

# DEVELOPMENT WATCH

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Governments and businesses joined farmers and local communities last week at COP26, securing new agreements to protect nature and accelerate the shift to sustainable smart agriculture and land use practices by making them more attractive, accessible and affordable.

Twenty-six nations set out new commitments to change their agricultural policies to become more sustainable and less polluting, and to invest in the science needed for sustainable agriculture and protecting food supplies against climate change. All continents were represented, with countries including India, Colombia, Vietnam, Germany, Zimbabwe, and Australia.

Examples of national commitments aligned with this agenda include:

- Brazil's plan to scale its ABC+ low carbon farming programme to 72 million hectares, saving 1 billion tonnes of emissions by 2030
- Germany's plans to lower emissions from land use by 25 million tonnes by 2030
- The UK's aim to engage 75 percent of farmers in low carbon practices by 2030

Our country, made commitments at the COP26. The president's speech:

“First of all, we have to give strong commitments to reduce emissions by 2030; net zero by 2050 is good, but it is not enough. We need real action during this decade now. For Europe this is -55% at least, implemented and delivered. Second, we need to agree on a robust framework of rules, for example to make global carbon markets a reality. Put a price on carbon, nature cannot pay that price

anymore. Number three: We must mobilise climate finance for supporting vulnerable countries to adapt and leapfrog to clean growth. The European Union will fully contribute to achieve our global goals on adaptation. With close to USD 27 billion in 2020, Team Europe is already the largest provider of climate finance. Almost half of our finance is for adaptation. And we pledge an additional USD 5 billion up to 2027 from the EU budget. And we will double our funding for biodiversity, especially in vulnerable countries. And fourth and finally, innovation and technology is available. Now we have to scale up and deploy it.”

Commitments made by countries today will help to implement the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use which is now endorsed by 134 countries covering 91% of the world's forests. The Declaration aims to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030.



**Mr Leonard Mandishara**  
**Executive Director**  
**NANGO**

**Designed By**  
**Chris Katsaura**



## **The Politics of Social Inclusion:** Towards effective citizenry participation in governance processes and discourse in Zimbabwe.

### **By Staff Reporter**

The United Nations (UN) agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which runs under the theme “Leave No One behind” is embedded in the principles of human rights and universality clearly speaks on how social inclusion is fundamental in the realisation of all the set goals in this agenda. Thus, in order to achieve the full realisation of the agenda, inclusion should be mainstreamed in all thematic working areas of development programming. For one to understand the rationale of inclusion, it is also equally important to understand the basis in which social exclusion occurs. Social exclusion takes on many forms, based on ethnicity, indigeneity, caste, language and cultural identity, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, age, gender, health status, education level, location, migration status, and many others, creating intersecting inequalities and deprivations.

Social exclusion undermines social justice, and is interwoven with the genesis and the re-production of poverty, because it bars economic, political, social and

cultural participation. It is equally important to foster social inclusion through ensuring effective citizenry participation in governance processes such as public hearings and prebudget consultations so that policies and programs are inclusive and reflective of the citizenry's aspirations. Taking into cognisance the just ended 2022 National Budget Consultations that were being spearheaded by the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Budget, Finance and Economic Development across the nation from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> of October, it is suffice for Civil Society Organisations to reinforce on the importance of the politics of social inclusion in ensuring effective citizenry participation in governance processes in the Zimbabwean discourse.

The article commends the various efforts in form of reforms that have happened in the previous year's especially in the alignment of the Public Finance Management Act in line with the 2013 Constitution of Zimbabwe, a development which transpired during the National Indicative Program's tenure.

Additionally, as noted in the State of Transparency and Accountability Barometer (STAB), CSOs noticed increased opportunities for citizens to participate in policy dialogues with duty bearers in 2019. The notable developments illustrate the political will of duty bearers in ensuring equal opportunities for participation in governance processes which shape the development trajectory of the nation.

As of August 20, 2021, The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development released a joint statement informing the public that Zimbabwe had received SDR 677.4 million (USD961 million) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the IMF's USD650 Billion SDR allocation. The statement reiterates that, "The funds will be used prudently, with utmost accountability, to support the social sectors namely health, education, and the vulnerable groups among other development needs. Seemingly, the treasury through the 2022 national budget pre budget strategy reinforced the bias on investing in effective social services delivery through revamping and investing in health care and educational facilities and programs. This resonates well with the propositions of the National Development Strategy I (NDSI), A national disability policy is also set to be rolled in 2022.

Noting the above development aspirations, it is sufficed to conclude that the government illustrates some commitments to improve social service delivery systems of the nation. The intended interventions can only be meaningful if the authorities and duty bearers effectively engage the citizens in mapping the development trajectories in relation to areas of priority, policymaking, programs monitoring and evaluation processes. In order to foster effective inclusion and participation, the state may need to leverage on CSOs civic mobilisation capacities. In this regard, civic mobilisation is of paramount importance as it is one of the greatest tools in ensuring that citizens participate in policy and decision-making

processes and a medium where the citizens get to influence policies.

In 2020, the government approved the Devolution and Decentralisation Policy which will guide the implementation of the devolution and decentralization processes whose objective is to devolve power to the sub national structures to enable a faster, efficient and effective response to challenges of public service delivery, development, democracy as well as the imperative of sustaining national unity and peace. From the just ended 2022 National Budget Consultations, Devolution appeared to be an effective process and medium which can foster the effective participation of local communities in governance issues. As noted in the NDSI, devolution seeks to make the system of governance community based and people centred by enhancing community participation in making decisions on local development issues.

Notably, decentralisation is a key feature and strategy for non-discrimination and just governance as well as inclusive and transformative socio-economic development. The NDSI also notes that there are notable gaps in some sub national government's capacities in effectively executing their mandates. Policy making was identified as one of the capacity gaps. There has been deliberate channelling of political will towards the devolution agenda as evidenced by the treasury's allocation of not less than 5% of the collected revenues. In this regard, it is important for capacity enhancement of local authorities in areas such as public finance management. The decentralization of the processes makes it easy and meaningful for citizens to influences programs and initiatives that are within their existing socio-cultural environments.

Building inclusive, vibrant democracies depends on the active engagement of all citizens in public life. One important part of democracy building is ensuring that all citizens participate in the electoral processes. The International law recognises the rights of all citizens to take part in public affairs, to vote and be elected, and to have access to public service. This is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and numerous subsequent international conventions. This paper maintains that, political participation and recognition is a basic platform for gender equality and social inclusion.

As can be noted in some democratic countries, women have achieved equality with men in many areas. They have attained the right to vote, participate in elections, and to compete for political office. In retrospect, there are vastly underrepresented groups within the Zimbabwean societies for instance, women youths, children, and people in remote and hard to reach areas and persons with disabilities. Inclusion mechanisms such as the youth and 50/50 quota have been proven inefficient in fostering equal representation. As the nation gears up for the 2023 harmonised elections, CSOs in collaboration with other stakeholders such as the state, independent commissions and the church are mandated to foster a inclusive and

peaceful political and electoral environment where citizens feel stimulated to exercise their civil rights peacefully.

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## Councils urged to exhibit accountability

By Nhau Mangirazi

**LOCAL** authorities have been challenged to be accountable to communities on how they use beer levies to support socio-economic challenges due to the Covid-19 meltdown. This comes amid rising concerns that major stadiums and sporting facilities have been abandoned and in a state of disrepair.

Delta Corporation Limited general manager in charge of corporate affairs Patricia Murambinda this week told *The NewsHawks* the company has played its role in uplifting communities through the Beer Levy.

"Delta, through its sorghum beer brand Chibuku, pays the Traditional Beer Levy at 3% of sorghum beer sales every month as stipulated in the Traditional Beer Act. The company in the last financial year paid to local authorities ZW\$266 316 634.11. This financial year to date we released ZW\$217 749 529.09 paid to all local authorities," she said in a written response.

She explained that local authorities get the monies depending on how much beer has been consumed in a given period. "The money is distributed to councils based on volumes of beer purchased around the said councils,, including urban, cities, municipalities and rural authorities," Murambinda said.

"There are guidelines set in the Public Finance Act on how the money should be used by local authorities," she added.

Harare Residents Trust (HRT) director Precious Shumba said residents have not witnessed any upgrading of recreational facilities, including the stadiums in Harare and Chitungwiza.

"The corporate social responsibility financial resources from Delta beverages would have gone a long way if they were utilised in a transparent and accountable manner," Shumba said.

He bemoaned the poor state of sporting facilities. "Our stadiums are in a state of continuous decay. Youths have nowhere to wind down their time as part of recreation. If the money from Delta Beverages is used properly, it can make a difference. Where nothing is happening, we can only conclude that there is high incompetence in the Harare City Council where officials do not appreciate the time value of money," he charged.

Chitungwiza Municipality spokesperson Lovemore Meya confirmed that the local authority got the levy and used it as part of Covid-19 mitigation in some sectors. "The money we got as Beer Levy was used for the purchase of protective equipment for service delivery, including those in refuse collection, sewer. Part of it was used to service vehicles for service delivery," Meya said in a written response.

Harare City Council communications manager Michael Chideme had not responded to questions at the time of going to press. Karoi Town Council finance director Tongai Namusala told stakeholders during a budget and review meeting in the farming town that the local authority received its share of the Beer Levy.

"As a council, we received ZW\$3 919 519.70 as 'beer levy' that will be channeled towards Chikangwe Stadium and beerhall renovations. We also intend to work on the Youth Centre covering basketball and tennis courts construction," Namusala said.

Chinhoyi Municipality public relations officer Tichaona Mlauzi said they have spent the Beer Levy on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes. "The amount received as of August 2021 was ZW\$3 446 938.70 and we used it to hire excavator, to effect underground water pipes repairs that carry water from Hunyani Waterworks to Spreckley Kopje Waterworks. We also repaired two pumps at Hunyani Waterworks and refurbishment of Hunyani Clinic," Mlauzi said in a written

response.

Shumba also challenged Delta to increase the amount being paid.

"The amount being paid by Delta Beverages is not much in US dollar value, given that the company is said to be benefitting a lot from the foreign currency auction exchange system where it gets US dollars at the subsidized official exchange rate. In order to promote public accountability, Delta Beverages company should publish monthly how much each local authority has received from its corporate social responsibility disbursement. This level of transparency and accountability benefits the public interest and minimises corruption in local authorities," Shumba added.

Murambinda expressed reservations on how the monies are being used. "We don't believe that the funds are being correctly channeled to mitigate the social problems in our societies," she concluded.

Major local authorities are under fire from residents over suspected abuse of public funds, that creating tension between senior managers and ratepayers who are demanding accountability, transparency, and social justice.



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## Karoi town secretary suspended again

**By Nhau Mangirazi**

UNDER-FIRE Karoi town secretary Wellington Mutikani enjoyed a brief stay as the local authority's accounting officer after he was served with a second suspension letter for allegedly violating council rules, in a long-standing case involving a lodge he owns, The NewsHawks has gathered.

Mutikani is at the centre of an ongoing scandal involving the construction of a private lodge above the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) main pipe. He is also accused of approving an “unsanctioned loan” to purchase pipe-diversion materials for his Champion Lodge.

Sources said the council managed to get a new lawyer to work on Mutikani's charges in connection with his 8 October suspension that was endorsed on 11 October by a full council meeting. He was officially sent on forced leave on 8 October, a day after he had pledged to make ZW\$50 000 monthly repayments to the local authority.

This triggered debate among councillors, as the amount tendered was not contained in any council resolution. Karoi town went without water supplies for three days in October last year when the ZINWA main pipe underneath his Champion Lodge burst.

However, this week on Wednesday, council wrote a letter to Mutikani reinstating and suspending him again with charges, according to sources who spoke to The NewsHawks.

"It had been a technical challenge after our former council attorneys, Mangwana and Associates, recused themselves from representing council on the matter. We had to procure the services of another legal team. They had a duty to defend a request by Mutikani when he approached the

High Court that his suspension was illegal. We had to serve him with part of charges as he was forced to be on forced leave with full benefits," a source said on condition of anonymity.

Council chairperson Abel Matsika is yet to present the charge sheet to the local authority explaining how he has reinstated and suspended Mutikani for the second time.

"The challenge we have is that the Council Chairperson is yet to formally brief the council and procedurally he may not jump the gun by confirming to the media without council's blessings," a councillor who refused to be named, said.

Mutikani has once again been sent on forced leave to facilitate investigations into how he advanced himself a “loan” that he used to purchase materials meant for the diversion of water pipes from his Champion Lodge, a private business, in which he is co-director with his wife Keresia Kanyuririra.

"It is true that Mutikani was briefly reinstated by Matsika without setting foot in his offices. The letters were delivered to him through a messenger of court late on Wednesday. As of Thursday, Matsika was locked in a series of meetings on the way forward," a source explained the source added:

It was resolved that Mutikani must be charged with criminal abuse of office for allocating himself a loan without a resolution. There are several charges including buying materials for the Zinwa pipe-diversion without going to tender, among others. Furthermore, he faces non-discourse charges after he spent public funds on his private lodge."

Matsika was tight-lipped on Thursday this week, saying he could not make an official statement on the Mutikani saga. "I am still waiting for the lawyer to give me the roadmap and I can't comment on anything for now," Matsika said in a brief response.

The council found itself in sixes and sevens after lawyer Munyaradzi Paul Mangwana recused himself from representing the council at the eleventh hour. Mutikani is under fire for buying materials worth several thousand US dollars for the diversion of Zinwa's main water pipe, in whose pathway he built his Champion Lodge. The law firm Mangwana and Associates, which has represented the council for several years, withdrew at the eleventh hour, saying it could not proffer legal counsel to the local authority on the matter.

Karoi council approached the Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (Praz) to secure a lawyer to represent the local authority.

"We had to procure the services of a lawyer through procurement procedures that we need to meet a 14-day deadline before we lay official charges against him. This will pave way for further investigations into the matter," a source said on condition of anonymity.

Recently, the Zimbabwe National Organisation of Associations and Residents Trusts (ZNOART)'s Mashonaland West provincial chairperson Liberty Chitiya said Karoi residents have watched the Champion Lodge saga since last year's outcry when the town ran dry for three days.

"ZNOART is not surprised over Mutikani's suspension after alleged abuse of council funds in his water diversion without full council approval. Accountability and transparency by public officials in the use of public funds is welcome and one of the objectives of our umbrella residents' organisations is nevertheless partly satisfied

with the suspension, but at the same time we must listen to residents' voices as the whole issue is merely a suspension with full council benefits," Chitiya said.

He added that since Mutikani pledged to pay back ZW\$50 000 monthly, the gesture was viewed by residents as a sign of guilt for abusing public funds. "It is worrisome as the matter becomes purely legal," Chitiya added in a written statement.

According to Chitiya, Karoi residents face the double jeopardy of being deprived of their service delivery funds whilst simultaneously being forced to pay the legal fees.

"This further deprives residents of the much-needed service delivery. In this microcosmic case, ratepayers face the predicament of being between a hard rock and the deep end in terms of recovering the alleged amounts whilst pursuing legal channels using another chunk of their rates. The saga is thus a call to policymakers towards aligning ratepayers' needs with constitutional labour laws. There is a need for strengthening corporate governance laws without undermining service delivery, which is playing second fiddle to council officials' protection by labour laws," concluded Chitiya.

Karoi town council has attracted publicity after housing director Sibingile Mujuruki was suspended in 2019 and later reinstated under controversial circumstances, exposing questionable governance procedures, as she led a shambolic housing department, in which leases went missing, amid double allocation of stands.

**Nhau Mangirazi**  
Business Writer

# Abortion is healthcare



## By Staff Reporter

The issue of safe abortion in Zimbabwe is a topical issue that raises mixed emotions around it. This is due to the fact that, abortion is interpreted differently in different contexts. In this regard, Zimbabwe is one of the countries where abortion is still illegal. But does criminalising it reduce the cases of abortion? NO.

All Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries allow abortion given that it puts the pregnant mother at risk of losing her life. However, only two countries South Africa and Mozambique permit abortion on demand. Zimbabwe is one of the countries that has restrictive laws to women who abort without the reasons that they fit. The Termination of the Pregnant Act, only allows women to terminate their pregnancies only if it is a case of rape, incest, condition of the foetus and if the foetus may put the woman who is carrying it at risk. There are a lot of conspiracies around the issues of abortion. Africa has the highest rates of unintended pregnancies in the world with 91 per 1000 women aged 15 to 49 as compared to 35 per 1000 women in Europe and North

America.

The unacceptance of legalising termination of pregnancies safely in Zimbabwe is fostered by various reasons. These may include culture which moulds most of the African people. The African Culture condemns the issue of termination of pregnancy. This is due to the belief that abortion is a Western cultural ideology which differs from the African Context. However, it should not be ignored that this is the same culture that used to condemn twins, albinos and children with disabilities, throwing them in the rivers after they were born in the name of returning to the ancestors.

The stigmatisation and condemnation of women who terminate pregnancies in Zimbabwe is also fostered by religion. Religion plays a critical role in the lives of people of Zimbabwe. The ideology of religion has placed stereotypes, condemned women who talk about issues regarding abortion and those that they think may have practised it. There are phrases that are used to shun women such as '*children are a gift from God*' and referring to abortion as '*murder*'.

Some churches even condemn the use of contraception giving reference to biblical scriptures. It seems there is total ignorance of the decisions and the choices of women since they are passive recipients in this regard, and conditioned to act or practice in ways they against their will.

The issue of policies in Zimbabwe also plays a part in why safe/legal abortion of pregnancies is difficult. This could be due to the fact that the majority of policymakers are males. In this regard, it is thereby difficult for them to understand the reasons behind some movements and advocacy that is carried out by women willing to partake this choice. They are often ignorant about the choices of the individuals in relation to their personal decisions.

However, despite all this, women and girls still practice abortions in the backyards. This is due to the fact that it would be an individual choice that one would have made if they do not intend to keep the pregnancy. This thereby puts the lives of the people who practice it in danger, which collides with what the constitution stipulates in relation to the right to life and personal choice.

There are various push and pull factors that results in people aborting pregnancies. Some of the factors may be embedded in the socio-economic issues which range from poverty, incapacity, necessity and willingness amongst other reasons. However, whatever the reasons may be, it should be an individual choice. There is a need for the process in Zimbabwe to be legalised and offered in public hospitals using the correct procedures, such as pre-counselling and post counselling sessions. This may also help people who may have thoughts to abort pregnancies to make their informed decisions, knowing the pros and cons of their choice.

The high rates of backyard abortions, baby dumping, and deaths after trying to abort a pregnancy is a worrisome

trend. The only way to curb this is through legalising abortion through approval of the act. However, it cannot be discarded that an improvement has been made in transitioning and accepting the procedure of safe abortion, though it is limited to the reasons mentioned above. Most of the women organisation are lobbying for safe abortion. These include Women's Action Group (WAG), Katswe Sisters, Population Services of Zimbabwe and Adult Rape Clinic. Its during their campaigns where they highlight that it is the body of the woman who carries a pregnancy therefore it should be their choice.

Globally, there is still a debate on whether to advocate for decriminalisation of abortion or legislation for safe abortion, a medical procedure that should be available to all women. Canada is one of the countries in the world that has managed to decriminalise abortion, making it a medical procedure available to women on demand at any time. Medication abortion is a safe and effective method self-managed procedure to end an early pregnancy that gained ground in Latin America and now across the globe. World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends the combination of mifepristone, and used only to terminate pregnancy, as it interferes with hormonal processes with misoprostol, which causes the cervix to dilate and the uterus to contract.



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## Poverty amidst riches in Chiadzwa: The Plight of the Kusena Women

### Background

The discovery of diamonds world over is always synonymous with socio-economic development in the host communities. The benefits naturally will overflow to the national fiscus thereby increasing the domestic resource mobilization and shaping up the GDP of the country. Unfortunately, in Zimbabwe diamond discovery was met with mixed fortunes. A glance at community beneficiation in Chiadzwa is not reflective of one that host deposits of diamonds that are recognised worldwide.

While ZCDC has done various Corporate Social Responsibility projects with the value of 5 million United States dollars in 2018 and also declared a gross profits of ZW\$ 5 million in the 2019 annual report, the community is still skeptical about what they have really benefited so far. Engagements have been going on in multi stakeholders forums, with the community of Chiadzwa expressing their disgruntlement due to lack of local economic development, community share benefit and transparency and accountability of the mining companies in Chiadzwa. One would think these engagements would bring meaningful community engagement and dialogue between mining companies and the community. However, this has not been the situation. The community of Kusena, which harbours Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Companies (ZCDC Portal D) is suffering the same challenges that Chiadzwa village has been complaining of for the past decade.

### Introduction

In August 2021 the blastings and exploration intensified in the area, with about 43 families directly affected being within 300m to 800m distance from the mining sites. While the company makes efforts to timeously notify when they are going to do the blastings. The negative effects of their mining activities continues to be felt. With different groups being affected differently. The reason why the community is disgruntled is that there is negligence and lack of

commitment to the community health, safety and well-being. When the blastings started the community panicked given the experience of Marange community with some families having been relocated to Arda Transau still suffering with no meaningful compensation and source of livelihood. Thus, after failing to get meaningful responses from ZCDC, some of the affected families working with ZIDAWU and CNRG engaged the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission to come on the ground on the 18th of September 2021.

### Issues affecting the Community

A visit by Zimbabwe Diamonds and Allied Workers Union (ZIDAWU) a month later revealed that no effort was or is being done to redress the situation or to do sustainable mining. Issues raised include continuous use of bush toilet by security guards at the mining site with used tissues flown by winds to nearby houses, posing serious health challenges and risks. This compromises community health and safety in contravention of Section 73 of the Constitution which provides that every person has the right to a safe and clean environment. Still on safe environment, although there are efforts by the company to rehabilitate the degraded land, it has not reached the standards set in their Environmental Impact Assessment. The community is experiencing losses of their goats and cattle, two women interviewed revealed that a total of 11 goats have died after drinking water from the open pits left by mineworkers who are alleged to have been conducting sampling and exploration of diamonds within the community farming fields.

The community members also complained of the issue of dust pollution, road passing nearby homes and the Primary School. This is not necessarily in tandem with the commitments made by the company in their EIA and occupational safety and health that requires mining companies to dampen the roads and areas they will be using to minimise the amounts of dust.

In a time, Zimbabwe is battling with issues of child marriages and early pregnancies, women have raised complaints on some security forces at ZCDC who are asking out girls as young as 12 years. Parents now fear sending children to fetch water at the common tap just outside ZCDC Portal D administration offices. Hence, the kind gesture of the company of offering water to the community is now being tainted by the immoral behaviour of some of the security personnel manning the area. The issue of lack of ablution facilities is also leading to indecent exposure whereby children, the girl child are said to witness the mineworkers and security guards relieving themselves half naked. Communities now fear for the girl child and women and are condemning disrespect from these mine workers.

Employment of locals is erratic and there is no economic support by the company as they rarely support community local businesses including markets as they always get their supplies from the Mutare CBD. The issue of non-payment on time is always raised by the few who supply the produce. Thus, leaving the community without meaningful economic development. The million dollar question is; when are the communities going to benefit from downstream available linkages, not talking about the right to benefit from the natural resources in their communities as enshrined in section 13(4) of the Zimbabwe Constitution?

### Interventions by ZIDAWU

Faced with a plethora of challenges as highlighted above there has been some interventions that has been done. ZIDAWU has been working with women, educating them on their rights and training them to do self-projects including women cycles where they deposit money in groups of ten. In Kusena village, six women have bought goats since September 2021 when the training started. Roadrunners (hens) have also been given to 32 women to start poultry projects, where they will give back one hen in 6 months that will be passed on to other groups.

### What Kusena women are requested

- A machine that pops maize grain to make Maputi
- Community nutrition gardens with irrigation

materials for water availability

- Bee keeping and poultry projects
- Planting of family orchards to boost food security through fruits

### Recommendations.

- There is a need for mining companies to have transparent future plans for communities. Some farmers in Kusena community have been told not to prepare for farming this season due to mining activities in the area, yet, no relocation plan has been communicated as an alternative.
- There is a need for ZCDC to follow their Environmental plans to ensure Community safety and healthy, including provision on ablution facilities for workers and security personnel and filling of open pits.
- There is a need for mining companies to support local community projects as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.
- There is a need for continuous strict monitoring of officers assigned on duty by the Zimbabwe National Army and Zimbabwe Police Service in protecting women and the girl child from alleged to sexual harassment, exploit and abuse.
- Civil society and relevant stakeholders including relevant Ministries to continue with awareness raising campaigns as well as advocating for a transparent relocation plan. (Drawing lessons from the Arda Transau Relocation plan case).
- There is a need for the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission to continue monitoring the situation as well as releasing engagement reports in improving Transparency and Accountability in Chiadzwa and the mining sector as a whole.

**By Proud Nyakuni and Cosmas Sunguro**

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