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WITH YOU!

CORRUPTION  
**ENDS**

WITH YOU!

**FIGHTING  
CORRUPTION**

through a National  
Anti-corruption  
Strategy

#NACSZim



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**Annual Report 2018**

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>ALAC</b>	Accountability Monitoring Committees
<b>AMCs</b>	Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre
<b>BRO</b>	Bulawayo Regional Office
<b>CPI</b>	Corruption Perceptions index
<b>GoZ</b>	Government of Zimbabwe
<b>HRO</b>	Harare Regional Office
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communications Technology
<b>ISLP</b>	International Senior Lawyers Project
<b>LSZ</b>	Law Society of Zimbabwe
<b>MRO</b>	Mutare Regional Office
<b>NACS</b>	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
<b>PIL</b>	Public Interest Litigation
<b>SO</b>	Strategic Options
<b>ToC</b>	Theory of Change
<b>TI</b>	Transparency International
<b>TI Z</b>	Transparency International Zimbabwe
<b>ZACC</b>	Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission
<b>ZAMI</b>	Zimbabwe Alternative Mining Indaba
<b>ZEC</b>	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission



## MESSAGE FROM OUR BOARD OF TRUSTEES



MRS. COLLETAH CHITSIKE  
CHAIRPERSON – BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Welcome to the 2018 Transparency International Zimbabwe (TI Z) annual report. 2018 saw organisational changes in governance and senior management positions following the departure of two senior staff members who had been with TI Z for a long time. The period of this report was also the first-year tenure for the executive management board which took position in November 2017. Sadly, TI Z lost a very dedicated and energetic member of the management committee who passed on.

The Board of Trustees is thankful to the previous senior management staff and the board members for the work carried out steering the organisation through the rough and at times dangerous terrain of fighting corruption. The Trustees recognise the importance of stakeholders particularly development partners and service providers who continue to support and contribute to TI Z's work towards mitigating and eradicating the scourge of corruption in Zimbabwe.

The Trustees wish the staff, management board and partners a successful year ahead.

## MESSAGE FROM OUR EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Corruption remains one of the biggest obstacles that is militating against development in Zimbabwe. The year 2018 saw the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) renewing its efforts in the fight against corruption. Several policy and institutional frameworks were introduced to support the zero tolerance towards corruption drive. Understandably so, corruption not only threatens the economic developmental indicators, but it also threatens and undermines basic social and ecological rights of citizens, posing a threat to Zimbabwe attaining policy goals such as the Upper Middle-Income Country Status by 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. It is in this regard, that TI Z through its various interventions ranging from evidence-based research, civic engagement, institutional strengthening, capacity building to mention but a few continues to advocate for transparency, accountability and integrity in both the public and private sectors in Zimbabwe. The future of our country rests on our ability to take a stand against corruption. TI Z is grateful to government institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector for the strong partnerships we have built together in 2018.

The Board would like to thank the previous senior management staff for the years of guidance and leadership rendered to the organisation. The Board is also grateful for the continued financial support from the various Development Partners who have made it possible for TI Z to implement activities for the various projects. The dedication and commitment of the TI Z Secretariat does not go unnoticed. It is through them that the vision of the organization is implemented.



MR. RICHARD MAKONI  
CHAIRPERSON – EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT BOARD

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Transparency International Zimbabwe's (TI Z) work in 2018 was guided by its 2015-2020 strategy, which has 7 Strategic Options. The Strategic Options are:

1. Partner and capacitate the media in the anti-corruption drive
2. Leverage on IEC and ICT tools in the fight against corruption
3. Build coalitions and partnerships with key stakeholders
4. Lobby for the development of a comprehensive National Anti-Corruption Strategy
5. Widening funding base
6. Capacitate state institutions on national socio-economic blue prints
7. Programmes are inclusive of disadvantaged groups and gender sensitive

Remarkable progress was made in developing and strengthening strategic partnerships with government institutions, political parties, media and civic society organisations in the fight against corruption. These collaborations contributed in moving the anti-corruption agenda to 'top-tier' within the national debates. Rightfully, there is consensus amongst key stakeholders that a unified action is important in developing and strengthening institutions that prevent, detect and combat all forms of corruption. Building such institutions is a lifetime investment for any nation. The development of an inclusive and comprehensive National Anti-Corruption Strategy further presents an opportunity for the nation to set out the key priority areas that we need to focus on in the fight against corruption as well as identify and develop a coordinated framework amongst the key actors in the anti-corruption chain. It is pleasing to note that the government has begun consultations in this regard. TI Z intends to closely monitor this process and support the framing of the national strategy through knowledge sharing and creating spaces for engagement for key stakeholders.

The anti-corruption agenda also requires a bottom-up and an inclusive approach. Women, youths and other marginalized groups have been constantly excluded in governance processes, yet they remain the most affected. To bridge this gap TI Z's primary focus in the year under review was on creating safe spaces for women and youths to engage in the anti-corruption debates. These spaces have proved to be successful in encouraging reporting on corruption by women and youths as well as encouraging these groups to join anti-corruption campaigns.

Corruption continues to affect the Natural Resource Governance (NRG) sector in Zimbabwe. Land grabbing through corruption particularly has reduced livelihood opportunities for the poor coupled with weak security of tenure and governance systems. The Organisation has therefore responded by lobbying for the respect of human rights, good governance practices, social development, social security, conflict management and human security in areas largely affected by land grabbing and extensive mineral extraction.

This report summarizes the key programs conducted by TI Z in the year 2018. The document offers an opportunity for review and learning from the organizational perspective.

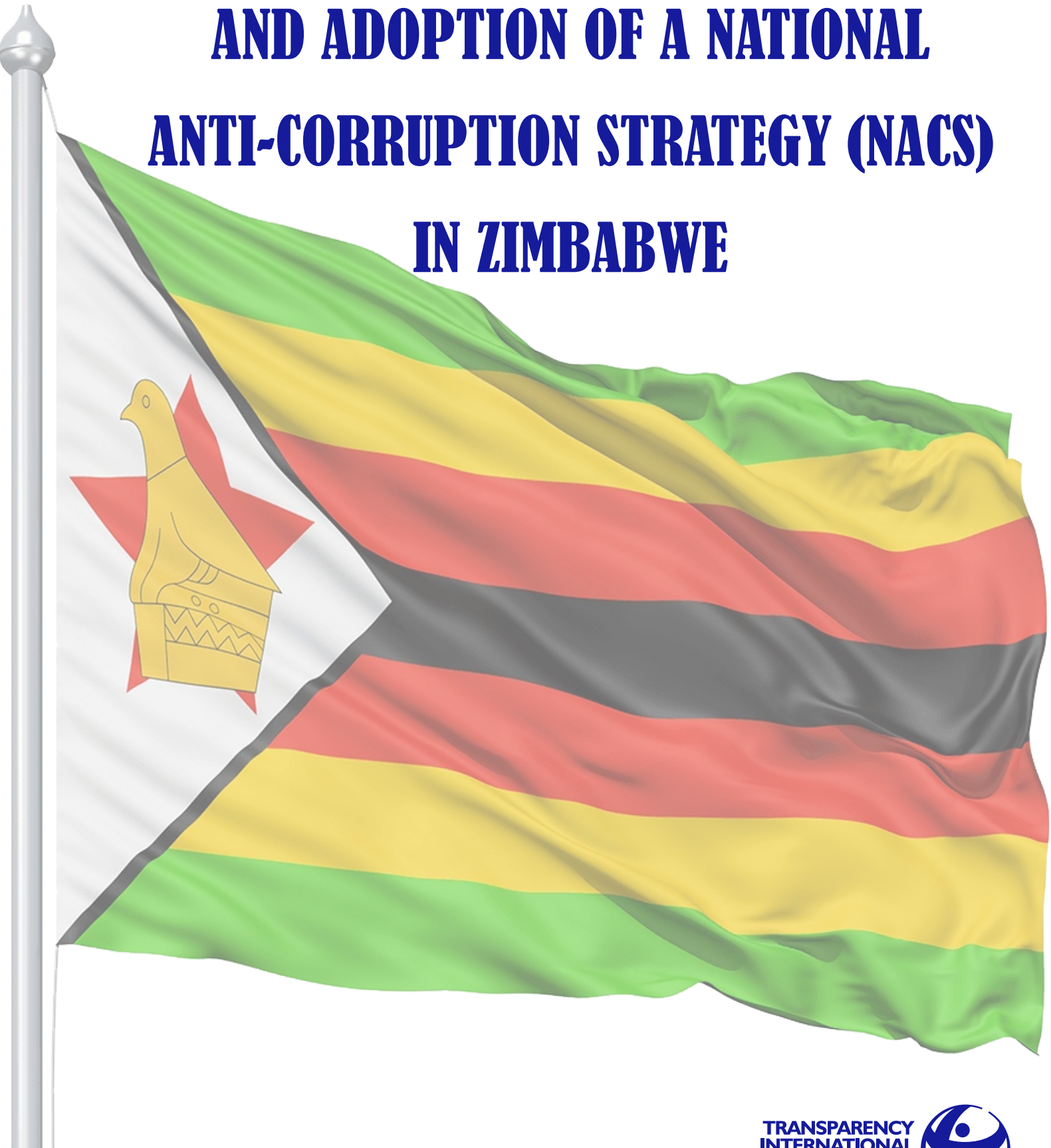




**2018 HIGHLIGHTS  
FROM OUR  
MAIN PROGRAMME AREAS**



# **A CAMPAIGN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION OF A NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY (NACS) IN ZIMBABWE**





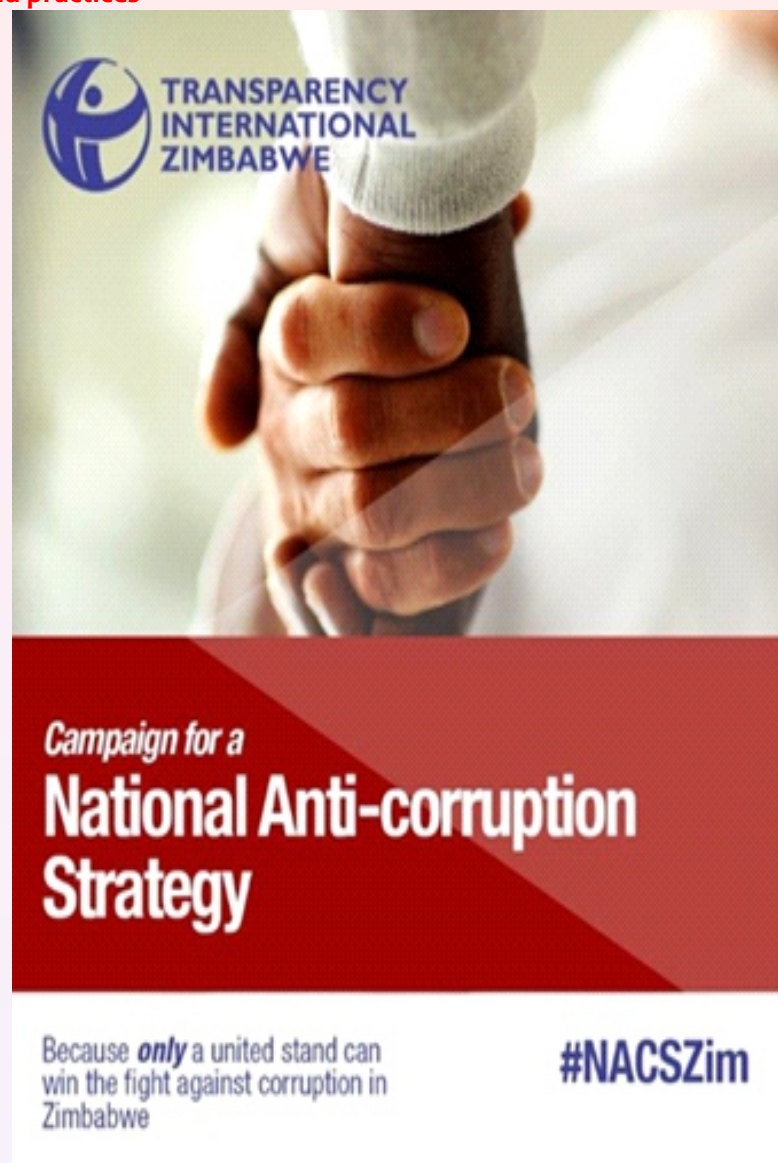
Corruption affects the development of a nation. Various studies have shown that corruption increases the cost of doing business in a country by 10-15% thus acting as a deterrent to the nation getting foreign direct investment- going against the 'Zimbabwe is Open for Business mantra'. Confronted by this fact, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ), since November 2017 renewed its efforts in the fight against corruption. Several policy and institutional frameworks were introduced to support the zero tolerance towards corruption campaign. Some of these policy and institutional frameworks include the creation of the specialized anti-corruption courts, the anti-corruption unit within the Zimbabwe Republic Police to mention but a few. However, despite all these policy and institutional initiatives, Zimbabwe continues to score negatively on the various governance indices such as the World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index and the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI). **TI Z attributes this to several reasons one of them being the lack of a National Anti- Corruption Strategy (NACS).** Article 5 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) to which Zimbabwe is a signatory to refers to NACS and states as follows:

## Chapter II

### Preventive measures

#### Article 5. Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices

1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, develop and implement or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability.
2. Each State Party shall endeavor to establish and promote effective practices aimed at the prevention of corruption.
3. Each State Party shall endeavor to periodically evaluate relevant legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy to prevent and fight corruption.
4. States Parties shall, as appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal system, collaborate with each other and with relevant international and regional organizations in promoting and developing the measures referred to in this article. That collaboration may include participation in international programmes, and projects aimed at the prevention of corruption



<sup>1</sup> A National Anti-Corruption Strategy is a framework that moves from the general principles to clear and realistic strategies, action plans and procedures including regular monitoring of implementation of measures to fight corruption.

<sup>2</sup> The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is a landmark, international anti-corruption treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 2003.

Guided by the above, in 2018 TI Z embarked on a campaign advocating and lobbying for the development and adoption of a NACS. TI Z's theory of change for this campaign was premised on the notion that having a NACS will result in:

- A coordinated framework that will guide collaboration between the various actors in the anti-corruption value chain
- A strategy or guiding framework that enlists the country's key anti-corruption priorities and key actions and
- A monitoring and evaluation framework to review various anti-corruption actions undertaken by the state towards the fight against corruption.

Thus, leading to strong and focused anti-corruption reforms.

### **TI Z conducted the following activities to support the NACs campaign**

- § Three (3) consultative workshops in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare. 86 stakeholders (48 males and 38 females) drawn from regulatory agencies, Government departments, law enforcement agencies, business associations, the academia, civil society and media participated in the consultative workshops.
- § Five (5) radio programmes with Capitalk FM and
- § Two (2) dialogue sessions reaching out to 228 stakeholders drawn from NGO directors, senior government officials, captains of the industries and the media participated in the two dialogue sessions.

Over and above these activities, TI Z main-streamed the need for a NACS in all its programming and was able to gather information on what stakeholders consider to be the key areas that need priority intervention with regards to eliminating corruption vulnerabilities. Through its various advocacy initiatives, TI Z also managed to gather the support of other CSOs that joined hands with TI Z to promote campaigns for NACS.



<sup>3</sup> A talk station which has a regular listenership of 1420 000 according to official statistics sourced from Capitalk FM. The TI Z radio programmes were convened in the morning (between 08:30 to 09:00 am) during the Capitalk breakfast show. Capitalk estimates that the breakfast shows attracted the attention of 476 000 listeners. The radio programmes were designed in a way that allows listeners to contribute through regular calls and WhatsApp Messages. TI Z observed that on all the 30 minutes radio programmes, there were on average 4 to 6 callers who called to ask questions and make contributions regarding NACS.

## Our work on the NACS in the coming year

TI Z is set to continue with the campaign for the development and adoption of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy in 2019. TI Z is in the processes of validating the information gathered from stakeholders during the various platforms. TI Z will share this information with the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC)- the constitutionally mandated body to combat corruption. TI Z's submissions will primarily be on;

- The key missing actors and functions in the anti-corruption agenda,
- The key priority sectors that Zimbabwe should focus on if it's to make inroads in the fight against corruption and
- The indicators that would signify that there the Government is willing to end corruption in Zimbabwe.

### Why is a National Anti-corruption Strategy CRITICAL?



It allows a broad, all-inclusive and citizen-driven response to corruption

It allows for prioritisation in responding to the endemic corruption in Zimbabwe



It provides a framework allowing stakeholders to track results and monitor the implementation of the anti-corruption plan

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# Gender & Corruption



*Are men more corrupt than women?*  
*Grassroots women and corruption*  
*The gendered impacts of corruption - who suffers more - men or women?*  
*Do women have a role to play in anti-corruption?*



**BREAK THE CORRUPTION CHAIN**

### c) Women empowerment circles

During the period under review, TI Z conducted 8 women empowerment circles reaching out to 296 females. The focus of the empowerment circle was to raise awareness on gendered corruption as well as empower women to take an active role in the fight against corruption. During the meetings, participants raised concerns over the high levels of sextortion. Women are falling victims of sexual corruption in their workplaces when their male superiors demand sexual favours in exchange of job security or to secure employment or attachment places. Women also cited patriarchy as a barrier to women empowerment which in turn exposes them to corruption. Internal evaluations conducted by TI Z to establish the impacts of women empowerment circles revealed that the empowerment circles are a necessary platform to be used to fight corruption as they bring the women together to discuss issues of accountability and corruption within their communities. Through such platforms women now have the confidence of women to resist, reject and report corruption. A total of 73 women reported corruption cases to TI Z after having attended the empowerment circles.

“As women we were the ones mostly affected by this type of corruption (corruption in the health sector) but at the same time, we feared confronting the authorities over this issue. After the community meetings we had with TI Z we got the confidence to confront the relevant authorities and I am happy to say that the drugs are no longer being sold at the tuck-shop. If they start selling again, we will not hesitate to confront them again”.

Female participant who took part in the women empowerment circles



## Our work on gender and corruption in the coming year

Recognizing the dire effects of corruption on women, TI Z will continue with its work on gender and corruption in 2019. Apart from continuing to build the capacity of stakeholders and communities on gender and corruption, TI Z will also lobby policy makers and relevant stakeholders on the need to address gendered corruption. In this regard, TI Z will carry out a gender and corruption barometer to map and document the extent of gendered corruption in Zimbabwe, as well as analyse the effectiveness of and gaps in the existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks designed to respond to gendered corruption.

**“Most people are now refusing to pay bribes in any way. They have started engaging the city council to come up with payment plans. I am one of the people who now has a payment plan with council and I no longer fear being coerced into engaging in sextortion.”**

*Female participant who took part in the women empowerment circles*

TI Z's anti-corruption advocacy and research work has revealed that corruption has gendered impacts. The 2017 Annual State of Research on Corruption and Cultural dynamics in Zimbabwe revealed that that women in Zimbabwe are usually forced to trade sex as a currency in return for basic public services (sextortion). The study further highlighted victims of such corruption are impeded by various structural factors from reporting this form of corruption. Therefore in a bid to contribute to improved awareness and policy responsiveness to gendered corruption in Zimbabwe, TI Z embarked on several activities such as training journalists on gendered corruption (50 journalists trained – 20 males and 30 females), 2 capacity building workshops on gender and corruption (61 beneficiaries – 21 males and 40 females) and 8 women empowerment circles (147 female beneficiaries).

**60%** of the participants noted that their knowledge of reporting gendered corruption had increased

**70%** of participants noted that the topics dealt with were relevant to their work

TI Z internal evaluation

## Key highlights of impact emanating from activities undertaken

### a) Training of journalist on gender and corruption

Topics dealt with during the training included among others ethical issues in investigative journalism, Sourcing and the media legislative framework as well as issues around protecting sources of information. Evaluation conducted at the end of the workshops demonstrated that 60% of the participants were now aware of how to investigate gender related corruption while 70% noted that the topics discussed during the workshops were relevant to their work. This is a demonstration that TI Z managed to capacitate journalist on issues that are useful for them to effectively expose gendered corruption. The journalist pledged to take an active part in reporting gendered corruption.

### b) Capacity building workshops on gender and corruption

The capacity building workshops targeted participants from various civic groups such as the Conscious Development and Empowerment Trust (CODET), Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe and government structures such as the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Empowerment. The synergies created between government and civil society to lobby against gendered corruption is a milestone achievement for TI Z as it has led to an increased discourse on the need to address gendered corruption in Zimbabwe. 72% of the participant who attended gendered corruption workshops acknowledged that the capacity building workshop was relevant and addressed issues affecting them in their everyday life.

**CORRUPTION**  
Your **NO** counts



# Transparency And Accountability In The Land Sector

**NEWSDAY**

**BCC investigates corrupt land deals**

THE Bulawayo City Council (BCC) is investigating irregular land deals involving the previous council following a petition by residents.

By **NQOBANI NDLOVU**

The local authority has, in the past, faced allegations of corruptly awarding stands to councillors, prompting former Local Government, Public Works and National Housing minister, Saviour Kasukuwere to order the council to stop the practice.


Kasukuwere also directed BCC to reverse a council resolution to allocate Parklands Town housing stands to some councillors; among them James Sithole (ward 7) and Charles Moyo (ward 9).

Sithole and Moyo were among the five Bulawayo councillors, including deputy mayor,

herald.co.zw

## Corruption, double allocations spoil land reform: Zanu-PF

17 DEC, 2018 - 00:12 6 COMMENTS 1 IMAGES



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## Land audit team descends on Manicaland

### Land audit team descends on Manicaland

A GOVERNMENT commission of inquiry tasked to probe illegal sale of State land, including residential stands pegged on sites reserved for schools, clinics and recreational facilities, will this week descend on Manicaland province.

BY **DESMOND CHINGARANDE**

In a statement yesterday, the commission's secretary Virginia Mabiza indicated that they would meet various stakeholders in the province from September 3 to 21, where they are probing illegal land transactions going as far back as 2005.

"The commission of inquiry into the sale of State land in and around urban areas since 2005 wishes to advise all beneficiaries of State land handed over for urban development since 2005 that the full commission will be hearing the public in Manicaland province, with the view to acquire information pertaining to illegal State land transactions," Mabiza said.

Most land barons, including Zanu PF officials, were brought before the courts charged with the selling of State land.

These include Goromonzi MP-elect

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## Land Corruption Hits Women Farmers Hardest

New research by Transparency International looking at the prevalence of land corruption in Africa finds the practice disproportionately affects women, and calls for innovative responses to tackle the problem.

WRITTEN BY Rumbi Chakamba PUBLISHED ON April 6, 2018



PhotoGrid

During the period under review, TI Z continued with its land and corruption project which started in 2015. The land and corruption project seek to contribute to improved livelihoods of men and women adversely affected by corrupt practices in land administration, through security of tenure and equitable and fair access to land in rural, peri-urban and urban areas. Guided by the TI impact matrix (below), which outlines two main areas of change, TI Z embarked on activities that sought to contribute to policy and institutional change as well as behaviour change.

## Key highlights of impact emanating from activities undertaken

### a) Capacity building for youths

One of the project's outcome is building a strong citizenry which is informed of their land and tenure rights. TI Z's theory of change in this regard is that an informed citizenry is one that is legally empowered to defend its rights and is aware of solution mechanisms. As a result, citizens will be confident to demand transparency and accountability from the various state institutions and local authorities to end corruption in the land sector. In this regard, during the period under review, TI Z conducted two training sessions with young people in Bulawayo on how to actively participate in land governance. The immediate result of the trainings is that after the trainings the youths established a Youth Land Taskforce made up of 26 young people with an interest in land governance (14 females and 12 males). The Taskforce will sustain dialogue on land corruption in Bulawayo and engage land authorities in demanding for transparency, accountability and justice in land allocation and governance.



TI Impact Matrix

**95%**  
of the trained Land Taskforce members indicated that the trainings were relevant, and the training materials were useful  
TI Z's internal evaluation





two training sessions with young people in Bulawayo on how to actively participate in land governance. The immediate result of the trainings is that after the trainings the youths established a Youth Land Taskforce made up of 26 young people with an interest in land governance (14 females and 12 males). The Taskforce will sustain dialogue on land corruption in Bulawayo and engage land authorities in demanding transparency, accountability and justice in land allocation and governance.



*Youth Land Taskforce members in Bulawayo*

## **b) Community Engagement**

Land corruption like any other form of corruption affects the poor and marginalized more as they rely on the land for their livelihood. Therefore, in an effort to ensure that disadvantaged groups are actively engaged in advocacy for good land governance, TI Z continued working with the communities of Chisumbanje and Chinyamukwakwa in Chipinge district in the Manicaland Province. Poor marginalized villagers from these 2 adjacent villages lost huge tracts of land beginning in 2009 when the Government of Zimbabwe through the Agricultural Rural Development Authority (ARDA) ventured into a secret land deal with Madcom Rating. The land deal was shrouded with a lot of secrecy and there were numerous allegations of corruption against the investor Green Fuel and officials from the ARDA. As a result of this land deal, communities have been dispossessed of their land. The land deal has resulted in a series of social problems such as poverty, early child marriages, human rights violation on the part of the community members by company's security agents as well as bribery and sextortion as community members seek to access farming land.

In 2018, TI Z's intervention working with these communities was on capacitating the traditional leaders with land rights and on effective engagement and dialogue between the communities - represented by the traditional leaders and the formal land authorities and Green fuel. The result of TI Z's intervention was the resuscitation of the Land Dialogue Forum better known as the District Ethanol Implementation Project Coordinating Committee (DEPIC) whose mandate is to provide a platform for an all-inclusive open land dialogue in Chisumbanje. The work by TI Z and other organizations has also influenced the local community to self-organize and work with a group of lawyers in approaching the High Court seeking an interdict to stop Green Fuel from further encroaching into community farm lands.

<sup>5</sup>In 2007 the government of Zimbabwe, signed a 20-year agreement under what is known as a build-operate-transfer (BOT) arrangement on lands owned by the quasi-state parastatals, i.e. the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA), in Chisumbanje and Middle Sabi with Ratings Investments and Macdom Investments (Makombe, 2013)

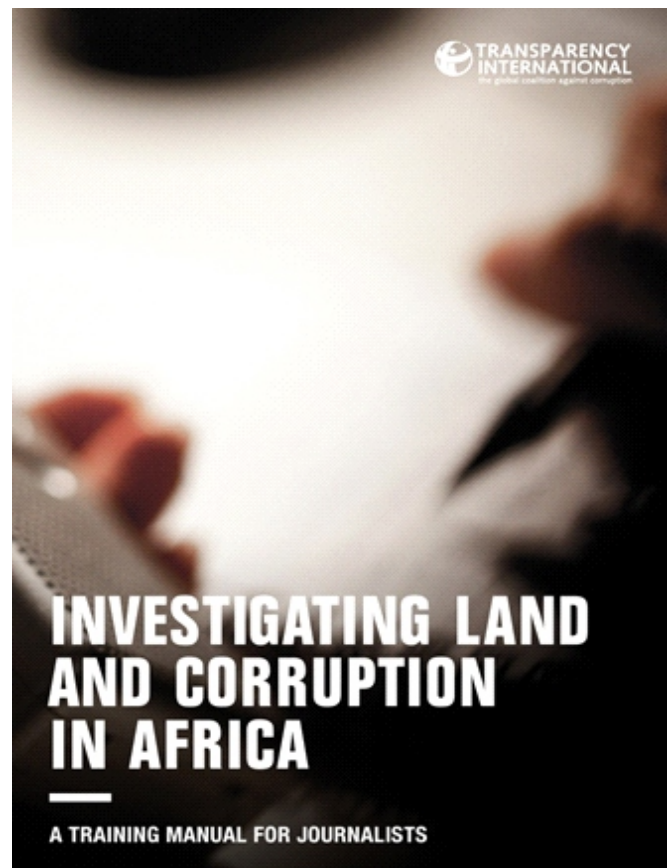
<sup>6</sup> This committee existed before and played a critical role in dispute resolution it was disbanded aftermath of the 2013 elections.

### c) Capacity building for journalists

Media reporting is an important source of raising awareness on and exposing corruption. Hence, during the period under review, TI Z trained 70 journalists (32 females and 38 males) on land corruption and land governance in Zimbabwe using the Investigating Land and Corruption in Africa manual developed by TI. The trainings were motivated by a realization that there were few investigative journalistic pieces on land corruption in Zimbabwe. While the media has reported on land barons and illegal land sales, this reporting is only secondary and lacks in-depth analysis with facts. Thus, failing to influence citizen action against land corruption as well as informing policy responses to land governance challenges. One notable result emerging from the training is that 3 of the trained journalists went on to write articles on land corruption and these articles were published in the Sunday news and Chronicle.

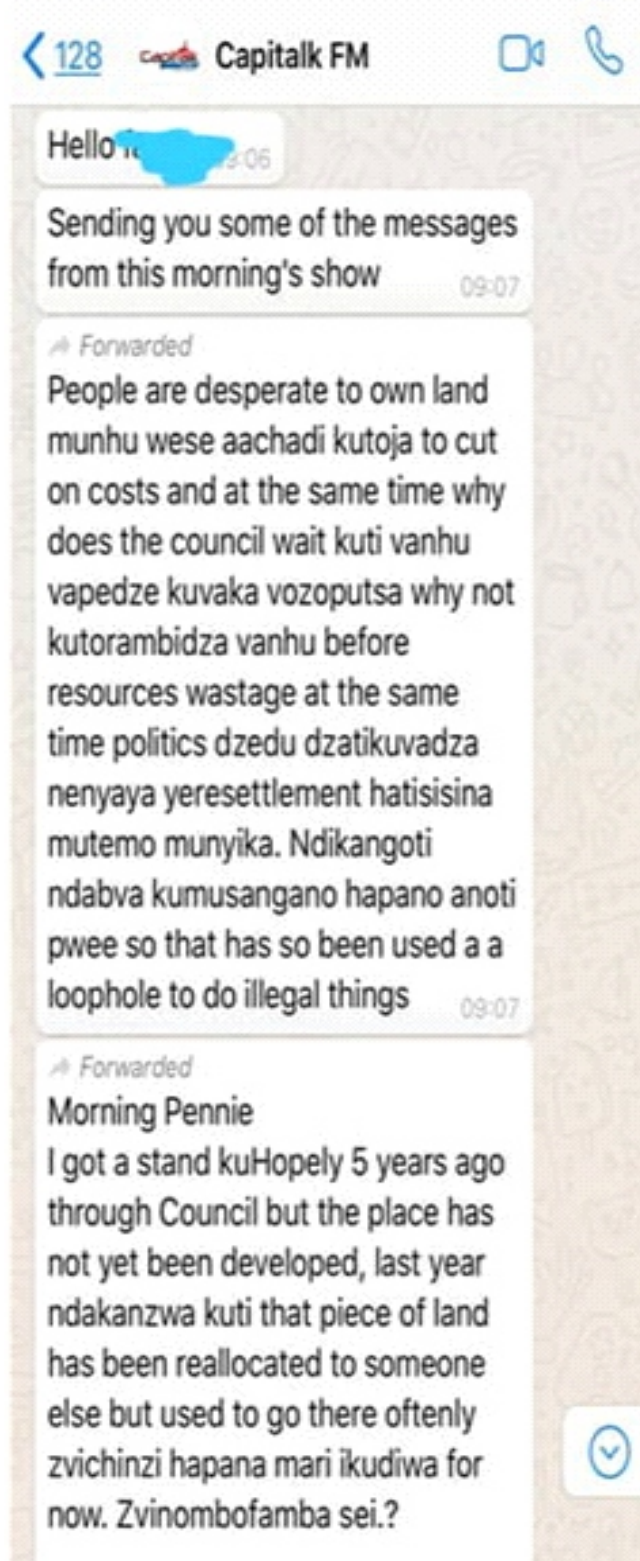
### d) Policy change initiatives

Since 2015, TI Z has been advocating for transparent and accountable land governance policies in Zimbabwe, therefore during the period under review TI Z applauded the commendable strides taken by the GoZ in promulgating Statutory Instrument of 11 of 2018 (Amendment of Proclamation 4 of 2017), amending Statutory Instrument 102 of 2017 (Proclamation 4 of 2017), which established a Commission of Inquiry into the sale of State Land in and around urban areas since 2005. TI Z noted this a positive step towards ensuring that Zimbabwe has the necessary mechanisms, policies and laws in place to redress and prevent corruption, sanction corrupt behaviour, and promote good governance. Through its radio programmes and community members TI Z has been motivating victims and witnesses of land corruption to approach the Commission and submit their testimonies. TI Z has also written to the Commission of Inquiry seeking permission to submit evidence and testify on land corruption in Zimbabwe, focusing more on root causes of land corruption in Zimbabwe (politics and institutional capture in urban planning).



## Our work in the Land Sector in the coming year

The Land and Corruption in Africa project which TI Z has implemented since 2015 has result in several trackable changes at the level of policy and institutional change, behaviour change, as well as outreach awareness. Through this project, TI Z has put the issue of land corruption on the policy agenda. TI Z has also empowered dispossessed communities in Chisumbanje and Chinyamukwakwa to self-mobilise and demand for justice. The project has allowed TIZ to nurture a group of journalist and young people who have gone on to expose land corruption and engage land authorities. Going forward TI Z intends to consolidate these results in the year 2019. As the project comes to an end in September 2019 TI Z will priorities the consolidation of its results. TI Z will further follow up work on the Commission of Inquiry on the sale of State Land through convening high level policy dialogues to influence and inform the Land Audit process.



# Transparency and Accountability In The Extractives Sector



In Zimbabwe, the extractive industry has failed to significantly contribute to equitable and sustainable economic and social development due to high levels of corruption. Realising that effective governance and corruption mitigation are important in ensuring that the country sustainably benefits from the extraction of its natural resources, TI Z embarked on a project on mining for sustainable development since 2015. The project seeks to contribute to enhanced transparency and accountability in the award of mining sector permits, licenses and contracts in Zimbabwe.

## Key highlights of impact emanating from the main activities undertaken

### a) Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill

During the period under review, the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill (MMAB) which had been anticipated to be signed into law by the President was returned to Parliament. The return of the Bill to Parliament presented an opportunity for TI Z to contribute to the development of a Mining Act that has provisions for promoting transparency and accountability in the awarding of mining claims. Therefore in a bid to strengthen the capacity of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Mines and Energy in this regard, TI Z in partnership with the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) and the Women Law South Africa (WLSA) conducted one Multi-Stakeholders Dialogue on the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill with 38 stakeholders (27 males and 11 females). The dialogue also presented an opportunity for TI Z, ZELA and WLSA to make submissions on critical areas require strengthening on the MMAB in line with principles of human rights, environmental protection, anti-corruption and gender justice. One immediate output of the workshop was that the then Chairperson of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Mines and Energy requested TI Z to submit to the Committee a paper highlighting clauses and sections of the Bill that require strengthening from an anti-corruption perspective.

*Of the 38 participants who attended the workshop, 17 were parliamentarians from the Committee on Mines and Energy*

### b) Side session at the Zimbabwe Alternative Mining Indaba Side Session

One of the objectives of this project is to contribute to increased awareness, resistance and reporting of corruption at the licensing stage. Therefore, during the period under review, TI Z in partnership with the PWYP convened a dialogue session at the Zimbabwe Alternative Mining Indaba (ZAMI). TI Z was able to engage with stakeholders in the mining sector such as community representatives and citizens from mining communities across Zimbabwe, traditional leaders, mining companies and small-scale artisanal miners. TI Z offered information and advice on corruption vulnerabilities in the mining sector as well as

*65% of the artisanal miners who attended the community meetings did not possess mining licences due to lack of information on how to acquire the licences.*

### c) 2 community dialogue meetings with Artisanal Miners in Muchena and Tsvingwe area in Penhalonga

Penhalonga is an area rich in gold and home to big mining companies such as Redwing Mine. There are several artisanal miners operating in Penhalonga, most of them being unlicensed. A total of 66 artisanal miners (16 Female: 51 Males) took part in the community meetings. TI Z took the opportunity to share information with the miners on the process of acquiring mining licenses. As a result of the meetings, the artisanal miners set up Accountability Monitoring Committees (AMC) consisting of 10 people each (5 male: 5 female) in the two communities. The AMC structures set up will be crucial in channelling corruption cases to TI Z as well as mobilising communities against corruption in the extractive sector.

## Our work in the Extractives Sector in the coming year

In 2018 the Minister of Finance during the presentation of the 2019 national budget highlighted several policy reform proposals that are key to the governance of the extractive sector. Some of the key proposals include plugging leakages in the marketing of gold, including the implementation of a robust monitoring framework, dealing with mining claims that are held for speculative purposes, the establishment of an automated mining cadastre information system as well as the GoZ's intent to join to be a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Therefore, in 2019 TI Z will continue tracking and monitoring the implementation of these policy intents. Further, at community level, TI Z noted the need to create platforms for officials from the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development and the Environmental Management Agency with artisanal miners. Therefore, in 2019 TI Z intends to create such opportunities with the aim of contributing to enhanced transparency and accountability in the award of mining sector permits, licenses and contracts in Zimbabwe.



**MINING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT #M4SD**

**“ The importance to the global mining industry of a transparent, objective and well-regulated licensing process cannot be overstated. By providing stakeholders with the means to identify weaknesses in the system and build the evidence base to push for reform, I believe this excellent [MACRA] Tool will be extremely useful to anyone wishing to improve the licensing process in their jurisdiction**

Tom Butler  
CEO, International Council on Mining and Metals

Photo: iStock.com/Opla

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<http://www.thezimbabwean.co/2013/07/penhalonga-gold-rush/>

# Electoral Integrity



Elections are an integral part of democratic systems. They are not only a political mechanism to choose who will hold the office they relate to but also serve as a mechanism for citizens to choose who will represent them. Elections enable citizens to effectively participate in public affairs through electing representatives freely and subsequently hold them accountable for observance of their election manifestos. Generally, with elections there are high political and personal stakes involved - which can lead those contesting to disregard acts of integrity and indulge in unethical behavior for their private benefit or of their political party. In this regard during the period of 2018, which was earmarked for the general elections in Zimbabwe (conducted on the 30th of July 2018),<sup>1</sup> TI Z continued its work on advocating for electoral integrity.<sup>2</sup> The campaign on electoral integrity was premised on the notion that the citizens of Zimbabwe can be better represented in public policy decision processes effectively contribute to local and national governance issues thus breaking barriers that limit the development of their communities only if they are adequately informed on their democratic rights and responsibilities. Alive to the fact electoral integrity can be undermined at various stages of the electoral cycle (ranging from the campaign period, voting and outcomes of the elections) TI Z engaged in various activities which were meant to reduce corruption vulnerabilities and/ mitigate their effects at each stage of the electoral cycle.

## **KEY HIGHLIGHTS FROM ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN**

### **a) Policy Dialogues**

Illicit political financing has taken increased significance given the ways in which it affects elections political processes and undermines democracy. While the importance of transparency in political financing has been acknowledged, efforts to monitor political finance particularly the use of state-owned resources has been sporadic and hampered by several challenges such as the weak legal framework governing political financing in Zimbabwe. Opaque and unaccountable political financing has created an uneven playing field for political parties contesting in elections in Zimbabwe. This has resulted in several problems which include, distortion of electoral outcomes, marginalisation of economic minorities, macro-economic instability to mention but a few. Therefore, in a bid to effectively come up with people centered policy recommendations on how to effectively strengthen the accountability and transparency of political financing system in Zimbabwe, TI Z conducted 3 policy dialogues in Harare and Bulawayo during the reporting period. The three policy dialogues brought together 115 experts (54 females and 61 males). Among the participants were representatives from the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), political parties, civil society and academia. Based on the gaps in the Political Parties (Finance) Act [ Chapter 2:11 ] and recommendations noted during the policy dialogues TI Z has already begun consolidating the findings which will form part of its 2018 ASCR focusing on Electoral Integrity. The policy dialogues enabled TI Z to effectively play its electoral integrity watchdog role as it took advantage of the policy dialogues to make submissions to the policy makers and solution holders such as ZEC regarding electoral irregularities that were taking place in communities during the electoral cycle. Exposing these irregularities was very important as ZEC and other stakeholders embarked on education campaigns that empowered the general populace from falling victims of political manipulation by politicians.

**“I now realise the importance of voting for the right candidate and not based on party lines... if I vote for the wrong person issues of poor service delivery will continue haunting our town... .”**

Youth participants who participated in one of the citizens manifesto dialogue

<sup>1</sup> The 2018 general elections were the first since 1980 (independence) where Robert Mugabe was not a candidate. There was also a significant increase in the number of Presidential candidates and political parties contesting in the 2018 harmonised elections which pointed to an increased participation in the governance and democratic processes. Twenty three (23) candidates contested for the presidency

<sup>2</sup> “Any election that is based on democratic principles of universal suffrage and political equality as reflected in the International Standards and agreements, and is professional, impartial and transparent in its preparation and administration throughout the electoral cycle.” (Kofi Annan Foundation, 2012).



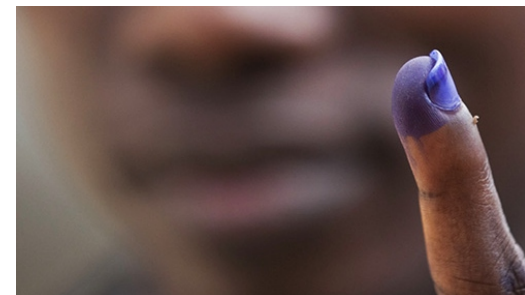
## b) Capacity building of CBOs on electoral integrity

Grassroots advocacy plays an important role in raising awareness on issues affecting communities. In this regard, TI Z sought to identify and train community-based organisations that had their members accredited to observe the 2018 harmonised elections. TI Z trained them on the importance of electoral integrity and how they could contribute to free and fair elections. The organisations that were trained during the period under review were Youth for Innovation Trust, Concerned Youth Voters Platform. As a result of the training, the observers were able to report on electoral malpractices as they carried out their work. The malpractices were then shared with Civil Society Situation Room executive.



## c) Citizens (Youth ) manifesto dialogues

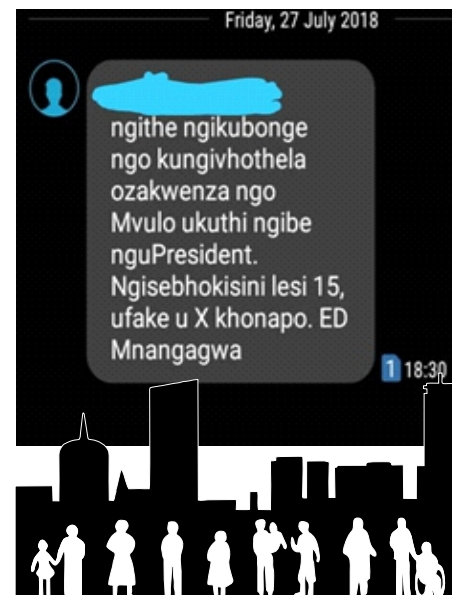
The 2018 general elections also had a high turnout of youths registering to vote, mostly who were first time voters. Based on the theory of change that when citizens are informed of key policy issues surrounding the elections they are most likely to vote on the basis of those issues , which will then result in them choosing efficient and effective leaders, TI Z engaged the youth to actively participate in the electoral processes. TI Z created platforms (citizen manifesto dialogues) for the youths in Harare and Mutare to interface with political candidates who were contesting to be elected councillors. The two manifesto dialogues were meant to give the youth an opportunity to interrogate and understand what the different political candidates were promising them during their campaigning. Thus, capacitating the youths to be able to follow up on these declarations or promises made during the campaigning. A total of 162 youths (83 females and 79 males) were reached through the youth manifesto dialogues. Apart from contributing to the youths making informed decisions, notable results emerging from the manifesto dialogues is that the candidates as well as the youths made commitments to refrain from any political malpractices. The promises made by the politicians during the youth manifesto dialogues also formed basis for TI Z to come up with comprehensive social accountability programs that are meant to put pressure on elected officials to deliver on their elections promises. TI Z has so far managed to come up with community score cards which enables citizens to track effectiveness of elected officials in delivering on their promises.



***“Organising free and fair elections is more important than the result itself”***  
**Fatos Nano**

#### d) Community Workshops and Community Meetings

The most common form of electoral corruption that ordinary citizens interface with is the stage of choosing their preferred candidate. Political candidate use various means and methods to sway the electoral vote ranging from vote buying to intimidation. The 2018 harmonised elections were no exception. Incidences of traditional leaders demanding voter registration slips and distribution of food aid along party lines were recorded. Through its community engagement unit, TIZ embarked on community workshops (3 electoral integrity workshops reaching out to 152 beneficiaries (86 females and 66 males) and community meetings (25 community meetings reaching out to 789 beneficiaries (374 females and 415 males). An internal evaluation conducted by TIZ showed that 60 percent of the beneficiaries were not familiar with the concept of electoral corruption or electoral integrity before attending TIZ activities. However, after the meetings, 80% reported increase in knowledge of electoral integrity and could identify electoral malpractices taking place within their communities. For example, at community meetings conducted in Bulawayo and Mutare, beneficiaries stated that food aid was being used as a political weapon by the ruling party to gain support. They further stated that potential voters were being promised land, employment, food, college places if they voted for certain parties. Incidents of threats and intimidation of the electorate mainly by Zanu PF were also cited. One participant who attended a community meeting in Mutare shared the following sentiments after the community meeting.



*'I received a SMS on my phone asking me to vote or a certain political party. Before coming to this community meeting, I was convinced that these people knew everything about me and they could see who I would vote for, but your meeting today has changed my perspective'*

TIZ further capacitated community members to be able to report electoral corruption through forming anti-corruption resistance teams. Using this vehicle of change, 162 community members reported various electoral malpractices to TIZ.

#### e) Use of media (mainstream and social media) and Media monitoring

TIZ made use of both mainstream and social media to disseminate information and generate discourse on electoral integrity. A dedicated twitter account was created for that purpose. The twitter account was aimed at addressing specific forms of corruption such as electoral corruption and to encourage citizens to report electoral corruption. Further TIZ conducted radio programmes with various radio stations such as Star FM, Diamond FM and Sky Metro focused on raising awareness on issues of electoral cycle. After the elections the radio programmes focused on reviewing the transparency and integrity of the elections as well as empowering people to hold elected leaders accountable. TIZ media education and engagement played a key role in raising awareness of electoral malpractices and challenges that were being faced by communities during the electoral period. For example, when BVR voting system was launched, people faced several challenges in trying to register as they could not manage to meet some very stringent requirements such as proof of residence. Through social media advocacy, TIZ was able to

This contributed to ZEC relaxing some requirements for one to register as a voter as well extending the registration period. TI Z posted on its Facebook page a video of a man in Chitungwiza, who highlighted challenges that people were facing in trying to register to vote. The video was viewed by 499 people and shared by 5 people thus managed to bring to the fore front challenges that people were facing in trying to register to vote. The video was viewed by 499 people and shared by 5 people thus managed to the fore challenges that were being faced by people during BVR registration. TI Z also received more than 200 calls from radio listeners who inquired further information regarding electoral integrity, demonstrating that the radio was very effective in disseminating information regarding electoral integrity.

In 2016, TI Z produced a community journalism handbook which it used to train community journalists to be able to unearth various forms of corruption at community level. In 2018, TI Z supplemented the handbook by producing two additional chapters on Electoral Integrity to capacitate the community journalists on electoral integrity. Utilising the skills of the already trained community journalists, TI Z embarked on media monitoring as part of its electoral integrity campaign. Through media monitoring TI Z noted that political parties in Zimbabwe do not have equal access to media coverage during elections. As such TI Z will continue advocating and lobbying for an amendment to the current electoral laws.

#### **f) Post- Election Review Workshops**

4 post election review workshops were conducted with various stakeholders drawn from CSO's and members from political parties to reflect on the extent to which the 2018 harmonised elections adhered to the principles of electoral integrity. 50 males and 40 females participated during the post elections review workshops. The feedback generated from the workshops provided an opportunity for TI Z to critically review its work on electoral integrity going forward. Evaluation forms completed by beneficiaries indicated that the campaign on electoral integrity is important in Zimbabwe. However, there is need to embark on such a campaign early so that it identifies corruption vulnerabilities at every stage of the electoral cycle and advocates for policy reform holistically.

### **Our work on Electoral Integrity in the coming year**

Whilst the electoral period for the 2018 elections ended when the results of the elections were announced, the electoral cycle continues. Thus TI Z will therefore continue with electoral integrity as a thematic area in 2019. TI Z will continue partnering with other stakeholders in an effort to come up with mechanisms of promoting electoral Integrity in Zimbabwe.



# Social Accountability



Service delivery in Zimbabwe has been characterised by failure due to a lack of transparency and accountability by local authorities among other reasons. Therefore, in a bid to promote citizen participation and involvement in local government service delivery processes, TI Z embarked on social accountability workshops that were designed to capacitate communities to hold policy-makers and providers of services accountable in relation to the provision of service delivery in their communities.

## Key highlights of impact emanating from the social accountability workshops

In 2018, TI Z conducted 20 Social Accountability Workshops, 8 in Mutare, 5 in Bulawayo and 7 in Harare reaching out to 554 participants in both regions (230 males and 324 females). The Social Accountability Monitoring workshops were conducted to create a platform for dialogue between citizens, CBOs such as the Hwange Residents Association and solution holders as well as empowering community-based activists and CBOs with information and skills that help them to efficiently and effectively demand accountability from duty bearers. Resident Associations, TI Z AMCs and women groups were among the participants during social accountability workshops. An internal evaluation conducted by TI Z to establish the outcomes of social accountability workshops demonstrated that the communities benefited greatly by TI Z's initiative of inviting the key duty bearers such as the Mayor and local board authorities to engage with the community.

Through its various programmes, TI Z strives to reach out to the most vulnerable and marginalized communities. As a result, after noting the positive gains from the social accountability workshops held in urban Mutare, TI Z collaborated with a CBO called Conscious Development Trust (CODET) and went on to mobilize women in the Dora community in rural Mutare. A social accountability workshop and a mobile legal aid clinic was conducted targeting the women from the Dora community. Women in Dora had been victims of a non-transparent and non-accountable local leadership especially in the traditional courts. After the intervention of TI Z in partnership with CODET, the women formed some groups that will monitor transparency in traditional courts and in-service delivery.

**“We used to hear that there is a Mayor, but we did not know him. TI Z helped us to meet the Mayor and he explained to us how the council functions. The Town Engineer also met with us and we showed him areas that need attention on our sewer system, we feel more empowered now.”**

TI Z's internal evaluation (Mutare)

**“Ndozvinhu zvaitadzikwa ne board (Epworth Local Board) izvi kungouya kunotsanangurira vanhu, hameno vanofunga kuti isu vanhu tinoruma here...”**

suggesting that it took the efforts of TI Z for the board to be receptive to the issues that had overwhelmed the Epworth community for decades.

TI Z's internal evaluation (Epworth)

To promote sustainability of its interventions within communities, TI Z adopts the concepts of community engagement and ownership to solutions. Hence in responding to issues raised during the community meetings, 6 accountability response teams were formed (3 in Chitungwiza and 3 in Epworth). These teams consist of about 8 community members each who will continue to work with TI Z to engage service providers on how to improve service delivery in Chitungwiza and Epworth. These teams are also responsible for mobilizing communities to demand accountability and transparency from service providers focusing on different thematic areas such as health, water, infrastructure development, among others. As a result of the empowerment meetings, the Epworth team managed to engage the police, council and MPs to come and respond to the question that the communities had.

**Communities were also trained on how to use monitoring and accountability tools such as the community score card, public expenditure tracking, integrity pacts and citizens report card.**

## **Our work on Social Accountability in the coming year**

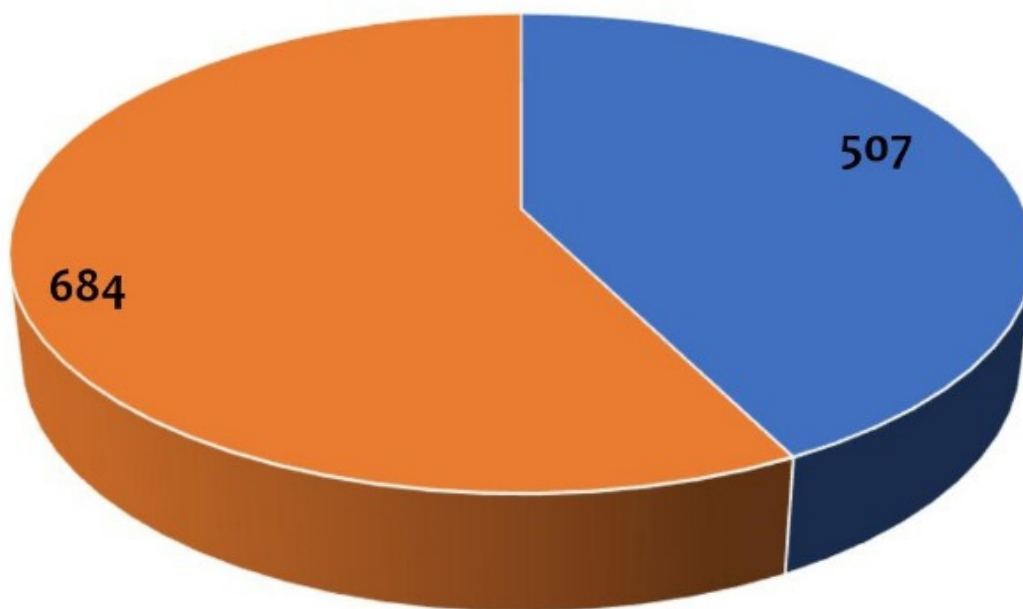
During the period under review, TI Z learnt that although communities now have a better understanding and appreciation of social accountability however the area of fiscal transparency, particularly focusing on citizens' participation in public expenditure tracking and advocacy still needed much attention. Therefore in 2019, TI Z will focus more capacitating communities on fiscal transparency as it has a bearing on service delivery.



*TI Z officers training communities on the social accountability tools*

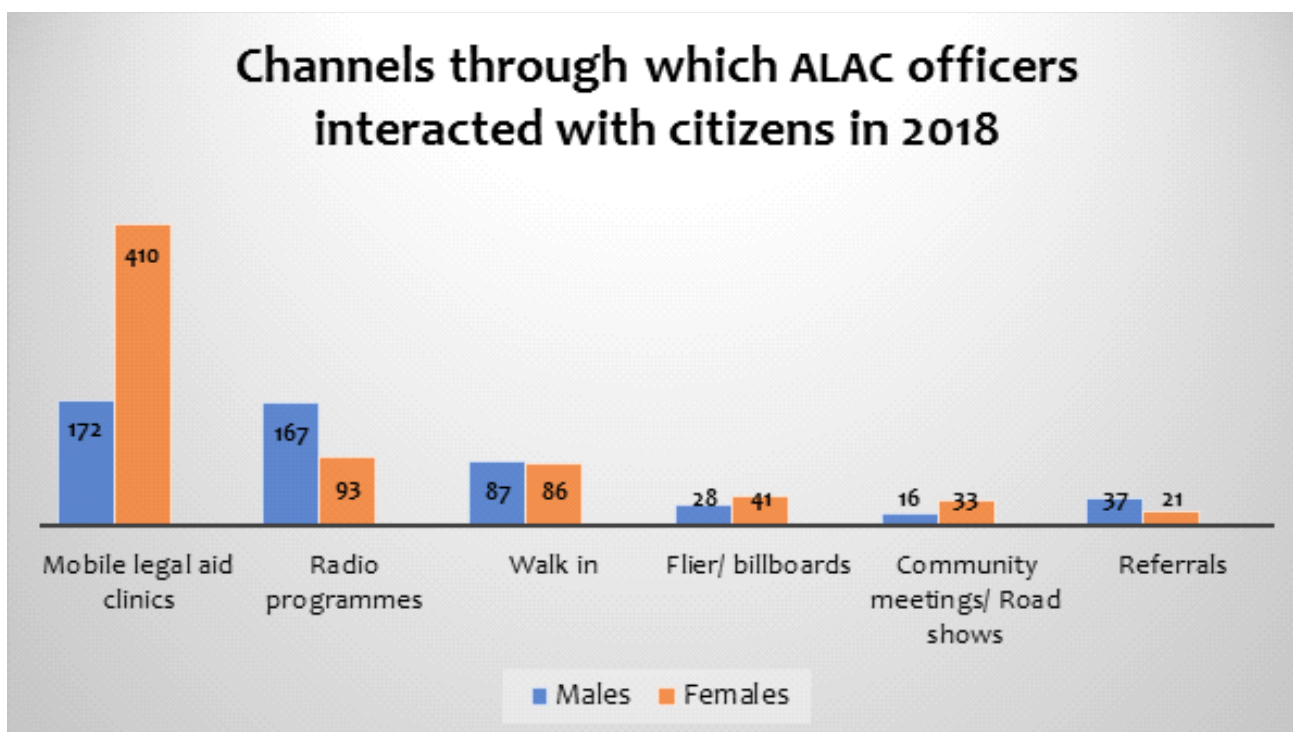
# INSIGHTS FROM TI Z'S ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE (ALAC)

Total number of people who benefited from TI Z's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre in 2018



■ Males ■ Females

TI Z's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre provides legal aid services to victims and witnesses of corruption and seeks to empower citizens to demand accountability and transparency. It empowers people to take a stand against corruption. Through public education programmes, TI Z assists ordinary citizens to know their legal rights with a view of fostering a culture of resisting, rejecting and reporting corruption. During the period under review, TI Z conducted outreach sessions, radio programmes and mobile legal aid clinics reaching out to a total of 1191 beneficiaries (507 males and 684 females). The table below shows the channels through which ALAC officers interacted with citizens in 2018.



## Key highlights of impact emanating from activities undertaken

### a) Provision of legal aid services to victims and witnesses of corruption

During the period under review, a total of 421 people reported corruption cases to TI Z (227 males and 194 females). The provision of legal aid services to victims and witnesses of corruption has managed to serve as a conduit between the citizens and the various stakeholders in the anti-corruption chain such as the police, local authorities, judiciary and other public institutions. For example, when citizens approach a public office for assistance, they are often turned away without assistance. An example is the case of a client who approached TI Z seeking to report a case of extortion to the police. The client was turned away without being assisted until they approached TI Z seeking assistance. TI Z wrote a letter to the officer in charge of the police station and the client was eventually assisted.

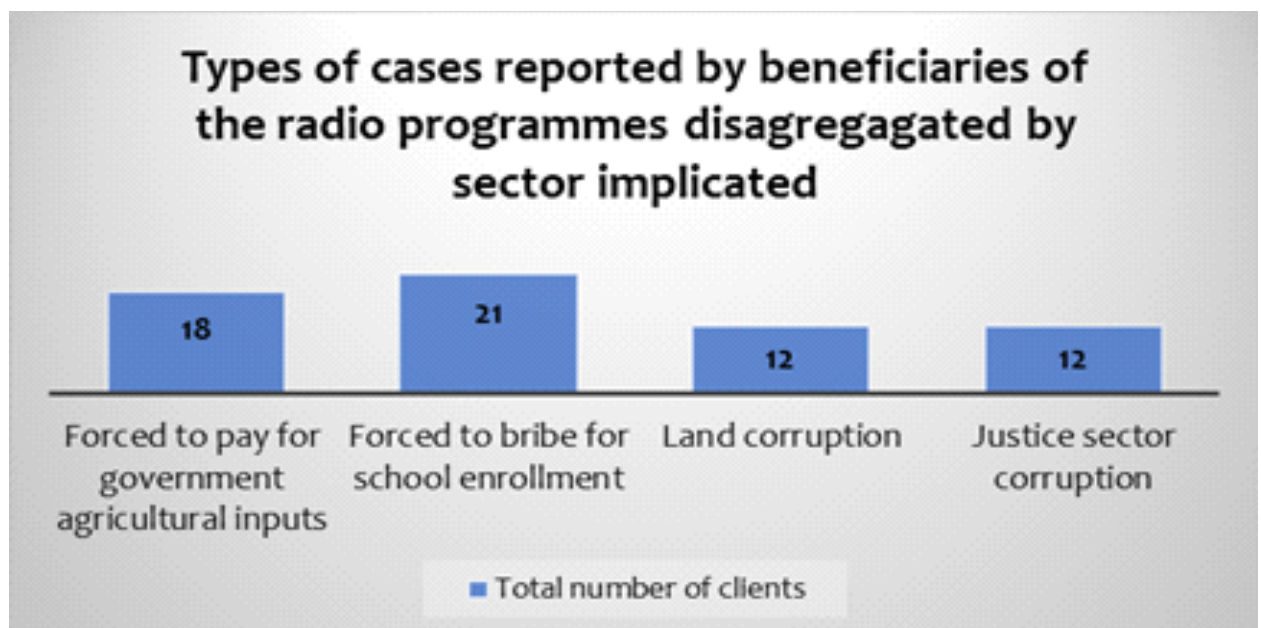


TI Z also noted that officials from other public institutions tend to use unnecessary jargon to confuse the citizen as a way of pressuring them to pay bribes for services that should be rendered for free. By conducting outreach sessions offering legal education to citizens regarding their rights, the ALAC legal officers have provided relief to citizens and this has helped by reducing the cost of corruption on citizens' lives. Furthermore, through its referral mechanism with like-minded organizations, TI Z has also sought relief for citizens through referring them to institutions that can assist them with various issues thus minimizing the corruption vulnerabilities.



### b) Impact of radio programmes

Making use of the radio programmes, TI Z managed to reach out to people as far as Kariba, Rushinga, Makonde, Hurungwe to mention but a few, despite TI Z not having a physical presence in those geographical areas. Out of the 260 clients who contacted TI Z after the radio programmes, TI Z rendered legal aid services to 63 clients who were either victims or witnesses of corruption (36 males and 26 females). The majority of the clients who did not report any corruption cases sought to understand the work of TI Z in detail and how they could contribute to the reduction of corruption in Zimbabwe. The chart below highlights the types of cases reported by beneficiaries of the radio programmes disaggregated by the sector implicated.



### c) Capacity building for law enforcement agencies and public prosecutors

The year 2018 saw the anti-corruption courts and the anti-corruption unit within the Zimbabwe Republic Police being established in Zimbabwe. Therefore, in a bid to build the capacity of law enforcement agencies and public prosecutors from these institutions, TI Z collaborated with the Law Society of Zimbabwe (LSZ) and the International Senior Lawyers Project (ISPL) and conducted a training for lawyers in the private practice, financial intelligence unit, Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission, ZRP Commercial Crimes unit, ZRP Anti-corruption unit and

the National Prosecuting authority. Topics covered at the training included identifying corruption, public procurement, the role of prosecutors in the fight against corruption as well as an overview of best practices in regulating the recovery of assets. The training assisted TI Z in identifying the gaps within the judiciary as far as handling corruption cases is concerned. For example, during the discussion, the judicial officers highlighted challenges such as lack of expertise in dealing with economic crimes, and the lack of regional and international statutes regulating corruption.



## Judicial Integrity Campaign

### Article 11 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption

1. Bearing in mind the independence of the judiciary and its crucial role in combating corruption, each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system and without prejudice to judicial independence, take measures to strengthen integrity and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary. Such measures may include rules with respect to the conduct of members of the judiciary.
2. Measures to the same effect as those taken pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article may be introduced and applied within the prosecution service in those State Parties where it does not form part of the judiciary but enjoys independence similar to that of the judicial service.

Access to justice is a fundamental right that should be accessible to everyone despite their social status. However, corruption within the justice system has become a barrier for the indigent and marginalised members of the community to access justice. Corruption undermines the reliability of the judicial system and results in the rights of the rich and powerful being upheld at the expense of the marginalised. During the period 2015 and 2017, TI Z received 213 complaints related to judicial corruption. The most common form of corruption experienced by clients being bribed - where court officials extort money for work or services that should be rendered for free.

Premised on this information, TI Z in 2018 embarked on a campaign for judicial integrity. The campaign is premised on the notion that if communities are empowered with knowledge of their rights regarding access to justice and court procedures, then they will be able to challenge, report and expose corruption within the justice system. It is also based on the notion that engagement with solution holder in the justice sector and highlighting to them challenges that people are facing will result in them coming up with measures to strengthen judicial integrity, resulting in increased access to justice by vulnerable Zimbabweans.

In the first year of the campaign TI Z sought to use bottom-up approaches designed to capacitate communities to be able to monitor and hold those within the justice system accountable as well as to be able to reject and expose any form of corruption within the justice sector.

**To support the campaign on judicial integrity TI Z conducted the following activities:**

- Training of trial observers
- Theatre productions
- Community meetings and mobile legal aid clinics
- 187 Radio Programmes



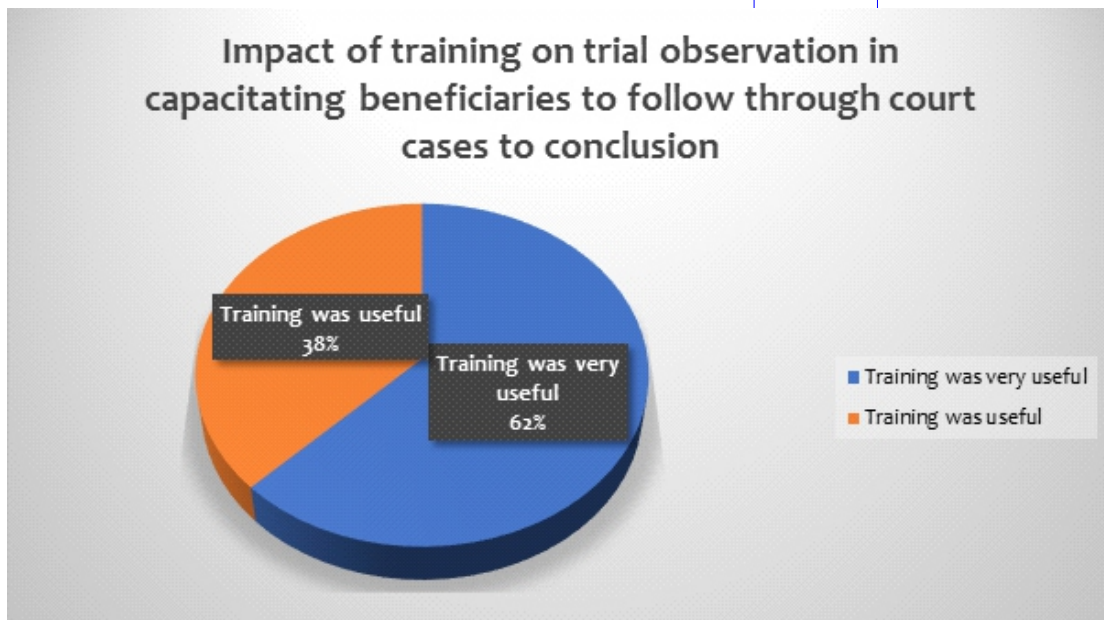
Extract taken from the speech delivered by the Honourable Justice Luke Malaba, Chief Justice of Zimbabwe on the official opening of the 2018 legal year.

Access to justice, to us in the judiciary, involves extending the reach of the system to the general populace by removing barriers for its use. It is not limited to more courtrooms and more staff. It also speaks to the quality of justice as well.

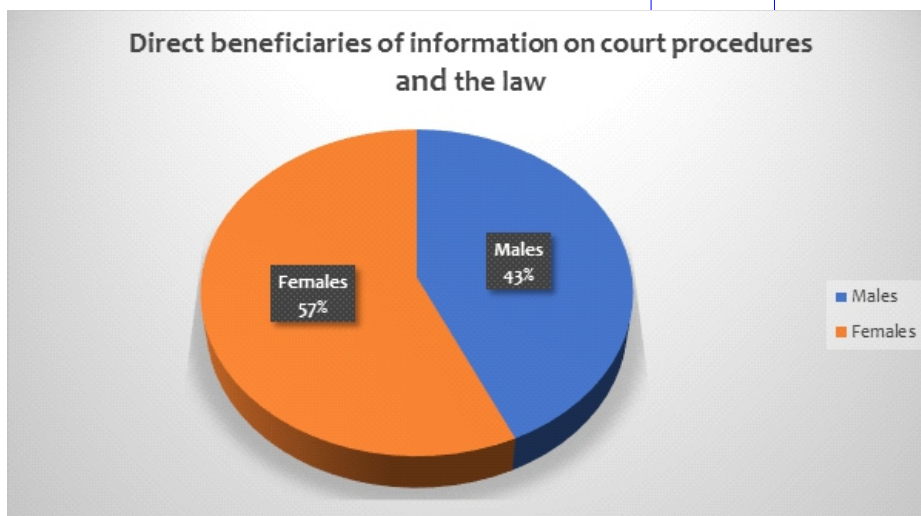
The concept of access to justice demands that there be no physical or technical barriers that frustrate litigants from accessing justice.

A corrupt judicial system denotes that the Judge or Magistrate abandons both the applicable law and his or her independent thinking and issues a judgement directed by the interests of whoever is paying him or her.

During the period under review, TI Z continued to work with trial observers trained in 2016 and trained 64 additional trial observers (28 females and 36 males) using a handbook it developed in 2016. Trial observers are made up of community members with interest in the functioning of the courts as well as trained journalists who cover court stories. TI Z conducted 5 trainings to build the capacity of the trial observers to understand legal issues and to apply monitoring techniques. Internal evaluations conducted by TI Z noted that from the 71 journalists trained as trial observers, 79% acknowledged an increase in their appreciation of reporting judicial corruption issues in the media. Out of the 64 trial observers, 100% stated that the training had been useful in capacitating them with knowledge to follow court cases to conclusion (38% stated that the training was useful and 62% stated that the training was very useful).



Over the years TI Z has noted that one of the reasons why citizens fall prey to corruption within the justice sector is due to the complex nature of legal proceedings. As a result, there was an imbalance of information within the justice system, with judicial officials having more information about the law and court proceedings than citizens. This information asymmetry makes citizens susceptible to corruption. Therefore, in a bid to minimise this corruption vulnerability, TI Z conducted community meetings, radio programmes and theatre productions to disseminate information on court procedures and law directly reaching out to 788 community members from Harare, Manicaland and Bulawayo (339 males: 449 females) and to an estimated 5 million listeners indirectly.



## Our ALAC work in the coming year

Based on the gaps identified during the first training for law enforcement agencies and public prosecutors, TI Z will continue partnering with the Law Society of Zimbabwe in capacitating the public officials for them to be able to investigate and prosecute corruption cases effectively. Whilst TI Z commends the establishment of the anti-corruption courts, the prosecution rate of those alleged to have committed corruption is still very low, hence in 2019 TI Z will continue to monitor the functioning of the anti-corruption courts and proffering recommendations to stakeholders on how to strengthen these institutions. TI Z will further continue to engage communities and offer legal aid provision to victims and witness of corruption.

During the period under review, TI Z learnt very crucial lessons regarding the need to promote integrity within the judiciary system. One important lesson was the need for a comprehensive research to ascertain the extent, causes and vulnerabilities of corruption within the justice sector. Therefore, in 2019 TI Z will commission a research on corruption within the justice sector. Through this research TI Z envisages to contribute to strengthening of the justice sector in Zimbabwe. TI Z will also continue to engage relevant stakeholders in this regard.



# COMMEMORATIONS

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of December 2018, TI Z joined the rest of the world in commemorating the International Anti-Corruption day. The theme for 2018 was “United Against Corruption”. The commemorations also coincided with the official opening of the Zimbabwe Anti-corruption Commission's Bulawayo office and the launch of the clients Service Charter. TI Z conducted various activities in commemoration of this day.



let us break the  
**CORRUPTION**  
chain together

**International Anti-Corruption Day**

December 9, 2018

**TRANSPARENCY  
INTERNATIONAL  
ZIMBABWE**  
the coalition against corruption



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Roadshow at Kamunhu Shopping Centre, Mabvuku



Anti-corruption awareness march in Bulawayo TI Z in collaboration with ZACC

# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

## Analysis of Revenue (in summary)

Income	12 months ended 30-Jun-18		12 months ended 30-Jun-17	
Grant Income	595,123.00	98.28%	910,689.00	98.31%
Other Income	10,000.00	1.65%	15,150.00	1.64%
Interest	113.00	0.02%	173.00	0.02%
Membership Fees	300.00	0.05%	320.00	0.03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>605,536.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>926,332.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Revenue By source(in Detail)

Embassy of Sweden	470,545.00	77.71%	661,545.00	71.42%
European Commission	-	0.00%	84,885.00	9.16%
Transparency international Secretariat(LCA)	39,535.00	6.53%	29,850.00	3.22%
Transparency international Secretariat(REDD+)	17,616.00	2.91%	56,581.00	6.11%
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	42,085.00	6.95%	43,327.00	4.68%
ADB Parliament of Zimbabwe(SITA)	4,023.00	0.66%	9,446.00	1.02%
Transparency international Australia(SMDP)	8,519.00	1.41%	25,055.00	2.70%
Pact Inc (CEADZ)	12,800.00	2.11%	-	0.00%
Other Income	10,000.00	1.65%	15,150.00	1.64%
Interest	113.00	0.02%	173.00	0.02%
Membership fees	300.00	0.05%	320.00	0.03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>605,536.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>926,332.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Analysis Of Expenditure

Bank Charges	7,373.00	0.91%	7796	0.78%
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	50,850.00	6.26%	65487	6.59%
Employee costs including programme employee costs	410,072.00	50.50%	441035	44.41%
Office administration	63,771.00	7.85%	119867	12.07%
Capacity building	14,455.00	1.78%	46287	4.66%
Programme costs excluding employee costs	225,321.00	27.75%	209243	21.07%
Research and assessment	20,797.00	2.56%	44794	4.51%
Information , dissemination and publicity	18,445.00	2.27%	58410	5.88%
Loss on disposal	869.00	0.11%	255	0.03%
	<b>811,953.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>993174</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Full external audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 are available upon request.





Sweden  
Sverige



**TRANSPARENCY  
INTERNATIONAL**  
the global coalition against corruption



**75** YEARS  
1939  
2014

**Norwegian People's Aid**

TI Z is grateful for the trust and generous contributions from our constant pool of donors and partners who invest in our work, Your support has sustained our mission and vision forward. TI Z continues to explore other funding streams to support the anti-corruption work in Zimbabwe

# Governance and Human Resources

## Governance

### Board of Trustees

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Mr Kumbirai Hodzi	Trustee
Mr. Joel Zowa	Trustee
Prof. Sikhhalazo Dube	Trustee
Mr. Musa Ahmed Adam Yousuf	Trustee

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Praxedes Dzangare	Vice Chairperson
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Memory Mandingwa	Member
Sibusisiwe Bhebhe	Member
Godfrey Sunguro	Member

### Human Resources (Secretariat)

Muchaneta P Mundopa	Executive Director
Misheck Dangaiso	Finance Officer
Farai Mutondoro	Head of Programmes
Alois Nyamazana	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Officer
Frank Mpahlo	Advocacy and Policy Officer
Fadzai Jekemu	Legal and Policy Officer
Nqobani Tshabangu	Advocacy and Policy Officer
Samuel Matikiti	Research and Advocacy Officer
Tashinga Zamba	Community Engagement & Advocacy Officer
Marylin Sibanda	Legal and Policy Assistant
Njabulo Moyo	Advocacy and Policy Assistant
Priscilla Banguza	Administration Officer
Victor Mafuta	Accounting Assistant
Sharon Ganyiwa	Receptionist
Tichaona Madzurandende	Office Assistant
Runesu Geza	Security Guard
Kudzai Rumbi	Security Guard
Tracy Mutowekuziva	Legal Intern
Sandile Ncube	Intern
Rumbidzai Chadeba	Intern

# TANEEETA!



nehuori Mamunogara

# ALAC

Advocacy And Legal Advice Center



let us break the  
**CORRUPTION**  
chain together

# 2019

**TRANSPARENCY  
INTERNATIONAL  
ZIMBABWE**

the coalition against corruption



**01** JANUARY

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

**02** FEBRUARY

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

**03** MARCH

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
					1	2
					3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

**04** APRIL

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

**05** MAY

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

**06** JUNE

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

**07** JULY

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

**08** AUGUST

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
					1	2
					3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

**09** SEPTEMBER

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

**10** OCTOBER

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

**11** NOVEMBER

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
					1	2
					3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

**12** DECEMBER

MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

**PUBLIC HOLIDAYS**

New Year's Day..... 01 Jan	Good Friday..... 16 Apr	Easter Monday..... 22 Apr	Heroes Day..... 12 Aug	National Unity Day Holiday..... 22 Dec
8 August National Youth Day..... 01 Feb	Easter Sunday..... 25 Apr	Workers Day..... 01 May	Independence Day..... 11 Aug	Christmas Day..... 25 Dec
Independence Day..... 18 Apr	Easter Tuesday..... 21 Apr	White Day..... 25 May	National Unity Day..... 12 Dec	Boxing Day..... 26 Dec

**SCHOOL TERMS**

2019 TERM 1..... 01 Feb - 14 Jun	2019 TERM 2..... 15 Jun - 14 Oct
2020 TERM 1..... 01 Feb - 14 Jun	2020 TERM 2..... 15 Jun - 14 Oct

join the conversation...



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the coalition against corruption



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**CORRUPTION**



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