

**ZIMBABWE CIVIL SOCIETY MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT GOALS WORKSHOP**

7-8 JULY 2004, HARARE



158 Fife Ave, Greenwood Park
P.O. Box 5338, Harare
Zimbabwe
Tel/Fax: ++263 4 791333/700030/720405
E-mail: info@zero.org.zw
www.zero.org.zw

Facilitators: Roger Mpande/Rejoice Ngwenya
Rapporteur: Simomo Mubi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS.....	3
FOREWORD	4
1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW	6
2. WORKSHOP ORGANISATION AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
3. WELCOME AND OPENING STATEMENTS	7
2. VIDEO PRESENTATION.....	10
5. SUMMARY OF THEMATIC PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	11
5.1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER.....	11
5.2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	12
5.3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN.....	12
5.5 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	13
5.6 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	13
5.7 DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	14
5.8 KEY ISSUES RAISED DURING PLENARY DISCUSSION	15
5.9 SUSTAINABILITY WATCH.....	17
6. WAY FORWARD.....	18
APPENDICES.....	21
APPENDIX 1	21
APPENDIX 2	30
APPENDIX 3	32
APPENDIX 4	36
APPENDIX 5	37
APPENDIX 6	45

ACRONYMS

ARVs	-	Anti-Retrovirals
CAMFED	-	Campaign for Female Education Organisation
CCJP	-	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace
CZI	-	Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries
DA	-	District Administrator
ELF	-	Environmental Liaison Forum
FAMWZ	-	Federation of African Media Women Zimbabwe
GFTC	-	Glen Forest Training Centre
HIPC	-	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IDS	-	Institute of Development Studies
IKS	-	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
ITDG	-	Intermediate Technology Development Group
IUCN-ROSA	-	International Union for the Conservation of Nature - Regional Office for Southern Africa
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MWENGO	-	Mweleko wa NGO
NANGO	-	National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
ORAP	-	Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress
PMTCT	-	Parent Mother to Child Transmission
POSA	-	Public Order and Security Bill
RDC	-	Rural District Council
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAFAIDS	-	Southern African HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination Centre
SIRDC	-	Scientific and Industrial Research Development Centre
TDS	-	Technology Development Services, Africa
UN	-	United Nations
UNAIDS	-	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV & AIDS
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	-	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNFPA	-	United Nations Fund For Population Activities
WAG	-	Women's Action Group
WASN	-	Women and Aids Support Network
WFP	-	World Food Programme
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
WSSD	-	World Summit on Sustainable Development
ZIMCBONET	-	Zimbabwe Community Based Organisation Network
ZIMCODD	-	Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development
ZIMTA	-	Zimbabwe Teachers' Association
ZOIC	-	Zimbabwe Opportunities Industrialisation Centre

FOREWORD

In September 2000, the 189 member states of the United Nations adopted the UN Millennium Declaration (MD)¹, which includes eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)² meant to accelerate development and make substantial progress towards eradication of poverty by 2015. Many of these goals refer to actions that poor states must take to reduce poverty, while one particular goal refers to the contributions needed from rich countries to facilitate and support the efforts of developing countries. ‘Not only do you (civil society organizations) bring to life the concept of ‘We, the Peoples,’

The Human Development Report of 1997 also emphasizes that “Achievements in eradicating human poverty depend first and foremost on people’s ability to articulate their demands and mobilize for collective action --- and a democratic society that can collectively – fight for a more equitable distribution of power” (HDR 1997).

The Millennium Declaration and Development Goals offer even further opportunities for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Africa. The MDGs provide measures for assessing the effectiveness of policy reforms. They also offer the opportunity to facilitate national and regional debate and dialogue that is essential for identifying policy alternatives that would address specific poverty, governance and other issues at local, national and regional levels.

The Millennium Campaign, established by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, has taken the words "We, the people" from the UN charter to heart. Determined to galvanize support for, and stimulate public debate on, the Millennium Goals in North and South, the Campaign advocates at both the global and national levels to hold governments and other key actors accountable to the Millennium Goals. In the South, the focus is on the rights of poor people to realize the Goals. Key issues include appropriate policies in place; institutions responsive to the legitimate aspirations of poor and marginalized people; adequate public accountability and transparency in budgeting processes.

The credibility of the global Campaign hinges on mobilizing rich countries to deliver on Goal 8 commitments, including additional and more effective aid, more sustainable debt relief and increased trade and technology for the poor. The Campaign advocates for rich countries to adopt specific targets and deadlines —well in advance of 2015— for poor countries to have any chance of realizing the Goals. The Campaign is geared towards targeting wealthy countries whose pro-development policies need most immediate reform to realize the Millennium Goals.

Against this background a successful workshop took place on 7 –8 July 2004 in Harare. Immense thanks goes to the United Nations Millennium Campaign and, without their support and funding this workshop would not have been possible. Recognition goes to the sub regional coordinator for the MDG campaign, MWENGO, for pushing ahead with this agenda and sharing their expertise to make this event successful. It is our hope that the MDG platform will now look in unison at the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPI), the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Programmes (PRSPs) and see how these processes can compliment each other.

Heartfelt thanks goes to the Rio 92 Group and Environmental Monitoring Group, the sub regional coordinator represented by Annie Chimpango for contributions and the innovative introduction of a model

¹ www.undp.org

² 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2 Achieve universal primary education; 3. Promote gender equality and empower women; 4. Reduce child mortality; 5. Improve maternal health; 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; 7. Ensure environmental sustainability; 8. Develop a global partnership for development.

developed by the group known as the sustainability watch which provides a suitable alternative to monitor the progress of the MDGs. Thanks go to the Frederick Naumann Foundation for providing co-facilitation services.

The taskforce is acknowledged for their contribution and commitment to sustainable development and to the success of this workshop. Their continuous input will go a long way in advancing the MDG campaign process well into the future.

Many hands make light work, is the old adage that is as relevant today as when it was coined. Words alone can never be enough to thank all the expert individuals and organisations, which made time and their expertise available to enable us to start public awareness on the MDGs and the MDG campaign.

Thanks to all participants to the workshop for their insights and knowledge. Without you, our vision of the future of the MDG campaign could still be cloudy.

Multistakeholder cooperation can only strengthen our resolve to achieve sustainable development and raise the standard of living of the majority of our people.

1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Zimbabwe Civil Society Millennium Development Goals workshop, which was held in Harare on 7 and 8 July 2004, was organised by ZERO³ and MWENGO⁴.

The workshop was supported by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Campaign Project and brought together over 80 participants from all corners of the country, representing government institutions, civil society organisations, UN agencies, private sector, trade unions, faith and community-based groups.

Overview of the Millennium Development Goals

Since 1990, the United Nations has held a series of world summits and global conferences with a view of laying out comprehensive rights based development agenda. These series of conferences culminated in the adoption of the new Millennium Declaration by 189 Heads of State in September 2000.

The declaration committed countries, rich and poor, to do all they can to eradicate poverty, promote human dignity and equality and achieve peace, democracy and environmental sustainability.

Emanating from the UN Millennium Declaration are what are now referred to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Millennium Development Goals are comprised of quantitative goals, time targets and numerical indicators for poverty reduction and improvements in health, education, gender equality, the environment and other aspects of human welfare. They also include actions to reduce debt and increase aid, trade and technology transfer to poor countries.

When adopted by communities the goals can spur democratic debates about government's performance, especially when impartial data is made available, posted in the door of every village hall. They can also become campaign platforms for politicians; civil society groups - from community organisations, professional associations, women's groups and networks of non-governmental organisations. The goals, however, require capable, effective states able to deliver on their development commitments. They also require popular mobilisation to sustain the political will for achieving them.

At country level, working within the MDGs platform is a good strategy as it provides a coherent national planning framework for ascertaining poverty eradication and development.

2. WORKSHOP ORGANISATION AND OBJECTIVES

In order to make the workshop as consultative and participatory as possible, the organisers decided to invite a wide spectrum of participants (*see Appendix 1 - Participants List and Appendix 2 - Programme*).

Preparation of thematic papers focusing on each goal was undertaken. Selected discussants on each thematic presentation were invited, making discussions more informative and focused.

³ ZERO is a regional non-governmental environment and development organisation working in the SADC region. ZERO's dynamic vision, values and mission statement reflect and are innovative to shifting paradigms and changing environments within social, local, regional and global economies. A testimony to ZERO's relevance are some of its landmark achievements in which ZERO has demonstrated its unique ability to catalyse, evolve and impact new ideas that result in change which translates into action. ZERO is a trendsetter, a convenor and a facilitator in the development arena.

⁴ MWENGO is an acronym from the Kiswahili expression "Mwelekeo waNGO" which simply translates to direction or vision of NGOs. MWENGO is a reflection and development centre for NGOs working in the eastern and southern Africa region. Formally established in 1991, at a regional meeting of NGOs in Harare, Zimbabwe, MWENGO in its current form is a result of extensive discussions and thorough consultations among NGOs in the region. The conclusion of these consultations affirmed an overwhelming need for an NGO mechanism, which would primarily be dedicated to the building of NGO capacity through a creative mix of specific interventions and the continuous stimulation of the sector.

A video depicting the various elements of the goals and views from the public and experts was also presented during the workshop. An open dialogue on issues raised by presentations enriched the workshop proceedings and contributed to the development of a framework action plan that would need follow-up by the designated lead institutions (*see Appendix 3*).

The workshop was fortunate to have amongst its participants, the Director for the Millennium Development Goals Campaign, Salil Shetty and the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative for Zimbabwe, Mr Bernard Mokam.

The overall objective of the workshop was to raise awareness among civil society and other stakeholders on the MDGs and provide a platform to develop a campaign strategy for engaging in the implementation and monitoring of the initiative.

More specifically, the workshop had the following objectives:.

- ◆ Update civil society organisations about the importance of the different dimensions of the development included in the 8 goals, 18 targets and over 40 different indicators that constitute the MDGs.
- ◆ Design a Zimbabwe Civil Society Millennium Development Campaign Framework.
- ◆ Examine the role of civil society organisations in the implementation and monitoring of MDGs.

In addition to creating a broad-based civil society forum for the MDGs campaign the workshop identified specific actions that need to be undertaken in order to translate the Zimbabwe MDG process into a development strategy.

3. WELCOME AND OPENING STATEMENTS

The chairperson of ZERO, Professor Sam Moyo, welcomed participants while the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP, Mr Bernard Mokam, delivered the keynote address.

In welcoming participants, **Professor Moyo** re-emphasised the purpose of the workshop and reminded them that it was critical for civil society to organise themselves on a platform that will be able to design a national action programme on the MDGs.

He then outlined key issues why MDGs were important for Zimbabwe, with particular emphasis on:

- ◆ Creating an enabling environment for economic recovery and growth.
- ◆ Supporting sustainable livelihood options.
- ◆ Improving health systems to mitigate the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- ◆ Supporting sustainable management of natural resources.
- ◆ Expanding social protection and social security systems.
- ◆ Creating a new financial system for trading and investments.
- ◆ Improving the policy environment for sustainable development.

He, however, noted that in order to create a broad awareness in the MDGs initiative a national campaign process was necessary with the following specific focus:

- ◆ To galvanise support for and stimulate public debate on the Millennium Goals.
- ◆ To hold governments and other key actors accountable to the goals.
- ◆ To focus the MDGs process on the rights of the poor people.
- ◆ To advocate for appropriate policies, institutions and programmes, responsive to the legitimate aspirations of the poor and marginalised people.
- ◆ Promote public accountability and transparency in budgeting processes.

Professor Moyo also noted that civil society has in the past attempted to translate international development initiatives into national sustainable development programmes in an integrative manner. The MDGs thus offer a good opportunity for civil society networks to work together in order to define a broad-based development agenda that meets the aspirations of the majority, especially the marginalised.

In conclusion, he thanked ZERO, MWENGO, the MDGs Task Force and the United Nations Millennium Campaign Project for assisting with hosting of the workshop.

In his keynote address, **Mr Bernard Mokam** thanked the organisers for taking up the MDG process as enunciated in the UN Millennium Declaration of 2000.

He explained that donors and development partners were re-aligning support around the MDGs and that these goals were now a framework in development.

For the realisation of the MDGs, Mr Mokam pointed to the following challenges that need to be overcome:

- ◆ By 2005 all UN member countries must have produced one progress report that indicates the country's status in implementing the goals.
- ◆ Production of a detailed progress report after every five years.
- ◆ Create a conducive political environment for the implementation of the goals.
- ◆ Establish a people centred development strategy.
- ◆ Develop effective leadership to work within MDGs framework.

On monitoring, he told the gathering that the MDGs promise was the most effective national monitoring tool.

Mr Leonard Turugari, the Deputy Director for Policy and Special Programmes, reminded participants that, the *"MDGs sought to reaffirm the world body's commitment to development and poverty eradication so that no men, women and children will be subject to abject and dehumanising conditions of extreme poverty"*.

As the focal point for the MDGs process implementation Mr Turugari gave a status report on the progress achieved so far. He informed the workshop that government had designated the Social Services Action Committee as the main national committee to oversee the preparation of the Country Progress Report on the MDGs.

A sub-committee of professionals was formed in addition to line sector ministries and four civic groups incorporated. The four civic groups were the Association of Urban Councils, Association of Rural Councils, National AIDS Council and National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations. These broad civic groups were expected to consult widely with their association members on the inputs to the first MDGs Report for the country. Mr Turugari noted that in addition to these structures six thematic groups tasked to develop the various chapters of the first MDGs Report for Zimbabwe were formed. These were: Health, Education, Agriculture and Environment, HIV/AIDS, Gender and Global Partnership. Mr Turugari noted that these thematic groups were very inclusive, comprising members from the various UN agencies, government departments, NGOs/CBOs, local authorities, media, development partners, Parliament and the private sector.

The work of the thematic groups resulted in the drafting of the first MDGs Report for Zimbabwe, which has since been adopted and approved by Cabinet on 4 May 2004. The report is expected to be launched before the end of the 2004, after which an action programme will be developed with all the relevant

stakeholders. He noted that one of the critical issues in the implementation of the MDGs process would be the monitoring aspect, to determine whether the country is on track in meeting the set targets.

Two representatives from the national UNDP officers, **Udo Etukudo and Jesimen Chipika**, gave a brief presentation on the challenges that the country faces in costing and financing the goals. The presenters identified the key sources for financing the goals as:

- ◆ Economic growth and tax revenues;
- ◆ Grants;
- ◆ External and domestic borrowing (non-concessional).

On economic growth, the presenters noted that this had to be sustained growth with real GDP growth averaging 7% per annum complemented by high tax revenues and enhanced tax collection whilst external borrowing should focus mainly on concessional loans.

The presenters warned against over-reliance on domestic borrowing as this might lead to high interest rates and overcrowding of the private sector investments.

The presenters concluded by emphasising the critical role played by economic growth to meet the MDGs targets. *"Economic growth is critical for the achievement of the goals. The natural budget would need to be restructured to ensure an efficient system of delivering social resources."*

The Director for the Millennium Development Goals Campaign, **Salil Shetty** opened his presentation by explaining the importance of the Millennium Declaration as it focuses on key issues of development, human rights, peace, justice, gender equity, environmental sustainability and challenging the skewed globalisation process. He went on to describe the main purpose of the Millennium Campaign, which, he said, was to *"Build popular support for the achievement of the Millennium Goals. Enable people's actions in holding all stakeholders accountable to the Millennium Pledge."*

Mr Shetty gave a balanced argument on why civil society should engage in the MDGs process, with special reference to the following:

- ◆ High returns with low investment to link existing campaigns with goals deriving synergies and becoming part of a global effort, i.e. churches, social movements, international development partners and politicians.
- ◆ No major joint-up campaign on financing for development at the global level after the debt campaign.
- ◆ Media interest growing and real opportunity to strike new alliances among trade unions, parliamentarians, local authorities, civil society organisation communities, North-South, South-South.
- ◆ Goals painstakingly extracted by CSOs over the last two decades, good to implement them.

Mr Shetty gave some examples of existing campaigns internationally which included organisations like Oxfam International, Amnesty International, Trade Justice Movement, Social Watch, CIVICUS, Third World Network, World AIDS campaign, Alliance 2015, Save the Children Alliance, Finance for Development, etc. Other campaigns included media groups, faith-based organisations and targeted events like the Olympics.

He identified possible campaign themes and strategies for the South. These include making poverty issues the top most national priority; bringing decision-making on poverty, illiteracy, health and the rights of women and marginalised groups into the public domain by engaging citizens, parliamentarians and media and holding all stakeholders accountable for the achievement of the MDGs; the right policies, adequate budgets and transparent and accountable governance that is responsive to the needs of the excluded.

To make the campaign strategies more appropriate, he suggested various strategies, i.e. use of popular theatre, poetry and songs, use of petition and letter writing campaign strategies, production of status reports on the implementation of the goals and monitoring progress by identifying constraints.

After a long session of presentations the participants were given a chance to engage in discussions. Concern was raised on the low level of civil society participation in the drafting of the first MDGs report for the country. The response from both Government and the UN was that there was still room for civil society participation especially in the drawing up of the action programme and the monitoring system. What seems to be critical is how the MDGs process can reach the lowest level of the community, where the delivery aspect is critical. The role of civil society in this respect becomes extremely valuable.

2. VIDEO PRESENTATION

A 20-minute video produced by ZERO as part of the awareness raising campaign on the MDGs was presented. The video, which covers the pertinent issues related to all the 8 goals, concluded by raising the following fundamental points:

- ◆ The MDGs are NOT MISSION IMPOSSIBLE. They are doable.
- ◆ The success of MDGs rests on national campaigns; the buzz concept here is "Think Globally but act locally."
- ◆ The National Campaigns are the cornerstones to success and must be tailored to the specific contexts of respective nations, assuming different shapes and forms.
- ◆ CSOs cannot afford to stay on the sidelines and say everything is getting worse, or do we seriously engage with institutions and governments to ensure the people's perspective? There is an overdue call for volunteerism.
- ◆ Development research has documented that there is a close link between high inequality and slow economic growth. Equity in terms of access to opportunities and basic services is central for poverty reduction.
- ◆ High inequality is not only harmful to the poor, it also inhibits economic growth and delays overdue policy reforms.
- ◆ Poverty is pervasive and is the same colour the world over. Its shame is that something can be done about it.
- ◆ The journey to an agreed destination requires a map.

Sub-Saharan Status Report on the MDGs

In order to give participants a feel of the MDGs, ZERO presented a brief presentation on the current status of MDGs in sub-Saharan Africa.

Africa has made little progress in tackling food insecurity and malnutrition during the 1990s. Diets have fallen significantly with an estimated 18 out of 40 sub-Saharan countries malnourished.

The number of undernourished people has increased steadily over the past decades to reach nearly 200 million people at present. The problem is especially severe in Central, East and Southern Africa, where almost half of their combined population of 360 million is undernourished.

In the same region net primary enrolment increased by 3 percentage points in the 1990s yet less than 60% of children are enrolled. By the mid-1990s, Zimbabwe had achieved near to universal primary education for all although completion rate declined to 76,1% by 1995 and further to 75,1% by 2000.

By early 1990, significant progress had been made on net enrolment for girls in sub-Saharan Africa. But a decade later, gender disparities had begun to emerge with the primary school enrolment ratio for males rising faster than that of females.

While U5MR in sub-Saharan Africa has declined in the 1990s, progress has been too slow to achieve the global target of a two-thirds reduction by 2015. In fact, only seven countries are on track to reach the target. Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea and Guinea achieved reductions of over 20% during the decade. Cape Verde and Comoros reduced U5MR by one-third. In Zimbabwe it is estimated that infant mortality increased from 40 to 65 per 1 000 live births, while under-five mortality increased from 50 to 102 per 1 000 live births between 1985-89 and 1995-1999.

The maternal mortality ratio for the world is currently estimated at 400 per 100 000 live births but, at 1 000 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births, Africa has the highest ratio. In Zimbabwe, based on estimates from the early 1980s maternal mortality figures were estimated to be 283 deaths per 100 000 live births in 1984-1994, rising sharply to 695 per 100 000 live births in 1995-1999.

Adding to an already heavy disease burden in poor countries, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is deepening and spreading poverty, worsening gender inequalities, reversing human development and eroding the capacity of governments to provide essential services. It is estimated that more than three-quarters of all AIDS deaths occurred in sub-Saharan Africa. While the global HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is estimated at 1% the average for sub-Saharan Africa is over 9%.

Water stress and scarcity, and land degradation are major environmental issues in the region. The rising costs of water treatment, food imports, medical treatment and soil conservation measures are not only increasing human vulnerability and health insecurity but are also draining African countries of their economic resources. The expansion of agriculture into marginal areas and clearance of natural habitats such as forests and wetlands has been a major driving force behind land degradation. The loss of biological resources translates into loss of economic potential and options for commercial development in the future..

The prospects for achieving the MDGs depend in large measure on the extent to which African nations can increase their participation in the global economy. Owing to the small size of the markets of most African countries, increasing external trade from a diversified export base is essential to regain high rates of economic growth. The extent of export diversification actually declined during the 1990s, with exports largely concentrated on primary commodities. In addition, the region's share of the world exports market for primary commodities witnessed a secular decline.

5. SUMMARY OF THEMATIC PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

The main objective of the session was to provide the participants with a deeper understanding of each of the 8 goals in the context of Zimbabwe.

This was done through selected paper presentation from experts already working in the thematic area.

5.1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Judith Kaulem, Coordinator, **Poverty Reduction Forum** presented the paper on Eradicating of Extreme Poverty and Hunger.

Kaulem challenged the conceptual definition of poverty as presented in the MDGs framework. She revisited the definition of poverty and identified two dimensions - the money matrix, which measures income in terms of amount of money a person needs to afford certain basic commodities

and services and human poverty which would include such indicators as illiteracy, access to clean water, sanitation, health services, etc. She, however, noted that the indicators on poverty on the MDGs framework are mainly income related, begging the question: *"Is income alone enough as an assessment of poverty."* She indicated that recent trends suggest that poverty is on the increase in both rural and urban areas. A number of factors have been cited to the trend: rapid economic decline, lowering of agricultural production, high inflation levels, low disposable incomes, high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and recurrent natural disasters. She reiterated the importance grassroots mobilisation and engagement in achieving the goal of poverty eradication. She identified the key issues for eradicating poverty and hunger as follows:

- ◆ Sustained political will from the top.
- ◆ Broad popular support and social mobilisation.
- ◆ Empowered and committed local authorities and civil society.
- ◆ An informed and organised civil society.

She concluded by saying: *"Only through social movements and innovations in popular participation can citizens influence decision-making and be able to hold local authorities accountable for their actions."*

5.2 Achieve Universal Primary Education

Goal 2 states a target of ensuring that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

Judith Kumire, of the **Campaign for Female Education Organisation (CAMFED)** noted that there should be equal access to all sexes in terms of education and that Goal 2 is extremely important. She, however, identified key problems that mitigate against this goal, amongst them:

- ◆ No adherence to the free education policy by government.
- ◆ The deteriorating nature of schools infrastructure throughout the country.
- ◆ Deteriorating teacher-working environment especially in rural areas.
- ◆ Raising poverty resulting in low school attendance by pupils.

Kumire pointed out that there were several strategies that civil society could adopt when targeting the girl child in terms of education. One of them was to mobilise resources at the community level through participation in what she termed adopt an orphaned child, where mothers in a community mobilised resources to facilitate a girl child's educational needs.

5.3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

The MDGs target for this goal is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels no later than 2015.

In her introductory remarks **Tsitsi Masvaure** of **SHAPE Zimbabwe** noted that the greatest obstacle to the attainment of Goal 3 has been the devastating effect of HIV/AIDS, which has seen women losing some of the gains achieved in the past. In addition, she noted that violence against women had intensified and female representation in national parliaments has not improved since 2000+. Overall, the paper concluded that progress towards achieving the set targets was slow. It was suggested strong linkages be forged between Goals 1, 3 and 6 (Combating HIV/AIDS). Failure to do so would limit the achievement of the targets set on gender empowerment and women's empowerment.

5.4 Reduce Child Mortality and Improve Maternal Health

The targets under these two goals are:

- ◆ Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality.
- ◆ Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Edinah Masiyiwa, the **Director of Women's Action Group** identified the following as some of the leading causes of high maternal mortality in the country:

- ◆ Delay in seeking medical assistance.
- ◆ Lack of transport to get to the health centres especially in rural areas.
- ◆ Delay in getting attention at the health centre because lack of skilled birth attendants and inadequate equipment and drugs.
- ◆ Lack of health service centres in newly resettled areas.

While the main causes of child mortality have been identified as poverty and the HIV/AIDS pandemic, she concluded by requesting Government to increase the budget allocation for health especially in developing facilities and services for expectant mothers.

5.5 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

The target for this goal is to have halved by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Mercy Hatendi of **World Vision** began by asking the participants whether the various stakeholders working to reverse the AIDS pandemic are known and therefore working towards achieving the same target. She outlined a number of challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve the set target, such as:

- ◆ Increasing the number of voluntary counselling and testing centres (VCTs)
- ◆ Increasing the number of programmes on the prevention of parent to child transmission.
- ◆ Reaching the most needy at the community level in terms of support.
- ◆ Increasing awareness and education campaign on HIV transmission.
- ◆ Broadening stakeholder participation in the fight against AIDS.
- ◆ A need for policy change and remove the stigmatisation of the disease.
- ◆ Clearly defined support towards care of those living with the disease (care for the orphans, home-based care programmes, provision of anti-retrovirals, etc.)
- ◆ More concerted efforts to combat other diseases like malaria and tuberculosis.

In conclusion, Hatendi called for a more co-ordinated approach to the problem and collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare.

5.6 Ensure Environmental Sustainability

There are three main targets that are identified in this goal. They are:

- ◆ Integrate the principles of sustainable development in country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- ◆ Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.
- ◆ Achieve by 2015 a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers.

Dr James Murombedzi, Regional Director of **IUCN-ROSA**, outlined the three important pillars of sustainable development, i.e. economic, social and environmental. He emphasised the need to keep these pillars in balance. Among the various challenges facing Zimbabwe in ensuring environmental sustainability were:

- ◆ Unsustainable use of natural resources.
- ◆ Weak institutional capacity to enforce environmental laws.
- ◆ Weak capacity to regulate and co-ordinate trans-boundary natural resource management efforts.

- ◆ Weak mechanisms for encouraging genuine stakeholder participation in NRM
- ◆ Weak legal and institutional framework.
- ◆ Poor data and information systems.
- ◆ Illegal urban settlements.

Dr Murombedzi closed his presentation by illustrating some of the contradictions inherent in development with the help of a picture depicting a village in Mozambique, south of Cahora Bassa with electricity pylons situated to its rear. The pylons supply electricity to major vehicle manufacturing plants in South Africa. The revenue generated from the electricity plant goes to the Portuguese who are said to be the owners of the power plant and yet the village has no access to the electricity generated in its vicinity.

5.7 Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The commitments made by rich countries in the Millennium Declaration are spelt out in Goal 8. Below are some of the targets:

- ◆ Develop further open trading financial system that is rule based, predictable and non-discriminatory.
- ◆ Address the least developed countries special needs. This includes tariff and quota free access for exports, enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries, cancellation of official bilateral debt.
- ◆ In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.
- ◆ In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies especially information and communication technologies.

The UN Millennium Declaration and the Monetary Consensus (the result of the March 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development) make it clear that poor countries are primarily responsible for achieving Goals 1 - 7. The commitments from developed countries have also been confirmed in various forms.

The Monetary Consensus recognised the need for a substantial increase in aid, urging donor countries to make concrete efforts to reach the aid target of 0,7% of gross national income.

The Doha ministerial declaration issued at the 2001 meeting of the WTO in Doha, affirmed poverty reduction goals and committed to making the interests of poor countries central to the future work of trade ministries.

The September 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, reaffirmed the need to increase aid, urging donors to work towards the 0,7% target.

In his presentation, **Thomas Deve** of **MWENGO** argued that Africa was still getting a raw deal irrespective of all these commitments made by the developed countries. He substantiated his statements with the following illustration:

"In July 2002, as part of ongoing SATS negotiations, the EU submitted demands to 109 countries, requesting ambitious levels of market access for its corporations. This included 72 countries; several of them least developed countries, requesting access to their water services. The US also submitted extensive and controversial demands, which under the guise of transparency render domestic decision-making vulnerable to foreign commercial interest."

Another classical example was realising the tactics employed by the developed countries to counter proposals from developing countries. African parliamentarians issued a very strong statement: *"We African Parliamentarians denounce the ongoing WTO negotiations which have been characterised by blatant manipulation by developed countries and total disregard of the interests and voices of African countries. We abhor the total lack of transparency through a carefully orchestrated green room process designed to browbeat our ministers into agreeing to an outcome that secures the interests of developed countries while totally ignoring the critical development concern of our constituents."* (African Parliamentarians, Press Statement at Cancun - 14th September 2003).

Thomas Deve also briefed the workshop on his experiences during a Millennium Campaign workshop in Maputo, hosted by FDC Mozambique. More than 30 civil society organisations and networks attended the workshop from youth, labour, media, human rights, health education, environment, development and women's movements from Africa. The event built on the dialogue and initiatives that Millennium Campaign had already begun with local governments, parliamentarians, youth and other key stakeholders in Europe on Goal 8. The Zimbabwean workshop is a follow-up to the resolutions made in Maputo.

The purpose of the Maputo workshop was to critically assess the rationale for civil society engagement in the Millennium Campaign, brainstorm on the key elements of the campaign strategy, including campaign focus, objectives, methods and structure and agree on follow-up actions.

At the outset, there was a great deal of scepticism among participants about the Millennium Goals and the UN systems seriousness in pursuing these 'Goals'.

Once many of the doubts had been cleared, the view of the workshop was that the Millennium Campaign should be built around justice and human rights and not shy away from addressing the structural causes of poverty at the national and international levels. It was agreed that the campaign should seek to strengthen and scale up existing efforts in areas and not try to re-invent the wheel.

The idea of building up to a major effort and mass action for the G8 in mid-2005 and the Millennium Summit in 2005 received a lot of support. Although each country would adopt its own approach, one proposal based on the South African experience, that generated a lot of interest, was holding National Poverty Hearings, with poor people expressing their opinions on what the goals meant to them.

The workshop strongly felt that the Campaign should engage mainstream politicians and parliamentarians and that it should not lose its focus on Goal 8.

Mr Deve concluded by emphasising the critical element of transparency and mutual respect in fostering development partnerships especially between the North and South.

After the various thematic presentations an interactive intense dialogue culminated in the adoption of an institutional framework and action plan that will see the strong involvement of Zimbabwe civil society in the Millennium Campaign initiative.

5.8 Key Issues Raised During Plenary Discussion

Discussions around the first goal of eradicating poverty and hunger centred around four main issues, as outlined below:

- ◆ The current economic decline in the country and the high levels of indebtedness and inflation. A representative from ZIMCODD gave revealing statistics on the status of the economy with the following highlights.

In his discussing points Mabenge outlined poverty in broader perspective as it relates to debt, unemployment, HIV/AIDS, a declining growth economy, corruption, good governance and access to basic services.

He also provided insights into the current debt situation in Zimbabwe and underlined the impact of debt on every living Zimbabwean and unborn child. He provided figures on the alarming HIV/AIDS epidemic and pointed out that successful treatment with ARV was dependent on the availability of safe water and a diet rich in energy, proteins and micronutrients, which were inaccessible to most people in Zimbabwe living with HIV/AIDS. He touched on the current unemployment situation in Zimbabwe and the increasing numbers of families living below the poverty datum line, including the disparities between rich and poor.

In line with the above, he recommended that a more positive economic outlook could save the situation, but this would require real commitment by all actors. He suggested that national budgeting should reflect a commitment to addressing the poverty variables currently in existence.

- ◆ The problem of nutrition as a key factor in addressing poverty issues and how it relates to all the Millennium Goals. A table illustrating this synergy as presented by Julia Tagwireyi is annexed (*see Appendix 4*).
- ◆ The need to strategically engage the communities in addressing the national agenda and how their voices could be strengthened. Ebby Dengu pointed out: *"It is important for civil society to pinpoint the gaps in our national agenda, which are leaving out the poor and how the voices of communities can be strengthened, what is required is a wise use of resources and planning at local level."*
- ◆ The need to forge strategic partnerships with the private sector who happen to be the main drivers in employment and wealth creation.

Arthur Mazhambe of the Midlands Chamber of Commerce emphasised that the creation of wealth was the key factor to drive economic growth making the private sector a key stakeholder in any poverty eradication strategy.

On **Goal 2**, Achieving Universal Primary Education two issues were raised. Firstly, the need to create school environments that are girl friendly, e.g. ablution facilities that cater for the girl child and, secondly, the fostering of collaboration between the school administrators, civil society, industry and Government for purposes of improving educational needs of the communities. Another issue raised the need to revisit the whole concept of universal primary education. The question was what life skills are available for a child that has only seven years of primary education. Shouldn't the focus be on livelihood skills after completion of primary education?

On **Goal 3**, some participants felt that the targets set on the MDGs were a setback compared to those already set during 1995 Beijing Summit and thus needed to be revisited. There was also need to differentiate between the problems faced by urban women and those encountered by their rural counterparts.

On the issue of reducing child mortality and improving maternal health (**Goal 4 and 5**), discussions centred on the weak institutional capacity of civil society and the need to build it.

The issue of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases was discussed in the context of the national AIDS Conference that had been recently concluded. A task team was requested to mainstream the recommendations made at the conference in line with the set targets and agreed institutional framework.

Goal 7 - Ensuring Environmental Sustainability. Recommendations were made on the need to work within the framework of the agreed national response to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation with emphasis on issues related to equitable natural resource use and management of the urban environment (access to shelter, water and sanitation).

On global partnerships (**Goal 8**) there was a general consensus that although Government had signed many international agreements little has been done to translate these into action.

A summary of priority actions was agreed upon and a task force to move the process forward was set up.

5.9 Sustainability Watch

Rudo Makunike, Project Officer for **ZERO Regional Environment Organisation** presented the Sustainability Watch (Suswatch) as a model that is in existence and could be adopted for the expanded monitoring of the progress of MDGs.

She explained that the project will be operational in six sub-regions namely Southeast Asia, South America, Central America, East Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa. In Southern Africa there are four countries participating in this project namely South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Namibia. Makunike continued by stating that Suswatch centres on monitoring and assessing meaningful, targeted and time-bound commitments, institutional frameworks, political will, allocation of resources to support implementation, government enforcement, reporting mechanisms, etc. would be established.

In attempting to address the question of how, Makunike explained that Suswatch would monitor the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPI), the Project selects three of the eight MDGs: Goal 1 (poverty reduction), Goal 7 (environmental sustainability) and Goal 8 (governance, trade, aid). Some of the key planned outputs and products are:

1. Consolidated national **civil society network**
2. An **assessment of implementation barriers** regarding sustainability concerns in key policy instruments in the national context.
3. A brief assessment report on sustainability aspects focusing on MDGs 1, 7 and 8 as well as on analysing implementation barriers is presented in the UNDP country **MDG report**.
4. Production of the first annual **national "Sustainability Watch report"**, assessing governments' performance in approaching selected targets of the 3 MDGs and JPI.
5. An agreed **Plan for advocacy, lobbying and public information** aimed at increasing public awareness of the goals/targets as well as influencing parliament, various line ministries and other relevant stakeholders.
6. Strengthening of Southern civil society's capacity for networking and influencing regional and international forums/institutions regarding sustainable development.

6. WAY FORWARD

The following Task Force was nominated to follow up on the recommendations of the workshop.

<u>THEMATIC GOALS</u>	<u>LEAD AGENCY</u>
Goal 1	Poverty Reduction Forum
Goal 2	Zimbabwe Teachers' Association
Goal 3	CAMFED
Goals 4 and 5	WAG
Goals 6	World Vision
Goal 7	ELF
Goal 8	ZIMCODD
Media	FAMWZ

On each goal the following priority actions were identified.

GOAL 1

- Move to change labour laws – inclusiveness and consultation with local people in formation of laws.
- Deal with the problem of feminization of poverty.
- The need to create wealth for the marginalised by empowering and recognising informal activities.
- Strengthen the voices of poor people.
- Utilize land resources to best advantage – anti-hunger campaign.
- Adding value in rural areas through processing and rural industrialization.
- Wealth creation using appropriate technology put in place.
- Set up a policy framework for informal activities.

GOAL 2

- Schools need curricula to focus more on skill development.
- Create girl friendly environment in schools.
- Deal with orphaned children not attending school.
- Empowering local structures to add value to education – broader stakeholder involvement.
- Remove inhibiting factors like lack of birth certificates for access to education.
- Deal with issues related to infrastructure in rural schools to minimise teacher migration.
- Develop an educational coalition group to deal with issues.

GOAL 3

- Bridge gap between rural and urban women, rich and poor.
- Reinstate every girl out of school – women to act as Role models – uplift girl child conditions in schooling system.
- Need to amendment of Section 23 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe, which discriminates against women.
- Need to decentralise planning and resources.
- Deal with gender issues at work places.
- Attend to issues related to child sexual abuse, domestic violence and reproductive rights.

GOAL 4 and 5

- Strengthen institutional framework within civil society to deal with issues related to child mortality.
- Advocate for improvement in health delivery system.
- Sexual and reproductive rights – access to safe abortion and post abortion care.
- Family planning, reproductive health.
- Traditional approach, faith healers.
- Explore opportunities with strategic partners – UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, etc.

GOAL 6

- Review civil society approach in dealing with HIV/AIDS.
- Increased budget allocation, which will deal with causive rather than preventive aspects of AIDS.
- Strengthen government capacity to deal with the pandemic.
- Review of policies and guidelines more involvement and community participation.
- Deal with issues of disability and HIV/AIDS.
- Integrate traditional medicines in AIDS strategy.
- Base overall strategy on outcomes of recent national AIDS Conference - use coalitions established.

GOAL 7

- Environmental rights to be introduced in constitution.
- Identify domestic resources for environmental management i.e. carbon tax
- Translation of global agreements to local level – connecting local people to global village – benefit sharing.
- Popularise importance of environmental science in schools.

GOAL 8

- Communication – strategy should improve the visibility of voice of poor.
- Look at appropriate technology for broader stakeholders.
- Cement local partnerships and build South-South networks.
- ccountability of government and non-state actors.
- Use existing coalitions for MDGs campaign especially on partnership.

The meeting selected ZERO as the secretariat for the Zimbabwe MDG Millennium Campaign.

For immediate action the following broader issues were identified:

- ◆ **Designing a calendar of events that will form the major Millennium Campaign process, probably starting 17 October - Poverty Day.**
- ◆ **Draft a Civil Society Shadow MDG Report.**
- ◆ **Design a civil society-led budget tracking mechanism in line with Zimbabwe MDG Goals and Targets.**
- ◆ **Formulate a media strategy on the Zimbabwe MDG process.**
- ◆ **Develop a strategy for partnership and alliance building around the MDGs for government institutions, private sector, UN agencies and bilateral partners.**
- ◆ **Design a Civil Society Millennium Campaign strategy that incorporates all the 8 goals.**
- ◆ **Mobilise resources for the campaign and MDG implementation.**

After the drawing up of the Framework Action Plan, the workshop came to a close with an encouraging statement from the Director of the UN Millennium Campaign, Mr Salil Shetty.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

ZIMBABWE CIVIL SOCIETY MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS WORKSHOP 7 & 8 JULY 2004, SHERATON HOTEL

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

H A R A R E

African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD) Mr C Mutasa - Programme Officer	31 Atkinson Drive, Hillside, Harare Tel: 776837, Cell:091 415 720, Fax: 747767, Email: afrodad@afrodad.co.zw
African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD) Ms M Chidaushe	Tel: 778531/778536, Cell: 011 735 328, Fax: 747767 Email: moreblessing@afrodad.co.zw
African Institute for Agrarian Studies Trust (AIAS Trust) Professor S Moyo	19 Bodle Avenue, Eastlea, Harare Tel: 795751, Cell: 011 221 675, Fax: 795754 Email: sammoyo@ecoweb.co.zw
Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) Ms J Kumire - Education Programme Manager	288 Herbert Chitepo Ave, P O Box 4104, Harare Tel: 737435, Cell: 091 398 188, Fax: 720331 Email: jkumire@camfed.org or camfed@zwrn.org.zw
Community Organisation Regional Network (CORN) Mr I T Mabhoo - Chairman	15295 cnr 1 st /8 th Crescents, Sunningdale 2, Harare Tel: 589625, Cell: 091 924 151, Fax: 799600, Email: itmabhoo@yahoo.com
Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) Mr A Mushita - Director	286 Northway Road, Waterfalls, P O Box 7232, Harare Tel: 576091, Cell : 011 607 732, Fax : 576108, Email: andrew@ctdt.co.zw
Consultant Ms U Chari	6 Normanton Road, Marlborough, Harare Tel: 300871, Cell: 091382982, Fax: 300871, Email: chari@mango.zw
Consultant Sifiso Chikandi	135 The Chase, Mount Pleasant, Harare Tel: 744268, Cell:091 333 321, Email:sifisoch@ecoweb.co.zw
Development Consultant Mr R Mpande	17231 Borrowdale West, Harare Tel: 851243, Cell: 011 403 571, Fax: 720331, Email: mpander@ecoweb.co.zw
Environment Africa Ms C Hewat - Director	3 Durham Road, Avondale West, P O Box CY385, Causeway, Harare Tel: 302886 /302236, Cell: 011 408 864, Fax: 339691

Sophie Mutsekwa
 Email: charlie@eafrica.utande.co.zw

Environmental Liaison Forum (ELF)
 Ms I Sharp
 Cell: 011 418 872, Email: africapr@utande.co.zw
 P O Box GD800, Greendale, Harare, Mukuvisi Woodlands
 Environment Centre
 Tel: 747859/500, Cell: 091 308927, Fax: 747174
 Email: mashwild@utande.co.zw

Environmental Liaison Forum (ELF)
 (The Zambezi Society)
 Mr F Mugadza
 P O Box HG774, Highlands, Harare
 Tel: 747004, Cell: 091 246 705, Fax : 747002

Federation of African Media Women Zimbabwe (FAMWZ)
 Ms S Musipa - Acting Director
 102 Samora Machel Avenue West, P O Box UA 439, Union Avenue, Harare
 Tel: 771071, 770480,756466/7, Fax: 770480, Email: famwz@moweb.co.zw

Patience Zirima
 Tel: 771071, Cell: 023 414 964, Email: patiencezirima@yahoo.co.uk

Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF)
 Mr E E Moyo
 5 Bath Rd, Belgravia, Harare
 Tel: 793445/6; 790610, Cell: 091 320446, Fax:708760
 Email: moyo@earth.co.zw

Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF)
 Mr R Ngwenya
 General Agriculture and Plantation Workers' Union of Zimbabwe (GAPWUZ)
 Ms G Hambira - Education/Child Coordinator
 5 Bath Rd, Belgravia, Harare
 Tel: 793445/6; 790610, Cell: 091 256 326, Fax: 708760
 14 McLaren Road, Milton Park, Harare
 Tel: 741937, Tel/Fax: 797918, Cell: 011 411 842
 Email: gapwuz@africaonline.co.zw (n/work)

Girl Child Network
 Ms B Makoni
 131 Diri Road, Unit F, Chitungwiza
 Tel: 070- 21509, Cell: 091 288 251, Fax: 070-31132
 Email gcn@zol.co.zw

Glen Forest Development Centre
 Mrs E Marowa - Coordinator
 P O Box BW46. Borrowdale, Harare
 Tel: 862074, Cell: 091 241 307

Glen Forest Training Centre (GFTC)
 Mr Chitekuteku - Director
 Intermediate Technology Development Group Southern Africa (ITDG)
 Mr A Mugova
 2 Torfell Close, P O Box BW131, Borrowdale, Harare
 Tel: 860972, Cell: 011 400 435, Fax: 860971
 4 Ludlow Road, Newlands, Harare
 Tel: 750880-2/775480/759827- 8/ 780992-5/776107/788157
 Cell: 091 402 896. Fax: 788157, Email: ernestm@itdg.org.zw
 Tel: 776631-3, Cell: 011 207 160, Fax: 788157, Email:

E Mupinga ernestm@itdg.org.zw

IRED-Development Innovations & Networks
Mr J Mwaniki - Director 1 Harvey Brown, Milton Park, Harare
Tel: 799597 -9, Cell: 011 211 584, Fax: 799600,
Email: ired@africaonline.co.zw

Patience Shanduka P O Box CY3 Harare
Tel: 799597, Cell: 023 295 568, Fax: 799600
Email: pshanduka@yahoo.com

IUCN-The World Conservation Union - Regional Office for Southern Africa (IUCN-ROSA)
Dr J Murombedzi - Director 6 Lanark Road, Belgravia, P O Box 745, Harare
Tel: 728266/7,706261,705714, Cell: 011 410 894, Fax: 720738
Email james.murombedzi@iucnrosa.org.zw

M Gomera Tel: 728266, Cell: 091 333 397, Fax: 720738
Email: maxwellg@iucnrosa.org.zw

James Mobb Immune Enhancement
Dr R Ngwenya 132 Josiah Chinamano Ave, Harare
Tel: 701847/702019, Cell: 011 746 661, Email:
jamesmob@africaonline.co.zw

Labour & Economic Development Research Institute of Zimbabwe (LEDRIZ)
Prosper T M Chitambara 9th Floor, Chester House
Tel:793093, Cell:091 949 679, Fax: 728484, Email:
ledriz@africaonline.co.zw

Life Explosion Trust
Mr Wazara 25 Selous Ave, Harare
Tel: 795988, Cell: 091 600 603, Fax:252446
Email 600603@ecoweb.co.zw

Municipal Development Programme
Mr T Mubvami - Programme Officer 7th Fl. Hurudza House, 14-16 N. Mandela Ave, Harare
Tel: 774385/6, Cell: 011 607732, Fax: 774387
Email: tmubvami@mdpafrica.org.zw

Tel: 774 385/6, Cell:091 234 990, Fax: 774387
Email:smushamba@mdpafrica.org.zw

S Mushamba

MWENGO
Mr T Deve 20 McChlery Ave, Eastlea, Harare
Tel: 700090 Cell: 091 204 793, Fax: 738310,
Email: Thomas@mwengo.org.zw

Grace Chikoda Tel: 700090, Fax: 721469, Email: vivagee@hotmail.com

National AIDS Council (NAC)
Mr A Mpofu 100 Central Avenue, Box MP1311, Mount Pleasant, Harare
Tel: 791172/8, Cell: 011 417 719, Email: ampofu@nac.co.zw or
secretariat@nac.co.zw

Poverty Reduction Forum Institute of Development Studies Mrs J Kaulem	University of Zimbabwe, P O Box MP167, Mount Pleasant, Harare Tel: 307907, Cell: 011 860 696, Fax: 307907, Email: jkaulem@prf.org.zw
Scientific & Industrial Research & Development Centre (SIRDC) Ms J Tagwireyi	154 Alpes Rd, Hatcliff, Tel: 860320-31, Cell: 011 410 980, Fax: 860350, Email: juliatag@mweb.co.zw
Southern Africa HIV/AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAFAIDS) Ms L Lunga	17 Beveridge Road, Avondale, Harare Tel: 336193/4 , 307898 / 9, Cell: 091 240 224, Fax: 336195 Email: lois@safaids.org.zw
Cecilia Mhiti	Tel: 336193, Fax: 336195, Email: info@safaids.org.zw
Shape Zimbabwe Mrs Tsitsi Masvaure - Deputy Director	UZ Students Affairs Building, Office 8, P O Box MP138, Mount Pleasant Harare Cell: 091 323 944, Email: tmasvaure@yahoo.com
Technology Development Services in Africa (TDS-Africa) Mr E Dengu	870 Wilton Ave, Strathaven, Harare Tel: 303 885, Cell: 091 235 100, Email: ebbidengu@comone.co.zw
Trade Centre Mr A Makochenwa	3 Downie Avenue, Belgravia, Harare Tel: 790423, Cell: 091 361 509 Fax: 790431, Email: amakoche@yahoo.com or Tradesc@africaonline.co.zw
Unicomm Francis Mukuzunga	Tel: 308935. Cell: 023 309 082, Email: unicommfranco@yahoo.com
University of Zimbabwe Ms D Mushayavanhu - Lecturer, Faculty of Law	P O Box MP167, Mount Pleasant, Harare Tel: 333556/301084, Cell: 091 400382, Fax: 333556 Email: vamusha@ecoweb.co.zw
University of Zimbabwe Department of Teacher Education Dr O Shumba	P O Box MP167, Mount Pleasant, Harare Tel: 303211, Cell:011 805 568, Fax 303291 Email oshumba@yahoo.co.uk
University of Zimbabwe Geography Department Dr L Zanamwe - Lecturer	P O Box MP167, Mount Pleasant, Harare Tel: 303211 Ext. 1265, Cell: 011 762 264, Fax: 322059 Email: zanamwe@arts.uz.ac.zw
Urban Councils Association of Zimbabwe Alson Darikayi	8 TH Floor, Globe House, Jason Moyo Avenue, Harare Tel: 721623,736804, 706758
Women's Action Group (WAG) Ms Masiyiwa - Director	11 Lincoln Road, Avondale, Harare Tel/Fax: 339292, Cell:091 272 422, Email: wag@wag.org.zw

Women and AIDS Support Network (WASN) Ms E Gunduza - Director	13 Walter Hill Avenue, Eastlea, Harare Tel: 791401/2/4, Fax: 791401/2/4 , Email: director@mweb.co.zw or Wasn@mweb.co.zw
Anna Colletor	Tel: 790401/3, Cell: 091 382 858
Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) Ms S Chirawu	C/o Wildaf, 2 nd Floor, Zambia House, Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Harare Tel: 771959, Cell: 091 314 904, Fax: 781886 Email: schirawu@yahoo.com or Wlsazimbabwe@africaonline.co.zw
World Vision International Mr F Kaitano - Area Development Programme Manager	59 Joseph's Road, Mount Pleasant, P O Box 2120, Harare Tel: 778228, Cell: 011 211 225, Fax: 301330 Email: francis.kaitano@wvi.org
World Vision International Mrs M Hatendi	59 Joseph's Road, Mount Pleasant, P O Box 2120, Harare Tel: 301178/80, Cell: 091 226 279, Fax: 301330 Email: mercy_hatendi@wvi.org
Monica Mandiki	Tel: 301178, Cell: 011 418 154, Email: monica_mandiki@wvi.org
Young Generation Development Organisation of Zimbabwe (YGDOZ) Mr Nyakuromba	c/o Zimbabwe National Environment Trust, 18 Mitchell Road, Greendale Harare Tel: 496105, Cell: 023 280 576, Fax: 496105 Email: nyakuromba@yahoo.com
Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt & Development (ZIMCODD) Mr D Malungisa - Director	5 Orkney Rd, Eastlea, P O Box 1524, Harare Tel/Fax: 776830/31/35, Cell: 023414827 Email: dmalungisa@zimcodd.co.zw or zimcodd@africaonline.co.zw
Dewa Mavhinga	Tel: 776830/1, Cell: 091 300 971, Fax: 776830 Email: dewa@zimcodd.co.zw
Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt & Development (ZIMCODD) Mr J Mabenge - Senior Policy and Advocacy Officer -Trade, Privatisation and Globalisation	5 Orkney Rd, Eastlea, P O Box 1524, Harare Tel/Fax: 776830/1, Cell: 091 904 479, Fax: 776 830/1 Email: mabenge@zimcodd.co.zw or zimcodd@africaonline.co.zw
Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) Dr G Kanyenze - Chief Economist	10 th Floor, Chester House , Speke Ave, Harare Tel: 793093/794742/702, Fax: 728484 Email: ledriz@africaonline.co.zw
Vimbai Mushongera	Tel: 793093/794742, Cell: 091 243 048, Fax: 728484, Email: sg@zctu.co.zw
Elijah Mutemeri (ZCIEA)	Tel: 793093, Cell: 011 610 715,

Informal) Email: emmanuel_mutemeri@yahoo.com

Zimbabwe Cross Border Traders' Association (ZCBTA)
Mr A Tawanda - Secretary 959 Unit G, Seke , Chitungwiza
Cell: 091 259 620

Zimbabwe Community Based Organisation Network (ZIMCBONET)
Ms T C Jiri 43 Bradley Road, Waterfalls, Harare
Cell: 091 907 933, Email: tendyjiri@yahoo.com

Zimbabwe Decentralised Cooperation Programme (ZDCP)
Mr S Kudhlande - Regional and Monitoring Coordinator 46 Lawson Avenue, Milton Park, P O Box A1782, Avondale, Harare
Tel: 252027/9, Cell: 091 347344, Fax: 251811, Email: skudhlande@zdcpc.org

Zimbabwe Farmers' Union (ZFU)
Mrs L Kujeke-Goliati - Women & Youth Coordinator 102 Fife Avenue, Cnr 2nd Str, P O Box 3755, Harare
Tel: 251861-8, Cell: 091 319 226, Fax: 250925, Email: zfuhq@africaonline.co.zw

Zimbabwe National Environment Trust (ZIMNET)
Mr A Mutasa 18 Mitchell Road, Greendale, Harare
Tel: 496105

Zimbabwe Opportunities Industrialisation Centre (ZOIC)
Mr P Bohwasi - Executive Director Room 39, Block 3, Makombe Complex, Harare Street
Tel: 252767, Cell: 091601914, Fax: 252768, Email: phillip@zoic.co.zw

Zimbabwe Trust - Zimtrust
Mr C Chinhoyi 3 Allan Wilson Road, Belgravia, Harare
Tel: 708841/730543, Cell: 091 221 575, Fax: 795150
Email: chinhoyi@zimtrust.org.zw

Mr V Nyakaza Tel:708841, Cell: 023 419 405, Email: nyakaza@hotmail.com

Zimbabwe Women's Bureau (ZWB)
Ms B Msora - Director 43 Hillside Road, Hillside, P O Box CR 120, Cranborne Harare
Tel/Fax: 747809/747905/747433, Cell: 011 631 532
Email: zwbtc@africaonline.co.zw

Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association
Mrs E Muchawa - Director 17 Fife Avenue, Greenwood Park, Harare
Tel: 706676/703766, Fax: 706920, Email: zwala@zol.co.zw

OUT OF HARARE

Africa 2000 Network
Mr O Mugweni 17 Wistaria Road, Rhodene, Masvingo
Tel: 039 64008, Cell: 011 202 312, Fax: 039 64008
Email: mugweni@zol.co.zw

C/o 60 Selous Avenue, P O Box 477, Harare
Tel: 700939, Fax: 700946, Email: africa2000@africaonline.co.zw

City of Mutare
Lovemore Chitima

P O Box 910, Mutare
Tel: 020 68724, Cell: 023 410 625

Kariba AIDS Network
Mr F Jeche - District Environment
Health Officer

P O Box 95, Kariba
Tel: 061 2382/3, Fax : 061 2384

Kushanda Pre-Schools
Ms E Muzavazi - Training Officer

Federation of Kushanda Pre-Schools, P O Box 647 , Marondera
Tel/Fax: 079-24698, Cell: 023 808 867, Fax: 079 25355

Midlands Chamber of Industries
(Constituent Chamber of the
Confederation of Zimbabwe
Industries)
Mr A Mazhambe - Chamber
President

P O Box 449, KweKwe
Tel: 055 21203, Cell: 091 417 950, Fax: 055 21205
Email: artsunshine2002@yahoo.co.uk

ORAP
Mr Ndiweni - Executive
Coordinator

16 Boone Ave, Richmond, P O Box 877, Bulawayo
Tel: (09) 201332, Cell: 091 259 965 Fax: (09) 214288
Email: orapmail@orapdcc.org.zw

St. John's Mission, Juru
Sr P Munatei

St John's Mission, P Bag 50, Juru
Tel: 074-2698

Youth Employment Summit
Mr M Nyoni - National
Coordinator

107 Main Street/11th Ave, P O Box 1818, Bulawayo
Tel: 09 60310/69868 Cell: 091 249 134 Fax: 09 72127
Email: memezi@mweb.co.zw

Young Generation Development
Organisation of Zimbabwe
(YGDOZ) - Mutare
Mr J Dodo

c/o Zimbabwe National Environment Trust, 18 Mitchell Road,
Greendale
Harare, 'O' 67 Mzilikazi, Bulawayo
Tel: c/o 496105 Cell: 023 280 576 Fax: c/o 496105
Email: c/ozimnet@mweb.co.zw

Fungai Takodza

Tel: (09)201861

U N A G E N C I E S

United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)
Mr B Mokam, Representing
Resident Representative

8th Floor, Takura House, 67-69 Kwame Nkrumah Ave, Harare
Tel: 792681/6, 708101, Fax: 728695, Email:
j.victor.angelo@undp.org

United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)
Dr J Chipika - Senior National
Economist and Unit Head - POEM

8th Floor, Takura House, 67-69 Kwame Nkrumah Ave, Harare
Tel: 792681/6, Fax: 728695, Email: jesimen.chipika@undp.org

United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)

8th Floor, Takura House, 67-69 Kwame Nkrumah Ave, Harare
Tel: 792681/6, Fax: 728695, Email: udo.etukudo@undp.org

Mr U Etukudo
Programme Manager and
Macroeconomic Advisor Poverty
and Economic Management -
POEM
United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)
Ms D Mukarakate - Environment
and Land Support Unit

8th Floor, Takura House, 67-69 Kwame Nkrumah Ave, Harare
Tel: 792681/6/708101, Fax: 728696, Email:
daisymukarakate@undp.org

United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)
Alwin Nijholt

Email: alwin.nijholt@undp.org

United Nations Development Fund
for Women (UNIFEM)
Ms C Ncube - MDG Focal Point

7th Floor, Takura House, 67-69 Kwame Nkrumah Ave, P O Box
477
Harare
Tel: 792681/4, Cell: 091 250 478, Fax: 704729/728695
Email: cecilia.ncube@undp.org

United Nations- Millennium
Campaign
Mr S Shetty - Director

304 East 45th Street, Room FF 604, New York, N.Y. 10017
Tel: (212)-906-5126, Fax: (212) 906-6057
Email: Salil.shetty@undp.org

G O V E R N M E N T

Ministry of Public Service, Labour
and Social Welfare
Mr L Turugari

P O Box 7707, Causeway, Harare
Tel: 794564,791563, Cell: 011 406513, Fax: 794568
Email: lturugari@sdf.org.zw

Ministry of Agriculture and
Resettlement
Mr F Magande

Private Bag 7701, Causeway, Harare
Tel: 706081-9, Cell: 011 424 682, Fax: 704058
Email: fmagande2001@yahoo.com

M E D I A

The Independent
D R P Matondi

1 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Block 1, 3rd Floor, Harare
Tel: 773934/8, Fax: 773941, Email: pmatondi@ecoweb.co.zw or
vincent@zimind.mweb.co.zw

Media Communication Consultant
Ms S Mubi

11 Crowlands Road, Bluff Hill, Harare
Tel: 331349

PRESS
Frank Chikowore

P O Box 3951, Harare
Cell:023 273 572, Email:francochikowore@yahoo.com

Zimbabwe Broadcasting
Corporation
Sifiso Mpofu

Pockets Hill, Highlands, Harare
Tel: 498641/498603, Cell: 011 760 581, Fax: 498650

C H U R C H E S

Catholic Commission for Justice and
Justice in Zimbabwe
Mr Chaimba - Director

Africa Synod House, 4th Street/Selous Ave, Harare
Tel: 791053/792380, Cell: 091 413 485, Fax: 724971
Email: ccjpz@mango.zw

Catholic Development Commission
Mr Utete - Director

Africa Synod House, 29/31 Selous Ave, P O Box CY738,
Causeway
Harare
Tel: 731915, Fax: 704001

Evangelical Lutheran Church
(Zimbabwe)
Rev C S Mlilo

P O Box 2175, Bulawayo
Tel: 09 254991/2, Fax: 09 254993, Email: elczhead@mweb.co.zw

APPENDIX 2

ZIMBABWE CIVIL SOCIETY MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS CAMPAIGN

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

DAY 1: Wednesday 7 July 2004

- 08.30-09.00 **Registration**
- 09.00-09.15 **Ground Rules, Programme Outline and Introductions**
Roger Mpande, Facilitator
- 09.15-09.30 **Opening - Welcome, Background and Objectives**
Sam Moyo, Chair-ZERO
- 09.30-09.45 **Keynote Address - Overview of MDGs and Millennium Campaign -
The Role of UN Agencies**
Bernard Mokam, UNDP
- 09.45-10.00 **Status of MDG Process in Zimbabwe**
Leonard Turugari, Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
- 10.00-10.15 **Challenges to Costing and Financing the Zimbabwe MDGs**
Jesimen Chipika, UNDP and Udo Etukudo, UNDP
- 10.15-10.30 **The Millennium Campaign**
Salil Shetty, Director Millennium Campaign, United Nations
- 10.30-11.00 **TEA BREAK**
- 11.00-11.30 **Video Viewing - Questions and Answers**
Oliver Ngwenya
- 11.30-13.00 **GETTING STARTED ON MDG BUSINESS**
- Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**
Presenter: Judith Kaulem, IDS/Poverty Reduction Forum
*Discussants: Joy Madenge, ZIMCODD; Arthur Mazhambe, Midlands Chamber of
Industries; Julia Tagwireyi, SIRDC; Ebby Dengu, TDS*
- Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**
Presenter: Judith Kumire, CAMFED
*Discussants: Overson Shumba, UZ Department of Teacher Education;
John Chitukuteku, GFTC*
- Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**
Presenter: Tsitsi Masvaure, Shape Zimbabwe
Discussants: Anna Penduka, WASN; Betty Makoni, Girl Child Network

Goals 4, 5 & 6: Reduce Child Mortality; Improve Maternal Health; Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

*Presenters: Edna Masiyiwa (Goal 4 and 5) Women's Action Group
Mercy Hatendi (Goal 6) World Vision*

Discussants: Amon Mpofo, National Aids Council; Lois Lunga, SAFAIDS

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Presenter: James Murombedzi - IUCN-ROSA

Discussants: Irene Sharp, ELF; Lazarus Zanamwe, University of Zimbabwe - Geography Department

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Presenter: Thomas Deve, MWENGO

*Discussants: David Malungisa, ZIMCODD/Social Forum; Alex Mugova, ITDG;
Barry Thornton, CZI Environment Committee*

15.30-16.00 **TEA BREAK**

16.00-17.00 **Plenary Discussion**

17.00-17.15 **Way Forward for Zimbabwe Millennium Campaign**
Tanyaradzwa Furusa, ZERO; Tendayi Jiri, ZIMCBONET

Reactions and Comments

17.15-17.30 **Nominations for Task Force**
Roger Mpande, Facilitator

17.30-17.45 **Vote of Thanks**

DAY 2: Thursday 8 July 2004

08.30-09.30 **Short Overview of Previous Day**
Roger Mpande, Facilitator

09.30-10.00 **Presentation of Framework for Campaign**
Preparatory Task Force

10.00-10.15 **Monitoring and Evaluation - The Sustainability Watch Model**
Questions and Answers
Rudo Makunike, ZERO

10.15-10.30 **TEA BREAK**

10.30-11.00 **Discussions, Additions, Subtractions - Plan of Action**
Group

11.00-11.15 **Vote of Thanks**

APPENDIX 3

MDGs campaign Taskforce (Confirmed)

Organisation	Contact Person	Address	Email, telephone & fax
Africa Forum & Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD)	Charles Mutasa	207 Fife Avenue, 10 th Street, Harare	T: 702903 F: 702143 Email: charles@afrodad.co.zw
Community Organisations Regional Network (CORN)-Zimbabwe	Mr. Israel Mabhoo	15295 cnr 1 st /8 th Crescents, Sunningdale 2, Harare	Tel: 771 333 Mobile: 091 924 151 Fax: Email : itmabhoo@yahoo.com
Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI)	Acting CEO Mr. Farai Zizhou	31 J. Chinamano Av, Harare	T: 251495/6 F: 252 424 Email: fzizhou@czi.co.zw
Environment Liaison Forum (ELF) (<i>lead</i>)	Mrs. Irene Sharp	Mukuvisi Woodlands Park P O Box HG774, Highlands, Harare	Tel: 747859 Mobile: 091 308 827 Fax: 47411 Email : mashwild@utande.co.zw
Federation of African Media Women Zimbabwe (FAMWZ)	Sinikiwe Musipa	102 Samora Machel Avenue West, P O box UA439, Union Avenue	T: 771071 F: 770480 Email: famwz@mweb.co.zw
Geography Dept. UZ	Dr. Zanamwe	University of Zimbabwe Geo. Department	Tel: 303 211 1265 Mobile: 023- 315 119 Fax: 322 059 Email : zanamwe@arts.uz.ac.zw
Girl Child Network (GCN)	Betty Makoni	131 Diri Road, Unit F Chitungwiza	T: 070- 31132 F: 21505 Email: gcn@zol.co.zw
Glen Forest Training Centre (GFTC) (<i>lead</i>)	Mr. John Chitekuteku	2 Torfell Close P O Box BW 309, Borrowdale, Harare	Tel: 860 972 Mobile: 011 400 435 Fax: 860 971 Email : N/A
Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) (<i>Lead</i>)	Mr. Alex Mugova	3 rd Floor, Coal House Cnr L. Takwira/N. Mandela Ave, P O Box 1744, Harare	Tel: 780 995 / 750880 Mobile: Fax: 771 030 Email: alexm@itdg.org.zw
MWENGO	Thomas Deve	20 McChlery Ave, Eastlea, Harare	Tel : 721469/700090 Mobile : Fax : 738310 Email: thomas@mwerngo.co.zw
National Association for Non-Governmental	Mrs. Judith Chaumba	19 Selous Avenue, Harare	Tel: 708 761 Mobile: 091 241 583

Organisations (NANGO)			Fax: 794 973 Email : info@nango.org.zw
Poverty Reduction Forum (PRF)	Dr. Chimanikire	Institute of Development Studies, University of Zimbabwe	T: 333341 / 3 F: 307907 Email: dpchimanikire@science.uz.ac.zw
Technology Development Services Africa (TDSA)	Ebbie Dengu	870 Wilton Avenue, Strathaven, Harare	T: 303885 / 495 093 F: 303885 Cell: 091 235 100 Email: ebbidengu@comone.co.zw tdsafrica@comone.co.zw
The World Conservation Union Regional Office for Southern Africa (IUCN-ROSA)	M Gomera	6 Larnark Road, Belgravia Harare	Tel: 728266 Cell: 091 333 397 Fax: 720738 Email: maxwellg@iucnrosa.org.zw
Young Generations Development Organisation of Zimbabwe	Mr. Aurther Machokoto	18 Mitchell Road, Greendale, Harare	Phone: 496 105 Fax: 496 105 Cell: 091 246 865 Email: Zimnet@samara.co.zw
Women & Aids Support Network (WASN)	Anna Penduka	13 Walter Hill Avenue Eastlea, Harare	T:791401-3 Cell: 091 382 858 F: 791401/2/4 Email: wasn@mweb.co.zw
Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt & Development (ZIMCODD)	Mr. D. Malungisa	5 Orkney Rd. Eastlea, Harare	T: 776830/31/35 F: 776830 Email: zimcodd@africaonline.co.zw
Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU)	Mr. Tafadzwa Mahere	88 Speke Avenue 9 th Fl. Chester House, Harare	Tel: 794 742 / 793093 Mobile: Fax: 728 484 Email : worker@africaonline.co.zw
Zimbabwe Cross Border Traders Organisations Network (ZIBCON)	Mr. Augustine Tawanda Mrs. Jiri	959 Unit G Seke, Chitungwiza 43 Bradley Road, Waterfalls, Harare	Tel: N/A Mobile: 091 259 620 Fax: N/A Email : N/A Mobile: 091 907 933 Fax: N/A Email : N/A Tel: N/A
Zimbabwe Networking Environment Trust (ZIMNET)	Mr. Tasosa	18 Mitchell Road, Greendale, Harare	T: 496105 F: 496105 Email: zimnet@samara.co.zw
Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association	Emilia Muchawa	17 Fife Avenue Harare	T: 703766 Cell: 091 263 661 F: N/A

			Email: emilia@zwla.co.zw
Zimbabwe Women's Bureau (ZWB)	Ms. Betha Msora	43 Hillside Road, Harare	T: 747809 / 905 F:747809/905 Email: zwbtc@africaonline.co.zw
Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre Network (ZWRCN)	Isabella Matambanandzo	288 H. Chitepo Ave Harare	Tel : 737435 Mobile : N/A Fax : 720331 Email: zwrnc@zwrnc.org.zw

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

Organisation	Contact Person	Address	Email, telephone & fax
Africa 2000 Network	Osmond Mugweni	17 Wistaria Road Rhodene, Masvingo	T: 039-64008 Cell: 011 202 312 F:039-64008 Email:mugweni@zol.co.zw
Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace	A M Chaumba	P O Box CY284 Causeway, Harare	T: 791053/792380 Cell: 091 413 485 F: Email:ccj pz@mango.zw
Environment Africa	S Mutsekwa	3 Durham Road Avondale, Harare	T:302886 Cell: 011 418 872 F:339691 Email: eafricapr@utande
Life Explosion	S Wazara	25 Selous Avenue, Harare	T:795988/091 600 603 F:252446 Email:600603@ecoweb.co.zw
Media - Unicomm	Francis Mukuzunga	P O Box 4021, Harare	T:308935 Cell: 023 309 082 F: Email:unicomm.franco@yahoo.com
ORAP	M Ndiweni	P O Box 877, Bulawayo	T: 09 201332/091 259 965 F: 702143 Email: orapmail@orapdcc.org.zw
Shape Zimbabwe	Tsitsi Masvaure	Office 8, Students Affairs Building, UZ P O Box MP138 Mount Pleasant	T: Cell: 091 323 944 F: Email: tmasvaure@yahoo.com
World Vision	Mercy Hatendi	59 Joseph Road Mount Pleasant, Harare	T: 301178/80 Cell: 091 226 279 F: Email:mercy_hatendi@wvi.org
Youth Employment Summit	Memezi Nyoni	107 Main St/11 th Avenue Bulawayo	T:09-60310/69868 Cell: 091 249 134 F:09-72127 Email:memezi@mweb.co.zw
Zimbabwe Chamber of	Elijah Mutemeri	10 th Floor, Chester	T: 793093

Informal Economy Association		House 88 Speke Ave, P O Box 3549, Harare	Cell: 011 610 715 Email: emmanuel_mutemeri@yahoo.com
Zimbabwe Teachers' Association	Peter Mabande	190 Herbert Chitepo Ave, P O Box 1440, Harare	T: 795931/728438 F: 791042 Email: N/A
ZOIC	Phillip Bohwasi	19 Harare Street Harare	T: 252767 Cell: 091-601-914 F: 252768 Email: phillip@zoic.co.zw

APPENDIX 4

Relevance of nutrition to the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL	Relevance of nutrition to the attainment of MDGs
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Contributes to human capacity and development throughout the life cycle and across generations
2. Achieve universal primary education	Improve readiness and capacity to learn and achievement in school
3. Promotes gender equity and empower women	Empowers women to make informed choices about food and nutrition issues that improves their quality of life and that of their families and communities.
4. Reduces child mortality	Reduces child mortality (in Zimbabwe 34% of child deaths are attributable to malnutrition)
5. Improve maternal health	Contributes to maternal health by addressing specific nutritional and diet-related problems affecting women, i.e. under nourishment, and micro-nutrient deficiencies, i.e. iron and Vitamin A. Diet-related chronic diseases, i.e. diabetes and cardiovascular disorders
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Slows onset and progression of AIDS ◆ An important component of disease management and care
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Highlights the importance of local food crops and diet diversity and quality ◆ Nutrition also highlights the need to address community needs through the food cycle from production, harvesting, storage, processing preparation and consumption, in a way that ensures environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Nutrition brings together many stakeholders around a common problem and many lessons can be drawn from the nutrition field in this regard.

APPENDIX 5

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/55/L.2)*]
55/2. United Nations Millennium Declaration

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

United Nations Millennium Declaration

I. Values and principles

1. We, heads of State and Government, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 6 to 8 September 2000, at the dawn of a new millennium, to reaffirm our faith in the Organization and its Charter as indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world.
2. We recognize that, in addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level. As leaders we have a duty therefore to all the world's people, especially the most vulnerable and, in particular, the children of the world, to whom the future belongs.
3. We reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which have proved timeless and universal. Indeed, their relevance and capacity to inspire have increased, as nations and peoples have become increasingly interconnected and interdependent.
4. We are determined to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. We rededicate ourselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence, resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination and foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion and international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.
5. We believe that the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people. For while globalization offers great opportunities, at present its benefits are very unevenly shared, while its costs are unevenly distributed. We recognize that developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to this central challenge. Thus, only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable. These efforts must include policies and measures, at the global level, which correspond to the needs of developing countries and economies in transition and are formulated and implemented with their effective participation.

6. We consider certain fundamental values to be essential to international relations in the twenty-first century. These include:

- **Freedom.** Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.

- **Equality.** No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.

- **Solidarity.** Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most.

- **Tolerance.** Human beings must respect one other, in all their diversity of belief, culture and language. Differences within and between societies should be neither feared nor repressed, but cherished as a precious asset of humanity. A culture of peace and dialogue among all civilizations should be actively promoted.

- **Respect for nature.** Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants.

- **Shared responsibility.** Responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally. As the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role.

7. In order to translate these shared values into actions, we have identified key objectives to which we assign special significance.

II. Peace, security and disarmament

8. We will spare no effort to free our peoples from the scourge of war, whether within or between States, which has claimed more than 5 million lives in the past decade. We will also seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction.

9. We resolve therefore:

- To strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as in national affairs and, in particular, to ensure compliance by Member States with the decisions of the International Court of Justice, in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, in cases to which they are parties.

- To make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction. In this context, we take note of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations and request the General Assembly to consider its recommendations expeditiously.

- To strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter.
- To ensure the implementation, by States Parties, of treaties in areas such as arms control and disarmament and of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and call upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- To take concerted action against international terrorism, and to accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions.
- To redouble our efforts to implement our commitment to counter the world drug problem.
- To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering.
- To minimize the adverse effects of United Nations economic sanctions on innocent populations, to subject such sanctions regimes to regular reviews and to eliminate the adverse effects of sanctions on third parties.
- To strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers.
- To take concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons, especially by making arms transfers more transparent and supporting regional disarmament measures, taking account of all the recommendations of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons.
- To call on all States to consider acceding to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, as well as the amended mines protocol to the Convention on conventional weapons.

10. We urge Member States to observe the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, now and in the future, and to support the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic Ideal.

III. Development and poverty eradication

11. We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.

12. We resolve therefore to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty.

13. Success in meeting these objectives depends, *inter alia*, on good governance within each country. It also depends on good governance at the international level and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are committed to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system.

14. We are concerned about the obstacles developing countries face in mobilizing the resources needed to finance their sustained development. We will therefore make every effort to ensure the success of the High-level International and Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development, to be held in 2001.

15. We also undertake to address the special needs of the least developed countries. In this context, we welcome the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in May 2001 and will endeavour to ensure its success. We call on the industrialized countries:

- To adopt, preferably by the time of that Conference, a policy of duty- and quota-free access for essentially all exports from the least developed countries;
- To implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction; and
- To grant more generous development assistance, especially to countries that are genuinely making an effort to apply their resources to poverty reduction.

16. We are also determined to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries, through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term.

17. We also resolve to address the special needs of small island developing States, by implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly rapidly and in full. We urge the international community to ensure that, in the development of a vulnerability index, the special needs of small island developing States are taken into account.

18. We recognize the special needs and problems of the landlocked developing countries, and urge both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their special development needs and to help them overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems.

19. We resolve further:

- To halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.
- To ensure that, by the same date, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education.
- By the same date, to have reduced maternal mortality by three quarters, and under-five child mortality by two thirds, of their current rates.
- To have, by then, halted, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases that afflict humanity.
- To provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

- By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers as proposed in the "Cities Without Slums" initiative.

20. We also resolve:

- To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.
- To develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work.
- To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries.
- To develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication.
- To ensure that the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with recommendations contained in the ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration, are available to all.

IV. Protecting our common environment

21. We must spare no effort to free all of humanity, and above all our children and grandchildren, from the threat of living on a planet irredeemably spoilt by human activities, and whose resources would no longer be sufficient for their needs.

22. We reaffirm our support for the principles of sustainable development, including those set out in Agenda 21, agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

23. We resolve therefore to adopt in all our environmental actions a new ethic of conservation and stewardship and, as first steps, we resolve:

- To make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.
- To intensify our collective efforts for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests.
- To press for the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa.
- To stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels, which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies.
- To intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters.
- To ensure free access to information on the human genome sequence.

V. Human rights, democracy and good governance

24. We will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development.

25. We resolve therefore:

- To respect fully and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- To strive for the full protection and promotion in all our countries of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all.
- To strengthen the capacity of all our countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights.
- To combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies.
- To work collectively for more inclusive political processes, allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all our countries.
- To ensure the freedom of the media to perform their essential role and the right of the public to have access to information.

VI. Protecting the vulnerable

26. We will spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies are given every assistance and protection so that they can resume normal life as soon as possible.

We resolve therefore:

- To expand and strengthen the protection of civilians in complex emergencies, in conformity with international humanitarian law.
- To strengthen international cooperation, including burden sharing in, and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to, countries hosting refugees and to help all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes, in safety and dignity and to be smoothly reintegrated into their societies.
- To encourage the ratification and full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

VII. Meeting the special needs of Africa

27. We will support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy.

28. We resolve therefore:

- To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa.
- To encourage and sustain regional and subregional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent.
- To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced Official Development Assistance and increased flows of Foreign Direct Investment, as well as transfers of technology.
- To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases.

VIII. Strengthening the United Nations

29. We will spare no effort to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for pursuing all of these priorities: the fight for development for all the peoples of the world, the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease; the fight against injustice; the fight against violence, terror and crime; and the fight against the degradation and destruction of our common home.

30. We resolve therefore:

- To reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations, and to enable it to play that role effectively.
- To intensify our efforts to achieve a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects.
- To strengthen further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter.
- To strengthen the International Court of Justice, in order to ensure justice and the rule of law in international affairs.
- To encourage regular consultations and coordination among the principal organs of the United Nations in pursuit of their functions.
- To ensure that the Organization is provided on a timely and predictable basis with the resources it needs to carry out its mandates.
- To urge the Secretariat to make the best use of those resources, in accordance with clear rules and procedures agreed by the General Assembly, in the interests of all Member States, by adopting the best management practices and technologies available and by concentrating on those tasks that reflect the agreed priorities of Member States.
- To promote adherence to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

- To ensure greater policy coherence and better cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization, as well as other multilateral bodies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of peace and development.
- To strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in various fields, including peace and security, economic and social development, international law and human rights and democracy and gender issues.
- To give greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, in general, to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes.

31. We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.

32. We solemnly reaffirm, on this historic occasion, that the United Nations is the indispensable common house of the entire human family, through which we will seek to realize our universal aspirations for peace, cooperation and development. We therefore pledge our unstinting support for these common objectives and our determination to achieve them.

*8th plenary meeting
8 September 2000*

APPENDIX 6

2015 NO EXCUSE

MILLENNIUM CAMPAIGN

It is not in the United Nations that the Millennium Development Goals will be achieved. They have to be achieved in each of its Member States by the joint efforts of their governments and people.

-Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations

WORKING TOGETHER

At the Millennium Summit in 2000, 189 Heads of State and Governments firmly committed to work together and build a safer, more prosperous and equitable world for all by 2015. They adopted eight Millennium Development Goals that put a people-centred development at the heart of the global, national and local agendas.

FOR 2015

The Goals committed rich and poor countries to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, eliminate gender inequality and environmental degradation, and ensure access to education, healthcare and clean water, all by 2015.

WE ARE ALL RESPONSIBLE

The Millennium Goals are not too ambitious. They are technically and economically within our reach, but only if governments take concrete and urgent action to implement them. Even today, 1,200 million people struggle to survive on less than 1 dollar a day; 113 million children (2/3 of them girls) do not have access to primary education; of 4 children born 1 will not reach the age of 5 and more than 13 million children (95% in Africa) are orphans due to HIV/AIDS.

A GLOBAL DEAL

The Goals represent a global partnership committing rich and poor countries to a clear set of responsibilities. Poor countries pledged to improve governance and reform policies, channelling their resources towards the first seven Goals. Rich countries, for their part, promised to deliver more and more effective aid, faster and deeper debt relief, more trade opportunities and fairer trade rules, and increased technology transfer to poor countries (as described in Goal 8). Poor countries cannot achieve these goals by 2015 unless rich countries deliver on their end of the bargain **now**.

The Campaign's purpose is to build political will for the achievement of the Millennium Goals.

By 2015 it is possible to

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women.
4. Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.
5. Reduce by three quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth.
6. Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability.
8. Develop a global partnership for development

.....only if governments are held accountable for their promises.

