

# COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS IN ZIMBABWE

Analysis of Eleven Case Studies Surveyed by SIVIO Institute



# Introduction

Philanthropy or simply giving is a component and way of life across society. Across sub-Saharan Africa and indeed in Zimbabwe we have started to see the growth of philanthropy. Studies by Moyo (2013), Murisa (2017) and Mohamed (2013) have identified various forms or types of philanthropy but the main focus and the easiest to often track has been the philanthropy undertaken by High Net Worth Individuals (HNWIs). HNWIs such as Strive Masiyiwa, Aliko Dangote, Mo Ibrahim and Patrice Motsepe have been identified as among the growing number of African elites who have also become philanthropists through their the setting up of various charitable initiatives and foundations that channel mostly money resources to the poor or needy. As a result, most people associate philanthropy with wealthy individuals, organizations/foundations, and even governments – giving from their abundance to those in need and the less fortunate (see Wilkinson-Maposa, Fowler, Oliv-Evans and Mulenga, 2009)<sup>1</sup>.

The money associated with this type of philanthropy is distributed through carefully constructed channels, and the use of funds is often managed in a top-down manner. It is this institutional philanthropy that we read about in the news, hear about on television, and follow on social media. Therefore, for many people, the word philanthropy conjures up the idea of a wealthy person, group of people or country giving to those who are poor (Wilkinson-Maposa, 2009). Put another way, resources flow from the “haves” to the “have nots”, and to give or be a donor, one must be rich. However, studies and research on philanthropy in Africa have shown that this is not the case.

Resources do not only flow from the rich to the poor but among and between the poor as well. Horizontal forms of giving are commonplace in Africa but are not profiled or showcased as highly as the philanthropy undertaken by HNWIs. Community philanthropy encompasses the act of individual citizens and local institutions contributing money or goods, along with their time, assets/resources and skills, to promote the well-being of others and the betterment of the community within which they live and work. Community philanthropy can be expressed in informal and spontaneous ways, whereby citizens give

contributions to local organisations which, in turn, use the funds to support projects that improve the quality of life. The emphasis of community philanthropy is on human reciprocity and solidarity.

This form of philanthropy is important in that community members are at the centre of mobilising, sustain, and growing resources (internal and external). In doing so communities get to decide for themselves how to use the resources and therefore community philanthropy has the potential to influence and address the current limitations of conventional developmental approaches. Community giving is not a modern concept or practice.

## *The emphasis of community philanthropy is on human reciprocity and solidarity.*

As communities grow in their giving, a new layer of support structures to support and enhance this type of giving has emerged in the form of Community Foundations. Community Foundations can be either operating/implementers or purely grant making or both. The [Global Fund for Community Foundations](#) (GCFC) highlights that Community Foundations are important because:

- “if people feel that they are co-investors in their own development, they care more about the outcomes
- if residents bring their own assets to the table, the power dynamics are more equal, which creates a partnership approach rather than the more traditional donor beneficiary relationship
- if local people govern and give to community philanthropy, local recipients have to be accountable in ways that build social capital
- if community philanthropy institutions can act as repositories of different kinds of trust and assets, they can drive developments in effective ways.”

While in North America and Europe there has been a steady growth and rise of Community Foundations and they have made an impact in shifting the discussion and focus of philanthropy beyond HNWIs, in Africa and more so in Zimbabwe, the development of and research on Community Foundations has been limited.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.thepoorphilanthropist.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/the\\_poor\\_philanthropist.pdf](http://www.thepoorphilanthropist.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/the_poor_philanthropist.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Netswera, Fulufhelo. (2004). Community Foundations in South Africa: Establishment and Sustainment Challenges. 10.13140/RG.2.2.33787.72487.

# Rationale for the Study

Based on the above context and the growing emergence various forms of philanthropy and of Community Foundations, SIVIO felt that it was important to undertake a study to map the landscape of Community Foundations in Zimbabwe. Most literature on community foundations in Zimbabwe has mostly focused on two organisations – the Community Foundation for the Western Region of Zimbabwe (<https://comfoundzim.org/>) and Uluntu Community Foundation (<http://uluntu.org/>) – both based in the Matabeleland Province. As SIVIO Institute we however, felt that it was important to delve deeper into the landscape of community philanthropy and community foundations.

Very little has been written or documented about peer-to-peer levels of giving and the giving of many-to-many. Often this type of giving is underappreciated and undervalued, yet it plays a significant role in supporting grassroots communities. They are often closer to communities, have a better understanding of the local context and can also quickly respond to immediate needs or crisis. Organised philanthropy and social investment have been practised with little acknowledgment or recognition of indigenous or organic forms of community philanthropy (Wilkinson-Maphosa, Fowler, Oliver-Evans and Mulenga, 2009)<sup>3</sup>.

In another study undertaken by SIVIO Institute that looked at the [perception of giving by Zimbabweans](#) (2020), we noted that data from our research present compelling and encouraging evidence on how ordinary Zimbabwe of modest means are actively engaged in giving. The giving under discussion is mostly of small financial gifts to family, extended family, strangers, institutions and also in response to natural disasters. In many instances these gifts are not reported in any official records. There are no official systems to acknowledge and incentivise giving.

Halima Mahomed, has referred to community philanthropy organizations when she commented on the newer wave that she saw as being ‘organic, rooted in context, not wedded to a particular concept – and they don’t tick the boxes of someone else’s notion of community philanthropy’. Broader still is the interpretation of community philanthropy

reflected in recent programmes developed by the Aga Khan Foundation, in partnership with USAID, which conceives of community philanthropy as essentially fund development for the strengthening of civil society – an approach that goes much further than investing in local foundations as grantmakers. As interpretations multiply, so too does the need to take account of the fact that the roots of community philanthropy are multifaceted and multi-cultural in nature, tapping into communal reciprocity that can be both formal and informal.

Given the significant role that they play and that they can play, SIVIO Institute has undertaken a study of organisations that can be classified as community foundations in Zimbabwe. In the limited literature that is available on community foundations in Zimbabwe, the most commonly recognised entities that have been looked at and profiled are the Community Foundation of the Western Region of Zimbabwe and Uluntu Community Foundation.

Through this magazine, SIVIO Institute seeks to raise the profile of other organisations we consider as Community Foundations. We feel that it is important to begin to profile and highlight this form of philanthropy to show case the varied nature of philanthropy and how any one can engage in philanthropy/giving, and that philanthropy extends beyond just the giving of money.

Through this process, we want to develop a directory of individuals or organisations involved in community philanthropy to identify who is doing what and where, to start creating a community of practice and engagement amongst different practitioners.

3 [http://www.thepoorphilanthropist.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/the\\_poor\\_philanthropist.pdf](http://www.thepoorphilanthropist.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/the_poor_philanthropist.pdf)

# Summary of Community Foundations in Zimbabwe

Table 1 below shows a summary of the 11 organisations that responded to our survey and provided more details around their work:

Table 1: Summary of Community Foundation Case Studies

Name	Legal Registration	Area(s) of Operation	Areas of Focus	Annual Budget	Sources of Funding
Community Alliance for Human Settlements in Zimbabwe	Trust	-Mashonaland East -Mashonaland West -Mashonaland Central -Manicaland -Harare Metropolitan	-Community Development -Economic Justice/Governance -Social Justice -Democracy and Human Rights		-Self-funded (member subscriptions, donations, endowments)
Community Foundation for the Western Region of Zimbabwe	Trust	-Matabeleland North -Matabeleland South -Midlands	-Social and Economic Development	USD100,000.00	-Self-funded (Endowment) -Multilateral development partners -Private international philanthropy organisations. -Zimbabweans based within the country
Girl Child Empowerment of Zimbabwe	Trust	-Masvingo	-Girl Child Empowerment	US\$10,000.00	-Member contributions -Private international philanthropy organisations
Gwanda Community Share Ownership Trust	Trust	-Matabeleland South (Gwanda District)	-Community Development	US\$128,000.00	Mining Companies operating in the area, specifically: -Blanket Gold Mine -Pretoria Portland Cement -Farvic Mine -Jessie Gold Mine
Ingalozomusa Trust	Private Voluntary Organisation (PVO)	-Matabeleland South (Gwanda District)	-Orphans and Vulnerable Children		-Member subscriptions
Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo	Trust	-Nationwide	-Community development -Gender and women's empowerment -Poverty reduction, livelihoods -Rural development and social justice	US\$133,000.00	-Member contributions -Fundraising and grants from development partners and philanthropical groups

Name	Legal Registration	Area(s) of Operation	Areas of Focus	Annual Budget	Sources of Funding
*Marange Community Share Ownership Trust	Trust	-Manicaland (Mutare District)	Community Development in particular: -Community projects on infrastructure and social amenities -Livelihood projects -Provision of water		Diamond Mining Companies specifically: -Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Company
Mutasa Youth Forum and Community Empowerment Trust	Trust	-Manicaland (Mutasa District)	-Community development, -Gender and Women's empowerment -Poverty Reduction -Youth -Disabled -Livelihoods and Rural Development -Education -Economic Justice/Governance -Social Justice, Democracy and Human Rights	US\$25,000.00	-Member subscriptions -Bilateral development partners -Private local philanthropy organisations -Local Non-Governmental Organisations and civic organisations
Platform for Youth and Community Development	Trust	-Manicaland (Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera Districts)	-Peace building -Gender Justice and Equity -Land Justice -Entrepreneurship	US\$50,000.00	-Member subscriptions -Support from bilateral development partners
Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust	Trust	-Manicaland (Mutare District)	-Inclusion and empowerment of people living with a disability	US\$20,000.00	-Member subscriptions -funds from local philanthropy organisation -Zimbabwean individuals based locally and, in the diaspora
Youth for Innovation Trust	Trust	-Bulawayo Metropolitan	-Youth Empowerment	US\$22,000.00	-Member subscriptions -Donations from locally based Zimbabweans

\*Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs) in Zimbabwe are registered as Trusts and were established through the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33; where mining companies were required to cede 51% of ownership to indigenous Zimbabweans and local communities where the mining activities were taking place. However, the Finance Act of 2018 removed the legal provisions of the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33] and the legal provisions through which CSOTs could access shares and resources.





# Community Alliance for Human Settlements in Zimbabwe

Community Alliance for Human Settlements (CAHSZ) was established in 2016 and it operates at a national level and identifies itself as a local association engaged in various forms of solidarity. It is defined as a grassroots-based, membership-driven social solidarity alliance of twelve community-based organisations and pressure groups in communities previously affected by arbitrary displacements and house demolitions in former commercial farming and mining communities, urban and peri-urban informal settlements across Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Manicaland and Harare Metropolitan provinces over the past two decades.

*Some of the outcomes and impacts of the organisation's work include having influenced policy changes, increased access to social services to the target communities and increasing policy efficiency at local and national government levels.*

Some of the outcomes and impacts of the organisation's work include having influenced policy changes, increased access to social services to the target communities and increasing policy efficiency at local and national government levels. CAHSZ seeks to influence national laws, policies and decisions that facilitate the recovery of all internally displaced persons (IDPs). Their goal is to ensure that while Zimbabwe's responses to IDPs' challenges are shaped by regional and international standards and best practices; those solutions should be tailor-made to address the specific needs of local IDPs.

In the run up to Zimbabwe's 2018 Harmonized elections CAHSZ gathered the aspirations, needs and demands of Zimbabwean citizens in displacement prone communities and consolidated them into a National Charter of Demands which they shared with the contesting political parties resulting in most of

the issues being adopted and included into election manifestos of Zimbabwe's two biggest political parties namely ZANU PF and the Movement for Democratic Change-Alliance (MDC-A), both of which are represented in the executive and legislative arms of the current government.

After the elections in 2018 CAHSZ's advocacy work has been focused on ensuring the inclusion of two laws namely the Citizenship of Zimbabwe Amendment Bill and the Regional Town and Country Planning Amendment Bill on the list of 30 bills that the President of Zimbabwe designated to be tabled and passed during the subsistence of the 9th Parliament of Zimbabwe.

Following the elections in 2018, CAHSZ has produced the following opinion editorials:

- <https://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/09/put-forward-solutions-to-address-needs-of-internally-displaced-people/>
- <https://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/10/party-holds-hope-of-displaced-people/>
- <https://www.newsday.co.zw/2017/07/confronting-scourge-arbitrary-evictions/>

Within the last year alone CAHSZ has also successfully mobilized legal aid for at least 100 families facing planned evictions from resettlements in Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central provinces. CAHSZ has also been involved in high-level advocacy, mobilizing its members to testify before the Commission of Inquiry into the Sale of Urban State Land Since 2005 which resulted in their advocacy submissions being included in the final report submitted to the President of Zimbabwe on 9 December 2019.

Going forward, CAHSZ is focusing on an advocacy and accountability to push the current members of the Ninth (9th) Parliament of Zimbabwe to fulfil the pre-2018 election promises made by their political parties (ZANU PF and MDC Alliance) to provide secure land rights and tenure, eliminate land corruption and baronage thereby creating space to resettle more needy people, improve social service delivery in slum urban settlements and to deliver housing units for the urban poor.

Within this matrix, CAHSZ also seeks to mobilize, organize, capacitate and build agency, civic and constitutional literacy to improve grassroots communities' knowledge on land rights, land administration and governance procedures, laws, policies and institutions so that they meaningfully participate and contribute to transparent and accountable land and natural resources governance in their communities.



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CAHSZ's mission is mobilizing, organizing and capacitating communities for legal, safe and secure migration and settlements within Zimbabwe. Their goal is to see a Zimbabwean strategy for human migration and settlements that is informed by international best practices but compliant to Zimbabwean laws and policies, and is responsive to the local communities' context and tailored to durably address the socio-economic needs and aspirations of those grassroots communities and the nation a large.

The organisation has a strategy and its thematic areas of focus are community development, economic justice/governance, social justice, democracy and human rights. The organisations work is centred on training/capacity building and advocacy, research and documentation, policy lobbying and advocacy as well as network and partnership building. It is also currently working on; membership recruitment and policy advocacy and trainings.

They assess the impact and outcomes of their work through a monitoring and evaluation process of outcomes against set objectives. Some of the outcomes achieved to date include increasing access to basic social services for their target communities and increasing policy efficiency at local and national government levels. They have also engaged in

advocacy focused on ensuring that the Government of Zimbabwe converts pre-election promises into policy programs.

The organisation collaborates with other organisations such as community foundations/Community Based Organisations, international philanthropy organisations and government departments. The collaborations have led to increased visibility of their work, enhanced effectiveness and access to vital funds, services and information.

Challenges that the organisation faces

There are some challenges with collaborations that the organisation has noted, such as limited alignment of goals and limitation of resources.

The major challenges faced in CAHSZ's line of work pertains to limited alignment of goals and limitation of resources, accessibility of the target internally displaced communities as well as lack of baseline and comprehensive data which is key for robust evidence based advocacy since no comprehensive studies have been conducted on the issue of internal displacement in Zimbabwe.





# Community Foundation for the Western Region of Zimbabwe

Community Foundation for the Western Region of Zimbabwe (CFWRZ) is an independent philanthropic organisation with the mission to improve the quality of life in economically disadvantaged communities in Matabeleland North and South and Midlands provinces (Western region) of Zimbabwe by supporting development initiatives within these three provinces. It was formed in 1998.

*Communities that are part of CFWRZ are encouraged to implement profit-making ideas together – mainly in the form of social enterprises – to safeguard their future development.*

The CFWRZ arose from a community collective savings program known as Qogelela. It was launched with a small endowment from Qogelela contributed by over 50,000 community members under the auspices of the Organization for Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP). In addition to the resources raised within the community the establishment of the organisation was also supported by the Carnegie Corporation, the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa and the United Nations Development Programme.

Together with rural communities in these Provinces, CFWRZ created and is maintaining a Community Endowment Fund. This fund is envisaged to be the perpetual financial source of all local development needs. It supports, amongst other interventions, social enterprises in remote areas and functions as a bridge between communities and donors. This has made the CFWRZ the first grant making community foundation in Zimbabwe.

## Structure

The foundation is registered as a Trust. It has a Board of Trustees consisting of four (4) – six (6) Trustees. They have a relatively small team made up of less than five full-time employees and some part time and volunteer staff. The foundation also has members who have contributed to the establishment of the organisation and who also volunteer their time by providing skills/labour.

## Strategy/Mission

The CFWRZ sees itself as “facilitators, catalysts, grant makers and brokers for community resource mobilisation” and the promotion of sustainable socio-economic development in impoverished rural communities.

Its overall mission is to provide for the well-being of the economically disadvantaged communities in

the Western region of Zimbabwe by supporting and mobilising resources for the development initiatives coming from the communities themselves.

They envision a “vibrant Western Region where communities create a strong and sustainable base for the benefit of their efforts and augment their resources, building upon traditional knowledge, to improve their quality of life.”

The objectives of CFWRZ are to:

- Wisely hold, invest in and increase the initial endowment fund on behalf of the impoverished communities in Zimbabwe’s Western Region
- Find and obtain sustainable funding for community initiatives aimed at economic, social and cultural development
- Strengthen the organisational and institutional capacity in communities that will enable them to fulfil their own needs and develop a vibrant community life
- Support such community initiatives as an indigenous philanthropic organisation thus promoting the ideal of African philanthropy.

The CFWRZ works through organised community groupings and community-based grass-root organisations (Community Based Organisations). Their main target groups are rural women and youths, vulnerable children like orphans and HIV/Aids victims as well as those caring for them. CFWRZ’s approach revolves around setting up Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and social enterprises, especially among women. They provide a comprehensive package for social entrepreneurial initiatives in the form of micro-credits or grants, technical know-how and capacity building programmes. All these aspects of their work are funded through their endowment fund which supports income generating projects and sustain social activities at the same time.

Communities that are part of CFWRZ are encouraged to implement profit-making ideas together – mainly in the form of social enterprises – to safeguard their future development. When loans are paid back, they are reinvested into the endowment fund and used to support others in the community. The below illustrates how the organisation works.

The organisation’s five (5) program areas are:

- Women’s empowerment
- Youth Development
- HIV/Aids Development
- Education Development
- Water and Agriculture

Their specific thematic areas of focus are community development, gender and women’s empowerment, poverty reduction, youth, livelihoods and rural Development, education, health, economic justice/ governance and social justice.

The organisation has an annual budget of US\$100,000 and funding is multifaceted. The organisation is self-funded and receives support from multilateral development partners and private international philanthropy organisations. Zimbabweans based within the country also contribute financial resources to the organisation.

CFWZ measures the outputs and impact of its work through process and impact monitoring. Some of the outcomes of their work have been the improvement in access to education, water, food security, health care for communities; increased access to rural financial services; increased participation of communities in local giving and the increased participation of women in decision making and control of household financial resources. The impact of their work has been the improved well-being of rural communities in terms of health, economic resources; empowerment and control over resources and enhanced community participation in local development. Through their work they have noted that local giving is growing steadily as communities and individuals understand and appreciate community philanthropy.

The organisation collaborates with other organisations such as community foundations/Community Based Organisations, local philanthropy organisations and individuals, international philanthropy organisations and individuals, government departments and multilateral agencies. Collaboration has been through joint implementation in similar projects, pooling of resources and through giving and receiving services. Some of the benefits from collaboration include increased visibility of the organisation’s work, enhanced effectiveness, access to vital funds/ services, training support and sustainability of the organisation’s interventions.

Rather than perpetuating dependency, CFWRZ's development approach is based upon endowment building of rural communities, i.e. Qogelela. This concept fosters entrepreneurial skills and business confidence amongst rural community members in order to build their assets, capacity, trust and self-esteem. An endowment provides a permanent source of funds for betterment programmes and social justice that will positively affect the community year after year. The ownership of an endowment gives communities a degree of independence from funding trends that are outside of their control. It thus increases their capacity to plan over a long term because they are always assured of being able to fund their development initiatives themselves.





# Girl Child Empowerment of Zimbabwe



Introduction

Girl Child Empowerment of Zimbabwe is an organisation that seeks to foster the participation and socio-economic emancipation of women, children (marginalised young girls) and people living with disabilities in community development through advocacy and capacity building. The organisation currently operates in seven (7) districts of Masvingo Province in Zimbabwe. The organisation was established in 2015.

*Girl Child Empowerment of Zimbabwe is community-based and community-driven with the mandate of bringing community borne solutions to community challenges.*

Structure

The organisation is registered as an association and has a board of up to six (6) board members and has a staff compliment of five (5) full time members of staff, five (5) part-time members of staff and has more than sixteen (16) volunteers. It has over thirty (30) members who contribute subscriptions of between ZWL\$300 – 500 (approximately US\$20 – US\$32<sup>1</sup>) per year. The members suggest programs, projects and areas of focus as well as volunteer their time by providing skills/labour.

- Community peace gardens to alleviate poverty and peace promotion
- Every child in school- targeting victims of Cyclone Idai and child-headed families
- My pad-my pride- on menstrual health and hygiene in tertiary institutions.

One of the organisation’s plans within the third project (My pad-my pride) is to train women and girls in the manufacturing of re-usable sanitary pads. The organisation is community-based and community-driven with the mandate of bringing community borne solutions to community challenges. Girl Child Empowerment of Zimbabwe conducts community mapping; engages in community dialogue and has designed different community score cards that enhance project cycle evaluation and project impact assessment. The projects are community led which brings a sense of ownership and encourages sustainability.

Strategy / Mission

Girl Child Empowerment of Zimbabwe’s mission is to empower girls residing in Masvingo province. The organisation has an annual budget of US\$10,000 and funds are derived from members of the organisation as well as from private international philanthropy organisations. The organisation’s three main projects currently under implementation are:

<sup>2</sup> Using the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe interbank rate of USD1:ZWL15.2913 – 1 October 2019 - [https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/Exchange\\_Rates/2019/October/Rates-01-October-2019.pdf](https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/Exchange_Rates/2019/October/Rates-01-October-2019.pdf)



Five hundred (500) girls have benefitted from sponsorship towards their education from the organisation and some of these girls were recipients of a combination of 850 re-usable and once off sanitary pads. The organisation provides seeds for community gardens to improve community diet. Advocating against child marriages as well as gender-based violence is one of Girl Child Empowerment of Zimbabwe's key programming areas with the hope of completely eradicating such practice.

The impact of their work has been a reduction in child marriages and school dropouts through advocacy and conducting community outreach meetings, they have resuscitated one peace garden in Zaka and used peace tournaments to fight gender related violence and the spread of both epidemic and pandemic diseases.

GCEZ collaborates with other organisations including community foundations/Community Based Organisations, government departments and they are also a member of the National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (NANGO) - Southern Region which is a consortium of fifteen (15) organisations under Plan International. They collaborate with other organisations in order to jointly implement similar projects as well as in coming up with partnerships for problem solving and activities. The benefits that the organisation has gained through collaboration have been the increased visibility of their work, enhanced effectiveness of their interventions and the provision of training support. The organisation is also involved in collaborations outside of Zimbabwe as their Director is a member of different alliances and youth movements including African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) International youth on universal health coverage.



### Challenges that the organisation faces

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The organisation encourages women participation in politics and community leadership but in most cases women within communities are timid and feel afraid to be involved. A major challenge they face in working with others is around working with bigger institutions who in some cases impose things or activities that must be done yet ignore the grassroots experience and information the organisation has gained from working with the local community. Often the bigger and better funded organisations try to force them as

For more details on Girl Child Empowerment of Zimbabwe and their work go to:

<https://www.facebook.com/GCEZI/>



# Gwanda Community Share Ownership Trust

Introduction

Gwanda Community Share Ownership Trust (GCSOT), was established and launched in 2012. Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs) in Zimbabwe are countrywide government initiatives aimed at spearheading development and empowering rural communities by giving them 10 percent (10%) stake in all businesses that exploit natural resources in their areas.<sup>3</sup> GCSOT operates in Gwanda, Matabeleland South Province, Zimbabwe. At the time of its launch in 2012, five (5) entities (four gold mining companies and one cement manufacturer) were identified as qualifying businesses in terms of the law. These mining companies were: Blanket, Vubachikwe<sup>4</sup>, Jessie, Farvic Consolidated, and cement manufacturer Pretoria Portland Cement (PPC)<sup>5</sup>.

*The main activities undertaken by the Gwanda Community Share Ownership Trust are around service delivery, training/capacity building, direct support (e.g. provision of scholarships, school, uniforms, sanitary ware, etc) and economic empowerment*

Structure

The CSOT initiative was established in terms of Section 148 of the General Indigenisation Regulations of 2010 and registered by the Registrar of Deeds. Gwanda Community Share Ownership Trust is registered as a Trust and is governed by a board of trustees with just over ten (10) board members. It has between six (6) to ten (10) full-time employees and eleven (11) to fifteen (15) part-time staff. It currently does not have any volunteers. However, it does have over 30 members who do not pay subscriptions but contribute by suggesting programs, projects and areas of focus for the organisation.

Gwanda Community Share Ownership Trust (GCSOT) is involved in various initiatives towards community

development and it covers thematic areas such as community development, gender and women’s empowerment, poverty reduction, youth, persons with disabilities, livelihoods, rural development, education and health. The main activities undertaken by the GCSOT are around service delivery, training/capacity building, direct support (e.g. provision of scholarships, school, uniforms, sanitary ware, etc) and economic empowerment

The vision for GCSOT is for a socially and economically empowered Gwanda community. The mission of the Trust is to respond to the challenging socio-economic needs of the community through effective stakeholder participation. GCSOT has developed and promotes

3 Maodza, 2012  
4 In other instances, it is referred to as Vumbachikwe Gold Mine  
5 <https://www.chronicle.co.zw/gwanda-share-scheme-18-gold-mining-companies-confirm-participation-2/>  
<https://bulawayo24.com/index-id-news-sc-regional-byo-15249-article-mat+south+ready+for+community+share+ownership+scheme+launch+.html>

programmes designed to achieve sustainable economic development, improved health care, better education and infrastructure development. The Trust places high priority on people, prudent mobilisation and utilisation of resources and social investment.

Under the Indigenisation and Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33], foreign-owned mining companies operating in Zimbabwe were compelled to dispose of 51% shareholding to locals and at least 10% of this equity was to be ceded to CSOTs and are reserved for the local community in which the firm operates. Based on the legal provision, GCSOT received several pledges, donations and dividends from four (4) of the five (5) entities that were identified as qualifying businesses required to support CSOTs. These corporations were:

- Blanket Gold Mine, a wholly owned subsidiary of Caledonia Mining Corporation which is a Canadian company registered on the Toronto and New York Stock exchanges
- PPC which is a wholly owned subsidiary of PPC-South Africa
- Farvic Mine which is part of Farvic Consolidated Mines (Pvt) Ltd which is linked to African focused and Australian registered company Prospect Resources<sup>6</sup>
- Jessie Gold Mine owned by F.A. Stewart (Private) Ltd.

The fifth entity Vubachikwe Mine which is part of the Duration Gold Group<sup>7</sup>, a wholly owned private company formed by London based Clarity Capital, refused to participate due to its porous legal status.

According to Sibanda (2019) and Parliament of Zimbabwe (2015), the Trust has received the following donations and pledges from the four gold mining companies and PPC<sup>8</sup>:

- Blanket Mine donated US\$1 million to the Trust together with US\$4 million advance dividend loan. In addition, 10% equity was also donated and a member of the CSOT sat on the mine

board. The CSOT also received a dividend from their 10% equity in the mine. GCSOT was to receive additional dividends only after these advances have been recovered by New Caledonia. The GCOST incurred interest charges on the US\$4 million advance at the same rate as the facilitation loans (LIBOR plus 10%).

- PPC paid off 5% equity through a vendor finance arrangement. PPC also paid an 80:20 dividend, 80% was for the repayment of the vendor loan for the purchase of shares and 20% constituted income for GCSOT. PPC also pledged US\$1.5million, of which US\$1.4million was transferred to GCSOT and US\$100,000 was held by PPC Zimbabwe pending receipt from the National Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Board (NIEEB) of the share subscription amount
- Jessi Mine pledged US\$500,000 and paid US\$250,000
- Farvic Mine pledged US\$180,000 and paid out US\$30,000

The Chairperson of the Trust noted that overall, the Trust received US\$6,780,000 in the form of donations and advanced dividend pledges, 10% share ownership was donated to GCSOT, and 5% share ownership was also issued to GCSOT through vendor financing by PPC<sup>9</sup>.

Using the resources provided by the companies, GCSOT has been implementing initiatives focused on:

- Health
- Education
- Livelihoods

*By 2016, GCSOT had spent about US\$2.5 million on income and developmental projects within the district that benefitted about 27 groups .*

6 <http://www.prospectresources.com.au/>

7 <https://miningzimbabwe.com/top-ten-gold-producers-in-zimbabwe/>

8 <https://mukasirisibanda.wordpress.com/2019/05/13/gwanda-community-share-ownership-trust-interesting-facts-and-figures/> and <https://bit.ly/331hsfv>

9 <http://www.masvingomirror.com/2019/05/gwanda-share-ownership-schemes-face.html>

By 2016, GCSOT had spent about US\$2.5 million on income and developmental projects within the district that benefitted about 27 groups<sup>10</sup>. In 2012, the organisation set aside US\$1 million to complete work on three (3) clinics (Mapati, Silikwe and Sitezi) as well as to rehabilitate two (2) irrigation schemes (Guyu-Chelesa and Sukwi)<sup>11</sup>. The work at the clinics involved the construction of Silikwe Clinic, which was a new clinic, and the building of 14 houses and renovations at the other two existing clinics. Upon its completion, Silikwe Clinic provided a variety of health care services such as maternal and child health care, HIV/Aids, malaria, tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases treatment. The clinic was expected to benefit a total of 2 856 households with a population of 12,100<sup>12</sup> people . The rehabilitation of the Guyu-Chelesa and Sukwi irrigation schemes was geared towards the improvement of food security in the district.

The money was also used to build state of the art science laboratories at five (5) schools (Ntepe, Mzimuni, Selonga, Sibona and Gungwe High schools)<sup>13</sup> . The five (5) schools also had new classroom bocks built and two (2) of the schools received new furniture. In 2017, Gwanda district had a total of 24 secondary schools and the only viable science labs in the district were those that had been built by the GCSOT<sup>14</sup>. Sibhula Secondary School was also fenced using the funds donated to GCSOT. GCSOT also reported to the Parliament of Zimbabwe that in 2014, it had also set aside US\$250,000 as a loan for a youth project (Parliament of Zimbabwe, 2015)

It is estimated that the Gwanda Community Share Ownership Trust (GCSOT) coffers in 2019 stood at ZWL\$5.5 million (approximately US\$351,000); and their current annual budget is ZWL\$2 million (approximately US\$128,000)<sup>15</sup>.

Collaborations undertaken by GCSOT are mainly with other Community Foundations/Community Based Organisations and government departments. The reasons for GCSOT collaborating are mainly to pool resources, jointly implement similar projects and to

give or receive services.

## Challenges that the organisation faces

The organisation does not know the volume, quality and value of the gold being mined in their community thus they are prone to exploitation. According to Sibanda (2019), “Apart from gold production records shared by Blanket Mine courtesy of its listing under Caledonia in Toronto Stock Exchange, Canada, people in Gwanda do not know the volume and value of gold extracted annually in Gwanda”. Without a sound understanding of the potential gold reserves in their area and the amount of gold being mined and declared by mining companies each year, it is difficult for the CSOT to determine if the donations and pledges made and if any dividends paid out to the Trust were fair .

Of the five identified to contribute towards, GCSOT, only four made actual commitments in line with the provisions of the Indigenisation and Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33]. None of the five (5) companies have paid out a dividend to GCSOT. In the case of Blanket Mine, while they have declared a dividend of US\$200,000 per quarter was to be paid out to GCSOT, this was withheld as the company had paid a US\$4million advance dividend to the CSOT<sup>16</sup>. The dividends were being withheld by Blanket Mine towards amortisation of the US\$4 million advance and the accumulated interest associated with the advance. Two of the mining companies did not transfer the full amount pledged to the CSOT and in the case of Vubachikwe Mine, it did not commit any pledges<sup>17</sup>.

The above issues were also noted at a parliamentary hearing in 2015 and other challenges raised by members of the CSOT during that hearing were around:

- The non-availability of documents pertaining to negotiations made between the now

10 <https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/gwanda-community-share-ownership-trust-spends-25m/>

11 Clifford, Mabhena & Moyo, Funa. (2014). Community Share Ownership Trust scheme and empowerment: The case of Gwanda Rural district, Matabeleland South Province in Zimbabwe. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science. 19. 72-85. 10.9790/0837-191117285.

12 <https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/community-share-ownership-scheme-bears-fruit-3-clinics-4-school-science-laboratories/>

13 <https://bit.ly/300s63S>

14 <https://www.chronicle.co.zw/19-gwanda-schools-lack-science-labs/>

15 When using the RBZ Midbank rate of US\$1:ZWL15.67 (31 October 2019) - <https://bit.ly/2FLdLlf>

16 Gwanda share ownership schemes face collapse - <https://bit.ly/3kFWskg>

17 <https://bulawayo24.com/index-id-business-sc-companies-byo-59933.html>



defunct NIEEB and the qualifying companies on behalf of Trust (except for Blanket Mine)

- Non-compliance by qualifying companies- Vubachikwe, Jesse and Farvic Mines did not fulfil or only partially fulfilled the commitments they made to the CSOT
- The non-availability of the statute law rendered the Trust powerless to pursue those companies that did not fully comply
- Dividends declared by PPC were taking too long to be paid
- An investment of over US\$2 million was locked at Metbank due to the liquidity challenges faced by the bank.

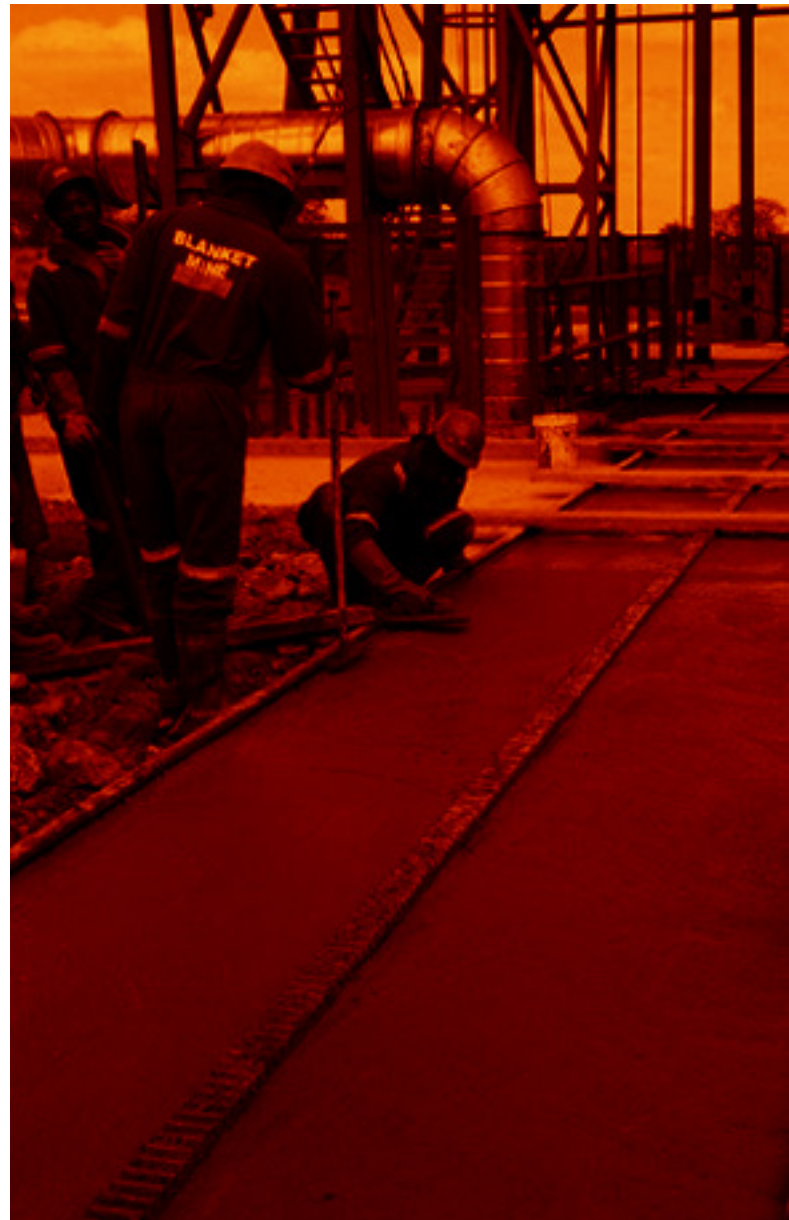
The activities of the Trust when it was initially formed have been funded through donations, equity/shares, dividends, endowments from the mining companies. However, the Finance Act of 2018 removed the legal provisions of the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [Chapter 14.33] and the legal provisions through which CSOTs could access shares and resources from mining companies for the benefit of local communities. The amendment of the act has meant that foreign mining companies no longer legally mandated to cede shares or resources to local communities. It makes it optional for investors to support the CSOTs, support their capitalisation and fulfil their previous financial pledges. The Bill negatively affects the continued capitalisation of CSOTs as it has significantly reduced the current and potential resources available for the CSOT. It has also made it difficult for CSOTs to ask for some of the pledges that they were initially that were either partially paid or not paid out at all.

The changes brought about by the Bill gives unfettered powers to the mining companies and makes the CSOTs totally reliant on their goodwill and has disempowered CSOTs. In order to continue with some of its initiatives, GCSOT has had to shift to income generating projects and member contributions to raise resources for its work.

The CSOT's financial standing has also been weakened by the general macro-economic environment and recent monetary policy measures which removed the basket of multiple currencies

and made the Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL)/Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) the only legal currency in Zimbabwe. The resources held by the trust are now denominated in RTGS/ZWL dollars instead of the United States Dollars<sup>18</sup>. The changes in the financial policy negatively affected the GCSOT's balances.

The need to strengthen the financial base of GCSOT is becoming important given that some of the initial projects and infrastructure is has developed needs repairs. In June 2019, the Centre for Innovation and Technology reported that the Guyu-Chelesa irrigation scheme had collapsed<sup>19</sup>. The irrigation scheme stopped working in 2016 due to high electricity bills which resulted in the national power supplier cutting the scheme off. In addition, the area was hit with flash floods which destroyed the water pumps for the scheme.



<sup>18</sup> <https://mukasirisibanda.wordpress.com/2019/05/13/gwanda-community-share-ownership-trust-interesting-facts-and-figures/>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.cite.org.zw/guyu-chelesa-irrigation-scheme-collapses/>



# Ingalozomusa

Introduction

Ingalozomusa is a Private Voluntary Organisation (PVO) based in Gwanda town in Matabeleland South province. It was initiated in 2003 as a response to the great need for caring for and supporting orphans and other vulnerable children in and around Gwanda. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has increased the number of orphans and vulnerable children. At the time there was an increase in child headed homes. These children had the burden of caring for their younger siblings; In many cases, these children are not able to adequately fend for themselves. Most families are left cash strapped and in extreme poverty as a result of depleted resources from medical bills during the illness of the deceased parents. Employment opportunities are scarce for older siblings who would have reached the 'working age' yet in most cases the eldest is too young and may not have completed his or her education to qualify for any meaningful employment. The organisation operates at a district level in Gwanda.

*Ingalozomusa was initiated in 2003 as a response to the great need for caring for and supporting orphans and other vulnerable children in and around Gwanda.*

Structure

The organisation governed by a Board of Trustees constituting a maximum of six (6) members and has no full time or part-time employees, but up to five (5) volunteers. The organisation is membership based and has between eleven (11) to twenty (20) members who pay annual subscriptions of no more than ZWL\$50 (approximately US\$4<sup>20</sup>). The members also suggest programs, projects and areas of focus, provide operational resources (land, buildings, transport) as well as volunteer their time by providing skills/labour.

### Strategy / Mission

Ingalozomusa aims to raise awareness to the community about the needs of child headed households and other orphans. The organisation is self-funded relying on members subscriptions for its activities. Three of the current programs it is running are:

- Back to School Campaign
- Income Generating Projects
- Foster Parents Capacity Building

The organisation assists children to complete their education. It affords parental guidance through volunteer foster parents. It aims at imparting skills to the child headed households to enable them to

20 Using the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe interbank rate of USD1:ZWL15.2913 – 1 October 2019 - <https://bit.ly/301qUgX>

improve their livelihoods with the hope of helping them sustain themselves and become independent. The organisation also offers psychosocial support, and this helps the children to overcome the trauma suffered at the loss of their parents and to build self confidence in the young people. They are taught about the causes of the HIV/Aids virus related infections and preventive measures that can be used.

The main interventions the organisation undertakes are training/capacity building; direct support (e.g. provision of scholarships, school, uniforms, sanitary ware, etc) as well as advocacy.

The organisation has small income generating projects (IGPs) and the children are involved. The projects include making popsicles (freezit) for resale, manufacturing of candles and peanut butter and sewing school uniforms for orphans and vulnerable children. The money that is raised from these activities is directed to the payment of school fees and at some stage purchasing of food items for children on Anti-Retroviral-Therapy (ART) and tuberculosis treatment.

To date the organisation has managed to provide orphaned and vulnerable children with the necessary psycho-social support services they require. They have also managed to donate food and stationery to schools and orphans and vulnerable children.

Ingalozumusa collaborates with other community foundations/Community Based Organisations and government departments to implement projects as well as through giving and receiving services. The collaborations have resulted in the increased visibility of Ingalozumusa's work, enhanced effectiveness of their interventions, as well as access to training support, and information.

## Challenges that the organisation faces

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The organisation needs capacity building in the area of legal and governance skills.

For more details on Ingalozumusa and their work go to:

<https://www.facebook.com/GwandaZw/>





# Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo

Introduction

Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo (JPV) is “an indigenous Zimbabwean non-governmental organisation, working with women groups at grassroots level, for the mobilization and development of women in rural and poor urban areas.” Its history dates back to 1947, when The National Federation of Women’s Institutes of Southern Rhodesia (whose membership was only open to white women) created a training section called Homecraft under the leadership of volunteers from the women’s institutes with the specific aim of providing training for African women. The main purpose of the National Federation of Women’s Institutes was to provide a platform to enable women to take an effective part in the life and development of the country and to specifically include rural women in the project, thus JPV was born. JPV ran under the auspices of the National Federation of Women’s Institutes until 1983. The work carried out by the organisation remained voluntary. In 2001, to ensure organisational

***Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo dates back to 1947, when The National Federation of Women’s Institutes of Southern Rhodesia created a training section called Homecraft under the leadership of volunteers from the women’s institutes with the specific aim of providing training for African women***

sustainability and autonomy, JPV was made into a legally constituted organization and it was registered as a trust.

While the structure of the organisation has changed over the years to what it is today, JPV is still a community-based organisation and its work and projects are informed by the needs of the community. The focus of JPV is to cover a broad array of the desires and the needs of its members. It works with women groups at grassroots level, for the mobilization and development of women in rural and poor urban areas.

The vision of JPV is to for communities that are empowered, sustainable and peaceful. The organisation aims to train, support, inform and

advocate for women and girls to assert their rights in order to gain greater control of their livelihoods at individual, family, community, national and regional levels.

## Structure

JPV is a legally registered Trust under the laws of Zimbabwe with between seven (7) to nine (9) Trustees that constitute their Board. The organisation has between eleven (11) to fifteen (15) full time employees, eleven (11) to fifteen (15) part time employees and more than sixteen (16) volunteers.



The organisation has around 300 groups (approximately 5,000 individuals) who are members of the organization. Ninety per-cent of its members are women. Members make contributions through volunteering their time and providing their skills and labour and providing operational resources such as land, buildings and transport. Members also pay a subscription fee and an affiliation fee. In 2015 the annual subscription and affiliation fees were set at US\$2 each<sup>21</sup>. Individuals that are members of JPV are given first preference when it comes to training and support that the organisation provides. However, due to the reduced standard of living particularly in the rural areas, this has been reduced to US\$1 per annum. JPV respects, recognises and values its members' opinions, their indigenous and general knowledge to help shape its work.

With a strategy in place, JPV's thematic areas of focus are; community development, gender and women's empowerment, poverty reduction, livelihoods and rural development and social justice. The organisation employs the following types of interventions; training/capacity building, advocacy and direct support through the provision of scholarships, school uniforms, sanitary ware. JPV's programming areas are:

- Sustainable agriculture- which aims at improving food security and quality of health of members of JPV through the promotion of natural farming methods, the conservation of natural resources and improved access to reliable and safe water supplies
- Enterprise and Business Development- which focuses on improved income generation in communities through viable economic enterprises
- Social Mobilisation- which focuses on improved accountability in governance at a local level through empowering women and youths to participate in local policy, governance and development processes
- Palliative Care for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)- which focuses on providing economic and social support as well as life-skills to OVCs to facilitate behaviour change and provide opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.
- JPV Inventions- focusing on the development of appropriate technology inventions such as the Jeka Stove

- Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights for Young Women- which focuses on working with orphans and vulnerable girls to empower them with information around sexual and reproductive health rights
- Organisational development- which focuses on developing JPV into an effective and sustainable development organisation that is constantly aware of its internal and external environment.

The annual budget of the organisation is US\$400,000 and funding is multifaceted, as it is a combination of self-funding and fundraising and grants from development partners and philanthropical groups. JPV receives self-funding from member subscriptions, donations and endowments, and funding through bilateral development partners and private local philanthropy organisations.

JPV collaborates with other organisations such as community foundations, Community Based Organisations, local philanthropy organisations and governmental departments. JPV usually collaborates with other organisations in joint implementation in similar projects, to pool resources and through giving and receiving services. The main benefits that JPV has gained from collaborating with other organisations have been increasing the visibility of their work, enhancing effectiveness of their work, access to vital funds/services, training support, and information.

JPV uses analytical models such as log-frames with performance indicators to measure the impact of its work.

JPV has provided training on financial literacy to 10,000 women across Zimbabwe and ensured improved access for women in rural areas to justice services and the training of women to take up leadership positions in communities. The interventions of JPVs work have contributed towards increased access to legal centres by women in rural areas; increased household earnings and a decrease in economic based gender-based violence.

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.jpv-zw.org/index.php/who-is-jpv>

## Challenges that the organisation faces

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The organisation has faced some challenges in collaborating with other organisations due to conflicting priorities and approaches to programming. Whilst JPV uses the Human Rights Based Approach, all its program areas are informed by the needs of the community. Some of the challenges they have faced include inadequate resources and clashing.

For more details on Jekesa Pfungwa Vulingqondo and their work go to:

<https://www.facebook.com/JekesaPfungwaVulingqondo/>

# Marange-Zimunya Community Share Ownership Trust

Marange-Zimunya Community Share Ownership Trust (M-ZCSOT) is a Community Share Ownership Trust that was established in 2012 and it provides for communities in Manicaland district. The key objective of the Community Share Ownership Trust is to facilitate the development and stimulate the growth of the local economy, while adding value to the wider national economy.

At its launch on 25 July 2012, the five companies operating in the area, namely, Anjin Investments<sup>22</sup>, Diamond Mining Company<sup>23</sup>, Mbada Diamonds (Private) Limited<sup>24</sup>, Marange Resources<sup>25</sup> and Jinan Investment Private Limited<sup>26</sup>, made pledges to contribute US\$10 million each to the Trust.

However, the diamond mining sector in Zimbabwe has been plagued by much controversy and lack of clarity around the quantities of diamonds mined and revenue

*The focus of the work done by M-ZCSOT is around the areas of community development, poverty reduction, livelihoods and rural development through interventions such as service delivery and training/capacity building.*

generated. There were often discrepancies between revenues generated from diamond mining between the Ministry of Finance and those individual diamond mining companies that disclosed their earnings. In a report prepared by The Portfolio Committee On Mines And Energy on Diamond Mining (with special reference to Marange Diamond Fields) - 2009 – 2013<sup>27</sup> presented in June 2013, the Chairman of Mbada Diamonds reported to the Committee that the company had remitted US\$293 million to Treasury, however Treasury reported that in 2012 it had only

received a total dividend of US\$41 million in 2012. Ironically, Mbada diamonds was the only company willing to disclose its earnings and contributions to the Portfolio Committee. In addition, the Portfolio Committee noted that struggles around accurate accountability and revenue reporting in this sector were inexplicably linked to the poor taxation system for mining, the lack of a coherent legal framework to regulate operations in the sector and sanctions imposed by the United States government on companies mining in Marange. The problems and

22 A joint venture of Anhui Foreign Economic Construction Group which is Chinese and Matt Bronze (Private) Ltd which is an investment vehicle controlled by Zimbabwe's military

23 A joint venture of Pure Diam (a Private Limited Company based in Dubai, United Arab Emirates) and Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC), the Government of Zimbabwe's mining company

24 50% owned by Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC) remaining 50% split between Grandwell Holdings Ltd. (a Mauritius registered company), Marange Resources (Private) Ltd., and Transfrontier Mining Company Ltd.

25 Owned by the Zimbabwe government through its mining company Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, (ZMDC)

26 A Chinese company

27 <http://www.veritaszim.net/node/1633>

lack of transparency in this sector came to a head in October 2015, when the government advised all mining companies in the area that their mining licenses had expired, and they were to cease operations and remove their equipment from their mining concessions<sup>28</sup>. At this stage a combined total of only US\$400,000 out of initial US\$50 million in pledges had been paid by the companies<sup>29</sup>.

To resolve this issue of lack of transparency in revenue reporting, the Government of Zimbabwe in October 2015 announced a plan to amalgamate all the country's diamond mining into one single consolidated company – The Zimbabwe Consolidated Diamond Company (ZCDC). The Company was established under the Companies Act of Zimbabwe (Chapter 24:03). The ownership model proposed for the new company would see government own 50 per cent of the company, with existing private companies who agreed to the amalgamation, sharing the remaining 50 per cent. The consolidated company would take on the assets and liabilities of the private companies and in this case, it also meant the pledges that the companies made when the M-ZCSOT was launched. The then Minister of Mines and Mining Development, Walter Chidhakwa stated that the new diamond firm would honour the \$50 million pledge to the M-ZCSOT<sup>30</sup>. In June 2018, ZCDC paid out US\$5 million to the Trust<sup>31</sup>.



**Structure** ..... The M-ZCSOT is a registered Trust in Zimbabwe and has more than ten (10) Board members. Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOTs) in Zimbabwe are registered as Trusts, and they are established by the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [Chapter 14:33]. The organisation has between one (1) to five (5) full-time employees and no part-time employees and volunteers

28 <https://www.herald.co.zw/marange-diamond-licences-have-expired-2/> & <https://www.herald.co.zw/diamond-firms-get-90-days-to-wind-up/>

29 Portfolio Committee Report on Marange-Zimunya CSOT 25 October 2016 - [http://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas\\_d/files/Portfolio%20Committee%20Report%20on%20Marange-Zimunya%20CSOT.pdf](http://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/Portfolio%20Committee%20Report%20on%20Marange-Zimunya%20CSOT.pdf)

30 <https://www.chronicle.co.zw/new-diamond-firm-to-honour-50m-csot-pledge/>

31 <https://www.herald.co.zw/just-in-5m-for-marange-zimunya-community-share-trust/>



The organisation has a strategy document and their thematic areas of focus are community development, poverty reduction, livelihoods and rural development. The organisation’s annual budget is ZWL\$5 million, which is approximately US\$330,000. They are funded by proceeds from the ZCDC’s sale of diamonds and other mining companies within the district and from government of Zimbabwe.

The focus of the work done by M-ZCSOT is around the areas of community development, poverty reduction, livelihoods and rural development through interventions such as service delivery and training/ capacity building. Currently the Trust is implementing projects focused on the following three areas:

- Community projects on infrastructure and social amenities
- Livelihood projects
- Provision of water

The key outcome of their work has been the improved availability of community infrastructure and social amenities as they have managed to build several classroom blocks, three community halls and waiting mothers’ shelters.

The organisation collaborates with other organisations such as community foundations/Community Based Organisations, government departments and multilateral agencies such as the United Nations agencies. Some of the benefits that the organisation has experienced from collaboration include increased visibility of their work, enhanced effectiveness, training support and information and access to vital funds and services.

### Challenges that the organisation faces

The M-ZCSOT has expressed that one of the challenges it faces is the lack of funding and collaboration in advocacy work.

Overall, a major challenge the Trust has faced was managing community expectations vis-à-vis the fulfilment of pledges by the mining companies as some companies did not remit funds to the trust. The situation has worsened given the reversal of the indigenisation law by the Government of Zimbabwe which had previously mandated companies to transfer shares or resources to CSOTs.

At the same time, challenges remain with regards to fully exploiting the resources in Marange. In 2019, the ZCDC signed several agreements with Russian company Alrosa to create a joint venture for prospecting and exploration works for primary diamond deposits in the Zimbabwe<sup>32</sup>. The Joint venture created, Alrosa (Zimbabwe) Limited JV, will be 70% owned by Alrosa with ZCDC owning the remaining 30%. With most of the revenues from this partnership going to Alrosa, there is limited scope for the local community through the CSOT to fully benefit from the exploitation of the diamonds that will be extracted in the area.

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.chronicle.co.zw/zimbabwe-russia-diamond-companies-sign-deals/>



# Mutasa Youth Forum and Community Empowerment Trust

Mutasa Youth Forum and Community Empowerment Trust is a non-profit making Community Based Organisation (CBO) that is working to ensure that local communities are empowered for a better future.

The organisation is a youth networking and development agency established in December 2009 to work and support the meaningful participation of youths within their community and to empower youth regards social justice and accountability matters at grassroots level within communal villages.

The organisation which operates within Mutasa district in Manicaland Province, has won numerous awards for its work such as the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum Community Peace Builder of the Year 2009–2011; Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace Manicaland Community Peace Initiators of the Year 2013; Peace Ambassadors of the Year from ZimRights Association – 2013; and Youth Behavioural

***Mutasa Youth Forum and Community Empowerment’s main interventions are training/capacity building, advocacy and youth empowerment, litigation advice, justice and solidarity, collaborations and networks.***

Change Programmes Facilitators of the Year – 2014 from Youth Alive Organisation in Mutare.

organisation and undertake membership drives to increase the number of members.

Mutasa Youth Forum and Community Empowerment Trust is legally registered as a Trust. It is governed by a Board of Trustees constituting a maximum of nine (9) members and has up to five (5) full-time staff members, part-time staff members and volunteers respectively. The organisation has over thirty (30) members that contribute subscriptions of ZWL\$50 (approximately US\$4<sup>33</sup>) per year. The members contributed to the establishment of the Trust and suggest programs, projects and areas of focus as well as undertake field work to grow the visibility of the

## Strategy / Mission

Mutasa Youth Forum and Community Empowerment Trust has the following thematic areas of focus: community development, Gender and Women’s empowerment, Poverty Reduction, Youth, the Disabled, Livelihoods and Rural Development, Education, Economic Justice/Governance, Social Justice, Democracy, Human Rights. The organisations

33 Using the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe interbank rate of USD1:ZWL15.2913 – 1 October 2019 - [https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/Exchange\\_Rates/2019/October/Rates-01-October-2019.pdf](https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/Exchange_Rates/2019/October/Rates-01-October-2019.pdf)

main interventions are training/capacity building, advocacy and youth empowerment, litigation advice, justice and solidarity, collaborations and networks.

The organisations three (3) main projects that are currently under implementation are

- Nurturing Sustainable Peace in Marginalized Communities
- Youth in Governance and Accountability
- Poverty Reduction and Livelihoods Youths Support Project.

The organisation's annual budget is US\$25,000 which comes mainly from member subscriptions, bilateral development partners, private local philanthropy organisations as well as from local Non-Governmental Organisations and civic organisations.

The organisation measures and assess its impact and outcomes through the following ways: planning, monitoring and evaluations, report writing and analysing, documentation, record keeping and tracking; feedback meetings, holding Annual General Meetings to set goals/ targets and strategic planning meetings.

The organisation has done advocacy work on constitutionalism and human rights for the past decade. It has also empowered youths residing in rural areas, mainly young women, to participate in local and national governance processes and it has also assisted academically disadvantaged youth to get scholarships and network opportunities with organisation such as Youth Empowerment and Transformation Trust (YETT), Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development (ZIMCOOD) and the local Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

Mutasa Youth Forum and Community Empowerment Trust has managed to bridge the information gap between rural youth in Mutasa district and urban youths in Mutare by facilitating interaction forums. Twenty (20) youth were assisted by the organisation to start up self-help assistance and life changing income generation projects like poultry and horticulture.

The organisation does collaborate with other organisations who include community foundations/ CBO's, local philanthropy organisations, government departments, and multilateral agencies, and national civil society organisations like the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace. The forms of

collaboration that have been undertaken has been around the joint implementation in similar projects, the pooling of resources, through giving and receiving as well as participating in solidarity campaigns and commemorations and developing and releasing joint press statements.

The collaborations have resulted in the increased visibility of the Trusts work, enhanced effectiveness of their interventions, access to vital funds/services, training support, and information. It has led to the overall growth of the organisation.

## Challenges that the organisation faces

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The main challenges faced by the trust when it comes to collaboration is that organisations that are better endowed with financial resources exude a superiority "big brother" mentality that is condescending and limiting to a CBO.

For more details on Mutasa Youth Forum and Community Empowerment Trust and their work go to:

<https://www.facebook.com/Mutasa-Youth-Forum-Trust-813899565347423/>



# Platform for Youth and Community Development

Platform for Youth and Community Development (PYCD) is an award-winning community based, non-profit making organisation, having received the Human Rights and Democracy Award, sponsored by Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition. It is non-partisan and non-discriminatory organization that was formed to act as a platform, network and bridge for Zimbabwean youth in all spheres of life to articulate issues affecting them as youth and particularly issues relating to sustainable development, good governance and the rule of law in Zimbabwe. The organization is currently operating in Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera districts in Manicaland Province in Zimbabwe and the organisation also works with widows, orphans and communal farmers.

The vision of PYCD is to see empowered youth, working towards sustainable development and transformation in Zimbabwe. Its mission is to mobilise and empower young women and men in Manicaland through lobbying, advocacy and

***PYCD is a member of Zimbabwe Youth Council, Crisis Coalition in Zimbabwe and the Youth Empowerment and Transformation Trust (YETT). It is a grassroots and membership-driven organisation led by young people in Zimbabwe.***

capacity building to promote social transformation and sustainability. The organisation’s core values are professionalism (transparency, integrity, accountability, fairness); gender equity and equality; teamwork, non-partisanship and nonviolence.

led by the Director. The board and secretariat meet regularly for team building and organisational capacity development to ensure a shared vision and purpose at all instances. The organisation has between one (1) to five (5) part-time staff members and over sixteen (16) volunteers.

Platform for Youth and Community Development (PYCD) was legally registered as a trust in Zimbabwe in October 2008. Major decisions of the organization are made by the seven (7) member board in liaison with a secretariat of five (5) staff members. The board meets at least three times a year to review policy and programming. The day-to-day work of PYD is done by a dedicated and qualified secretariat, which is

PYCD is a member of Zimbabwe Youth Council, Crisis Coalition in Zimbabwe and the Youth Empowerment and Transformation Trust (YETT). It is a grassroots and membership-driven organisation led by young people in Zimbabwe. The organisation has membership of over 10,000. PYCD depends on its various members to suggest areas of focus and implement programmes as well as volunteer their time by providing skills and labour. Members of PYCD also provide operational resources (e.g. land, buildings, transport, etc) to help



the organisation in its work. They also fund the work of the organisation as they pay subscriptions of no more than ZWL\$50 (approximately US\$4) per year.

At PYCD, they perceive themselves as the voice of the voiceless, the poor, powerless and vulnerable members of society. The organisation has an annual budget of US\$50,000 and the funds are mainly raised through member subscriptions and support from bilateral development partners.

Through the organisation's programming, entry has been gained into closed communities within which assertiveness has been encouraged. The organisation's peace building campaign has gone a long way in encouraging reconciliation between perpetrators and victims' families of the 2008 political violence. PYCD members were also mobilised to construct thatched huts for all those villagers whose homes were destroyed by the perpetrators of violence in 2008. The huts were constructed using the natural resources found within the community. The organisation heavily relies on its activists, who are located in churches, schools and local communities. The activists believe that the fight for socio economic justice can only be set in motion by powerful incentives at the grassroots level.<sup>34</sup>

Other programmes that the organisation implements include:

- Gender Justice and Equity - confronting harmful cultural practices in Chipinge and Chimanimani districts.
- Land justice - ensuring that local communities in Chisumbanje and Chinyamukwakwa benefit from Chisumbanje Ethanol project and
- Entrepreneurship - supporting rural young women who are in small scale business.

PYCD measures its success and outcomes by recording success stories based on comparing their beneficiaries before and after their intervention. They also document their activities using social media and reports (narrative and financial) to its members and funding partners.

Some of the outcomes of their programs have been community recognition and ownership of the projects

they are implementing by the local communities. The organisation has built toilets at Chibuwe Primary school in Chipinge and assisted with roofing, building toilets and repairing the school library at Mt Selinda High School. They also roofed an Early Childhood Development (ECD) block at Rimbi Primary School and paid school fees for 80 children in Chimanimani among many more projects. The organisation is also involved in advocacy against Gender Based Violence (GBV) and child marriages.

PYCD collaborates with several other organisations and they include community foundations/Community Based Organisations, local philanthropy organisations and individuals as well as government departments. The collaborations include joint implementation in similar projects and the pooling of resources. PYCD has found collaborating with others to be very beneficial as it has increased the visibility of their work, enhanced their effectiveness and they have access to more information.

### Challenges that the organisation faces

The organisation's work is meeting needs within the rural communities of Chipinge, Chimanimani and Buhera, which are vulnerable and poor. The conditions of the organisation's beneficiaries were worsened by the effects of Cyclone Idai in March 2019. Consequently, PYCD's resources become strained necessitating the need for additional assistance and collaborations with other national and international organisations who have more experience and expertise.

In the area of collaboration, the main challenges they have encountered have been around the clarification on reporting responsibilities as well as ownership of the successes derived from projects that are jointly implemented.

For more details on Platform for Youth and Community Development and their work go to:

<https://www.facebook.com/pydtrust/>

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.peaceinsight.org/>



# Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust

## Introduction

Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust (TFZT) is an organisation working towards the empowerment and inclusion of people with disabilities in various sectors. The organisation works towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for people with disabilities. It operates from Mutare, Manicaland Province of Zimbabwe and was registered as a Trust in 2018. The organisation was established by Godfrey Dzveta (who lives with a disability) and six other trustees after noticing gaps in the communities which include the provision of health services, education, access to buildings, participation in community development, access to national registration documents, information and assistive devices. Since inception TFZT has tasked to work towards helping reduce the existing gaps and advocate for upholding of Disability Rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Zimbabwe and the United Nations Charter Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities .

***The mission of Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust is to support and advocate for the inclusion and empowerment of people living with a disability within society. Its work is clustered around projects and programs***

## Structure

Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust identifies itself as a local association engaged in various forms of solidarity and is registered as a Trust. It is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of seven (7) trustees. It has no full-time staff. It has a team five (5) staff members employed on a part-time basis and eight (8) volunteers. The Foundation has over 200 members who contribute to the organisation financially through the payment of subscriptions of ZWL\$20 (approximately US\$1.60<sup>35</sup>) per year as well as providing suggestions for the organisation’s programs, projects and areas of focus.

## Strategy / Mission

The mission of Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust is to support and advocate for the inclusion and empowerment of people living with a disability within society. Its work is clustered around projects and programs involving the disabled in Mutare and Makoni Districts of Manicaland Province. The main interventions carried out by the organisation are training/capacity building, the provision of direct support (e.g. provision of scholarships, school uniforms, sanitary ware, etc), and advocacy. Three of the current programs it implements are focused on:

- sexual reproductive health
- assistive device sourcing
- capacity building and training e.g. on

35 Using the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe interbank rate of USD1:ZWL15.2913 – 1 October 2019 - [https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/Exchange\\_Rates/2019/October/Rates-01-October-2019.pdf](https://www.rbz.co.zw/documents/Exchange_Rates/2019/October/Rates-01-October-2019.pdf)

## Entrepreneurship and Information and Communications Technology (ICT).

To date, the organisation has trained, advocated and aided the disabled through hosting workshops, seminars, crowd funding initiatives such as the 'Sexual Reproductive Health Disability Fund, the Disability Symposium, Start Your Business Training, World Albinism day' amongst others. In September 2019 the organisation sent out calls for children in Mutare and Makoni districts with disabilities who are aged 18 years and below and are HIV positive, to access a nutrition and medication adherence program. Beyond the borders, Tariro Foundation has facilitated the training of two ladies one participated in a training held by Africa Disability Alliance in Egypt (Cairo) and the other on Co-operatives for the youth hosted by International Co-operative Alliance-Africa. The Foundation is now setting up a co-operative for its youths courtesy of ICA-Africa expertise with guidance from Junior Achievement Zimbabwe as mentors.

The organisation's annual operating budget is about US\$20,000. Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust's fundraising efforts rely on member subscriptions, as well as funds from local philanthropy organisations as well as Zimbabwean individuals based locally and in the diaspora.

Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust has other fundraising strategies such as an online crowd fund which intends to fund-raise for a skills training program for its beneficiaries who are people with disabilities in Manicaland Province of Zimbabwe, specifically those from the Mutare and Makoni Districts. The Trust's volunteers are willing to train and provide skills and knowledge to the beneficiaries in several home projects such as soap and detergents making, floor polish making, designing and maintaining home gardens and broiler production.

The main outcome of their work has been the empowerment of people with disabilities to participate at various forums, get assistive devices and trainings in various aspects such as entrepreneurship. The impact of their work has been the donation of wheelchairs and crutches to beneficiaries, they have conducted trainings in ICT and mental health first aid, and they have facilitated school placements of six (6) children with disabilities. The Foundation has linked the beneficiaries with various opportunities that include tertiary education vacancies, scholarships and employment opportunities that suit their types

of disability types. It has lobbied for the participation of people with disabilities at gatherings for example the performance of a band, Unique Giants comprised of visually challenged members during the Provincial commemorations of International Women's Day hence fight for inclusion and create visibility for the talent amongst PWDs.

Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust collaborates with community foundations/Community Based Organisations, local philanthropy organisations, international philanthropy organisations and some government departments linked to health and disability. The collaborations are in the form of joint implementations in similar projects, pooling of resources and through giving and receiving services with collaborating partners. The main benefits that they have derived from the collaborations have been the increase in the visibility of their work, enhanced effectiveness, access to vital funds/services, training support, and information.

## Challenges that the organisation faces

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The organisation also has a challenge of office equipment (laptop and printer) and furniture. It also lacks resources that enable it to regularly reach out to the communities to implement some of the planned activities and to identify and assist beneficiaries in Mutare and Makoni Districts.

The Foundation has a challenge of funds since most of the beneficiaries who are supposed to pay subscriptions are unable to pay. Currently one-tenth of the 200 members are currently paying the subscription fee. The organisation needs to find a way to capacitate members in a way that will allow them to be able to make regular subscription payments.

The main challenge they face when it comes to collaboration is around differing targets and implementation plans with that of organisations that want to collaborate with which may result in challenges in getting joint projects or programs taking off.

For more details on Tariro Foundation of Zimbabwe Trust and their work go to:

<https://www.facebook.com/Tariro-Foundation-of-Zimbabwe-Trust-2185125741754457/>





# Youth for Innovation Trust

Youth for Innovation Trust (YIT), is a collective of active global citizens who advance social innovation for development through facilitating a culture of active thinking. The organisation's focus is on youth empowerment, human rights, gender equality, entrepreneurship and technology, cultural and environmental rights. The organisation was established in 2016, is based in Bulawayo and operates at a national level.

*The main interventions undertaken by YIT to meet these objectives are training and capacity building; the provision of direct support (e.g. provision of scholarships, school uniforms, sanitary ware, etc) and advocacy.*

The organisation is legally registered as a trust and has a board of between four (4) to six (6) trustees. They have up to five (5) full time employees, not more than ten (10) part time employees and more than sixteen (16) volunteers within the organisation. More than thirty (30) individuals and organisations combined subscribe to the Trust as members. Registration to become a member of the Trust can be done online on their website, where one fills in their details and submits the application form. Subscriptions per individual adds up to ZWL\$50 (approximately US\$4 ) annually. Members offer their services through, suggesting programs, projects, areas of focus, financially funding the work, providing operational resources (land, buildings, transport...) and volunteering their time by providing skills/labour.

Youth for Innovation Trust identifies itself as a Community Foundation funded by locals and an association that engages in various forms of solidarity. The organisation's funds come through; member subscriptions, donations endowments and mostly

these are from Zimbabweans based in the country. The organisation's annual budget is approximately US\$22,000. To achieve the organisation's objectives, Youth for Innovation Trust (YIT) collaborates with other community foundations that have a common goal. These joint implementations in similar projects reward the Trust through giving and receiving services, increasing visibility of their work, enhancing effectiveness and attaining information. Positive outcomes from the organisation include Promoting the use of technology among girls in secondary school, (e.g. using technology to improve how to work, use of social media, how to tell your story, increasing the visibility of work), creating political tolerance among youth and promoting the work of underserved artists.



The mission of YIT is to raise awareness and fight against discrimination based on age and gender through innovative solutions that uplift livelihoods for youth to become active global citizens. The work of YIT aims to meet the following objectives:

- fostering economic, social, and political empowerment of the youths
- facilitating the personal development of the girl child through bridging the gap between cultural norms and modern human rights dynamics.
- spearheading peaceful co-existence through creating a culture of tolerance and the upholding of moral cultural values.
- promotion of democracy and good governance through advocating for civic participation in national processes.

The main interventions undertaken by YIT to meet these objectives are training and capacity building; the provision of direct support (e.g. provision of scholarships, school uniforms, sanitary ware, etc) and advocacy. The current programs that YIT is implementing are:

- Geek Approach to Sustainable development
- Humour for Social Change
- Reviving Ubuntu, promoting social innovation

The main outcomes of their programs have been the promotion of the use of technology among girls in secondary schools, creating political tolerance among youth and the promotion of the work of young and upcoming artists.

YIT does collaborate with other Community foundations/community-based organisations to implement similar projects and the main benefits that they have derived from collaborating with others include the improved visibility of their work and improved effectiveness of their interventions.

### Challenges that the organisation faces

According an interview with the Executive Director of YIT, Thando Gwinji by My Bulawayo<sup>37</sup> in 2017, there were several challenges that the organisation faced due to the state of the economy. However, specific to YIT he noted that most young people were used to

the “handouts culture” that was introduced by most civil society organisations; YIT’s approach however encourages pro-activeness, rewards effort, and brings in socially-oriented development that comes with a culture of volunteerism. The organisation has therefore had to put measures in place to shift this mindset amongst the youth it works with, though it is something that the Director noted would take a while to change.

For more details on Youth for Innovation Trust and their work go to:

<https://youthforinnovation.com/>

37 My Bulawayo, Spotlight: Youths for innovation Trust <https://www.mybulawayo.com/spotlightyouths-for-innovation-trust/>

# Conclusion

The above case studies illustrate that community based or organised philanthropy is taking place in Zimbabwe, with community members actively involved in raising funds (which are consolidated with funds mobilised from external sources) as well as determining how the resources are used. In addition, the giving practiced by community members goes beyond just financial resources to also include – time, skills, and knowledge. All these entities are legally registered, mostly as Trusts, which is a quicker and less expensive option for legal registration when compared to trying to register as a PVO.

A key challenge for most of these organisations is increasing the visibility of their work. Only two of the 11 organisations had fully fledged websites; six entities have a Facebook Page profiling their work and the remaining organisations (five) do not have a website or social media page that showcase their work. This often means that the work of these entities often goes unrecognized and underreported, yet they are providing a lot benefit and value to local communities.

# About SIVIO Institute

SIVIO Institute (SI) is an independent organisation focused on ensuring that citizens are at the centre of processes of economic-political-economic and policy change. It aims to contribute towards Zimbabwe's inclusive socio-economic transformation. It is borne out of a desire to enhance agency as a stimulus/catalyst for inclusive political and socio-economic transformation. SIVIO's work entails multi-disciplinary, cutting-edge policy research, nurturing citizens' agency to be part of the change that they want to see, working with communities to mobilize their assets to resolve some of the immediate problems they face.

[sivioinstitute.org](http://sivioinstitute.org)

