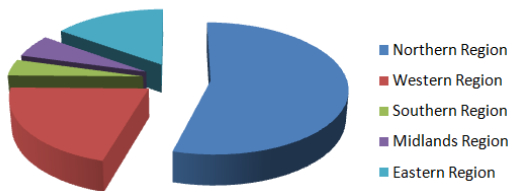


NANGO 2019 ANNUAL REPORT



NANGO Membership



Strengthening the voice of NGOs.

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Acronyms

AGRITEX – Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services

ARVs – Antiretroviral (drugs)

BEAM – Basic Education Assistance Module

CSO – Civil Society Organizations

CPMRT – Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution and Transformation

IECMS – Integrated Electronic Case Management System

JSC – Judicial Services Commission

MOPA – Maintenance of Peace and Order

NANGO – National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations

NGO – Non Governmental Organizations

PFM – Public Finance Management

POSA – Public Order and Security Act

RBZ – Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

TSP – Transitional Stabilization Program

UPR – Universal Periodic Review

Chairperson's note



NANGO National Board Chairperson, Ronika Mumbire

It is my great honour and pleasure to say these remarks that sum up NANGO programming for the year 2019. Allow me to start by acknowledging the great support and collaboration from the National Executive Committee, Regional Executive Committees, NANGO Members and the Secretariat whose efforts and commitment made work easier.

For NANGO, the 2019 was driven towards sensitization of its members to enable them to effectively monitor public social accountability, advocate for transparent implementation of national development policies and coordination of civil society to effectively play the watchdog role and speak in unison.

The country was hit by Cyclone Idai and Kenneth which affected Manicaland and Masvingo provinces. The natural disaster caused devastating effects, resulting in loss of lives and properties. To date, the nation still grapples with the impact caused by the cyclone as the communities affected are still trying to recover from the trauma endured.

I want to acknowledge and appreciate the support that came from our members. The handouts were distributed to the affected communities through

the Eastern Regional Office and our member Methodist Development and Relief Agency. We are really grateful to our members and well-wishers who supported our response initiative.

Furthermore, the year 2019 was characterized by national events that to a greater extent impacted the economic, social, political and governance sectors.

Zimbabwe has been experiencing economic meltdown and macro-economic instability characterized by high inflation and exchange rate. This volatile environment impacts in a huge way the operating environment for our members. The fiscal and monetary policies that were introduced by the government did not result in bringing the much-needed stability of prices and currency. Furthermore, during the period under review, government introduced legislations in the form of statutory instruments that had huge negative implications also on the operating environment.

In an endeavor to address macro-economic instability, the government was implementing the Transitional Stabilization Program (TSP). We note that the TSP will be coming to an end in 2019 with still a number of unfinished business.

The Government will then launch the successor of the TSP, the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) that will be guiding the development agenda for the five years from 2021 to 2025. The NDS1 will form the basis for development initiatives for the country, as such; Civil Society Organizations operations should resonate with the National Development Strategy 1.

In conclusion, I want to highlight that the year 2019 was indeed a unique year that made us to think that we need to develop a risk assessment and preparedness plan to cushion organizations and communities in times of natural disasters.

Director's note

During the course of 2019 NANGO programmes focused on research and advocacy, sustained dialogue, sensitization and capacity enhancement programmes.

On research and advocacy NANGO published 12 policy briefs on the State of Civil Society, Midterm Fiscal Review Report, access to justice amongst others. On sensitization and capacity enhancement, we had CPMRT 289 CSOs, Monitoring and Evaluation 103 CSOs, Public Social Accountability 402 CSOs and TSP 237 CSOs. On sustained dialogue NANGO organized the NGO Directors Summers School 114 (67 Females: 47 Males) on peace and social cohesion 196 CSOs. NANGO supported 80 Sector Dialogue meetings.

Part of the capacity enhancing actions that were undertaken were facilitated by some of our member organizations who have expertise on the areas.

NANGO facilitated the participation of members in multi stakeholder meetings that focused on the state of the economy, disaster response, COVIDSustainable Development Goals, Food Security and Nutrition, Public hearings, National Development Planning and Budgeting among others.

The sensitizations and advocacy work done by NANGO during 2019 were supported by UNICEF, UNDP, FNF and EU. The NGO Director's summer school ushered in partnership between NANGO, 9 institutions from the private sector and 6 development partners. Clearly, this platform has gone a long way in bringing stakeholders together for the greater good of national development.

The NGO Directors Summer School was held in Kadoma on 16-17 November 2019 at the NGO Directors Summer School. A total of 114 (47 males



NANGO Executive Director, Leonard Mandishara.

67 females) CSO leaders from across the country attended the meeting. The two-day meeting was also attended by; 10 Junior Councillors; 2 Independent Commissions; 4 Development Partners and 6 government Ministries. It was running under the theme Fortifying inclusive spaces and partnerships for sustainable development. A major output from the meeting a policy position paper on the different issues affecting the country that was presented to government and other duty bearers during the meeting, highlighting the following issues:

- Civic space is worryingly constrained and human rights defenders, pressure groups, civil society leaders continue to face arbitrary arrests, surveillance, harassment, and intimidation and media abuse.
- Constrained civic space where human rights defenders, pressure groups, civil society leaders continue to face arbitrary arrests, surveillance, harassment, and intimidation and media abuse.
- Shrinking donor funding which has seen organizations functioning on shoe string budgets, amid an increase in the demand for social economic and human rights services by the citizens.

The table below shows membership overview for the year 2019. It is clear that we have more organisations in our database however participation of these in NANGO actions is low.

Membership Overview for 2019

Region	Paid 2019	Database 2019
Eastern	14	154
Midlands	6	54
Northern	49	554
Southern	5	41
Western	15	212

Source: NANGO

Some of the benefits enjoyed by NANGO members during the period under review are as follows but not limited to: 1. Capacity development and training. 2 Secondment of members to represent the NANGO in various platforms in Government, UN, and other development partners. 3. Networking of members with like-minded organisation for joint programming and or resources mobilization. 4. All paid up members were issued with membership certificates.

Regional Overview

Northern Region

All the 554 members are categorized into NANGO 10 thematic sectors. Some members are finding it difficult to pay their subscription fees because their funders are not providing for that. Some members are failing to pay for office space due to increase in rentals. Members are encouraged to start some income generating projects to raise their own organizational funds that are not attached to donor funds for administrative purposes. There is need to strengthen organizational governance structures through Corporate Governance training to organizational boards and amongst secretariat to avoid overlapping of duties.

Midlands Region

Membership is at 54 The Midlands Region has a vibrant Youth, Women, HIV/AIDS and Human Rights Sector. Efforts are being made to recruit more members in all the districts. The region assembled one consortium to respond to calls for proposals. This was done to help with resource mobilization efforts. Improved networking with key stakeholders including Local Authorities and Government Departments. The challenge in the region is that of low membership subscription payments. Increased support to membership in terms of activities, resource mobilization, mentorships and proposal writing.

Western Region

Membership stand at 212. Very few have paid their subscription which has compromised regional activities to service members. There are funding challenges within the region particularly for small CBOs and the disability sector being the most affected. There is need to consider revision of annual subscription fees and cater for small organisations so that they will be able to pay something to demonstrate their commitment to the Association. There is need to continue with programmes of capacity building on proposal for the broader membership and in particular Community Based Organisations. NANGO drafted the Terms of Reference for the region and have been shared for consultations and finalization.

Eastern Region

The membership base stands at 154 for PVOs and Trusts in 2019. At least 55 CBOs have been mapped and being assisted to complete registrations. There is need for more funds to support membership visits and grassroots engagements with CBOs and other organizations operating in hard-to-reach communities.

Southern Region

Membership is standing at 41. There is a challenge of high level of surveillance from state security agents for our members which is demonstrated by their presence in most of the meetings that are organized by our members. So even ask for the registers of the people who would have attended meetings. CSOs should take up the opportunity to engage donors and other stakeholders through NANGO for funding, partnership and project development purposes. It is also the mandate of NANGO to provide such platforms and opportunities for its membership.

Sector Performance

We note that there are activities that are being done by sectors at both regional and national level being led by the Sector representatives although there is a lack of a guide to inform how the sectors should operate and how are they linked from regional to national level has caused the challenges for the sector performance. As such we have developed draft Terms for Reference for the input of the members which we want to adopt to standardize sector operations.

Macroeconomic Environment

The stability of the macroeconomic environment is key to the planning and execution of budgets for our members and we note that the year 2019 was hit with high volatility of prices and exchange rates that ultimately will have a huge impact on budgets for our members the 2% tax on nostro accounts.

Successes

NANGO managed to strengthen CSOs meaningful participation in national development process given that there was a wide outcry on the lack of participation of CSOs in the development of the Transition Stabilization Program 25 Members

seconded to seat in the National Anti-Corruption Strategy Committees.

Recognition and inclusion of NANGO in key government, independent commission and development partners platforms such as PVO Board, Justice Law and Order Sector, Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission Sub-Committees, Universal Periodic Review Steering Committee, National Peace and Reconciliation Thematic working groups, Country Coordination Mechanism, Health Development Fund, Humanitarian Country Team, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Steering Committee coordinated by the UN among others. Inter-Ministerial amongst others improved CSOs representation and meaningful contribution in national development.

To further amplify the Zimbabwe agenda at regional and global level NANGO is a member of the SADC Council of NGOs, CIVICUS and Affinity Group of National Associations (AGNA). Further, NANGO was elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the African NGO Council.

NANGO secured 10 hectares of land from the City of Kadoma which we applied for the construction of the NANGO NGO Centre. This facility will also assist in enhancing the sustainability and visibility of the Association.

Resource Mobilisation

Resource mobilization is key for the growth and sustainability of our interventions. As such we have been working hard to ensure that we raise more resources for the organisation.

As you have noted, membership subscription is not performing very well looking at the potential numbers of members we have and those who then go on to pay their subscription. As such we have been engaging the members to gather some of

their issues and recommendations to encourage more members to pay up. We have been engaging several development partners as well to create and nurture relationship that are ideal for collaborations, partnership and support.

Governance and Institutional Strengthening

NANGO managed to elect the new board into leadership and went on to have a smooth transition.

We have commenced the process of reviewing the NANGO constitution. We engaged the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare to get more information regarding the PVO template for PVO constitution.

This process will guide the guide development of NANGO policies and others guiding documents. We had noted that the constitution and some of the policies were not synchronized. Thus, we expect that after the process we will be able to align the policies to the constitution and standardize all our operations.

These processes will also guide the job evaluation process to inform the skills mix and the positions that will assist the association to respond to the mandate of the organisation.

CONCLUSION

Finally, I would be remiss to conclude my report without expressing my profound gratitude to the National Executive Committee, Regional Executive Committees, Membership and our Secretariat. I acknowledge the commitment and efforts during this difficult time that has made NANGO gain more visibility and influence even with limited resources.



Regional Overview



*NANGO Eastern Region
Chairperson, Dr. Joachem
H. Nyamande*

The year 2019 was a busy one for the Eastern Region following Cyclone Idai and Kenneth which affected the province especially in Chimanimani and Chipinge Districts. The natural disaster caused devastating effects; with many lives and properties lost. To date, we are still recovering from the trauma we endured. However, we continue to appreciate the quick response that came from the government and civil society organizations during that period. We are also grateful for the work that organizations have been doing in pushing the watchdog and agenda setting role within the country's development framework. We are also grateful to our members and well-wishers who supported the region with donations which we submitted to the Provincial Development Coordinator's Office during the early response period.



*NANGO Western Region
Chairperson, Sikhathale
Matambo*

The year was a difficult one for the entire country and the Western Region felt the shockwaves. The year saw the end of the multi-currency basket system leading to runaway inflation, unprecedented price increases of basic commodities and heavy handedness of state security organs in responding to peaceful protests. Numerous human rights violations were perpetrated by suspected state agents against activist and community members alike within the region. NANGO was not spared the difficulties when the region was hard hit by the economic challenges and a funding gap to an extent where the association operated without an office for the better part of the year. Despite all the challenges, the region made all attempts at serving its constituency and remaining relevant in the civil society space.



*NANGO Midlands Region
Chairperson, Donald
Tobaiwa*

I salute the work and effort of the Regional Executive Committee and secretariat in maintaining the reputation of NANGO in the Midlands region. Due to the ailing economy, NANGO along with other civil society organisations strived to fulfill the duty of civil society to support the nation and contribute meaningfully towards development. Furthermore, government policy inconsistencies threatened the work of civil society, for instance, Statutory Instrument 142 had the potential to hinder development as some institutions faced challenges accessing funds that were in United States Dollars. Despite the challenges, the regional office managed to conduct the Civil Society National Indicative Program Downstream Training with support from the European Union, new members subscribed, and a membership mapping exercise was conducted which informed the Regional Executive Committee of the different capacity needs of members as well their impact in the region, their successes and the change stories they could possibly share with other members. Two sub committees were formed, the Resource Mobilization and Capacity Building Committees, and each comprises of four regional board members.



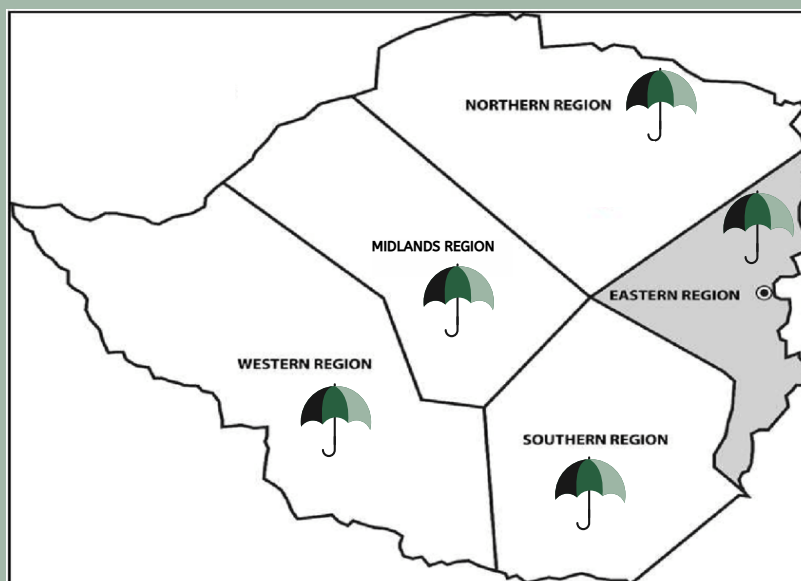
NANGO Southern Region
Chairperson, Godfrey
Mtimba

I would like to thank members and stakeholders specifically development partners, government departments, other civil society organisations and independent institutions for their continued support towards regional programming during the course of 2019. We continue to appreciate the support we received from government, citizens and the civil society when Cyclone Idai led to the loss of property of at least 5214 households in Bikita, Masvingo, Chiredzi, Gutu and Zaka districts. The civil society operating space has been continuously shrinking as evidenced by alleged state security agencies joining in internal meetings and workshops without invitation. This has been compromising the autonomy, operations and fulfilment of civil society objectives. This also goes in the same vein with the issue of Memorandums of Understanding requested by some local authorities. As a region we remain resolute to carry out our mandate in contributing to the socio-economic development of the country. The challenges we are currently facing are making us stronger and more united as we strive to improve the living conditions of our citizens in the region.



NANGO Northern Region
Chairperson, Ronika
Mumbire

In an endeavour to create inclusive spaces and partnerships for development, which are a valuable tool to drive change towards responsive and inclusive sustainable development, Northern Region coordinated participation of its members to the NGO Directors' Summer School that was held during the last quarter of 2019. Members from Northern Region constituted the bulk of participants at the conference. The platform was used to address some of the leadership failures, governance gaps, and poor resource management and trust deficits that undermine the acceleration and scaling up of engagement in sustainable development. During the course of 2019, Northern Region continued to carry out its coordinating role and facilitating networking of members.



NANGO in action

A. Strengthening institutional and program coordination by 2019

Enhancing CSO capacities

Sensitization meetings for CSOs on National Development Policy focusing on TSP

Following the Government's launch of the Transitional Stabilization Program (TSP) in November 2018, NANGO strengthened Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and communities to play a watchdog role in monitoring the implementation and results of the TSP for improved, accountable and effective development outcomes as well as sustainability. This was achieved through capacity development, promoting dialogue and engaging duty bearers.

CSO leaders across the country were taken through public social accountability monitoring training and sensitization on the tenets of the TSP. To enhance CSOs' ability to monitor and advocate for the full implementation of the TSP NANGO highlighted specific projects implemented countrywide and how CSOs can effectively monitor them. Emphasis was put on sensitizing the CSOs on the commitments made by government to improve social service delivery targeting education, health, food and nutrition and social security. CSOs feedback on the state of service delivery in the communities they work in and the feedback was consolidated in a policy position

paper focusing on TSP implementation and social service delivery. CSOs called for economic diversification to ensure the full implementation of the TSP. CSOs emphasized that the absence of a vibrant and effective CSO and citizen monitoring and evaluation process of national programs and processes has to a larger extent led to a decline in public accountability.



Sectors of NANGO members that were sensitized in 2019.

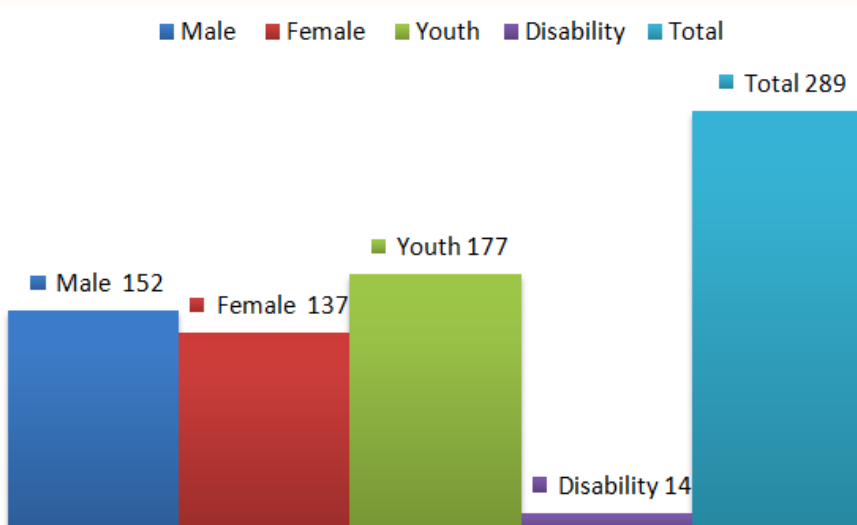


CSO sensitization meeting on TSP implementation monitoring.

A total of 237 CSOs were trained on monitoring the TSP country wide with almost two in ten of these being women's organizations, 34% youth and children's organizations and almost 50% coming from human rights, media, economy, land, health, disability and humanitarian sectors.

Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution and Transformation CSO Training

195 CSOs working in marginalized and hard to reach areas across the country were trained on conflict prevention, management, resolution and transformation. Qualified personnel from NANGO, civil society and academia were engaged to train the CSOs and to equip them with skills to enable implementation of community-based peace-building initiatives. The trainings covered the major aspects of conflict, which include conflict identification and analysis, conflict prevention and conflict analysis. The trainings were participatory and awarded attendees the opportunity to use tools of conflict identification and analysis to identify conflict issues in their local communities.



CSO CPMRT Training: a total of 289 (152 males, 137 females) CSO leaders from 195 organisations were trained. Of the strained takeholders , 61% were youth.



CPMRT training for CSOs in the Midlands province



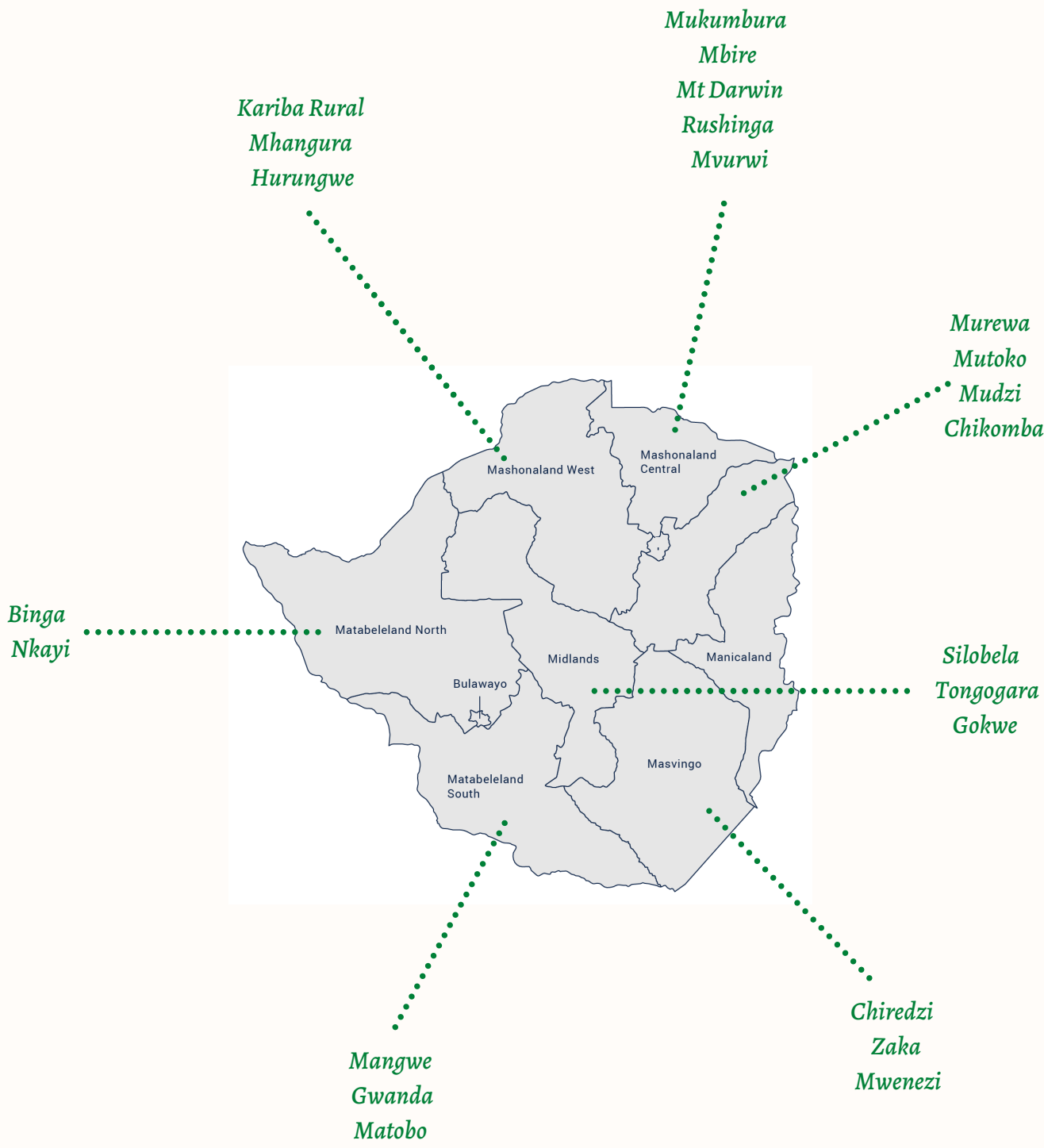
CPMRT training for CSOs in the Mashonaland East province



Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution and Transformation community trainings



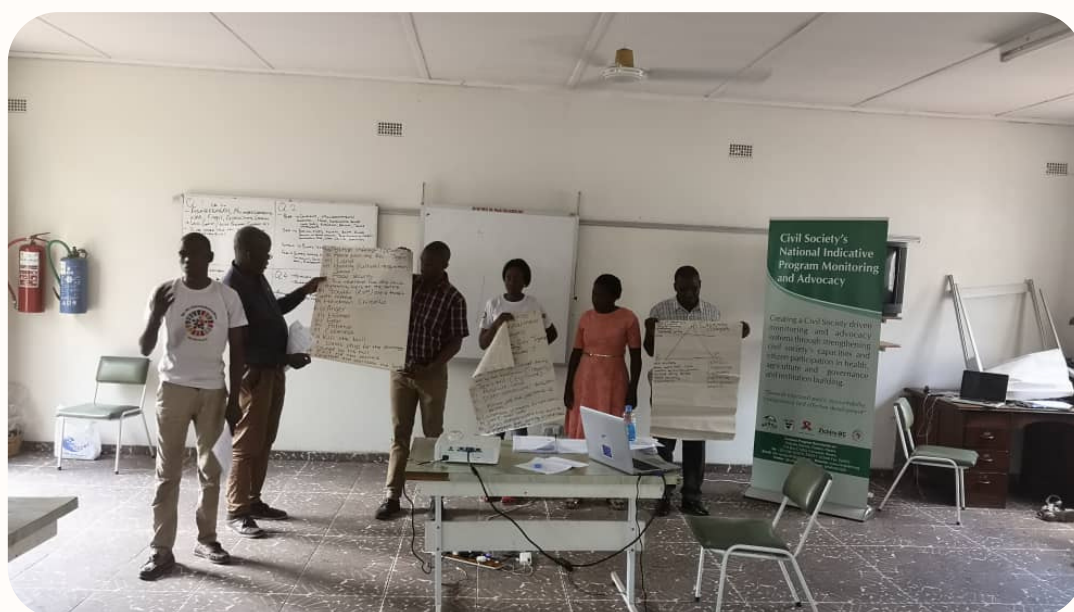
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Districts covered during CPMRT community trainings

Improved monitoring and evaluation of the NIP programme by Civil Society

A total of 659 CSO experts (455 females and 223 males) from 402 organizations have been actively monitoring the implementation of NIP countrywide since project inception. For effective monitoring and reporting, all the monitors were sensitized on the specific NIP funded projects in their local communities. The trainings enhanced their social accountability monitoring knowledge and helped in standardizing data collection and reporting tools. The monitors have been submitting quarterly reports that constitute primary data for the State Transparency and Accountability Barometer and to inform the CSO community dialogue engagements at local levels while enhancing pro-people policy dialogues at both national and local levels.



To build future programs on initiated processes



CSO Communiqué to the Reserve Bank Governor of Zimbabwe

Non-governmental organizations coordinated by NANGO, met to discuss the Monetary Policy Statement and its implications on civil society, formal and informal sector and citizens. With an appreciation of Reserve Bank Governor, Dr. John Mangudya's intentions to stabilize the economy, create a conducive environment for both local and international investment, protect free funds and ensure that formal businesses can access foreign currency; NGOs noted that the statement comes short of addressing all the needs of the informal business sector, civil society and ordinary citizens. We, therefore, share the following concerns and recommendations;

Concerns

The monetary policy is exclusionary; it is designed in such a way that only responds to needs of the formal sector and disregards needs of the informal sector yet it caters for the majority of the economy.

The rate that was stipulated by the Reserve Bank Governor is too low when compared to the parallel market, this gives opportunity to arbitrage where those with access can buy from the banking sector and sell in the black market. It also does not attract sellers.

The Monetary Policy Statement does not guarantee access to Forex by the informal sector.

Civil society is curious to know measures that will be taken when businesses do not comply with pricing in RTGS Dollars and continue charging in United States Dollars.

NGOs want to know what effect conversion of the Bond Note to the RTGS Dollar has on the US\$200 million that was secured from the African Export Import Bank to back the surrogate currency.

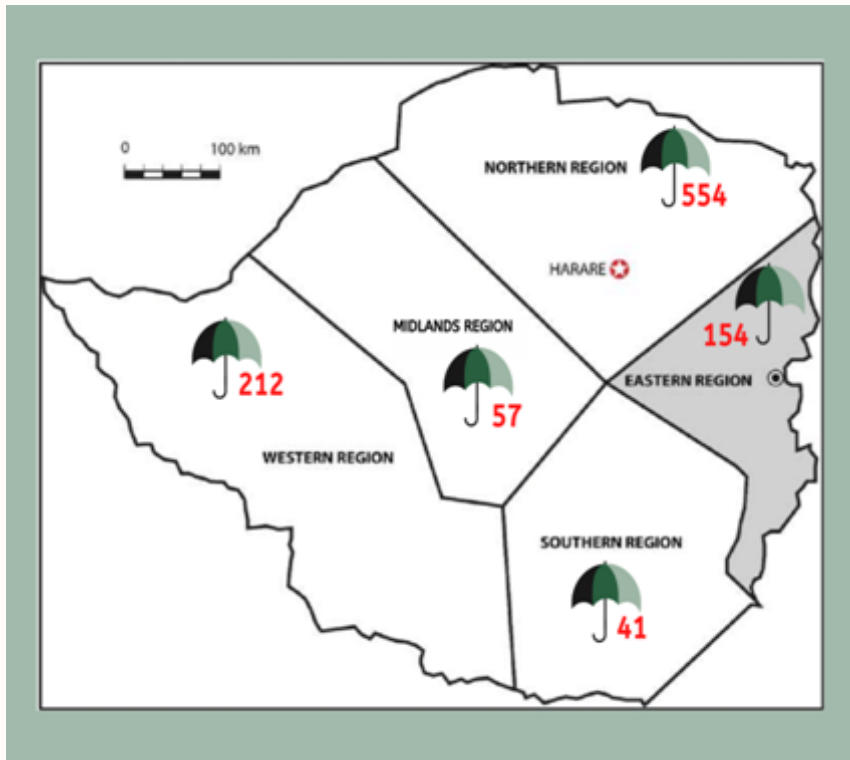
Civil society is concerned that the monetary policy was produced without consultation of interested stakeholders and ordinary citizens.

Recommendations

- The Reserve Bank Governor should rebuild trust and confidence of citizens in the Zimbabwean currency. Policy coherence and rule of law should be emulated by the government as these are also a threat to stability of the economy.
- The Reserve Bank Governor should engage NGOs directly and guarantee that free funds are ring-fenced. There is need for a proper legal framework to ensure free funds are ring-fenced.
- The 30 day period before liquidation of Forex should be abolished because it does not build confidence in the banking system and doesn't give business the opportunity to use their discretion on how to save money.
- The government should address erosion of savings denominated in United States Dollars especially for savings that were done before the introduction of the Bond Note.
- The same access to foreign currency should be extended to the informal sector which is currently the largest sector contributing to the economy.
- RBZ should put in place mechanisms for engagement with all relevant stakeholders as this enhances credibility and acceptability of the policy by all actors.

CSOs advocated for inclusive policy formulation processes.

Membership Recruitment and Retention



NANGO 2019 active members



Communication and Networking



Edit profile

nangozim

@nangozim

The umbrella body of NGOs in Zimbabwe, creating platforms for engagement between civil society, state and non-state actors.

Harare, Zimbabwe <https://t.co/PhEMB2xoGI> Born February 4, 1962
Joined January 2017

785 Following 6,018 Followers




Nango Western Region
 @nangowest Follows you

National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (Western Region).
 Coordinator, intermediary, convener & above all the voice of Civil Society.

📍 Bulawayo 📅 Joined September 2013

525 Following 1,194 Followers



nangosouthernregion
 @nangosouthernr1 Follows you

📅 Joined September 2017

174 Following 339 Followers



NANGO Midlands
 @nangomidlands Follows you

🔗 facebook.com/NANGO-Midlands... 📅 Joined August 2017

299 Following 956 Followers



NANGO EASTERN
 @nango_eastern Follows you

📍 Manicaland, Zimbabwe 📅 Joined August 2017

306 Following 996 Followers



28 newspaper columns
in local private newspapers



2023 likes
2036 follows
4994 friends



71 publications uploaded
112 posts

10 monthly magazines

37 E-Newsletters

NANGO
National Association
Of Non-Governmental
Organizations

In case you missed it

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

Issue 6 / 2019

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

★ Reviewing the course of past events ★



"Inclusive spaces and partnerships for improved public accountability, transparency and effective development"



2019 NGO Expo



The women's zone was coordinated by women's organisations which are Zimbabwe Women's Bureau, Self Help Development Foundation and Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo. The women's organisations brought experienced women to teach others, soap making, crafting, basket weaving, food processing and sewing.

Women's zone



Youth & children's zone



Young people and children were entertained and educated at the 2019 NGO Expo. There were discussions on corporate punishment of children and drug abuse while children were also taught traditional games that can keep them occupied and deter them from engaging in criminal activities.

19 - 21 SEPTEMBER 2019
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CSO areas of collaboration from the 2018 NGO Directors Summer School for implementation in 2019

Sector: Human rights and governance

Agenda issue: Constitutionalism

Areas of collaboration: Public sensitization on Maintenance of Peace and Order (MOPA), Marriages Bill, as well as advocacy for completion of the UPR monitoring and evaluation plan.

Achievements: Public Order and Security Act (POSA), was replaced with MOPA, however the human rights sector has documented how the two laws are sides of the same coin.

The UPR monitoring and evaluation plan was completed and awaits multi- stakeholder validation.

Sector: Youth

Agenda issue: Strengthen youth participation in national development processes.

Areas of collaboration: Capacity building initiatives for youths and youth led organizations. Direct targeting of youths in community dialogue processes with duty bearers.

Achievements: 711 Youths and 66 youth led organizations sensitized on TSP, 391 youths trained in CPMRT.

Sector: Health

Agenda issue: High primary health care user fees. Lack of medicines and deteriorating medical facilities.

Areas of collaboration: Advocacy for reduction in user fees especially for maternal and neo-natal patients.

Achievements: In the 2020 budget government increased the allocation towards health.

Sector: Economy

Agenda issue: Macroeconomic stability.

Areas of collaboration: Review implementation of measures to achieve macro-economic stability in the country as outlined in the TSP.

Achievements: The sector did an evaluation of the TSP vis-vis the current macroeconomic environment.

Sector: Disability

Agenda issue: Inhibitive import duty for assistive devices.

Areas of collaboration: Lobbying government for reduction or scrapping of duty on assistive devices.

Achievements: 2019 budget scrapped duty on all assistive devices and non cosmetic ointments for persons with disability

Sector: Children

Agenda issue: Developing children's ten point plan plus on children's aspirations for the 2020 national budget to be submitted to government.

Areas of collaboration: Advocacy for increased investment in children during the year 2020..

Achievements: Government through the 2020 national budget pledged to increase the number of children being covered under the BEAM program and to support rural girls with sanitaryware.

Sector: Land and environment

Agenda issue: Climate Change.

Areas of collaboration: Information dissemination on effects of climate change. Advocacy for use of renewable energy through a national conference.

Achievements: The sector formed a consortium and submitted concept notes and proposals to various development partners. To date they still have not received any financial support to carry out climate change sensitizations. The national sensitization conference failed to attract sponsorship and the sector is re-organizing for June 2020.

Sector: Media arts and culture

Agenda issue: Enhance the use of media and arts in the fight against corruption.

Areas of collaboration: Submit proposals on how art and culture can be utilised in the fight against corruption in the country.

Achievements: Still need to engage relevant authorities to submit the proposal.

Sector: Humanitarian

Agenda issue: Strengthening the disaster risk management system in the country.

Areas of collaboration: The sector agreed to continue advocating for increased efforts in strengthening the disaster risk management system in the country in light of climate change.

Achievements: Government pledged to strengthen the national disaster risk management system in the country in order to reduce the impact of disasters like cyclones, droughts in the 2020 national budget.

Sector: Women

Agenda issue: Constitutional amendment 2 focusing on the proposed amendment of extending the women's quarter system in parliament.

Areas of collaboration: Develop a consolidated position to guide engagement with law makers.

Achievements: NANGO developed a position paper highlighting the position of CSOs on constitutional amendment 2.

CSO Consensus Building Meetings

A CSO Leadership Consensus Building meeting was held in Kadoma from 16 to 17 November 2019 at the NGO Directors Summer School. The Consensus Building meeting ran under the theme Fortifying inclusive spaces and partnerships for sustainable development. Focus was put on coming up with policy positions to government and other relevant stakeholders on measures that the country needs to take in order to stimulate sustainable development. A major output from the meeting was therefore a policy position paper on the different issues affecting the country that was presented to government and other duty bearers during the meeting.

A total of 114 (67 females, 47 males) CSO leaders

from across the country attended the meeting. The two-day meeting was also attended by 10 Junior Councilors, 2 representatives from Independent Commissions; 4 development partners and 6 officials from government ministries.

The CSO leaders engaged in policy dialogue sessions where participants organized themselves into three sectors, health, governance and institution building and agriculture based economic development. The sectors critically reviewed social service delivery focusing on health and critically evaluated the state of human rights in the country. The three sectors came up with action points which included engaging government on implementation of programs.

NGO DIRECTORS SUMMER SCHOOL *in pictures*



*Above: 11th NGO Directors Summer School participants pose for a picture.
Below: Elisa Ravengai contributes during a plenary session.*





Zhao Baogang, Counselor (DCM) Embassy of the people's Republic of China, makes a presentations during a session that was moderated by Sikhathbele Mathambo (let).

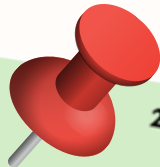


One of the highlights of the NGO Directors Summer School is the awards ceremony.



The NGO Directors Summer School is also an advertising opportunity.





2019 NGO Directors Summer School 21-22 November 2019, Kadoma



Kadoma welcomes partnerships with NGOs

His Worship the Mayor of Kadoma, Alderman Action Nyamukondiwa, commended the good work of that is being carried out by NGOs in communities.

The Mayor said the theme 'Fortifying inclusive spaces and partnerships for sustainable development' resonates well with the way business is done in the city adding that his council endeavors to include and consult all stakeholders including children and vulnerable groups in matters that affect them, like service delivery.

Shrinking civic spaces

The presenters concurred that democracy is regressing and there is need for realignment and repealing of laws, constitutionalism, open dialogue between all citizens, CSOs and government, robust resource mobilisation and civil society that is coordinated and is guided by an integrated development approach that takes into consideration district development frameworks. All the presenters highlighted existence of competition on sustainable development interventions which has become a major drawback.

Zim's weak public finance management

A development consultant recommended that the contentious 2% tax should be ring-fenced for provision of free basic primary education, health care and water with noticeable results. He anticipated that this would bring the much needed buy in of the tax given its widespread condemnation and resistance. One of the directors disputed this saying it is a way of normalising a wrong. Instead NGOs should condemn all unjustified imposed policies that lead to further impoverishment of citizens.

The NGO directors urged government to walk the talk and ensure policy coherence to avoid policy conflict and reversals.

“Let us tell the story of women but remember to tell it with dignity.” - Audrey Charamba

What NANGO members want

- Inclusion of youth in civil society decision making platforms
- Vibrancy of all NANGO sectors
- Decentralisation of advocacy work
- Meaningful participation and influence in national policy formulation processes
- Unity of CSOs
- Knowledge management and documentation
- Transformative CSO governance instruments and practices that promote and support equal participation of women in leadership positions
- Strengthened regional offices with adequate resources to sustain themselves
- Stakeholder mapping to identify active members' challenges and strengths.



Fortifying inclusive spaces and partnerships for sustainable development.

Dire state of the economy

To effectively contribute towards improvement of the state of the economy in Zimbabwe NGO leaders were encouraged to gain economic literacy, mobilise citizens and movement towards strong social accountability monitoring and have a coordinated collective response to emerging challenges.

What stakeholders can do differently is to investment in social services, recognize women's unpaid care work, formalization of the informal economy and strengthen policy coordination and implementation of home-grown sustainable policy positions.

Integral components of national development

Government should strengthen citizen engagement in policy formulation and implementation. This should be done through a top down approach were citizens can freely participate.

Government should adequately fund critical institutions like police, judiciary, in-order to ensure access to justice for citizens and adhere to the 15% Abuja Declaration in order to improve access to health services. The government has been urged to urgently address the issue of doctors' incapacitation and improve the working conditions and welfare of primary healthcare workers.

NGO Awards

Government Department /Ministry of the Year: **Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development.**

Donor/Development Partner of the Year: **European Union.**

Human Rights Role of Honour Award: **Zimbabwe Lawyers For Human Rights.**

Community Development Award: **Women in Communities.**

NGO Sector of the Year: Youth and Women's sector

NGO Communicator of the year: **Community Youth Development Trust.**

NGO Director of the Year Award: **Barbara Matsanga**

“ Once written you have to stand by it. You may have said it to see whether you believed it or not. ”

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Annual Feature

Tracking results and implementation processes of the National Indicative Program

In 2019 regarding, **governance and institution building**, NANGO established that while the Government of Zimbabwe has continued to implement public finance management reforms as a prerequisite for stimulating growth in the economic sector, a plethora of challenges remain in sustaining macro-economic stability. The authorities should therefore comply with the Public Finance Management Act, and adoption of reforms that limit all quasi-fiscal activities by the RBZ and prohibit line ministries and other budgetary units from either committing expenditure outside the PFM system or issuing Treasury bills for unbudgeted spending and payment to private-sector contractors. Finally, government should monitor and track existing domestic arrears and upgrade the tracking of arrears in their PFM system.

The national budget has been affected by many challenges, that primarily are a result of narrow fiscal space against huge operation and development requirements with persistent revenue under-performance. In addition, the implementation of the National Budget has, however, remained skewed towards recurrent expenditures accounting for about 90% of revenue collections leaving less than 10% towards social development programmes. Government is therefore called upon to exercise prudence in fiscal management, primarily by spending within its means at the same time strengthening systems to gradually switch expenditure from recurrent to capital, paying particular attention to pro-poor

programmes and projects. While institutions like parliament are strengthened to monitor fiscal accountability and transparency in the use of public resources, which will result in improved efficiency in public sector administration.

Meaningful public participation in the budget processes and other public hearings is not improving despite citizens turning up for these meetings. Therefore, it is recommended that Government should publish raw citizen submissions alongside the final budget or legislation. This will assist citizens to track their input against final budget, thereby aiding citizens to gauge how much of their contributions are adopted. The more people see their contributions reflected in the final budget the more they are motivated to participate in future.

The State continues to respond heavy handedly to mass protests, stifles freedom of association and expression, as exemplified in the January 14-16 “stay aways” and subsequent disturbances, where even the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission reported that there was “heavy crackdown characterized by indiscriminate and severe beatings” by both police and the military. Therefore, it is recommended that Government upholds the rule of law and constitutionalism, while respecting fundamental human rights, respect the sanctity of life and ensuring protection of all citizens by the state.

There has been an increase in organized trans-

boundary corrupt commercial crimes such as money laundering, embezzlement of funds, abuse of public office, unlawful conversion of public property to one's own personal use and benefit, corporate fraud, securities fraud, bank fraud, insurance fraud, market manipulation, point of sale fraud, scams; tax evasion; bribery; forgery, counterfeiting and many other cases of corruption.

There is clear demonstration that there is still a long way to go for the judiciary to be in a position to render specialized judicial scrutiny to complex corruption cases, which have become a rampant characteristic of the Zimbabwean society due to the increased role of digital technology and transactions. Thus, there is need for the judiciary to receive capacity building and training in these areas of complex crimes for it to promote access to justice for the victims of crimes which border on corruption.

While the anti-corruption courts are noble, there has not been progress in successfully bringing to account those who are accused of corruption. The statistics, which more often than not are unclear or non-existent, are pathetic. The criminal justice system, which includes the judiciary as an integral component, has been accused of a catch and release phenomenon. The anti-corruption commission in the past implicated a number of high profile persons for further investigation, and all of them have been released afterwards with no arrests to date having been made. Therefore it is recommended that the Independence of the Anti-Corruption Commission be upheld. At the same time there is need for non- state actors to come up with a corruption tracker which will assist in tracking the status of all corruption cases and highlight the progress being made by both the Anti- Corruption Commission and the courts in the fight against corruption.

The courts still have serious backlog and this has had implications on the efficiency, transparency

and accountability, which has been fertile ground for corruption. The Judicial Services Commission (JSC) is implored to complete and put to use the integrated electronic case management system (IECMS) as it will harness the benefits of flexibility and automation which technology presents to the administration of justice, thereby improving the courts on efficiency, transparency and accountability thus eliminating opportunities for corruption, while providing access to court information and statistics to the public.

On monitoring [agriculture-based economic development](#) pillar during the course of 2019 it was noted that agricultural production and productivity continues to decline as the country becomes a net food importer. The general decline in agriculture production has mainly been linked to climate change, poverty, politicization of farm inputs, recurrence of droughts, high cost of production, undeveloped markets and rural to urban migration, among others. Input support and mechanisation programs must be done in a transparent and accountable manner to increase agricultural production. Selection of beneficiaries must be based on merit to efficient utilisation of inputs.

Various interventions were implemented in order to directly impact on livelihoods of communities and households, however, the declining budget support levels as a result of reduced fiscal space has affected this endeavour. This has been coupled with cash flow shortages, a runaway inflation which resulted in late availability of inputs as well as payment to farmers, hence compromising productivity. Priority should be given to the rehabilitation and development of irrigation schemes and other agricultural infrastructure

Limited access to agricultural markets by farmers mainly due to poor road networks and limited information, high prices of farming inputs especially agricultural machinery, fertilisers, agro-

chemicals and seed varieties has made farming unprofitable. There is need for creating a conducive laws and policies to attract private investment in agriculture.

Livestock production is affected by pests, diseases, poor genetics of animals, high costs of animal feed and unavailability of comprehensive veterinary services. This therefore necessitates a need to invest in Research and Development through institutions such as AGRITEX and academic institutions. Research will go a long way in the fight against pests and diseases affecting the agriculture sector and mitigate against impacts of climate change.

Persistent droughts and regular occurrence of natural disasters such as cyclones and floods negatively impact agricultural outputs. Use of technology in agriculture must be embraced to improve access to information on markets, weather patterns and other relevant information.

Inconsistency between land allocation and land utilisation has resulted in underutilization of the arable land. Land ownership must be made bankable through ensuring security of tenure. This will go a long way in unlocking funding for farmers who will now be in a position to use land as collateral security. The land reform issue has not been conclusively dealt with. The land audit must be finalized, and this should inform land reallocation to allow for maximum utilisation of arable land.

A common finding and cause for concern that was noted through monitoring of the **health** pillar is the unavailability of affordable essential drugs and medicines. These include ARVs especially pediatric ARVs, as well as second- and third-line regimens. Also, in short supply are drugs for treating non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes. Recommended interventions include improvements to supply

chain management to reduce stock-outs and loss due to expiration, bulk or pooled procurement of medicines to obtain lower prices and increase affordability, trainings to pharmacists and providers to improve stock management and prescribing practices, among others. There is need to subsidize and incentivize local pharmaceuticals to promote local manufacturing of drugs and medicines and medical equipment which will reduce overreliance on imports of medical supplies.

Inadequate human resources due to high turnover, lack of staff motivation in the public health sector due to low salaries and the general macroeconomic instability are some of the major drawbacks in the health sector. Government should improve budget allocation to the health sector and comply with the 15% Abuja target, while the EU and other development partners should increase and sustain investment in direct health interventions and in strengthening health systems (including human resources) that are needed to deliver those interventions.

In an environment of competing investment options, decision-makers demand robust evidence for investing health funds in health systems strengthening interventions. The effects of health systems strengthening on health status and related outcomes, however, have not been comprehensively reviewed or captured in a single document. To address this knowledge gap, Government should undertake a comprehensive review of published systematic literature reviews that assessed the effects of health systems strengthening interventions on health status and health system outcomes (service utilization, quality service provision, uptake of healthy behaviors, and financial protection).

About NANGO

NANGO is a non party political, nonprofit making and non-denominational official body of NGOs in Zimbabwe that was founded in 1962. NANGO is committed to the sustainable development needs of all people in Zimbabwe and the full realization of human rights, democracy, good governance and poverty alleviation. The association exists to promote, co-ordinate and organize, where necessary, the participation and contributions of non-governmental organizations in Zimbabwe in the social, economic and political development and promote and support all social, political and economic activities by organizations. Ultimately, NANGO ensures promotion, directly or indirectly, of the well being of disadvantaged groups of the community.

Vision:

To be a pro-active community of NGOs responsive and committed to the sustainable development needs of all people in Zimbabwe and the full realization of human rights, democracy, good governance and poverty alleviation.

Mission:

To strengthen, represent and coordinate the work of NGOs in Zimbabwe through creation of dialogue and engagement spaces that promote networking, building of synergies and knowledge sharing for the ultimate fulfillment of member's different mandates.

Governance Structure:

The Members: NANGO is a membership umbrella body of whose members comprise of NGOs, CSOs and CBOs countrywide. The membership mandates NANGO to coordinate the activities of NGOs, represent the sector and strengthen the voice of NGOs in Zimbabwe.

The National Executive Committee: The supreme organ of NANGO is the National Annual General Meeting, convened to discuss policy and constitutional issues of the association. NANGO National Executive Committee is made up of 5 Regional Representatives. A board member is allowed to stand for elections for two consecutive three-year terms of office. The current board was elected in 2015, and its term of office comes to an end this year.

The Secretariat: The Secretariat operates from five offices located as follows: Harare (Northern Region: Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central and Harare Provinces). Gweru (Midlands Region: Midlands Province) Bulawayo (Western Region: Bulawayo, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South Provinces). Masvingo (Southern Region: Masvingo Province). Mutare: (Eastern Region: Manicaland Province). A total of 15 staff members constitute the secretariat that is responsible for the daily core mandate of the association.

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