p>Education and awareness campaigns on citizens rights and how to access these conducted by consortium members</p> <p>Outreach meetings at grassroots levels held at community levels</p> <p>Monthly CISOMM reports</p> <p>Press Statements by Forum and Forum members</p>

<p>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>	<p>Training provided to prison officials, court officials, and human rights defenders</p> <p>Forum and consortium members conduct public education and awareness activities on services available to citizens on accessing their constitutional rights</p> <p>Clients seen by relevant consortium members, cases opened and filed with the courts</p>
<p>3. Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations and HRDs to engage in activities to build sustainable good governance</p>	<p>Networking meetings among CSOs on which issues to focus on and action to be taken to achieve good governance.</p> <p>Training of HRDs by selected CSOs by conducting workshops. Provide support and protection to HRDs by providing them with tools on action to take if visited, arrested or victimised by state agents. Use expertise of consortium members and partners such as LRF, ZWLA and ZLHR</p> <p>Lobbying regional and international intergovernmental bodies</p>
<p>4. Improved documentation of rights violations and systems for data management</p>	<p>Information collection from the field; collection and review of existing documentation and reports on rights violations from partner organisations such as CSU, ZLHR, ZPP and other consortium members; data capturing and analysis; violations database checked for accuracy and updating; liaise with partners such as MMPZ on monitoring and contributing to media reports on violations</p>
<p>5. Consortium members have increased capacity to effectively monitor their own impact, learn lessons and disseminate evidence based findings to different</p>	<p>Work with each consortium member to develop M &amp; E plan based on GTF guidelines and formats</p> <p>Prepare presentations in various formats</p> <p>Distribute materials</p>

audiences	Make presentations of findings
6. Increased opportunities for people to influence policy and legislation	Engage consultants to develop technical analysis on impact of policies on vulnerable groups Conduct consultative meetings to get views on alternative policies Publicity campaign to raise awareness on the right to participate in policy formulation

#### Annex 4 Materials produced during the reporting period

Item	Date	Organisation	Title/description of material
1	11 March 2010	<b>The Forum</b>	<u>Human Rights in Zimbabwe: One Year Into the Government of National Unity (GNU) - Time to Ratify Conventions</u>
2	26 February 2010		<u>Statement on Political Violence in Epworth</u>
3	13 February 2010		<u>Statement on the Occasion of the First Anniversary of the Government of National Unity</u>
4	03 December 2009		<u>Women's Rights Defenders Award</u>
5	11 November 2009		<u>Report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights under Agenda Item 5 (e) Statement on the Human Rights Situation in Zimbabwe</u>
6	30 October 2009		<u>Statement on the deportation of UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and general decline in the human rights situation in Zimbabwe</u>

<b>7</b>	26 October 2009		<u>Statement on the arrest of NANGO Board Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer</u>
<b>8</b>	21 October 2009		<u>Statement on Africa Human Rights Day</u>
<b>9</b>	15 October 2009		<u>Statement in Memory of Keith Goddard</u>
<b>10</b>	21 September 2009		<u>Statement on the Occasion of International Day of Peace</u>
<b>11</b>	04 September 2009		<u>Statement on Monitoring compliance by the Government of Zimbabwe with Article 18 of the Global Political Agreement</u>
<b>12</b>	04 September 2009		<u>Article 18 of Global Political Agreement Compliance Index</u>
<b>13</b>	20 August 2009		<u>Statement on the Status and meaning of ratification of SADC Treaty and Tribunal Protocol</u>
<b>14</b>	23 July 2009		<u>Statement by cluster on National Healing regarding the planned National Dedication Ceremony</u>
<b>15</b>	26 June 2009		<u>Statement on the Occasion of the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture</u>
<b>16</b>	25 May 2009		<u>Statement on the Occasion of Africa Day, 25th May 2009</u>
<b>17</b>	18 May 2009		<u>Statement to the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights' 45th Ordinary Session under Agenda Item 7(iv)</u>
<b>18</b>	15 May 2009		<u>Statement On The Arrest of Alec Muchadehama</u>
<b>19</b>	14 May 2009		<u>Statement to the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights' 45th Ordinary Session on the Human Rights Situation in Zimbabwe</u>
<b>20</b>	21 April 2009		<u>Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum v The Government of Zimbabwe SADC Tribunal Case No. 5/2008</u>
<b>21</b>	3 April 2009		<u>Call by Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum on Parliamentarians attending the African Pacific Caribbean –European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly</u>

22	June 2009	<u>Monthly Political Violence Reports</u>	<u>June 2009</u>
23	May 2009		<u>May 2009</u>
24	April 2009		<u>April 2009</u>
25	March 2010	<u>Human Rights Monthly</u>	
26	Dec 2009		A People's Guide to Transitional Justice – An Introduction (Book)
27	Dec 2009		<u>African Mechanisms of Dealing with Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment Bulletin</u> <u>No. 45</u>
28	Oct 2009		<u>African Human Rights System Bulletin</u> <u>No. 44</u>
29	<b>Sept 2009</b>		<u>Ending Torture in Zimbabwe Bulletin</u> <u>No. 43</u>
30	<b>July 2009</b>		<u>The Right to Food Bulletin</u> <u>No. 42</u>
31	<b>June 2009</b>		<b><u>Taking Transitional Justice to the People</u> (Outreach report)</b>
32	<b>April 2009</b>		<u>The Right to Health Bulletin</u> <u>No. 41</u>

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site
1 2 3 4	2009	ZWLA pamphlets 10 reasons why women need a new constitution maintenance laws domestic violence socio economic rights	<a href="http://www.zwla.co.zw/index.php/home.html">http://www.zwla.co.zw/index.php/home.html</a>
1 2 3 4 5	2009	GALZ DVD "Tinzweibo" Pamphlet "Blackmail" Pamphlet "GALZ and The Law" Pamphlet "Safer Sex guide for MSM" Pamphlet "Religion"	<a href="http://www.galz.co.zw/">http://www.galz.co.zw/</a>
	2009	LRF · <i>Declaration of Rights</i> – English · · <i>Birth Certificate</i> – English, Shona, Ndebele	

1		·	<a href="http://www.lrf.co.zw/">http://www.lrf.co.zw/</a>
2		· <i>Domestic Violence</i> - English	
3		· <i>Inheritance</i> (Combined) – English	
4		· <i>Marriage and the Law</i> –English	
5		· <i>Global Political Agreement (simplified)</i> – English, Shona, Ndebele	
6		· Constitution-making Process 1: <i>What is a Constitution</i> – English, Shona, Ndebele	
7		· Constitution-making Process 2: <i>Citizenship</i> – English, Shona, Ndebele	
8		· Constitution-making Process 3: <i>Declaration of Rights</i> – English, Shona, Ndebele	
9		· Constitution-making Process 4: <i>Separation of Powers</i> – English, Shona, Ndebele	
10		· Constitution-making Process 5: <i>Police, Defence, Prisons and their Commissions</i> – English, Shona, Ndebele	
11		· Constitution-making Process 6: <i>Independent Commissions</i> – English, Shona, Ndebele	
12		· Constitution-making Process 7: <i>Local Government</i> – English, Shona, Ndebele	
		· <i>Criminal Defenders’ Handbook</i>	
13		· <i>Criminal Judges’ Handbook</i>	
14		· <i>Magistrates’ Handbook</i>	
15		· <i>Community Service Guidelines</i>	

16		<i>Index to the Legislation in Force in Zimbabwe</i>	
17			
1	1/04/09	ZADHR Monitoring rights to health banners	<a href="http://www.zadhr.org/">http://www.zadhr.org/</a>
2	18/5/09	health and human rights issues radio programme	
3	15/09/09	Rights to health T-Shirts	
4	14/09/09	Rights to health T-Shirts	
5	16/03/2010	Right to Health and the Constitution posters	
1		ZACRO ZACRO programmes brochure	
2		Prison Conditions Assessment Tool	

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