Project Document

Strengthening the role of CSOs in human rights reporting, monitoring and advocacy

National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO)

And

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Project Title

Strengthening the role of CSOs in human rights reporting, monitoring and advocacy.

ZUNDAF Outcome(s):

Outcome 1: enhanced people’s participation in democratic governance structures and processes

Expected CP Outcome(s):

People’s participation in decision-making and democratic processes strengthened

Expected Output(s):

- Increased capacity of CSOs in Zimbabwe to carry out human rights reporting, monitoring and advocacy;
- Legal, policy and regulatory reform in the operational and regulatory environment of CSOs working in governance discourse;
- Current, accurate, qualitative and timely research, documentation and publications on human rights situation in Zimbabwe;
- Ratification and domestication of outstanding international and regional human rights and governance instruments (including CAT; UNCRPD);
- Increased transparency and accountability in the management of public resources;
- Strengthened partnerships between CSOs and relevant government/quasi government institutions as well as other international
organisations;

- Increased participation of citizens in human rights and democracy building processes.

**ZUNDAF Executing Entity:**
Government of Zimbabwe

**Implementing Modality:**
National Implementation Modality (NIM)

**Implementing Partner:**
NANGO

**Responsible Parties:**
ZLHR; ZESN; NCPDZ; LRF; LSZ; ZELA
**Brief Description**

Human rights advocacy, monitoring and reporting are central pillars to an unassailable democratic culture. This project recognizes that CSOs are critical to the building and strengthening of the human rights architecture in Zimbabwe; deepening democracy and enhancing citizen participation in governance affairs. Through this project, CSOs will provide technical and capacity expertise necessary for the promotion protection and fulfilment of human rights in Zimbabwe. The project will focus on the following:

1. **Strengthening capacity and coordination mechanisms for CSOs to effectively conduct human rights advocacy;**

2. **Promoting partnerships and linkages between CSOs and relevant government, quasi-government and international human rights and governance institutions;**

3. **Supporting advocacy for ratification and domestication of key international human rights instruments (including UNCRPD, CAT and other UN Optional Protocols that Zimbabwe is yet to ratify);**

4. **Supporting follow up, monitoring and implementation of international and regional treaty body human rights recommendations (including UPR and CEDAW recommendations);**

5. **Strengthening citizen participation in governance processes (including the Constitution, election and the use and management of public resources);**

6. **Supporting law, policy and administrative reforms in the thematic areas of elections, human rights and management of public resources, through research, information and skills sharing.**

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**Project Period:**  
2012 - 2015

**Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):** Democratic Governance

**Atlas Award:**  
12  
**Project ID:** 00083255

**Start date:** June 2012  
**End Date:** December 2015

**LPAC Meeting Date:** 08 June 2012

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**Total resources required**

**Total Budget:** USD $ 4,000,000

**Total allocated/committed resources (USD):**

- **UNDP / Regular:** $1,500,000
- **Funding Gap:** $2,500,000

**Donors (USD):** TBD

**UNDEF:** TBD
Agreed by:

Implementing Partner,

National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (NANGO)

[Signature]  Date: 28/06/2012

Agreed by UNDP:

Country Director

[Signature]  Date: 30/06/2012
Table of Contents

Table of Contents ......................................................... 5
List of acronyms ......................................................... 6
PROJECT JUSTIFICATION .............................................. 8
PROJECT OBJECTIVES .................................................. 9
Project Components .................................................... 11
Partnership Strategy .................................................... 14
Results and Resources Framework Indicative budget ......... 15
Project Management Arrangements ............................... 16
ANNEXES ................................................................. 17
### List of acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIPPA</td>
<td>Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>AWP</td>
<td>Annual Work Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAT</td>
<td>Convention against Torture, Cruel or Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>COPAC</td>
<td>the Select Committee of Parliament on the New Constitution</td>
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<td>CPAP</td>
<td>Country Programme Action Plan</td>
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<td>CPD</td>
<td>Country Programme Document</td>
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<td>CRC</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRPD</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</td>
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<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>GPA</td>
<td>Global Political Agreement</td>
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<td>GOZ</td>
<td>Government of Zimbabwe</td>
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<td>HRBA</td>
<td>Human Rights Based Approaches</td>
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<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information Education and Communication</td>
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<td>IP</td>
<td>Implementation Partner</td>
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<td>JLOS</td>
<td>Justice Law and Order Sector</td>
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<td>LAD</td>
<td>Legal Aid Directorate</td>
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<td>LRF</td>
<td>Legal Resources Foundation</td>
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<td>LSZ</td>
<td>Law Society of Zimbabwe</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MOJ</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs</td>
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<td>MTP</td>
<td>Medium Term Plan</td>
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<td>NANGO</td>
<td>National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>NCDPZ</td>
<td>National Council of Disabled Persons of Zimbabwe</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization(s)</td>
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<td>NIM</td>
<td>National Implementation Modality</td>
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<td>PA</td>
<td>Project Assurance</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCICs</td>
<td>Parliamentary Constituency Information Centres</td>
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<td>POSA</td>
<td>Public Order and Security Act</td>
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<td>PPR</td>
<td>Project Progress Report</td>
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<td>Quarterly Progress Report</td>
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<td>RBM</td>
<td>Results Based Management</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern Africa Development Community</td>
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<td>Standard Basic Assistance Agreement</td>
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<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNCRPD</td>
<td>United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UPR</td>
<td>Universal Periodic Review</td>
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<td>ZACC</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission</td>
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<td>ZEC</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Electoral Commission</td>
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<td>ZELA</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe Elections Support Network</td>
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<td>Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights</td>
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<td>ZMC</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Media Commission</td>
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<td>ZUNDAF</td>
<td>Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Over the last decade, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have worked throughout Zimbabwe to support democracy and democratic governance including the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms. The necessity of sustained civil society activity cannot be underscored as Zimbabwe’s democracy remains fragile. Thus far, CSOs working in the human rights and governance discourse have been involved in the production and submission of shadow reports on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe. They have conducted human rights training and raised awareness on the protection of the rights of minorities and vulnerable groups such as women, children and those with disabilities. CSOs have advocated for law reform and have been critical stakeholders in the production of model laws on elections and the Constitution. With regard to public participation in democratic processes, CSOs in Zimbabwe have become increasingly active in local issues and national politics including, demanding accountability, access to information and providing basic services that promote economic, social and cultural rights. With regards to transparency and accountability in the management of public resources, CSOs have been lobbying for increased transparency in revenue collection and its allocation to local communities for development. They have also lobbied for access to data in the extractive industries sector.

More often than not, the role of CSOs in developmental work has not been acknowledged by government and other stakeholders as important in development. The relationship has tended to be rooted in suspicion and mistrust. CSOs have hitherto not contributed significantly to national policy processes. The passing of such legislation as the Public Order and Security Act (POSA) and the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) has been perceived by civil society as curtailing the enjoyment of important human rights such as the freedom of association, assembly and expression. Such legislation has restricted the space within which CSOs operate. Notwithstanding these challenges, CSOs continue to play a crucial role in creating awareness, advocacy, and dissemination of information in national democratic processes. There is need to give full recognition to the role that CSOs plays in achieving developmental results in particular, engagement and participation of citizens in governance issues.

After almost a decade of socio-economic and political crisis characterized by among others, contested Constitution; contested legislation such as POSA; contested human rights architecture; contested elections; hyperinflation; unemployment; mistrust and intolerance amongst citizens, the formation of the Inclusive Government in February 2009 has provided a window of opportunity for CSOs to strengthen their role as a critical stakeholder in the governance processes of the country. CSOs will continue to play a significant role in articulating the needs and rights of citizens.

While Zimbabwe has ratified most international and regional human rights instruments that espouse human rights normative standards, the implementation of these on the ground remains limited. Most legislation in Zimbabwe needs to comply with regional and international human rights and governance instruments. Advocacy for policy and law reforms to bring the national legislation in line with international best practice is necessary. Additionally, human rights for persons with disabilities have largely remained unrealised. The Government of Zimbabwe signalled its intention to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) two years ago. Persons with disabilities continue to live in an environment of injustice, hardship and the deprivation of basic human rights and encounter problems in their quest to participate in mainstream societal activities. Further, legislation such as the Disabled Act of 1992 has not ameliorated these challenges.
II. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2015 (ZUNDAF) recognises enhanced people participation in democratic governance structures and processes as a critical outcome in achieving sustainable development for Zimbabwe. This cannot be undertaken without placing emphasis on role of CSOs in democratic processes. CSO involvement in human rights reporting, monitoring and advocacy is vital to ensuring public participation in democratic processes. CSOs have the ability to seek public participation through numerous forums, including multi-stakeholder forums where the public shares in agenda-setting, content and ratification of international treaties, and domestic legislation.

Studies\(^1\) have shown that Zimbabwean civil society is often reactionary to emerging national governance issues as well as having limited engagement modalities to national processes. Consequently, on numerous occasions national processes have outpaced CSO responses. It is thus important for CSOs to ensure that their actions when engaging with key governance reforms are well coordinated at both national and provincial level, and facilitate a process of targeted capacity building in order to achieve peace, democracy and sustainable development.

Recognising that CSOs are a critical stakeholder in the both the human rights discourse in Zimbabwe and promotion of accountability in the use of public resources, this project seeks to strengthen the contribution of human rights CSOs in monitoring, reporting and advocacy. This will be done by building the capacity of relevant CSOs through the National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO) to:

- Strengthen their partnerships with relevant government, quasi government and international institutions with a mandate to promote and protect human rights;
- Support ratification and domestication advocacy initiatives that relate to human rights and good governance (including UNCRPD; CAT and their optional protocols; and the African Charter on Democracy, Good governance and Elections);
- Advocate for law and policy reforms which enhance the translation of the normative content of human rights instruments into lived realities for Zimbabwean citizens;
- Promote accountability for human rights violations and management of public resources;
- Promote public participation in democratic processes such as elections, and constitution related processes.

Zimbabwe was recently reviewed by the Human Rights Council under its Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism. Some of the recommendations accepted by Zimbabwe out of that process relate to key human rights issues that have dominated the local environment. These include, the establishment of an independent and functional Human Rights Commission; criminalization of torture; submission of periodic reports to treaty bodies; cooperation with the United Nations Special Procedures; prevention of politically motivated violence and intimidation; monitoring places of detention; ratification of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the promotion of social, economic and cultural rights.

Over the next four years, Zimbabwe is expected to focus on these 130 recommendations and ensure that the commitments made are fulfilled to the greatest extent possible. It is commendable that the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) has accepted the responsibility to implement recommendations to enhance the enjoyment of human rights. It would be difficult for the

\(^1\)European Commission Study of 2006 and NANGO CSO Study of 2004
Government to fulfil its commitments without stakeholders such as CSOs. CSOs will thus work with the GOZ to help build capacity within various relevant ministries that are responsible for ensuring that key human rights issues raised are addressed. This calls for mutual trust. CSOs will also work towards production of position papers, draft bills and research documents that will assist the government in its efforts to fulfil its obligations contained in the adopted report. Information dissemination will be made through human rights themed reports that will be circulated through grassroots networks across the country. This will raise awareness of the key human rights issues and ensure citizen participation in these processes.

One of the greatest strengths of non-state actors in Zimbabwe is the ability to hold the State accountable. Accountability is an integral component of good governance, empowerment and poverty reduction. Key to this intervention will be strengthening the voice and capacity of the populace to demand accountability in national governance endeavours. To this end, CSOs will train, monitor, document, and litigate human rights violations as well as advocate for the efficient use and management of public resources.

As the national Constitution making process reaches its peak and the country moves towards a Constitutional Referendum, much work needs to be done to sensitize communities about the process and its outcome. In this regard CSOs will conduct community workshops focusing on electoral systems, systems of governance and election management bodies. Subsequent to the Referendum, elections are anticipated as a conclusion to the current GPA. There is need to ensure that the electorate (including women and youth) are educated to increase their participation in electoral and political processes. Mutual exchange of capacity with the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) on best practice and advocacy for ratification and domestication of key regional instruments on elections will also be supported.

III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this project is to strengthen the advocacy, monitoring and reporting role of CSOs. Due regard will be given to building capacities that ensure human rights based approaches that emphasize broad consultation and participatory processes. Emphasis will be made to support CSOs in working with the vulnerable and marginalized groups for participation in national processes. The project will also aim to establish and implement mechanisms and processes that promote good governance standards and effective cooperation of development efforts among key stakeholders in the human rights sector. Furthermore, the project will strengthen the capacity of the CSO umbrella body to effectively play its coordination role. The specific objectives of the project are:

1. To strengthen coordination mechanisms for CSOs, particularly the coordination capacity of the CSO umbrella body, to effectively conduct human rights advocacy;
2. To promote partnerships and linkages between CSOs and relevant government, quasi-government and international governance institutions;
3. To support advocacy for ratification and domestication of key international human rights instruments (including CAT; UNCRPD and other UN conventions Optional Protocols that Zimbabwe is yet to ratify);
4. To support monitoring, follow up and implementation of international and regional treaty body human rights recommendations (including UPR, CRC and CEDAW recommendations);
5. To strengthen the ability of citizen participation in governance processes (including Constitution-making, elections, extractive sector transparency and accountability);
6. Supporting law, policy and administrative reforms in the thematic areas of elections, human rights and management of public resources, through research, information and skills sharing.

IV. PROJECT STRATEGY

This project is designed to build the collective capacities of the CSOs in their role as stakeholders in the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights. The project builds on strategic and comparative advantages of each NGO’s thematic area while emphasizing multi-stakeholder partnerships to increase the impact of individual results into collective and developmental results. UNDP will provide technical, financial and other relevant support as key drivers of the project to support the monitoring role of CSOs. Support will encourage the establishment of mechanisms for delivering effective nation-wide civic education that will allow continuous engagement and participation of all through information sharing for the success of the project. Project visibility will also be crucial to the success of the project. Agreed and shared positions will be made through the relevant project management structures.

Coordination, cooperation and mutual exchange will inform the partnership strategy among CSOs. Working together with relevant line ministries and other entities in the Government, Independent and Oversight Commissions and Parliament, the project will nurture and support important partnerships. Collaboration with the media and development partners will build on existing support and engagement with them in addressing emerging issues and priorities.

The project will support the identification, incorporation of best practice lessons on effective CSO advocacy strategies (especially those on planning, management; coordination and decision making) that can enhance and strengthen the process. The project will complement the medium to long-term support activities on rule of law, support to human rights strengthening, equal access to justice for all, dialogue and participation in decision making processes currently sponsored under UNDP’s Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and others supported by different development partners. In this respect, cognizance will be made of national development strategies such as the Medium Term Plan (MTP) as well as UNDP strategic development frameworks such as the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) – 2012-2015 and the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) – 2012-2015.

Mainstreaming of gender and human rights based approaches (HRBA) will inform this project and sharpen the activities and indicators to speak to human rights attainment. Gender mainstreaming will also be a crucial programming tool for increased women participation and emphasizing the removal of gender disparities that often inhibit full realization of human rights. UNDP will draw on the global resources for technical and other support in providing strategic programmatic advice on substantive issues such as data collection for human rights monitoring, research, civic education and legal drafting.

To ensure that the support through this project is relevant and effective, a strong emphasis will be placed on maintaining a very flexible, demand based approach to designing and implementing activities to achieve its outputs, given the unpredictable and fluid context surrounding the human rights discourse in Zimbabwe. Potential risks to the process will be identified and strategies to manage them developed with clear identification of the entities responsible. All project components will be interlinked for the maximum attainment of development results.
V. Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening the capacity and coordination mechanisms for CSOs to carry out human rights reporting, monitoring and advocacy

One of the greatest challenges to effective civil society participation in Zimbabwe is the lack of a cohesive and coordinated mechanism to promote and protect human rights. CSOs in Zimbabwe have generally been affected by duplicity in roles as well as limited internal capacity to effectively carry out project management (including project proposal writing). In a period where resources are scarce, it is important to harness and combine resources to avoid duplication of roles. This component seeks to strengthen the capacity of relevant CSOs through their umbrella body, the National Association of Non-governmental Organisations (NANGO) to effectively carry out their human rights reporting, monitoring and advocacy mandate. NANGO's coordination capacity will also be enhanced.

Further, over the last decade, the operating environment for CSOs has not been favourable. Challenges have often centred on the regulatory framework of CSOs. This component will seek to promote inclusive all stakeholder consultations and resolutions on law and policy reform that is necessary to provide an enabling environment for CSOs to carry out their human rights monitoring and advocacy roles effectively.

Output 1: Increased capacity of CSOs in Zimbabwe to carry out human rights reporting, monitoring and advocacy.

Activities
- Support comprehensive baseline study on capacity gaps within CSO sector;
- Support skills, leadership, project management training and other interventions to meet capacity gaps within CSO sector;
- Support the creation of an NGO database;
- Support the compilation of a comprehensive situational annual Human Rights Report;
- Strengthen coordination capacity of the CSO umbrella body.

Output 2: Legal, policy and regulatory reform in the operational and regulatory environment of CSOs working in the governance discourse.

Activities
- Support to stakeholder consultations on necessary legal, policy and regulatory reform to promote enabling operational environment for CSOs;
- Support to development of regulatory framework (including drafting of shadow bills and policies) for consideration by relevant stakeholders;
- Support to lobbying and advocacy interventions to relevant stakeholders (including Parliament, Ministry of Social Welfare).

Component 2: Human Rights reporting

CSOs provide valuable information that is critical to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of a State's human rights obligations. This includes general public awareness on human rights as well as information on violations of such rights at grassroots level. It is important for CSOs in Zimbabwe to provide sound and precise information. This will require thorough, well-researched and documented reports. This component will promote and strengthen the capacity of CSOs to produce and disseminate accurate, qualitative and
timely reports and publications on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe as well as document cases of human rights violations with gendered indicators.

**Output 3:** Current, accurate, qualitative and timely research, documentation and publications on human rights situation in Zimbabwe.

**Activities**
- Support the training and production of CSO shadow reports and appeals to human rights mechanism to relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms (including treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism-UPR);
- Support the training and documentation of cases of human rights violations (including organized violence and torture; prevalence of violence and abuses in the extractive industries sector; economic, social and cultural rights; and minority rights);
- Support the training and production, distribution and dissemination of human rights Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material;
- Support the production of quarterly qualitative human rights and governance data with gendered indicators.

**Component 3: Human Rights, monitoring and advocacy**
The Human rights monitoring and advocacy by CSOs component, aims to reinforce the State's responsibility to promote and protect human rights. This component of the project will strengthen the ability of CSOs in Zimbabwe to evaluate and monitor State compliance with regional and international standards that relate to human rights and governance. In addition, this component of the project will strengthen the role of CSOs to promote transparency and accountability in the management of public resources.

**Output 4:** Ratification and domestication of outstanding international and regional human rights and governance instruments (including CAT; UNCRPD; Optional Protocols).

**Activities**
- Provide training and support to CSO initiatives to monitor State compliance with human rights obligations (including UPR and treaty body recommendations);
- Provide training and support to CSO advocacy initiatives to promote signature, ratification and domestication of instruments.

**Output 5:** Increased transparency and accountability in the management of public resources.

**Activities**
- Support to baseline study on the management of public resources in Zimbabwe (including procurement, public finance management and natural resources management);
- Support CSO coordination and lobbying mechanisms for promoting transparency and accountability in the management of public resources;
- Support to the formulation of legislation and policies that strengthen management and promote efficient use of public resources.

**Component 4: Promoting partnerships and linkages with relevant institutions**
Civil Society Organisations cannot operate in a vacuum. In order to maximise the use of resources and effectively promote the fulfilment of human rights in Zimbabwe, it is important that synergies are created between CSOs, government/quasi-government entities and international organisations that are mandated to promote, protect and fulfil human
rights. These include (but are not limited) to the Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development; Ministry of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs; the Inter-ministerial Committee on Human Rights; the Legal Aid Directorate; Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission; Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission. This component therefore seeks to strengthen existing partnerships and create new synergies between CSOs and relevant stakeholders.

Output 6: Strengthened partnerships between CSOs and relevant government/quasi-government institutions as well as other international organisations.

Activities
- Support to CSO government and quasi/government partnerships (including but not limited to partnerships with the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs; Judiciary; Police; Attorney General’s Office; Zimbabwe Electoral Commission; Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission; Legal Aid Directorate; Ministry of Women Affairs; Gender and Community Development; Ministry of Health and Child Welfare; Ministry of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs; Ministry of Mines; Relevant Parliamentary Portfolio Committees);
- Support to CSO initiatives to provide legal education and human rights training for relevant stakeholders (including but not limited to service providers in the justice sector; ZEC; LAD; ZHRC);
- Support to CSO initiatives to lobby, exchange experiences, best practices and challenges in the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights in Zimbabwe (including Zimbabwe Mineral Revenue Transparency Initiative (ZMRTI) and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI);
- Support the creation of a National Human Rights Platform (NHRP) with State and non-state actors to promote dialogue on human rights issues in Zimbabwe;
- Support to partnerships between CSOs, GOZ and development partners.

Component 5: Civic education and awareness raising
Citizen participation in democratic processes is the cornerstone of any democracy. As such, participation is enhanced through civic education and awareness raising. This component will strengthen the role of CSOs in promoting public participation in key democratic processes such as elections, Constitution-making and other relevant legal and policy reforms. The civic education component will increase cooperation between CSOs and relevant policy makers such as parliamentarians, traditional and administrative leadership structures.

Output 7: Increased participation of citizens in human rights and democracy building processes.

Activities
- Support to CSO initiatives including community meetings, outreaches and workshops to promote citizen participation in governance issues;
- Support to CSO training initiatives for citizens, community leaders and policy makers on relevant issues such as elections, the Constitution and the referendum (with special focus on women, marginalized and vulnerable groups);
- Support to CSO initiatives to promote public participation in Parliamentary processes including outreach meetings, public hearings (on the national budget, parliamentary bills, governance processes) and Parliamentary Constituency Information Centres (PCICs);
- Support training of duty bearers to give human rights sensitive services;
VI. Partnership Strategy

UNDP shall work in partnership with NANGO (as the key implementing partner) and through their structures, identify relevant human rights and governance CSOs (responsible parties). Other strategic partners will include The Government of Zimbabwe through relevant or designated Ministries (such as the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs; Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development); Commissions (Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission; Zimbabwe Media Commission), relevant Parliamentary Portfolio Committees, Development and Donor Agencies and the United Nations Zimbabwe Country Team. These strategic partners shall be responsible for offering technical and or financial support towards the implementation of this project. Cross cutting issues such as disability; gender and children’s rights will continue to be implemented in other activities of civil society and the Government.

Identified responsible parties include: the Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN); Legal Resources Foundation (LRF); Law Society of Zimbabwe (LSZ); Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR), Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association (ZELA) and the National Council of Disabled Persons of Zimbabwe (NCPDZ). Other partners may be co-opted during the project cycle for strategic interventions. Identified partners will be responsible for ensuring that information and activities where possible, are disseminated to the grassroots.

ZESN will partner with women’s organizations, such as the Women’s Coalition and the Parliamentary Women’s Caucus when conducting capacity building on gender and elections. The Women’s Coalition has Chapters around the country and they have achieved major milestones, thus it is prudent for ZESN to partner with the Coalition. It will also partner with the Elections Cluster members for electoral policy and law reforms. It will partner with ZEC on voter education campaigns.

ZLHR will work with Human Rights Cluster and other relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of the recommendations of the UPR and other Treaty Monitoring Bodies’ recommendations/concluding observations. These include the government of Zimbabwe, other CSOs and the UN agencies involved in the human rights discourse. ZLHR will also work with other CSOs such as ZESN, ZPP, ZELA and Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum.

LRF is cognisant of the role the Legal Aid Directorate (LAD) is expected to play and the need to capacitate it to discharge its mandate. The LRF will therefore work closely with the LAD on legal aid and case referrals, as well as providing texts for Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) resource centres. The Law Society of Zimbabwe will work closely with the JLOS in enhancing legal aid capacities as well as access to justice law reforms.

The NCPDZ will work with NANGO and other stakeholders including relevant Parliamentary portfolio committees in advocacy for ratification and domestication of the relevant Conventions on rights of persons with disabilities.

ZELA will collaborate with relevant stakeholders to promote the protection of environmental rights. This includes coordinating the Kimberley Process Civil Society Coalition representatives in Zimbabwe on Marange diamonds. They will also coordinate the “Publish What You Pay Campaign
(PWYP)”, and represent CSOs in the Zimbabwe Mining Revenue Transparency Initiatives. ZELA will mainstream gender into their activities and collaborate with the relevant gender civic to promote women’s participation in this sector.

VII. Results and Resources Framework

See Annex 1.

*Outputs, Indicators, targets, baselines, indicative activities, responsible parties, and inputs (budget indicative)*

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<th>Components</th>
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<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<td>Human Rights Reporting</td>
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<td>Human Rights Monitoring and Advocacy</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Partnerships and linkages with relevant stakeholders</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Education and Awareness Raising</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. Project Management Arrangements

*Project Assurance*

Project Assurance (PA) will be provided by the UNDP Country office in Zimbabwe, which will oversee programmatic and policy compliance, provide technical support for the preparation of quarterly and annual reports including the preparation of annual and quarterly work plans by the Implementing Partner.

*Project Management and Project Implementing Partners*

The project will be implemented through National Implementation Modality (NIM) procedures with the National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO) as the Implementing Partner. A Project Coordinator, Project Officer and Finance Officer will be recruited to support the project board and project. Law and governance based Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) who are under the umbrella body are Responsible Parties. They will work closely with NANGO through an
established Coordination Mechanism. Technical assistance (TA) provided through this project, and the day-to-day implementation of activities and accountability for the delivery of the project's outputs will be the responsibility of UNDP.

**Project Board**
The Project board will provide oversight and accountability. Meetings will be convened quarterly under the Project. The meetings will be co-chaired by NANGO and UNDP.

The Board will be responsible for making all policy decisions relating to the project and will meet quarterly to review the overall progress and outcomes of the project. The decisions of the Board Committee will relate to the scope, extension, expansion, reduction, or continuation of the project. The Board will also be responsible for mobilizing funding, providing necessary advocacy, reviewing and approving the work plans, budgets and the implementation process. The Board Committee will consist of:
- UNDP (co-chair)
- NANGO (co-chair)
- Donor representatives
- 2 representatives from the Responsible Parties
- Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
- Project Co-ordinator (Ex-Officio)

**Project Organisation Structure**

**Executive**
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Justice

**Implementing Partner**
- NANGO

**Responsible Parties**
- 2 CSO representatives

**Senior Supplier**
- UNDP

**Project Support**
- Finance Officer
- Project Officer

**Project Assurance**
- UNDP

**Component 1**
- Strengthening coordination mechanisms for CSOs to carry out human rights reporting

**Component 2**
- Human Rights Reporting

**Component 3**
- Human Rights monitoring and advocacy

**Component 4**
- Promoting Partnerships and linkages

**Component 5**
- Civic education and awareness raising

**Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting**
NANGO will produce quarterly progress reports which will cover all activities undertaken during the quarter, disbursements against each activity, lessons learned and recommendations. Reporting responsibilities will include comprehensive annual progress reports which summarize the performance of the project and expenditures each year. These reports will be composite reports which will include all activities implemented by Responsible Parties. As part of the evaluation
process, NANGO and UNDP will undertake an independent evaluation with the cost covered by the project.

As part of the NIM/NEX requirements, the Implementing Partner (NANGO) shall ensure that the monitoring and evaluation procedures are fully consistent with UNDP’s requirements inter-alia, preparation of AWPs, quarterly work plans, quarterly project board meetings, quarterly financial reports and annual auditing of the project.

The project will be monitored in accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide:

Annually

- Annual Review Report- an Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Coordinator and shared with the Project Board/Steering Committee and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

- Annual Project Review- Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board/Steering Committee and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

ANNEXES

Results and Resources Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in ZUNDAF: Enhanced people’s participation in democratic governance structures and processes (outcome 1.4)

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: People’s participation in decision making and democratic processes strengthened

Output as stated in the Country Programme RRF: Strengthened capacities of civil society to effectively participate in democratic processes and to hold public sector institutions accountable

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2012-2015 Strategic Plan): Fostering inclusive participation

Project title: Strengthening the role of CSOs in human rights reporting monitoring and advocacy

ATLAS Award 12

Project ID 00083255

| COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING CAPACITY AND CO-ORDINATION MECHANISMS FOR CSOS TO CARRY OUT HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTING, MONITORING AND ADVOCACY ROLE |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| INTENDED OUTPUT | INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES | RESPONSIBLE PARTIES | INDICATIVE BUDGET (USD) |
| Total 2012-2015 | | | |

17
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1</th>
<th>Increased capacity of CSOs in Zimbabwe to carry out human rights reporting, monitoring, and advocacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Indicators** | i) Number of trainings carried out  
 ii) capacity gap analysis completed  
 iii) NGO database created  
 iv) Annual Human Rights Annual report produced |
| **Target** | Capacity gap analysis completed by Dec 2012 |
| **Baseline** | Limited capacities within CSO to carry out effective project management |
| 1.1. Comprehensive baseline study on capacity gaps in CSO sector | NANGO/UNDP 290,000 |
| 1.2. Skills, Leadership and project management trainings to meet capacity gaps within CSO sector | |
| 1.3. Support creation of NGO database | |
| 1.4. Support compilation of comprehensive situational annual human rights reports | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2</th>
<th>Legal and policy reform in operational and regulatory environment of CSOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Indicators** | i) Number of stakeholder consultations conducted  
 ii) Number of CSO governing policies and laws reformed |
| **Target** | • Development of model CSO legislation 2013  
 • Proposal for amendments to or repeal of legislation (POSA, AIPPA, Criminal Law Reform and Codification Act) that stifle CSO freedoms |
| **Baseline** | Repressive legislation governing the operating environment of CSOs |
| 2.1. Stakeholder consultations on necessary legal, policy and regulatory framework reform | NANGO/UNDP GOZ 150,000 |
| 2.2. Support to development of regulatory framework (including drafting of shadow bills and policies) for consideration by relevant stakeholders | |
| 2.3. Support to lobbying and advocacy interventions to relevant stakeholders (including Parliament, Ministry of Social Welfare) | |

| Subtotal for Component 1 | 440,000 |

**COMPONENT 2: HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3</th>
<th>Research, publication and documentation of human rights trends in Zimbabwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
<td>i) Number of Shadow reports produced and submitted to treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Training and production of CSO shadow reports, appeals to special mechanisms to relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms</td>
<td>NANGO/UNDP NCPDZ ZLHR LSZ LRF ZESN ZELA 800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Training and documentation of cases of human rights violations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
monitoring bodies

ii) Number of shadow reports distributed across Zimbabwe

iii) Number of IEC materials produced and distributed across Zimbabwe

iv) Number of training workshops conducted by CSOs on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe

v) Number of cases of human rights violations reported (including violations of organized violence and torture; abuses in extractive industry; economic social and cultural rights and minority rights)

**Targets**

- Develop compendium of current, qualitative accurate research, documentation and publications on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe by 2013
- 3 Research papers focusing on the status of human rights in the extractive sector produced by 2013

**Baseline**

There is no collective contemporary information on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe

**SUBTOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2**

| 800,000 |

**COMPONENT 3: HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING AND ADVOCACY**

**Output 4**

Ratification and domestication of outstanding international and regional human rights and governance instruments

**Indicators**

i) Number advocacy tools produced on ratification and domestication

ii) Number of community training meetings held for human rights reporting

iii) Number of policy dialogue meetings held on ratification and domestication

| 4.1. Support to training and production of CSO shadow reports to relevant international and regional human rights mechanisms | NANGO/UNDP
| 800,000 |

| 4.2. Support to training and documentation of cases of human rights violations |
| 4.3. Support to training and documentation of community monitoring for human rights and enhancing public accountability in the extractive sector |

| 4.4. Support to training and production, distribution and dissemination of | NCPDZ
| ZLHR |
| LSZ |
| LRF |
| ZESN |
| ZELA |

| 800,000 |
iv) UPR Follow up plan established
v) Number of CSO shadow reports produced

**Baseline**
- Limited capacity of State to domesticate treaties that have been ratified
- A number of UN and AU Conventions and Optional Protocols that protect rights of citizens have not yet been ratified by the State (CAT; CRPD)

**Targets**
- UPR follow up plan developed by December 2012,
- 4 policy dialogue meetings held by 2013-2014
- 2 Advocacy tools by 2013

**Baseline**
Poor State record of ratification and domestication of regional and international human rights instruments

**Output 5**
Increased transparency and accountability in the management of public resources

**Indicators**
i) Baseline study completed
ii) Number of mechanisms developed to promote transparency and accountability in the management of public resources

**Baseline**
- Lack of a comprehensive CSO coordination mechanism to monitor the management of public resources
- Lack of a comprehensive legal and policy framework promoting the efficient use of public resources

**Targets**
- Baseline study completed by

human rights IEC information

4.5. Support follow up and implementation of treaty monitoring and human rights body recommendations/concluding observations (UPR, CEDAW, African Commission, KPSC)

5.1. Support to baseline study on the management of public resources in Zimbabwe (including procurement, public finance management and natural resources management);

5.2. Support CSO coordination and lobbying mechanisms for promoting transparency and accountability in the management of public resources;

5.3. Support to the formulation of legislation and policies that strengthen management and promote efficient use of public resources.
December 2012.
- 4 policy papers on the extractive sector produced by December 2013
- 9 Monitoring and CSO coordination meetings held by December 2013

**Subtotal for Component 3**

**800,000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT 4: PROMOTING PARTNERSHIPS AND LINKAGES WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthened partnerships between CSOs and relevant government/quasi-government entities and international organisations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indicators**

i) Partnerships established between CSOs and relevant stakeholders

ii) National Human Rights Platform established and functional

iii) Zimbabwe Mineral Revenue Transparency Initiative (ZMRTI) established and functional

**Targets**

- Development partners dialogue round table held by December 2012
- National Human Right Platform established by 2014
- Zimbabwe Mineral Revenue Transparency Initiative (ZMRTI) established by December workshops

**Baseline**

Strained relationships between GOZ and CSOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.1. Support to CSO government and quasi/government partnerships (including but not limited to partnerships with the Ministry of Justice; Judiciary, Police, Attorney General’s Office; Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Legal Aid Directorate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.2. Support to CSO initiatives to provide legal education and human rights training for relevant stakeholders (including but not limited to service providers in the justice sector; ZEC; LAD; ZHRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3. Support to CSO initiatives to lobby, exchange experiences, best practices and challenges in the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights in Zimbabwe (including Zimbabwe Mineral Revenue Transparency Initiative (ZMRTI) and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4. Conduct stakeholder consultation on the establishment of the NHRP Conduct quarterly dialogue reviews of the current human rights issues in Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5. Support follow up actions and resolutions of the NHRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6. Support to partnerships between Government, CSOs and development partners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NANGO/UNDP**

NCPDZ

ZLHR

LSZ

LRF

ZESN

ZELA

GOZ

**400,000**
**COMPONENT 5: CIVIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS RAISING**

**Output 7**
Increased participation of citizens in human rights and democracy building processes

**Indicators**

1. Number of trainings, workshops and community meetings conducted;
2. % increase in number of citizens using PCICs;
3. Number of election monitors from civil society deployed during elections

**Target**
30 civic education initiatives conducted by 2013

**Baseline**
- Limited citizen awareness and limited mechanisms for citizen involvement in democratic processes
- Limited knowledge of human rights based approaches by duty bearers

| 7.1. Support to CSO initiatives including community meetings, roadshows, outreaches and workshops | NANGO/UNDP |
| 7.2. Support to CSO initiatives to promote public participation in parliamentary processes including public hearings, outreach meetings and PCICs | ZESN |
| 7.3. Support to CSO initiatives to promote public participation in electoral and constitution-related making processes | NCPDZ |
| 7.4. Support training of duty bearers to give human rights sensitive services | LRF |
| 7.5. Support to CSO training initiatives for citizen interaction with community leaders and policy makers | ZLHR |
| | LSZ |
| | ZELA |

**Subtotal for Project Management Unit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Management Unit</th>
<th>Staff Costs</th>
<th>NANGO, UNDP 296, 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targets for 2012:</td>
<td>Project Vehicle &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>NANGO, UNDP 21, 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Management Team (Project Coordinator, Finance officer and Project Officer) in place.</td>
<td>Travel &amp; subsistence</td>
<td>NANGO, UNDP 19, 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office supplies</td>
<td>NANGO, UNDP 22, 800</td>
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</table>

**Subtotal for Project Management Unit**

**TOTAL BUDGET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal for Project Management Unit</td>
<td>360, 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal for Component 5</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal for Component 4</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL BUDGET**

| 4,000,000 |