NANGO presents a monthly magazine to update you on developmental issues you may have missed during the course of the previous month.

- Advocacy
- Research
- Civic spaces
- Meaningful participation
- Enabling environment
- Capacity building
- Policy dialogues

Reviewing the course of past events
Taking TSP to the people

NANGO held Transitional Stabilisation Program sensitisation meetings with:

- Midlands, Manicaland and Mashonaland East Civil Society Organizations
- Junior Councillors and Parliamentarians from Mutare, Rusape, Mutare, Murehwa, Macheke and Uzumba Rural District Councils
- Citizens from Gokwe-Masakadza, Tongogara, Kwekwe urban Vungu, Marange, Zimunya, Chipinge urban, Chibuhwe, Nyatate in Nyanga, Watsomba Growth Point, Murewa, Mutoko and Kotwa

Leaders of CSOs implementing various projects in Midlands, Manicaland and Mashonaland East converged in their respective regions to understand the TSP and share recommendations with government, NANGO and other key stakeholders in the implementation of the TSP.

- **In future the government should consult widely and desist from top-down approach.**
- **To increase access to information, government should simplify and publicise development policies.**
- **CSOs urged NANGO to continue sensitizing civil society on various policies that affect the day to day lives of all Zimbabwean citizens.**
- **City councils should share schedules of public meetings in order for citizens and CSOs to attend and meaningfully participate in monitoring of the TSP.**
- **There should be a collective agenda of CSOs on region specific matters that are identified in the TSP.**
- **The government should publicise the TSP in Braille for the inclusion of visually impaired people.**
- **CSOs should have a clear strategy for monitoring implementation of the TSP.**
- **Government should show sincerity to address corruption as stated in the TSP.**
Taking TSP to the people
What role can CSOs play?

- Capacity building of citizens on the TSP with a focus on simplification of technical terms
- Lobbying government to implement TSP in its totality e.g. infrastructural projects
- Mobilizing and ensuring wide participation of marginalized groups, people with disabilities, women, youth and children in TSP related consultations e.g. pre-budget meetings, public hearings
- Dissemination of IEC materials in local languages
- Familiarizing with the TSP
- Provide technical and other support to relevant ministries and departments to support implementation of the TSP
- Monitoring the implementation of the TSP, demanding transparency and accountability from the government
- Conduct appropriate research e.g. challenges in TSP implementation and best practices
- Mobilizing and ensuring wide participation of marginalized groups, people with disabilities, women, youth and children in TSP related consultations e.g. pre-budget meetings, public hearings
What role can various stakeholders play?

**Traditional leaders**
Promote ownership of the programs in their communities.
Support government in implementing TSP e.g. mobilizing communities to work with government in infrastructure development projects like building schools.

**Rural District Council officials**
They should implement TSP in their districts.
Should use state funds efficiently.

**Members of Parliament**
They should come to the communities often to hear the issues affecting their constituencies and go with the feedback to the parliament.

**Councillors**
Should spearhead development projects in their wards and should represent the wishes of the people, including children, when they go to council.

**Civil servants**
They should ensure transparency and accountability in their implementation of the TSP.

**President and Cabinet**
Should lead in fighting corruption and making sure that government workers execute their responsibilities diligently.
Children relate to the TSP

Junior Councillors and Child Parliamentarians from Mutare, Rusape, Mutare, Murehwa, Machakos and Uzumba Rural District Councils identified challenges affecting children and looked at how the TSP will address them if fully implemented.

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<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>TSP policy response</th>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty and hunger due to lack of employment and poor agriculture production</td>
<td>• Human development reforms will respond to the issues of poverty of children.</td>
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<td>• Social safety nets like food aid, cash transfers and BEAM will assist in poverty alleviation.</td>
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<td>• Productive sector reforms will help in increasing employment and agriculture production.</td>
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<td>Children travel long distances to schools.</td>
<td>• Infrastructure reforms include building more schools so that children do not walk long distances. Roads will also be constructed and children use roads which are safer than strip roads.</td>
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<td>Poor access to health services by children and youth.</td>
<td>• Adequate medicines will be made available in clinics and hospitals.</td>
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<td>• Health centers and hospitals will be built to improve access to health.</td>
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<td>Exclusion of children with disabilities in schools.</td>
<td>• BEAM will make sure that all children with disabilities will be assisted with fees.</td>
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<td>Child marriages.</td>
<td>• All children and youth should be adequately informed about their sexual and reproductive health rights.</td>
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<td>• Laws that protect children from abuse should be respected.</td>
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<td>Poor sanitation in schools resulting in disease outbreaks.</td>
<td>• Government should drill boreholes in schools and make sure that children have access to clean, portable and safe water.</td>
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Challenges

Drug and substance abuse is high among the youth.

Stay-aways by teachers and nurses affect children’s access to education and health.

TSP policy response

- Productive sector reforms should ensure creation of employment while establishment of vocational training centers is also key under human development.

- The TSP will help to stabilize the economy and stimulate economic growth which will resultantly improve working conditions of teachers, nurses and other civil servants.

Recommendations from participants were that the TSP should be translated to languages that communities understand so as to improve citizens’ understanding. The Government was urged to be sincere in adhering to this policy document and desist from previous trends where policy documents have been crafted but not respected or adhered to. In Manicaland, community radio stations and local newspapers such as Diamond FM and Manica Post were encouraged to inform people about the TSP and its implementation progress. Citizens commended inclusion of reforms in the TSP as this is a key step in dealing with corruption in its entirety.