



**CHURCH AND CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM
THE 2013 NATIONAL PEACE AND RECONCILIATION
CONFERENCE**

Montgomery Lodge, Bulawayo

October 30 - 31, 2013

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ACRONYMS

ADZT –Artists for Democracy in Zimbabwe Trust

CCSF – Church and Civil Society Forum

COPAC – Constitutional Select Committee

CSOs – Civil Society Organizations

CSU – Counseling Services Unit

FGD – Focus Group Discussion

NPRC – National Peace and Reconciliation Commission

ONHRI – Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration

Executive Summary

The report covers the proceedings of the two day National Peace and Reconciliation Conference that was organized by the Church and Civil Society Forum (CCSF) on 30 and 31 October 2013 in Bulawayo. The first day of the conference was attended by twenty six (26) representatives from the CCSF member organizations, while the multi-stakeholder dialogue was attended by a total of one hundred and twenty (120) delegates. The purpose of the two

day conference was to consolidate multi-stakeholder input and foster dialogue on the national peace framework in Zimbabwe. Through a thorough analysis of the constitutional provisions on peace as well as the 2009/2010 submissions towards the development of a national healing framework by the church and civil society; the conference managed to define and recommend key actions towards the operation of the National Peace and Reconciliation (NPRC).

Following are some of the key issues that emerged from the consensus building process:

- It emerged that the constitutional provision for the NPRC as presented in Chapter 12, Part 6, Section 252 -253 of the constitution presented a comprehensive framework for the national peace and reconciliation agenda in Zimbabwe as most of the CCSF submissions on content, process and structure corresponded with the stipulated functions of the NPRC
- The process of selection of commissioners was cited as a key advocacy area to ensure that commissioners were drawn from diverse societal groups such as civil society, church, traditional leadership, and private sector.
- It was integral for the church and civil society to identify, prepare and support potential candidates for the nomination of commissioners to the NPRC who fit the criteria set out in Section 251 (4) of the constitution.
- Gender balance within the commission was a critical advocacy and lobby issue that the CCSF needed to pursue
- Capacity building of commissioners was necessary to create a standard appreciation of issues on peace and reconciliation
- It was recommended that there was need to strengthen traditional mechanisms and local conflict resolution strategies so that they are better placed to support and contribute to the work of the NPRC
- There was an appreciation of the central role of the church in peace and reconciliation issues which made it necessary to ensure that the church and its national structures are integrated into the work of the NPRC as a key stakeholder in rolling out of the NPRC's programme, processes and projects.

The two day conference managed to consolidate multi-stakeholder views that would shape lobby and advocacy towards the operationalization of the NPRC.

Structure of the Report

Section I of the report provides the background and objectives of the conference. The section chronicles the progress that the CCSF has attained in contributing to the national framework for peace highlighting the continued strengthening of relations with the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration.

Section II details the proceedings of the consensus building dialogue on the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) whose overall objective was to create an opportunity for the CCSF members to contextualise submissions made in the 2009/2010 consultative process on national framework for healing and reconciliation. The section also includes the roundtable discussion on the post election CCSF revised implementation strategy.

Section III of the report covers the final day of the conference where a multi-stakeholder dialogue on the NPRC was convened. A key note address was delivered by an official from the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI). An update on the proceedings from the previous day was given by the CCSF management committee members. Delegates were given the opportunity to review the analysis on process, content and structure of the NPRC. This section also provides the key output and conclusion of the conference.

SECTION I

Background

The CCSF, a collaborative platform of the Church and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), was formed following a realization that the absence of a national policy and legal framework informing and supporting the efforts of different stakeholders working in the area of peace and reconciliation was contributing towards the failure by the country to constructively address past conflicts. Accordingly in 2009, CCSF developed its first national healing discussion paper, which presented the imperatives for a national healing framework. This paper consolidated the expectations of the Church and CSOs on the building blocks of a national peace framework for Zimbabwe. One of the recommendations made was the need to lobby for the institutionalization of peace through constitutional reform and enactment of relevant national legislation.

Accordingly CCSF has for the last four years coordinated collective engagement initiatives of the Church and CSOs towards the development of the national framework. This entailed creating functional relationships with relevant state institutions. In particular CCSF forged close collaboration with the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI) on efforts to both popularize the national agenda on peace and also to seek stakeholder input towards the process of developing a national peace framework in accordance with Article 7 of the Inclusive Political Agreement. This engagement with ONHRI cumulated in the two entities conducting joint nationwide consultations between November 2009 and April 2010 to gather their submissions on the imperatives for development of a national framework on peace. The findings formed part of the background materials informing the content and structure of the policy document on the National Framework for Peace developed by the ONHRI and formally adopted by cabinet in April 2012. Thus during the Inclusive Government a tentative framework had already been developed which included a National Peace Council. This was constitutionalized into an Independent Commission, following lobbying and engagement with COPAC by CCSF, ONHRI amongst other stakeholder groups with an interest in promoting peace in Zimbabwe.

The signing into law of the Zimbabwe's new constitution on 22 May 2013 signified the ushering in of a new phase in the development of Zimbabwe's human rights architecture. The new constitution preamble "recognizes the need to entrench democracy, good, transparent and accountable governance and the rule of law". Further it "reaffirms commitment to upholding and defending fundamental human rights and freedoms". Chapter 12 of the Constitution creates 5 Independent Commissions to support democracy, with Part 6 thereof setting out the composition, functions and reporting mechanisms of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC).

Civil Society and the Church in the context of peace building in a constitutional order performs a dual role; firstly to act as watchdog to ensure that the state adheres to its

constitutional commitments embodied in the constitution to protect, to respect, and fulfill the rights of citizens. Secondly these non-state actors have an important role to compliment the efforts of the state in upholding its constitutional imperatives as outlined above. Therefore, it is important the CCSF continues engaging with ONHRI as the principal organ in government mandated with operationalizing the NPRC and to ensure that its non state actors remain engaged with this process especially early in the formative stages of the NPRC. This approach is consistent with the resolution of the CCSF Strategic Planning workshop held on 2-4 September in Kadoma during which members mandated CCSF to continue engagement with ONHRI and partner it at the national level in its endeavors to breath live to the peace provisions given in the constitution. ONHRI on the other hand has shown a keen interest to engage the Church, CSOs and other actors in the processes associated with operationalizing the NPRC through continued engagement and dialogue. It is against the aforementioned developments that CCSF convened the conference for its members, broader civil society and government stakeholder groups. The national two day conference was held in Bulawayo on 30 and 31 October 2013.

Conference Objectives

Overall objective

To foster national dialogue, coordination, and strengthen mechanisms for the development of conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms in Zimbabwe

Specific objectives

The specific objectives for the conference were as follows:

- a) To receive progress on the national efforts towards development of a national peace infrastructure for Zimbabwe
- b) To review the provisions for peace, conflict prevention and resolution and the establishment of the NPRC as outlined in the new Zimbabwean constitution with a view of defining the role and functions of the Church and CSOs in operationalizing them.
- c) To provide a platform for state and non state actors to collaborate on the development of the National Peace Framework

Workshop Methodology, Facilitation And Attendance

Methodology

Workshop methodology included presentations interspersed with discussions in plenary and group work.

Facilitation and Attendance

The workshop was co-facilitated by members of the CCSF Management Committee. A total of **120** delegates attended; 48 women and 72 men. Stakeholders to the Conference included the Church, Civil Society Organizations, academia, Business, Labor, Traditional leadership and Media. An official from the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI) was in attendance to deliver a key note address on behalf of the Principal Director.

Representatives were also invited from the Government Ministries and Departments within the Justice, Law and Order Sector, ministries of Gender and Information.

SECTION II

DAY ONE: 30 OCTOBER 2013: CCSF INTERNAL CONSENSUS DIALOGUE ON THE NPRC

Mr. Zachariah Godi: Counseling Services Unit (CSU)

CCSF Strategic focus 2013-2014

The CCSF strategic focus was guided by political developments which took place in Zimbabwe's recent history namely the referendum; new constitution and the harmonized elections. The pre-election strategy was mainly focused on mobilization of communities towards changing the attitudes on the perpetration of violence and raising awareness on the impact intolerance has on the socio-economic development of society. Through multi-stakeholder meetings between local leadership, the community and key stakeholders, CCSF worked to strengthen mechanisms for violence prevention and to clarify steps to be taken for community reconciliation. Conflict resolution and peace building training of traditional leaders such as chiefs and headmen, political party activists and leadership, pastors and other church leaders was the main focus of the capacity building component of CCSF. Research and documentation supported information generation and dissemination.

Following the holding of the 2013 harmonized elections in July 2013, the CCSF convened a strategic review process in Kadoma in September 2013 to define the focus for the forum. The meeting emphasized on process programming aimed at influencing national policy issues towards consolidating the peace agenda in Zimbabwe. The constitutional provision on the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) along with four other independent commissions supporting democracy was defined as a key advocacy area for CCSF programming at both local and national levels. The NPRC's broad mandate as defined in the constitution also provided for another key component of the work of CCSF ; Section 252 (g) which states that the NPRC shall ' develop mechanisms for early detection of areas of potential conflicts and disputes and to take appropriate preventive measures'. The CCSF having already made progress towards the development of a conflict early warning system was going to further engage with the NPRC to ensure that there is a national violence monitoring system that is broadly accepted by both state and non state actors.

Drawing lessons from the plight of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission whose operation was curtailed by lack of both technical and financial resources; the CCSF identified the need to lobby for the political will and allocation of adequate resources towards the implementation of the NPRC as a prerequisite. Overall, increased consensus and

coordination with state actors was a key strategic action for the forum in the coming programming year.

Plenary

Following the presentation on the CCSF strategic focus the facilitator called for comments from the members. CCSF was encouraged to draw an important lesson from the pitfalls suffered by the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission which had no legislative, technical and financial support. There was need for close monitoring of the progress towards the enactment of relevant legislation for the institutionalization of the NPRC so that relevant lobby and advocacy work can be initiated. Political will, enabling legislation, human and financial resources were all critical for the NPRC's effectiveness.

Concern on sustainability of the NPRC beyond its ten year tenure was brought to light. It was suggested that the NPRC needed to set up permanent structures which are ongoing and renewable beyond the constitutional lifespan. Further, it was raised that the commission needed to become functional as a matter of urgency so that it immediately begins to address the issues of peace and reconciliation that were long overdue.

Political commitment was cited as a major determinant of progress towards the institutionalization of the NPRC. As part of its lobby efforts; the CCSF was called upon to demand political commitment from relevant state actors through structured dialogue and engagement and evidence based lobbying. It was imperative for the CCSF to continue working closely with the ONHRI on the progress towards the implementation of the NPRC so as to identify and align relevant advocacy actions.

Analysis of CCSF submissions on Content, process and structure of the NPRC

The purpose of the session was to build consensus and contextualize submissions made towards the development of a national framework for national healing, reconciliation and integration by the church and civil society consultations in 2009. The nationwide consultations which culminated into a report entitled "*Church and Civil Society Submissions: Towards development of a national framework for national healing, reconciliation*" contributed to the current infrastructure for peace which was set up by the ONHRI. (Annex 1: *Submissions on Process Content and Structure*)

An analysis tool was developed for the group sessions that sought to interrogate the Initial Healing and Discussion Paper as well as the 2009/2010 church and CSO submissions on content, process and structure. Further; the analysis was designed to identify whether the Church and civil society submissions were supported by any of the constitutional provisions on the NPRC. After such analysis members were required to define recommended actions and way forward. Upon completion of their tasks, the groups presented their deliberations to the meeting. (Annex 2: *Analysis tool*) This was followed by a consolidation of the groups' efforts in plenary. Some of the key issues that emerged included the following:

- From the analysis done by the groups; it emerged that constitutional provision for the NPRC as presented in Chapter 12, Part 6, Section 252 -253 of the constitution presented a comprehensive framework for the national peace and reconciliation agenda in Zimbabwe as most of the CCSF submissions on content, process and structure corresponded with the stipulated functions of the NPRC
- The process of selection of commissioners was cited as a key advocacy area to ensure that commissioners were drawn from diverse societal groups such as civil society, church, traditional leadership, and private sector.
- It was integral for the church and civil society to identify, prepare and support potential candidates for the nomination of commissioners to the NPRC who fit the criteria set out in Section 251 (4) of the constitution.
- Gender balance within the commission was a critical advocacy and lobby issue that the CCSF needed to pursue
- Capacity building of commissioners was necessary to create a standard appreciation of issues on peace and reconciliation
- It was recommended that there was need to strengthen traditional mechanisms and local conflict resolution strategies so that they are better placed to support and contribute to the work of the NPRC
- There was an appreciation of the central role of the church in peace and reconciliation issues which made it necessary to ensure that the church and its national structures are integrated into the work of the NPRC as a key stakeholder in rolling out of the NPRC's programme, processes and projects.

Plenary

Considerable debate arose regarding submissions on security sector reform. The meeting came to agree that the major concern was on impunity, where individuals abuse the systems and operate above the law rather than the legal and institutional make up of the sector which was arguably one of the most carefully crafted security systems in Africa. There was need however to ensure that the lines of accountability for the security sector are clear and not subject to gross political manipulation thereby negating the law of the land. The same argument was applied to transparency and accountability of the private sector to ensure that there are no illicit deals to finance conflict as has been the case in some conflict torn regions of the continent.

In order to consolidate its credibility within the national peace and reconciliation framework; it was imperative for the CSO sector to remain relevant and identify potential conflict situations and become proactive in seeking solutions in partnership with relevant state actors for accountability purposes. The reemerging issue about internal displacements targeting illegal structures in urban areas was one such potential source of conflict which CSOs and the church needed to respond to and address the root cause: lack of housing. The national framework for peace was also supposed to address issues of structural violence - systems, processes that have been in the recent electoral periods blamed for the majority

of politically motivated incidences of violence. The consolidated group output is presented in full detail in *Annex 3: CCSF Consensus Building Dialogue*.

Roundtable discussion on the revised implementation strategy

The CCSF Secretariat gave an overview of the revised implementation strategy highlighting that it was premised upon the recommendations from the Kadoma strategic review meeting of September 2013. Central to the Kadoma resolution was the need for process driven implementation, a shift from the event based strategy which characterized the pre-election period. Members agreed at the meeting that processes made impact more visible and more measurable and sustained the efforts of the CCSF within communities.

Following the inclusion of the NPRC as a constitutional commission in the new constitution, there was need for the CCSF to prepare itself for multi-level engagement with the new entity through evidenced based strategies and interventions. One of such strategies identified was the conducting of a baseline to determine the nature and character of local conflict resolution strategies in different ethnic geographical locations across the country. Information gathered through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) in identified locations would facilitate the formulation of interventions aimed at strengthening or establishing new local mechanisms for conflict resolution and peace building.

Following the presentation of the FGD guide, members were generally satisfied that the guide was comprehensive and allowed for adequate information on conflict resolution to be gathered. Two organizations; Artists for Democracy in Zimbabwe and Basilwizi that had pilot tested that tool concurred that the tool was simple to administer and that pertinent conflict issues such as boundary disputes, political disputes stemming from the most recent elections, livestock theft and natural resource management were at the heart of conflict in communities in Binga and Mberengwa although full reports were yet to be consolidated.

It also emerged that although church structures were widely regarded as central to conflict resolution, the discussions in Mberengwa indicated that this was applicable to conflicts within a denomination or members of the same church rather than across different denominations. In Mberengwa councilors were not mentioned in local conflict resolution but the village heads and chiefs were cited as being close to the people.

Bulawayo Agenda indicated that they already were planning to conduct FGDs in 6 districts based on their preliminary engagements with communities to ascertain the new realities in post election period. Political disputes were lingering on with threats to opposition supporters being witnessed in areas such as Tsholotsho and Plumtree. This was going to be validated through the FGD to be rolled out in the areas.

The meeting agreed that there was need for triangulation of methods and suggested that Key informant interviews could also be utilized to gain more in depth data. There was need to ensure that the methodology was strengthened and monitored for consistency and to

satisfy research ethics. The meeting agreed on the need to consolidate a clear plan of action on the revised implementation and concretize further on the Kadoma recommendations by the three clusters.

Closure of Day One

Mr Michael Mabwe, CCSF Co-chairperson, expressed gratitude to the members for their contributions to the consensus building process which laid ground for the multi-stakeholder engagement penciled for the next day, 31 October 2013.

SECTION III

DAY TWO: 31 OCTOBER 2013: MULTISTAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE ON THE NPRC

Opening remarks and conference background

Mr. S Njeru – CCSF Management Committee/ Human Rights NGO Forum

In his opening remarks, Mr. Njeru applauded the delegates for taking time to participate in the CCSF National Peace and Reconciliation Conference citing this gesture as a clear sign of commitment to the peace agenda in Zimbabwe. Mr. Njeru went on to chronicle the journey so far travelled by the CCSF in contributing to the national peace framework. He highlighted that 2009 saw the birth of the CCSF and the establishment of a key partnership with the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI). Between November 2009 and April 2010, the CCSF partnered with the ONHRI on a nation-wide consultative engagement to gather views from civil society and the church on the development of a national healing framework. Further, he applauded the partnership between CCSF and ONHRI as having contributed immensely to the current infrastructure for peace as contained in constitution of Zimbabwe. The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) along with four other commissions established in the new constitution to support democracy presented formidable opportunities for consolidating the gains of peace realized during the government of national unity.

The objective of the multi-stakeholder engagement was to review and further strengthen and endorse the outputs from the CCSF consensus building dialogue which had taken place the previous day on the national peace and reconciliation framework. Reiterating on the central role of the NPRC in the peace agenda in Zimbabwe, Mr. Njeru highlighted that the functioning of the commission was a matter of urgency if Zimbabwe was to attain real progress in peace and reconciliation. In concluding his remarks; Mr. Njeru implored the delegates to engage in honest, open and constructive discussions whose output was going to contribute to the development of key lobby and advocacy actions by the CCSF directed towards the speedy implementation of the provisions of the NPRC including the enactment of relevant supporting legislation.

Emerging Consensus of the CCSF consultations on the National Healing Framework

Mrs. Wadzanayi Vere; CCSF Management Committee/ Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCoZ)

Mrs. Vere presented general consensus emerging from the CCSF consensus building dialogue that had preceded the multi-stakeholder engagement. She elaborated that the consensus building was premised upon the CCSF 2009/2010 submissions on content, process and structure of a national healing framework in Zimbabwe.

She highlighted that the consensus building had managed to contextualize the 2009/2010 submissions and went on to conduct a constitutional gap analysis in order to determine whether the submissions were provided for in Sections 251-253 of the Zimbabwe Constitution. The process was concluded by the definition of key actions to be undertaken by the CCSF towards the implementation of the NPRC. Drawing from the consolidated group analysis from the previous day; Mrs. Vere concluded by pointing out that some of the emerging key action points included the need to lobby for the speedy enactment of enabling legislation; strengthening of local justice mechanisms, identification and preparation of candidates from the church and civil society for nomination into the commission as well as ensuring gender balance in the composition of the commission.

Key Note Address

Mr. B. Ngwenya; Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI) Director

The Key note address delivered by Mr. B Ngwenya of the ONHRI began by commending the progress attained by CCSF in solidifying a mechanism for church and civil society to input into the national peace agenda. He noted that the collective engagement initiatives of the Church and CSOs towards the development of the national healing framework, created functional relationships with relevant state institutions such as the ONHRI on efforts to both popularize the national agenda on peace and also to seek stakeholder input towards the process of developing a national peace framework in accordance with Article 7 of the Inclusive Political Agreement.

This engagement with ONHRI culminated in the two entities conducting joint nationwide consultations between November 2009 and April 2010 to gather stakeholder submissions on the imperatives for development of a national framework on peace. The findings formed part of the background materials informing the content and structure of the policy document on the National Framework for Peace developed by the ONHRI and formally adopted by cabinet. Thus during the Inclusive Government a tentative framework had already been developed which included a National Peace Council.

An overview of the structure and functions of the NPRC was given as stipulated in Sections 251-253 of the new constitution on Zimbabwe. Mr. Ngwenya drew the attention of the delegates to the broad mandate of the NPRC citing this as an indication that there was room for all Zimbabweans to cooperate with the commission once it was set up. He also mentioned that the nomination process was already provided for in the constitution and allowed for a public and transparent selection process.

Mr. Ngwenya concluded by highlighting that the ONHRI appreciated the urgency of the setting up of the NPRC and had already made progress towards the development of enabling legislation on the commission. He assured the conference that the Government of Zimbabwe had the political commitment and will to ensure that the NPRC becomes operational and receives the relevant technical and financial support. The ONHRI was committed to continue working with the CCSF on promoting peace and violence prevention in Zimbabwe.

Consolidation of recommendations on actions towards the functioning of the NPRC

Mr. Okay Machisa; Director of Zimbabwe Human Rights Association/CCSF

The session was for the delegates to review, input and consolidate on the work undertaken by the CCSF during the first day of the conference. Delegates were put into three groups to build onto the analysis done by CCSF on the submissions on content, process and structure of the NPRC. Delegates were expected to identify new or strengthen identified collective actions to be undertaken by both state and non state actors as the nation works towards the realization of a functional and effective peace and reconciliation commission.

Key outputs from the Group Session

Following an intensive analysis process of the submissions on content, process and structure vis a vis the constitutional provision of the NPRC; the following were some of the key actions which were adopted in plenary by the conference:

- Commissioners to be drawn from diverse societal groups e.g Church, traditional leaders, Civil Society and private sector
- A credible and independent localized truth seeking inquiry into the conflicts of the past
- Strengthening local justice mechanisms
- Rebuilding confidence in state security institutions and processes
- Protection and reintegration of both victims and perpetrators
- Acknowledging the gendered effects of violence in coming up with peace and reconciliation
- Facilitation of holistic healing for all actors involved and affected by conflict
- Collaborate with the commission on restoration of citizen security
- Continue to lobby against blanket amnesty so that people are held accountable of their actions

Table 1 below presents the full consolidated analysis by the conference that was adopted as the engagement framework on the NPRC.

Table 1: Consolidated National Peace Framework Analysis Tool

	CCSF Submissions (Based on the Initial Healing Paper and the CCSF/ONHRI 2009-10 National Consultations)	Constitutional Provisions	Action Needed moving forward
Process	1. Commissioners to the commission to be drawn from diverse societal groups such as the Church, traditional leaders, Civil Society and private sector	Sec 251 (4): members of the NPRC must be chosen for their integrity and their knowledge and understanding of and experience in mediation, conciliation, conflict prevention and management, post-conflict reconciliation or peace building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocating for a balanced gender representation in Commissions. ▪ Identify and encouraging potential candidates to apply to be Commissioners ▪ To rally behind the identified candidates ▪ Initiate capacity building for Church leadership, traditional, CSO etc in mediation, conciliation, conflict prevention and management, post-conflict reconciliation or peace building ▪ There is need for capacity building of commissioners to come up with same level of appreciation of issues regarding the process of peace and reconciliation ▪ Direct engagement with the government and the Committee on Standing rules and Orders through position papers. ▪ CCSF to work closely with the Government to inform communities of the NPRC ▪ Lobby for geographical representation at provincial level in selection commissioners ▪ How does CSO define the person criteria in terms of integrity, knowledge of issues? ▪ AGREED that a person who commands respect with a good social standing and influence –a respected opinion leader ▪ There is need to ensure that the persons leading the healing process have a high degree of neutrality and maturity and capacity to handle issues of an emotional nature
	2. That the process of peace and reconciliation take a sequential route, where institutional reforms (judiciary, security sector) must be undertaken as a first step	Sec 219 (3) The police Service must not be partisan, national in character, patriotic, professional and subordinate to the civilian authority as established by the Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dialogue with the state to advocate for Institutional reforms ▪ Capacity building programs to transform traditional leadership as an institution which is widely viewed as compromised.

	<p>3. A credible and independent localised truth seeking inquiry into the conflicts of the past, which holds perpetrators to account at the same time providing an opportunity for victims to tell their stories. Truth telling is a prerequisite for healing and reconciliation as it facilitates closure and helps in creating an accurate historical record for society and posterity.</p>	<p>252(C): To bring about national reconciliation by encouraging people to tell the truth about the past and facilitate the making of amends and the provision of justice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To seriously lobby for the creation of a decentralized the Truth and Justice Commission ▪ To ensure that the community based mechanisms for conflict resolution are incorporated into the NPRC
	<p>4. No blanket amnesty for crimes against humanity, torture, rape and related sexual crimes, corruption and crimes of greed.</p>	<p>Section 90 (2) a. Promote unity and peace in the nation for the benefit and well being of the all the people of Zimbabwe: c. ensure protection of the people and communities of Zimbabwe Part 4 (112) Presidential power of mercy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review grounds for presidential amnesty ▪ Capacity building and awareness raising on the roles of local leaders in peace building
	<p>5. Strengthen local justice mechanisms</p>	<p>Section 282 e. Traditional leaders to resolve disputes amongst people in their communities in accordance with customary law:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lobby for the development and enactment of a people centered national security policy.
	<p>6. The commission embarks on restoration of citizen security through rebuilding confidence in state security institutions and processes and traditional leadership structures</p>	<p>Section 209 2a. To develop the national security policy for Zimbabwe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civic education on national security policy
	<p>7. Reparations to compensate for loss of life, limb and property taking into consideration the differential effects of conflict and violence on men and women.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lobby for inclusion of specific reparation provisions in parliament ▪ To draft reparation processes to be used to lobby parliament

	8. Reintegration of both victims and perpetrators through frameworks for psychosocial support	Section 252 (e) to develop programs to ensure that persons subjected to persecution, torture and other forms of abuse receive rehabilitative treatment and support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lobby for inclusion of rehabilitation support to both perpetrators and victims
	9. Enhancement of the education criteria to ensure that there is room for raising awareness on the costs of violent conflict and inculcate a culture of peace at an early age	Section 252 (e) to develop programs to ensure that persons subjected to persecution, torture and other forms of abuse receive rehabilitative treatment and support. Section 252 (h) to do anything incidental to the prevention of conflict and the promotion of peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lobby for mainstreaming of peace education in curriculum development
	10. Sustained dialogue to be integrated in the national peace and reconciliation process as it provides for continuous engagement within a community	Section 252 (h) to do anything incidental to the prevention of conflict and the promotion of peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby parliament to include components on sustained dialogue in the bill
Content	1. Upholds truth and justice to deal with past injustices and guard against impunity	Sec 252(c):To bring about national reconciliation by encouraging the people to tell the truth about the past and facilitate the making of amends and the provision of justice Section 252 (h) to do anything incidental to the prevention of conflict and the promotion of peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lobbying for enhanced witness protection ▪ Image building of the Commission and transparency of processes ▪ Lobby the NPRC to come up with standard local level manual on how to deal with different cases
	2. Respects and upholds the life, dignity and human rights of all citizens	Part 2 (90a)promote unity and peace in the nation for the benefit and well-being of all the people of Zimbabwe (90c) ensure protection of the fundamental human rights and freedoms and the rule of law; Part 2 (48) Right to life; (51) Right to human dignity;(52) Right to personal security; (53) Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; (69) Right to a fair hearing; (70) Rights of accused persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for removal of death penalty ▪ Sensitize the security sector and judiciary on Human Rights For the Churches and Civil to upscale civic education on human rights

Structure	3. Rebuilds trust, strengthens relationships and enhances equity and social cohesion so as to ensure a healthy and prosperous nation	Section 235: on the Independence of the Commissions 236: on Members of the Commissions being non-political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Closely monitoring the implementation Establish a healthy relationship with the commissions that will facilitate engagement and knowledge sharing
	3. Is all inclusive attending to particular needs and views of all social groups including victims, Perpetrators, the poor and disadvantaged, minority groups, women, children, people living with disabilities and the elderly	Section 252 (h) to do anything incidental to the prevention of conflict and the promotion of peace: Chapter 2 (18) Fair regional representation; (19) Children; (20) Youths; (21) Elderly; (22) Persons with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs to collect needs and views of people on how to achieve reconciliation. ▪ CSOs to collect needs and views of different constituencies (women, children, differently abled etc) on reconciliation approaches
	4. Integrates peace building education into the national healing and reconciliation programmes and processes	Section 252 (b) to develop and implement programmes to promote national healing, unity and cohesion in Zimbabwe and the peaceful resolution of disputes; (j) to recommend legislation to ensure that assistance, including documentation, is rendered to persons affected by conflicts, pandemics or other circumstances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards the development of an education curriculum that mainstreams peace building.
	5. Facilitates holistic healing by providing psycho-social support, trauma healing, and spiritual restoration to both victims and perpetrators.	Section 252 (e) to develop programs to ensure that persons subjected to persecution, torture and other forms of abuse receive rehabilitative treatment and support. Section 227 (1a) the protection of society from criminals through the incarceration and rehabilitation of convicted persons and others who are lawfully required to be detained, and their reintegration into society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide psycho-social support, trauma healing, and spiritual restoration to both victims and perpetrators. ▪ To ensure that the correctional services has internal processes that support trauma healing. ▪ Collaborate with the relevant institutions in the implementation of the like ▪ To lobby private institutions that offer post traumatic stress disorders to both victims and perpetrators.
	6. Provides security to both victims and perpetrators so that they can open up without fear of victimization		
	9. Guarantees the involvement of communities as equal partners through a grass roots oriented approach that considers community peculiarities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To come up with methodologies that are bottom up to guarantee grassroots participation

	10. Is relevant to the prevailing political, social and economic context of Zimbabwe		
Structure	1. The commission should operate independently	The following are independent commissions Section 232(e) The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission Section 235: on the Independence of the Commissions 236: on Members of the Commissions being non-political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for the operationalization of the commission
	2. Government should set up a Truth, Justice and Peace Commission that will acknowledge pre and post independence human rights abuses	Section 251 on the establishment and composition of the National Peace and reconciliation Commission Section 252 (a) to ensure post-conflict justice, healing and reconciliation (f) to receive and consider complaints from the public and to take such action in regard to the complaints as it considers appropriate. (c) To bring about national reconciliation by encouraging the people to tell the truth about the past and facilitate the making of amends and the provision of justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaigning for the operationalization and independency of the Commission
	3. Churches, traditional leaders and civil society should spearhead the process as politicians have a tendency to drive party agenda	Section 252 (d) to develop procedures and institutions at a national level o facilitate dialogue among political parties, communities, organizations and other groups, in order to prevent conflicts and disputes arising in the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactiveness from CCSF in discussions and engagement through various platforms etc CCSF, EPOIZ, HOCD Monitor independence to ensure minimal interference
	4. Commissioners to the NPRC to be drawn from diverse societal groups such as the traditional leaders, Church, Civil Society and private sector	Section 237(1) on appointments and removal from office members of the independent Commissions Sec 251 (4): members of the NPRC must be chosen for their integrity and their knowledge and understanding of and experience in mediation, conciliation, conflict prevention and management, post-conflict reconciliation or peace building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist and encourage possible candidates from CSOs

	<p>5. The nomination process for commissioners must be an open and transparent one</p>	<p>Section 237(1) on the appointment from office of members of independent commissions. Sec 251 (4): members of the NPRC must be chosen for their integrity and their knowledge and understanding of and experience in mediation, conciliation, conflict prevention and management, post-conflict reconciliation or peace building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlist and entice possible candidates from CSOs
	<p>6. The commission must be instituted through an Act of Parliament and must have designated powers and authority to effectively draw up intervention mechanisms and enforce its mandate</p>	<p>Not succinctly but inferred under Section 252(f) to receive and consider complains from the public and to take such action in regard to the complaints as it considers appropriate (g) to develop mechanisms for early detection of areas of potential conflicts and disputes, and to take appropriate preventive measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying for political will
	<p>7. That the Commission, in developing procedures and institutions to facilitate conflict dialogue should acknowledge the moral and religious mandate of the church in issues of peace, reconciliation and social justice</p>	<p>Section 252(d) to develop procedures and institutions at a national level to facilitate dialogue among political parties, communities, organizations and other groups in order to prevent conflicts and disputes arising in the future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for the procedures to reflect religious values and morals
	<p>8. That the Commission in developing procedures and institutions to facilitate conflict dialogue should acknowledge the centrality of civil society organizations in championing the rights of citizens.</p>	<p>Section 252(d) to develop procedures and institutions at a national level to facilitate dialogue among political parties, communities, organizations and other groups in order to prevent conflicts and disputes arising in the future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the process in which government establishes the procedures and institutions at various levels
	<p>9. That the set independent commission must thereafter look into the processes of national institutional reforms as pre-requisites to national healing and reconciliation.</p>	<p>Not directly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support established commissions

	10. That the set independent commission must also undertake to establish the truth regarding all the conflicts that have been identified since 1980.	Section 252(c) To bring about national reconciliation by encouraging the people to tell the truth about the past and facilitate the making of amends and the provision of justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push commission towards this direction by providing data, information and community mobilizations
	11. That the set independent commission may make representations directly to Parliament	Section 253 On the Reports of the NPRC and 323 on Commissions to report annually to Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and encourage the commission to compile and share update information at Conferences
	12. That there be room and space created to also heal perpetrators though the general framework should victim-centered.	Section 252 (e) to develop programs to ensure that persons subjected to persecution, torture and other forms of abuse receive rehabilitative treatment and support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularize the commission for them to become active • Monitor the commission for them to become active • Lobby for Judiciary Reform
	13. That the Commission establishes a broad based Conflict Early Warning and Early Response mechanism to enable early detection and possible prevention of potential conflicts.	Section 252(g) to develop mechanisms for early detection of areas of potential conflicts and disputes, and to take appropriate preventive measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the early warning system • Train stakeholders on CEWER methodologies
	14. That the preservation of sustainable peace in Zimbabwe be enshrined in a national values framework that must be developed, communicated and preserved.	Section 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for political will to operationalise
	15. The peace-building and mediation training be undertaken for the police, the army, parliamentarians, ministers, local government officials, chiefs, teachers, civil servants etc	Section 252 (h) to do anything incidental to the prevention of conflict and the promotion of peace: Section 252 (e) to develop programs to ensure that persons subjected to persecution, torture and other forms of abuse receive rehabilitative treatment and support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To present training materials and other logistical support to ensure operationalization of the NPRC

Closing Remarks

Mr. Thabani Nyoni; Executive Director, Bulawayo Agenda/CCSF

In his closing remarks, Mr. Thabani Nyoni expressed hope that through the robust discussions and exchange of ideas, participants had realized objective of the workshop; to contextualize submissions made in 2009 on the national healing framework to the current context in which Zimbabwe has a new constitution with a much broader bill of rights. He called upon all delegates to ensure that their respective constituencies were informed about the NPRC and its mandate to facilitate greater involvement by communities, church and civil society organizations in the peace agenda in Zimbabwe.

He concluded by thanking the delegates for their input into the conference through the technical and robust analysis of the constitutional provision and the submissions by the church and civil society. The CCSF was going to continue working with the ONHRI in ensuring that there was support towards the functioning of the NPRC. He expressed confidence that the output of the conference and the defined action points were going to be critical in coming up with a comprehensive advocacy framework that is a result of multi-stakeholder consensus.