



Investing in People for
Social and Economic Justice in Zimbabwe

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The Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development Newsletter

2016 2nd Edition



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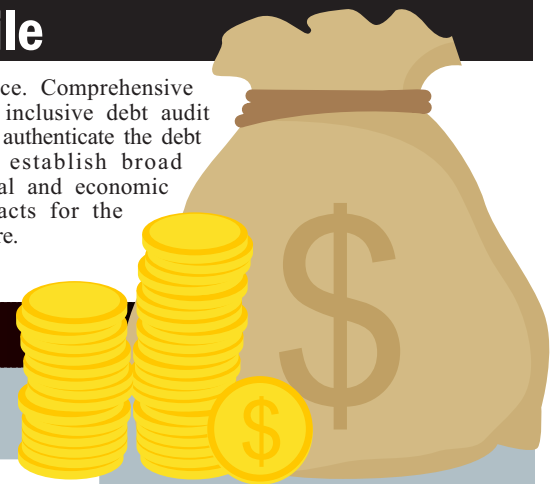
Zimbabwe Debt Profile

Despite the reconciliation exercise by the Zimbabwean authorities and creditors on Zimbabwe's debt, comprehensive debt audit that incorporate the people in assessing amounts owed, purposes and conditions of

loans, additional charges on the loans, disbursement methods and the accomplishment of intended objectives has not been done. The debt figures as reported in this report therefore remain suspicious to the public who

bears the debt repayment burden. Further, despite the establishment of the Zimbabwe Aid and Debt Management Office (ZADMO) debt information is not accessible to the public, is not up-to-date and varies by

source. Comprehensive and inclusive debt audit will authenticate the debt and establish broad social and economic impacts for the future.



Zimbabwe's Total Debt: US\$13.4 Billion;

16% Domestic debt is US\$2.12 billion, (16% of total debt)

84% Total external debt is US\$11.28 billion (84% of total debt)

US\$ Public and Publicly Guaranteed (PPG) debt: US\$9.617 billion, and Private debt: US\$3.797 billion

2nd Quarter Public & Publicly Guaranteed (PPG) Debt (US\$9.617billion)

- Total PPG debt increased by 15% from the 1st Quarter level of US\$8.368
- External debt increased by 6% from the 1st Quarter level, while domestic debt increased by 66%,
- 78% of the debt is external (Debt to foreign or international lenders),
- Domestic debt increased from US\$1.110 billion in 2012 to US\$2.139 billion during the 2nd quarter of 2016,
- Debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio increased from 59% in the 1st quarter to 68% in the 2nd quarter,

External Debt US\$ Billions: DOD vs Arrears: 79% is in arrears;

	Remaining Principal	Total Arrears	Total Debt
Total PPG Debt	3.854	5.764	9.617
PPG External Debt	1.715	5.763	7.478
Bilateral Creditors	1.181	3.064	4.245
Paris-club	0.212	2.925	3.137
Non-Paris Club	0.969	0.139	1.108
Multilateral institutions	0.534	2.112	2.646
World Bank	0.284	1.135	1.419
AfDB	0.035	0.607	0.642
IMF	0	0.112	0.112
Others	0.215	0.258	0.473
Short term RBZ Debt	0	0.587	0.587
Total domestic debt	2.139	-	2.139
RBZ assumed	0.701	-	0.701
New	1.438	-	1.438

Source: Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

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Reform the SADC region, Heads of State told

Clarity Sibanda

The 16th of August saw more than 2 000 representatives drawn from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region convening in Manzini-Swaziland for the SADC People Summit, which ran under the theme, "A Peoples' driven SADC committed to total liberation for all".

The solidarity speeches by country representatives clearly showed that the SADC region is under siege from a myriad of challenges such as poor democracy, governance, capitalism, neo-colonialism and patriarchy all affecting the region's peace, social and economic development.

A delegate from Lesotho said SADC must force Lesotho to implement the SADC Phumaphi Commission recommendations to solve the political crisis in the mountainous kingdom. He further called on the regional

bloc to intervene for release of detained soldiers. Activists from Mozambique called for an immediate cease fire in Central and Northern Mozambique where assassinations and kidnappings of activists, academics and members of the opposition have been rampant.

The Zimbabwean delegation head and ZIMCODD Board Chair, Mr Liberty Bhebhe called on the Zimbabwean government to respect human rights, allow democracy to flourish and ensure that sanity prevails in the country where police brutality against innocent civilians has gained prominence.

On the issue of trade justice, the people expressed commitment to campaign against unfair and oppressive trade agreements to end neoliberal policies promoted by the World Trade Organisation while those from Zimbabwe called for the fall of Statutory Instrument 64, which the government recently implemented, which they argued had affected the



Activists brought traffic to a standstill as they marched through the streets of Manzini - Swaziland



Youths who came out tops in the debates showcase their trophies

informal sector, which has become the main source of livelihoods in the country.

The health sector bemoaned the sub-standard health care institutions and called on the scaling up of paediatric HIV treatment in all SADC countries and ensures that every

person living with HIV should have access to viral load testing every six months with free Tuberculosis (TB) screening. During the 2016 SADC People's Summit ZIMCODD, coordinated students and youths from Universities in the region to compete in debates

under the theme *Youth Movement Building Towards People Centred Development in SADC-Mining and Natural Resource Governance*. It was encouraging to see the youths articulating natural resource governance issues with clear linkages to social and economic rights and sustainable development. They urged SADC governments to domesticate the Africa Mining Vision to ensure the promotion of value addition on natural resources and put in place policy reforms to plug off illicit financial flows. The youths urged SADC leaders to fully commit towards domestic resource mobilisation instead of relying on aid whose conditions have somehow derailed development on the African continent. They also said that there was need for youth inclusivity in policy making.

The issues expressed during the summit were incorporated in the Manzini Declaration, which was submitted by the SAPSN Secretariat (Swaziland Economic Justice) to the SADC Heads of States and Government who convened for the 36th SADC Summit in Mbabane-Swaziland from the 30th-31st of August 2016.

The Role Of Social Movements In The SADC Region

Masimba Manyanya

Our future lies in our own hands not in SADC Heads of States. The best we can get from this region will never come from Heads of States, unless perhaps it was John Mugufuli of Tanzania who was SADC chair. The best we can get from the region will be from the SADC people themselves. This is why building cooperation among population movements in SADC becomes critical in local struggles for freedom and democracy.

During the SADC Peoples Summit held in Swaziland, Manzini, from 17 to 19 August 2016, delegates from various movement and civil society organisations in SADC countries concurred that the region was endowed with massive amounts of resources and great expertise. However, people from the region have been hindered from interacting, sharing and cooperating through enforcements of colonial era geographical boundaries, and absurd border controls. Today SADC leaders preach against colonial oppression and enslavement, divide and rule tactics in the world order, poor global primary commodity prices and dependency syndromes, in favour of African unity. They will preach against the injustices of UN Security Systems, sometimes with oratorical eloquence that far surpasses the inventors of

European languages. They even wear charcoal blue English suits and drive in 1-kilometre long flashing convoys in German made Mercedes vehicles or British Range Rovers to their "state house palaces". They will mesmerize world audiences with poems about Ubuntu. But at home, Zimbabweans or South Africans will not cross the Beitbridge border post without their personal belongings, including private clothing being searched and scrutinized in public. SADC nationals risk being eaten by Limpopo crocodiles, as they desperately search for food across the border to avoid perishing from hunger. Yes Gaddafi (not SADC) was a pioneer of great economic innovations. But he did kill his own brothers and sisters with passionate ruthlessness. Yes it was good for us in Zimbabwe to reclaim our land from colonialists. But it was at a great cost in terms of agricultural productivity, and in terms of human lives as well. Today one chef in Zimbabwe owns 10 farms and grows grass. Corruption is no longer a form of disintegration but has slowly become an accepted way of life.

Unless SADC Peoples Movements awaken to the immense responsibilities they are called to today, it will be costly to see freedom raise its head in Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland. Elections are always going to be rigged and disputed, constitutional presidential limits are going to be changed at will

until state house is managed from the cemeteries by ghosts. And public policies will carry no more value than the paper they are printed on.

Progress towards freedom of every single nation in SADC is contingent upon group effort. We need people in SADC to realize that we must first establish a precedence of cooperation amongst ourselves, cooperation beyond these artificial colonial era boundaries, as precedence for us to attain freedom in individual countries. We should be able to cross these existing boundaries without passports. That is one principle on which the Frontline States, and then the Southern African Development and Coordination Community were born in those years when the region was freed from colonialism. The Suthu and Swazi should be able to look to the rest of the region with positive expectation when their own country plunges into turmoil. Also, because of globalization, when one country goes down politically or economically the negative effects are felt by everyone in the region.

In 2016 unemployment and poverty affect no less than 70 percent of SADC citizens, 60 percent of the people are youths: highly educated and gifted people. But it has to take the British or the Americans to appreciate that asset, take it and use it. We want to build our own countries. Youths enjoy social

media. But as older BBC (Born Before Computers) rulers we are scared, if not paranoid about this emerging power. We don't even allow public discussion of new restrictive media legislative controls. We just copy and paste legislation from the nearest dictator and sign it into law. Period.

Successful regional blocks constitute the first step to the much adored great African Unity dream. Then we speak against Britain, America, and Tony Blair as a strong, united and credible voice, not as a lone moon wolf howling somewhere in the African wildernesses.



Gwanda Natural Resource Assembly Challenges Blanket Mine

Sidudzile Masilela

In the past two years, ZIMCODD has managed to provide training for Small Scale Miners in Gwanda to equip them with knowledge concerning mining rights, social and economic rights provided in the Constitution and resource governance among others. The Natural Resource Assembly was formed in 2015, having 5 representatives who are working tirelessly in demanding transparency and accountability as representatives of the

community. The surrounding communities have realized that Blanket Mine is reluctant to address communities' needs and since the mine commenced operations, it has failed to give back to the community or provide working claims for small scale miners.

In January 2016, the Gwanda Natural Resource Assembly drafted a letter to Blanket Mine management requesting a meeting to discuss crucial issues concerning Community Share Ownership Trusts and mining claims for workers. The



assembly held a meeting with their Member of Parliament Honorable Edison Gumbo on 12 January 2016 to address grievances of small-scale miners on issues of workers' claims at Blanket Mine. However, Blanket Mine management indicated that the company had no claims to cede to small-scale miners. Pursuant to the negative response from

the mine management, the Assembly engaged Hon Gumbo who is to further negotiate with Blanket Mine management. The Natural Resource Assembly is working tirelessly to educate other small-scale miners about constitutional and mining rights. However, small-scale miners in Gwanda still lack mining machinery and equipment, as well as financial

resources. The Assembly, through the ZIMCODD platform, 'Cheuka/Khangela/Look Back', is advocating for Government to fund and support artisanal and small-scale miners' projects. The advocacy comes after Gwanda district failed to benefit from the USD100 million credit facility availed under the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-

Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET) economic blue print. The Assembly continues to work tirelessly in organizing community meetings and inviting stakeholders in the community to deliberate on issues of enhancing social and economic justice in Gwanda to promote sustainable socio-economic development in the district.

Norton Residents Spell Out The Investor They Want

Clarity Sibanda

ZIMCODD has taken The Investor I want Campaign to Norton. The organisation has engaged the business sector, policy makers and citizens through an interface programme where the latter spell out what they expect from the prospective investors in their area.

On the 21st of July 2016, more than 120 participants attended the meeting where residents stated that despite the area priding itself with vast resources such as gold, platinum and streams of water, these have not been adequately utilised for the benefit of the Norton community.

The Vice Chairperson of the Norton Town Council, Councilor Nyamadzawo admitted that the water

infrastructure in Norton was in shambles with some areas such as Maridale having gone for more than 15 years without the precious liquid despite the area being situated close to Hunyani dam. He said to help curb the problem, the Council had since engaged GIZ, a Germany organisation and Analarthy through the Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) Programme. The BOOT model is a public-private partnership (PPP) project model in which a private organization builds, owns and operates some facility with some degree of encouragement from the government.

Acting Norton secretary, Dr Mhaka, highlighted that Norton Town Council also managed to secure specialized eye care medical equipment, including a vehicle being used as a mobile clinic, for the Norton Eye Care

Unit and this was made possible through a partnership with the Japanese Embassy. He stated that the equipment had seen an improvement of eye care services in Norton, which is the only medical institution offering cataract surgery in the province.

Also commenting on developmental issues in the town, The Best Fruit Processors Private Limited representative, Mr. Mugani said the company currently had 30 employees, with the 25 drawn from the Norton community. He also said the fruit processing firm was looking forward to engaging at least 3000 farmers as contractors for their tomato puree, fruit and guava processing, a move that would not only create employment but rejuvenate the agricultural sector in the area.

The BFP representative said they had taken value addition and beneficiation to greater heights and said as it stood, at least 500kgs of tomatoes were needed per day to feed the tomato processing plant that

translated to tomatoes planted in an area covering two and half hectares of land.

Norton based ZIMCODD Social and Economic Justice Ambassador (SEJA), Midia Manyere said they wanted investors who protected and promoted social and economic rights and pointed out that these should honor tax obligations, be sensitive to the environment, include communities in their supply chain and also be committed to corporate social responsibility in their areas of operation.

"These values must be applied by all investors. We do not want opportunists taking advantage

of our natural resources. Of late, we have witnessed investors who are solely concerned about profit making and have failed to honor pledges in their communities of operation. We will benefit from what we have only if effective monitoring mechanisms are put in place", added Manyere.

ZIMCODD launched the Investor I want Campaign in 2015, which is meant to create a platform for the citizens of Zimbabwe to spell out what they expect from investors in their communities in a drive to promote tax justice and the fulfillment of citizens' social and economic rights.



Norton residents follow proceedings during the meeting

Gender and Zimbabwe's I-PRSP

Grace Mugebe

Zimbabwe is in the process of crafting a 2-year Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) running from 2016 to 2018. The I-PRSP intervention is one of the conditions the country is required to adopt for a full re-engagement process with the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) namely the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB) among others. The Government of Zimbabwe produced an I-PRSP document that provides a framework for targeted interventions to reduce poverty and promote economic development across key thematic sectors of the economy, categorised into five pillars as follows;

- Pillar 1: Agriculture Productivity, Growth and Rural food security and nutrition**
- Pillar 2: Social Services and Expenditures**
- Pillar 3: Private Sector**
- Pillar 4: Environment and Climate Change**
- Pillar 5: Strengthening Governance and Institutional capacity**

As the I-PRSP process is underway, its gender sensitivity becomes an issue of concern. It is widely acknowledged that poverty reduction programmes can succeed only if they take into consideration the existing social inequalities between men and women. At present the concern is therefore twofold, firstly to ensure that women have access to resources and rights, secondly to initiate measures aimed at overcoming structural discrimination that limits women's full participation and benefitting from economic opportunities. Gender biases limit the extent that women can effectively participate in policy review processes such as the I-PRSP. Zimbabwe's I-PRSP process was hurried and not well publicized to allow broad based participation. Many women and women's groups are not aware of what the I-PRSP entails. As such, a real participatory process requires adequate lead-time to prepare women's organisations, particularly at local level on what the whole I-PRSP process really entails, unfortunately this was not the case with this process.

The discussions around the I-PRSP are usually technical and the Zimbabwean case is no

exception, hence they are difficult to transfer to local level. The incidental discrimination of women experienced in all power relations (from household, politics to public engagements with public institutions) require special capacity building and procedural measures for their voices to be included, and they are likely to express distinctive gendered experiences of marginalization or deprivation to be caused by the poverty reduction strategies. As witnessed from previous economic programmes like Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and the recently concluded IMF led Staff Monitored Programme (SMP), the effects of economic policies hit hard on women due to historical social and cultural gendered roles, for example the decline in public expenditure for the health sector has maintained maternal mortality rates very high at 614 per 100,000 live births.

Ideally, the involvement of poor, politically under represented groups in the I-PRSP process is intended to ensure that the current poverty-reduction programmes take account of their interests and that should

include women's participation in these processes. There is, however, for the most part, no systematic inclusion of women's positions. One factor that constitutes an essential obstacle to the development of long-term strategies to reduce women's poverty is lack of data simplified and analyzed in gender-specific terms. Poverty profiles and indicators are generally limited to the access rate of girls and women to basic education, which is not sufficient in addressing poverty among women and girls.

Women and men alike should contribute to shaping poverty reduction strategies and benefit equally from their successful implementation. These purposes call for targeted capacity building efforts among representatives from government ministries and parliaments. It should be noted that women's networks and NGOs will also need to improve their analytic capacity for gender-sensitive planning and implementation of sectoral policies.

The draft I-PRSP paper takes no consideration of the social impacts on women of conventional stabilization and

privatization measures. Measures aimed at improving the economic situation of women are largely limited to the provision of microcredit. There is need to link the gender issue with macroeconomics, promotion of democracy (participation), and the coherence of sectoral policies.

Levels at which gender needs to be addressed in the I-PRSP process include the following:

- Analysis of the gender dimension of poverty and growth
- Prioritization of some poverty reduction actions and relegating others.
- Representation in participatory exercises through inviting the women themselves and identifying civil society organisations participating in I-PRSP processes, formulating implementation, setting and tracking performance indicators.

It therefore remains pertinent that poverty reduction strategy discussions take a gendered approach into the macro and micro economic realm for equitable social and economic development.

2016 Sadc Peoples' Summit Communique

We, the more than two thousands representatives of the people of southern Africa, members and affiliates of various Social Movements, Trade Unions, Economic Justice, Human Rights, and Environmental Networks, Feminists, Women and Youth collectives, Non-Governmental Organisations, individual activists, students and academics, gathered in Manzini, Swaziland, from August 16 to 19 for the SADC Peoples' Summit, held under the theme:

"A Peoples' driven SADC committed to total liberation for all". We gathered in this land of stunning and courageous people to dialogue and envision a better SADC for all, by exchanging views, struggles, experiences, dreams and love.

The current conjuncture in southern Africa in the political, economical, social, cultural and environmental arenas, shows that the region is progressively being affected, in different forms, by the advance of three

devils facing humanity today: capitalism, neo-colonialism and patriarchy.

The region is faced by ongoing and deepening multi-crisis as a consequence of neoliberal economic policies. Transnational Corporations (TNCs) capture and control of peoples' means of production such as land, water, seeds, forests and seas is escalating with the complicity of political and government elites. We see greater levels of poverty and unemployment as a result of the

inappropriate development models that are based on extractivism, exploitation of people and violation of Human Rights.

Public space is progressively closing in all SADC countries meanwhile the actions and work of social movements and activists are being criminalized.

A People's Tribunal on Transnational Corporations took place at this Peoples' Summit. The Tribunal started its work with the hearing of a series of

cases from southern Africa, where the interventions of extractive TNCs are gravely violating the fundamental rights of the communities, with the alliance of governments, which ensure full impunity for corporations. The independent analysis and judgment of the Tribunal will make visible the atrocities caused by corporations in the region.

After 4 days of discussions at the Manzini Peoples' Summit, the following are our deliberations, recommendations and demands:

Democracy and Good Governance

We have identified five countries that need to be urgently dealt with:

Lesotho

- SADC must force Lesotho to implement the SADC Phumaphi commission of inquiry resolution in solving the Lesotho crisis;
- The detained soldiers of Lesotho must be released from maximum prison;
- SADC to ensure that no one is above the law in Lesotho

and strengthen democracy, rule of law and media pluralism;

- Wives of the detained soldiers in Lesotho with the assistance of other countries should start campaign demanding the release of the detained soldiers.

Mozambique

- We call for an immediate end of war in Central and Northern Mozambique;
- President Nyusi must use his

constitutional power to stop military operations and meet RENAMO's leader urgently in order to reach a perennial peace agreement;

- Stop the assassination and kidnapping of activists, academics and members of the opposition.

Swaziland

- The country must be democratized by unbanning political parties;
- King Mswati must respect the rule of law and human rights as he assumes chairpersonship of the

SADC, starting by allowing political parties in Swaziland.

Zimbabwe

- Zimbabwe government must respect human rights and allow democracy to flourish;
- The SADC must ensure that police brutality against innocent civilians, especially women and children, comes to an end;
- SADC must respond to and investigate the mysterious disappearance of political activists;
- SADC countries must tell the Zimbabwean government to

dissolve establishment 64, Statutory Instrument 64 of 2016 and general laws Amendment 64 of 2016.

Mauritius

- We support the demand of Mauritius' Social Movements for complete decolonization of the country and the closure of the United States' military base on Diego Garcia;
- We call on the SADC heads of States to support the coming initiative to table a resolution at the upcoming UN general assembly on this issue.

Industrialization and Employment

- Governments must provide farming spaces in communities;
- Public policies must advance pro-poor agenda;
- Governments must nationalize all mines in order to create jobs. The domestication of Africa Mining Vision is need so that African can benefit.

Education

Corporate power is progressively capturing formal education institutions and curriculums to advance market and profit-based agenda. We propose a new and counter-hegemonic approach to address an alternative form of popular education for radical and emancipatory social and political change. Examples of the Popular University of Social Movements (UPMS) are to be promoted in order to reverse the current trend where the elitist and exclusionary formal education facilitates the spread of oppression and progress of capitalism. We therefore demand:

- Free, quality, public and peoples' driven education with innovative and emancipatory learning methodologies.

Women, Feminism and Gender

- SADC countries must protect women from sexual abuse, especially in Swaziland and Lesotho;
- Full participation of women in decision making must be ensured;
- Women should be allowed to own land in all SADC countries;
- Government should channel resources toward businesses that can empower women;
- No law or culture should be adhered to if it abuses or looks down upon women;
- Governments must provide protective measures and sanitary towels must be supplied to girls and women monthly for free;
- Governments must implement the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture, allocating half of the budget to women small scale farmers.

Natural Disasters

- Governments should intervene and provide water and farming inputs to mitigate the droughts in all areas affected by this disaster.
- Governments must ensure that an effective early-warning system is put into place to mitigate the effects of natural disasters – such as droughts.

- A regional campaign to demand SADC governments to prioritize and address drought-affected areas is needed.

Youth and Students

We note that effective and efficient Natural Resource governance and management is key to sustainable development financing in Africa. We therefore call SADC governments to:

- Domesticate the Africa Mining Vision to ensure the promotion of:
 - Value addition to our natural resources;
 - Local content development, and
 - Policy reforms that plug Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs)
- Commit to domestic resource mobilization: No to conditional aid and debt that plunder resources of future generations!

The continued deterioration in democracy and good governance in SADC has marginalized youth from regional development process. We therefore call SADC governments to:

- Respect principles of democracy and good governance;
- Implement political governance policies

reformation to allow youths' participation in governance systems (youth quota system);

- Ensure transparency and accountability, Rule of Law, Human rights and Free and fair elections;
- Ensure young people are included in the decision making process and participate in all relevant spaces in SADC;
- Strengthen economical empowerment of the SADC youth;
- Equally promote youth interest and opportunities across the region;
- SADC must facilitate the skill and talent development of young people;
- A policy in relation to contracts, where a significant percentage goes to young entrepreneurs

Global Trade Structures And Injustice

- Governments should ensure a safer and conducive trading environment for informal business.
- SADC must exit from the western economy
- We commit ourselves to campaign against unfair and oppressive trade agreements, to stop neoliberal policies promoted by the World Trade Organization.
- We demand a Stop to corporate impunity

Health

- Every person living with HIV should have access to viral load testing every 6 months and all health facilities must have viral loading machines;
- There should be free TB screening and X-ray for people living with HIV;
- Mosquito nets should be circulated to all health centres and be freely accessible;
- Scale up pediatric HIV treatment in all countries in the SADC region;
- Formalize and create conditions for payment for care workers;
- Governments must increase access to quality health care and training institutions;
- Decrease the doctor-patient ratio;
- Education about health issues must be intensified.

Agriculture

- Small-scale producers, fishers and farmers need a voice in developing agricultural and environmental policies.
- We demand a free circulation of peoples' seeds across the region and the right of production, saving and sharing of native seeds among people. Globalize the Struggle, Globalize Hope! Nothing about us, without us! SADC for the people!