



ensuring a people-driven constitution

NATIONAL STATISTICAL REPORT VERSION 1



ensuring a people-driven constitution

Second
All Stakeholders Conference
October 2012

NATIONAL STATISTICAL REPORT - VERSION 1

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Foreword



THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Introduction

The Constitution Select Committee (COPAC) was set up through Article IV of the Global Political Agreement to spearhead the Constitution making process through a people driven, inclusive and democratic process. The Constitution making process aimed to create conditions for the people of Zimbabwe to write a constitution for themselves being mindful of the need to ensure that the new constitution deepens our values and principles and the protection of the quality of life of all citizens.

In the implementation of the above mandate the following timeframes were provided:

- (i) The Select committee shall be set up within two months of inception of a new government;
- (ii) The convening of the first All Stakeholders Conference shall be within 3 months of the date of the appointment of the Select Committee;
- (iii) The public consultation process shall be completed no later than four months of the date of the first All Stakeholders Conference;
- (iv) The draft Constitution shall be tabled within 3 months of completion of the public consultation process to a second All Stakeholders Conference;
- (v) The draft Constitution and the accompanying Report shall be tabled before Parliament within 1 month of the second All Stakeholders Conference;
- (vi) The draft Constitution and the accompanying report shall be tabled before Parliament and the debate concluded within one month;
- (vii) The draft Constitution emerging from Parliament shall be gazette before the holding of a referendum;
- (viii) A referendum on the new draft Constitution shall be held within 3 months of the conclusion of the debate;

- (ix) In the event of the draft Constitution being approved in the referendum it shall be gazette within 1 month of the date of the referendum; and
- (x) The draft Constitution shall be introduced in Parliament no later than 1 month after the expiration of the period of 30 days from the date of its gazetting.

Regrettably, the completion of this process took longer than anticipated for reasons that will be elaborately explained in the overall National Report, save to say that the lack of adequate and timeous funding were major issues, as well as the need to ensure that all stakeholders are extensively consulted at every stage of the process. It is important at this stage to state clearly that whilst this brief, which is about the National Statistical Report seeks to give the statistical details of the outcome of the outreach process, the National Report referred to above will extensively cover the whole process, and will specifically incorporate the following activities:

- a. The convening and outcomes of the first All Stakeholders Conference in 2009.
- b. The establishment of the Select Committee secretariat, as well as the training of outreach teams in December 2009 and January 2010.
- c. The training of Rapporteurs in April 2010.
- d. The nationwide outreach programme between June and October 2010.
- e. The Data uploading process between January and February 2011.
- f. The holding of Thematic Committee meetings between April and May 2011.
- g. The Report writing process between July and September 2011.
- h. The data and process auditing exercise in October 2011.
- i. The preparatory work for drafting in November 2011.
- j. The drafting process between December 2011 and March 2012.
- k. The second All Stakeholders Conference.
- l. The Report to Parliament.
- m. The Referendum process.

Readers of this National Statistical Report will be able to bear witness to the tremendous work the Select Committee has put into the process. Equally, this National Statistical report will show the sheer determination of the Select Committee to give effect to what the people said during outreach. This report is a product of extensive discussions, and contain critical information that can be used for future national development processes. The meticulous process from the preparation of the ward to this National Statistical Report bears testimony to the wonderful work of the Select Committee, and will forever remain one of the most ingenious processes ever under taken in this country at a critical juncture in our political discourse.

Brief overview of the outreach process

COPAC embarked on an outreach consultative programme to collect the peoples' views to form the constitution. The process took 105 days to complete against the budgeted 65 days due to the need to ensure the majority of the people participated as some of the meetings were cancelled due to non attendance by the people as a result of lack of adequate information on venues and starting times.

Seventy teams were set up comprising of representatives of the three main political parties civic society and other political parties to ensure the inclusive and democratic nature of the process pursuant to the requirements of article VI of the GPA.

Generally the public hearings were held in a peaceful environment, save for some cases of violence which resulted in some meetings, especially in Harare being abandoned. A rerun for those aborted meetings was however successfully undertaken. A total of 4821 public meetings were held in 1950 wards nationwide. Thematic based questions were asked using a standard guide in the form of the 17 thematic areas produced at the first all Stakeholders conference thereafter generally referred to as the 26 Talking Points. The Talking points comprised of questions which required listing and those which required scoring. At these public meetings participation was voluntary and all the responses were recorded in written and electronic formats. These responses formed the basis of this statistical analysis.

In the rural areas at least three public meetings were held per ward while in the urban areas, there were generally no more than one meeting in each ward. During data analysis, two views emerged, with one view suggesting the use of a meeting as the unit of measurement and another suggesting the use of the ward. Following extensive discussions, the Select Committee resolved to use the ward as the unit of measurement rather than the meeting since this would have given an unfair advantage to areas which had more meetings than others. The Select Committee agreed to collapse all outcomes of ward based meetings into a ward view. On questions which required scoring (generally referred to as the quantitative approach) the most frequently mentioned response was recorded as the ward view. On questions that required listing (generally referred to as the qualitative approach), all the views were listed. The Select Committee resolved that both the quantitative as well as the qualitative approaches were to be used in determining the importance of an issue raised during meetings.

Data Analysis

Statistics from outreach were consolidated into a database for use during the extraction of the Ward, District, Provincial and National Statistical reports. For questions which required listing the number of wards in which an issue was mentioned out of 1950 wards was expressed as a percentage. For questions which required scoring the relative proportions in which the issues

were mentioned in the various wards were expressed as a percentage giving a total of 100 percent.

Interpretation of Statistics

The percentages generated in the statistical reports are based on the number of wards in which an issue was mentioned out of the total number of wards. It therefore gives a general indication of the views which came out of the public consultative process. Given the fact that this was not a scientific study, the Select Committee resolved that both the statistics (quantitative) and the qualitative aspects of the outcomes (for example meeting atmosphere and others) must be taken into account in deciding what would eventually go into the constitution. The interpretation of these statistics therefore has to take into account these limitations in the methodology used. Whilst a high frequency was a general guide that in itself was not the sole determinant of the importance of an issue enough to find its way into the Draft Constitution that has been produced. It is for this reason that the Select Committee adopted two versions of interpreting the final data: the National Statistical Report (**version 1**), which aggregates the outcomes in each ward and expresses that as a percentage of all the wards in the country, and the Provincial Statistical Reports, which basically indicate how an issue fared per each province without subjecting it to the outcomes of other provinces.

This **Version 1** gives the national preponderance of an issue without considering the ‘software side issues’ which the Provincial Statistical Reports seek to illuminate. Where an issue for example enjoyed 100 percent frequency in each of five provinces and an average of 5 percent in each of the other five provinces in the country, the national preponderance would favour the outcomes in the five provinces that recorded 100 per cent frequency as reflecting generally what the country is saying on the issue. The Provincial Statistical Reports approach (**version 2**) would however seek to understand why the issue received such varied acceptance across the country. The tendency of the Select Committee on such issues was to therefore come up with a middle of the road position where applicable, in order to give effect to the diverse view points which emerged, rather than taking the absolute percentage in toto as advanced by version 1 approach, notwithstanding the fact that this version 1 approach **was an acceptable general guide**, and most issues with high frequencies found their way into the Draft Constitution.

Drafting Process

The drafting process commenced with extraction of constitutional issues by a team of technical experts drawn from the 3 main political parties and representatives from the Chief’s Council. These issues were drawn from the consultative meetings, Members of Parliament, the website submissions, children’s outreach and other sectoral submissions.

Thereafter a process was undertaken to determine which Constitutional issues should go into the Constitution, and the approaches highlighted above were extensively used in this determination

Following the realization that there were some gaps in the information collected and that the type of questions asked during the consultative process answered the “what” component but did not address the “how” aspect, a team of local technical experts was mandated to identify the gaps in the information and research on how the gaps could be filled as well as research on best practices on implementation. The Gap filling process was done to bring into effect what the people had said.

The ‘Agreed Issues Document’, the ‘Gap Filling Document’, the ‘Constitutional Principles’ and the ‘Draft Framework’ formed the basic instructions given to the Drafters. All these documents were derived from the National and Provincial Statistical Reports (version 1 and 2), and because these documents were a product of extensive discussion and analysis, the Select Committee resolved that the drafters could not use the National and Provincial Statistical Reports as these would further confuse drafters and probably result in undermining what the Select Committee would have agreed to.

Note

The views of Zimbabweans in the diaspora, website submissions, views of Members of Parliament, Children, the Disabled and sectorial submissions are contained in separate reports to be incorporated into the final National Report, suffice to say that the views as expressed by these groups have already been taken into account in the Draft Constitution.

Conclusion

The Select Committee wishes to thank Zimbabweans for contributing extensively during the outreach meetings, and for being patient with COPAC in its trying times. You have remained calm in the face of attempts to stir up emotions, and have patiently waited for this moment in the country’s history. The Draft Constitution produced, with the assistance of the negotiators to the GPA in unlocking some sticky issues, is still a draft, and the people of Zimbabwe have an opportunity to further interrogate the Draft between at the second All Stakeholders Conference. We urge Zimbabweans to have a national outlook in the conversations that follow, and to shun divisive tendencies and politics of hatred. It is our Constitution, it is our moment, and it is our heritage.

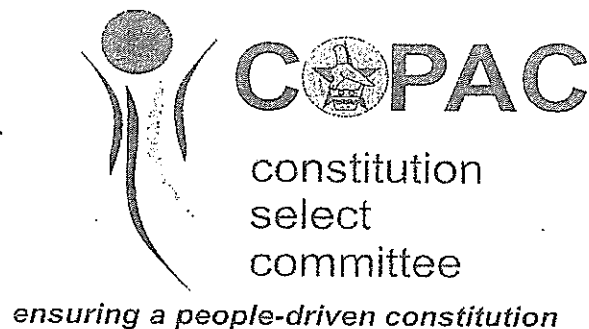
.....
Hon. M. P. Mangwana

.....
Hon. D. T. Mwonzora

.....
Hon. E. T. Mkhosi



Agreement on Methodology



Agreement

Whereas, on the 12th of May 2011, the Ad hoc Committee of the Select Committee agreed on the methodology to be used in the compilation of the Ward, District, Provincial and National Thematic reports.

Whereas, the Select Committee meeting of the 13th of May 2011 ratified and adopted the agreement.

Whereas, pursuant to the agreement, disagreements arose regarding implementation and interpretation of the agreement as related to the compilation of the District, Provincial and National Reports.

And whereas, the Management Committee called upon the Three Co Chairpersons to formulate an agreement to resolve this impasse.

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. That effect should be given to the resolution of the Ad hoc Committee as ratified and adopted by the Select Committee on the 13th of May 2011.
2. For the avoidance of any doubt it is hereby recorded that both the qualitative and quantitative approaches are going to be used in the compilation of the District, Provincial and National Thematic Committee Reports.
3. Where it becomes necessary to ascertain views on the basis of their superior frequencies those views enjoying superior frequencies shall be clearly marked while those having inferior frequencies shall also be marked separately.
4. In respect of questions requiring scoring, the preponderance of views shall be based on the cumulative frequencies of those views. The number of meetings per ward shall be the denominator of the frequency fraction. For example, if there are 8 meetings the frequency denominator shall be 8. Where there are 7 meetings the frequency denominator shall be 7 [eg. 4/8 and 4/7 respectively]
5. In respect of questions requiring listing, the following shall apply:
 - i. All responses shall be captured.
 - ii. The frequency of the issues raised at each ward meeting shall be recorded.

E.T.
DYM

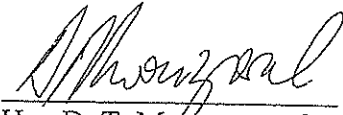
[Signature]

Signed



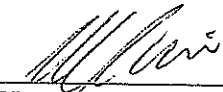
Hon M. P. Mangwana Co Chair

20/07/2011



Hon D. T. Mwonzora Co Chair

20/07/2011



Hon ET Mkhosi Co Chair

20/07/2011

NATIONAL STATISTICAL AND NARRATIVE REPORT VERSION - 1

Founding Principles and Preamble

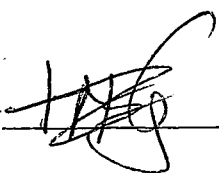
1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES

The views expressed by Zimbabweans on the Preamble and Founding Principles were land and natural resources as our heritage, recognition of traditions and culture, liberation history of the country. The respect of the national anthem, flag, emblems, shrines and national events, country's sovereignty and independence. Supremacy of God, Unity of the people and supremacy of the constitution.

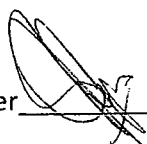
Further views expressed were peace, security, tranquillity, defence and rule of law-non above the law. Good governance(no corruption, nepotism), liberty, freedom and movement. Diversity of the people, tribes and languages. Recognition of the founding fathers, nationalists, heroes, traditional leaders and uphold human rights. Acknowledge the name of the country as Zimbabwe.

Uphold democratic principles (free and fair elections), equality before the law, recognise Unity Accord and GPA, democracy, gender equality and rights. Acknowledge post-independence internal conflicts and challenges (gukurahundi, murambatsvina, 2008 violence). There were other views such as people power-leaders accountable to people, recognition of national holidays (events), patriotism to the country, no racism, tribalism, oppression, national prosperity, development and food security.

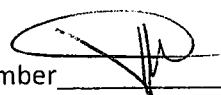
Team member



Team member



Team member



1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province ➡			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards ➡			1950	
Frequencies ➡			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
Legacies, values, aspirations and principles	1	Lands and natural resources as our heritage	1641	84.15%
	2	Traditions and culture	1350	69.23%
	3	Liberation history of the country	1251	64.15%
	4	Respect national anthem, flag, emblems, shrines and national events	1233	63.23%
	5	Country's sovereignty and independence	1190	61.03%
	6	Suprimacy of God	1154	59.18%
	7	Unity of the people	914	46.87%
	8	Supremacy of the constitution	873	44.77%
	9	Peace, security,tranquility & defence	867	44.46%
	10	Rule of law-non above the law	856	43.90%
	11	Good governance(no corruption,nepotism,etc)	838	42.97%
	12	Liberty, freedom & movement	804	41.23%
	13	Diversity of the people, tribes & languages	774	39.69%
	14	Founding fathers, nationalists and heroes	729	37.38%
	15	Recognise traditional leaders	739	37.90%
	16	Recognise & uphold human rights	731	37.49%
	17	Name of country is Zimbabwe	690	35.38%
	18	Democratic principles(free and fare elections etc)	673	34.51%
	19	Equality before the law	615	31.54%
	20	Recognise unity accord & GPA	573	29.38%
	21	Democracy	538	27.59%
	22	Gender equality & rights	494	25.33%
		23	Post idependence, internal conflicts & challenges(gukurahundi, murambatsvina, 2008 violence)	485

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	24 People power-leaders accountable to people	386	19.79%
	25 Recognise national holidays(events)	361	18.51%
	26 Patriotism to country	340	17.44%
	27 No racism,tribalism & oppression	318	16.31%
	28 National prosperity and development	304	15.59%
	29 Food security	14	0.72%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

Arms of State

2. Arms of state

Version 1

National Narrative Report

Views expressed with regards to arms of state were that there should be: an Executive President with two Deputies, President and Prime Minister and or Prime Minister only.

It was stated that there should be separation of powers of the Executives, Judiciary and Legislature, where President would be the Head of state, whilst the Prime Minister is the Head of Government. The need to have a Ceremonial President, Prime Minister and Cabinet was also raised, other views indicating that the status quo be maintained.

On leadership type the views expressed were that there should be a President only, a Prime Minister only, both President and Prime Minister assuming office through a general election.

Opinions were expressed that the President should be sworn in by the Chief Justice, that the President be installed by the Traditional system whilst the Prime Minister should come from the party with the majority in Parliament. The view also expressed that the Prime Minister should be appointed by the President.

Further views were articulated on the need for Ministers to be M.Ps and also that Ministers could be appointed without first being M.Ps.

The suggestions on the responsibilities of ministerial appointments ranged from the President, Parliament, on the basis of merit, or through elections.

The need for a commission and a Quota system based on regions was also raised when appointing ministers.

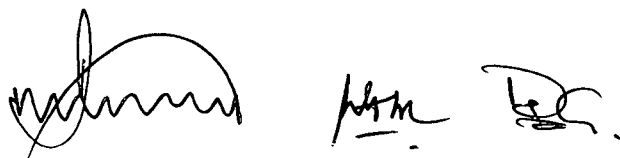
There were views that there should be two Houses of Parliament. There were also suggestions of one, three, four, five, six, and or more than six Houses of Assembly.

There were views that there should be seats reserved for women, traditional leaders, disabled as well as special interest groups, while there were also views that there should be no seats reserved for special groups, still views were also expressed that some groups could have reserved seats.

Contributors expressed the need for a court system that is organised by the President, Parliament and Judiciary Service Commission with some suggesting that the status quo be maintained.

Contributions with regards to the organisation of the court system were that the courts be organised as they are presently structured, that there must be an addition of a Constitutional Court to the current structure of the courts.

For more details refer to Table below:



2. ARMS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
EXECUTIVE POWERS	1	Executive President	1182	60.62%
	2	President And 2 V.P's	586	30.05%
	3	President And Prime Minister	445	22.82%
	4	Prime Minister	199	10.21%
	5	Separation Of Powers / Executive, Judiciary And Legislature	188	9.64%
	6	President And One Vice President	166	8.51%
	7	Parliamentary System	133	6.82%
	8	President Head Of State And Prime Minister Head Of Government	128	6.56%
	9	Ceremonial President And Prime Minister	121	6.21%
	10	President, P.M And Cabinet	110	5.64%
	11	Status Quo	105	5.38%
	12	President And Cabinet	102	5.23%
	13	President, P.M And One V.P	99	5.08%
	14	P M And Parliament	71	3.64%
	15	President And Parliament	54	2.77%
	16	Cabinet	52	2.67%
	17	President And One V.P, P.M And One V.P.M	37	1.90%
	18	President, Cabinet And Senate	35	1.79%
	19	President And 2 V.P's As Per Unity Accord	31	1.59%
	20	Judiciary	21	1.08%
	21	President, Pm & Parliament	20	1.03%
	22	President Pm, Provincial Gvt	10	0.51%
	23	President And 3 VP's	4	0.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
LEADERSHIP TYPE	24			
PRESIDENT	25	Yes	1542	79.08%
	26	Divided Opinion	260	13.33%
	27	No	33	1.69%
PRIME MINISTER	28	No	554	28.41%
	29	Divided Opinion	389	19.95%
	30	Yes	302	15.49%
BOTH	31	Yes	507	26.00%
	32	Divided Opinion	463	23.74%
	33	No	439	22.51%
EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENT:	34			
PRESIDENT	35	General Election	1700	87.18%
	36	Sworn In By Chief Justice	68	3.49%
	37	Installed By Traditional System	51	2.62%
	38	Parliament	44	2.26%
PRIME MINISTER	39	From Majority Party In Parliament	644	33.03%
	40	General Election	530	27.18%
	41	Parliament	203	10.41%
	42	Appointed By President	139	7.13%
BOTH	43	General Election	249	12.77%
SHOULD ALL MINISTERS BE M.P'S	44	Yes	1393	71.44%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	45	No	299	15.33%
	46	Divided Opinion	251	12.87%
SHOULD ALL MINISTERS NOT BE M.P'S	47	No	1238	63.49%
	48	Divided Opinion	283	14.51%
	49	Yes	162	8.31%
SHOULD SOME MINISTERS BE M.P'S AND OTHERS NOT	50	No	942	48.31%
	51	Divided Opinion	583	29.90%
	52	Yes	358	18.36%
HOW SHOULD MINISTERS BE APPOINTED?	53	President	1548	79.38%
	54	Parliament	579	29.69%
	55	Merit	363	18.62%
	56	Election	313	16.05%
	57	Prime Minister	269	13.79%
	58	President And P.M	247	12.67%
	59	President On Merit	168	8.62%
	60	President And Parliament	159	8.15%
	61	Parliament On Merit	81	4.15%
	62	President, Pm & Parliament	81	4.15%
	63	Commission	65	3.33%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	64	President And Judiciary	34	1.74%
	65	Quota System According To Regions	28	1.44%
	66	President And V.P's	24	1.23%
	67	Prime Minister And Parliament	23	1.18%
	68	Prime Minister On Merit	18	0.92%
	69	President And Senate	12	0.62%
	70	Political Parties	11	0.56%
HOW MANY HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT SHOULD WE HAVE?	71	Two	1254	64.31%
	72	One	584	29.95%
	73	Three	306	15.69%
	74	Above Six	64	3.28%
	75	Six	28	1.44%
	76	Five	24	1.23%
	77	Four	3	0.15%
SHOULD THERE BE M.P'S WHO ARE APPOINTED	78	No	683	35.03%
	79	Divided Opinion	482	24.72%
	80	Yes	334	17.13%
SHOULD M.P'S BE ALLOWED TO CROSS THE FLOOR WITH THEIR SEATS?	81	No	1258	64.51%
	82	Divided Opinion	308	15.79%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	83	Yes	157	8.05%
SHOULD ANY SEATS BE RESERVED FOR:	84	No	884	45.33%
I) WOMEN	85	Yes	500	25.64%
	86	Divided Opinion	317	16.26%
II) TRADITIONAL LEADERS	87	Yes	961	49.28%
	88	Divided Opinion	529	27.13%
	89	No	314	16.10%
III) DISABLED	90	Yes	1109	56.87%
	91	Divided Opinion	369	18.92%
	92	No	271	13.90%
IV) SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS	93	Yes	724	37.13%
	94	No	561	28.77%
	95	Divided Opinion	433	22.21%
HOW SHOULD OUR COURT SYSTEM BE ORGANISED?	96	President	1036	53.13%
	97	Status Quo	871	44.67%
	98	JSC	704	36.10%
	99	Parliament	682	34.97%
HOW SHOULD THE JUDGES BE APPOINTED?	100	Status Quo Plus Constitutional Court	544	27.90%
	101	Traditional To Constitutional Court	455	23.33%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	102	On Merit	427	21.90%
	103	President On Merit	331	16.97%
	104	President And JSC	314	16.10%
	105	Status Quo	128	6.56%
	106	President In Consultation With P.M	108	5.54%
	107	Prime Minister On Merit	89	4.56%
	108	Parliament And JSC	70	3.59%
	109	President , P.M And JSC	69	3.54%
	110	President And Parliament	62	3.18%
	111	Parliament And President	60	3.08%
	112	Parliament On Merit	59	3.03%
	113	President , Parliament And JSC	39	2.00%
	114	Quota Systems According To Regions	36	1.85%
	115	Elections	34	1.74%
	116	Minister Of Justice In Consultation With Parliament	31	1.59%
	117	Parliament Recommends To President In Consultation With P.M	31	1.59%
	118	Customary To Internatinal Court	22	1.13%
	119	Minister Of Justice In Consultation With President	20	1.03%
	120	President And Cabinet	20	1.03%
	121	Civic Society	19	0.97%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	122	Attorney General	17	0.87%
	123	JSC And Senate	10	0.51%
	124	Minister Of Justice On Merit	7	0.36%
	125	Attorney General JSC And Parliament	2	0.10%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Systems of Government

NATIONAL REPORT

TEAM 2

VERSION 1

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

At a national level, the systems of government that were suggested were Unitary, Devolved and Federal.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Some people said yes to Provincial Governments whilst others said no

HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED?

A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

On how they should be constituted in terms of the type of government the following views emerged" maintenance of status quo, as Provincial Councils, as Elected Provincial Councils, as Provincial Governments, as Provincial Parliaments, by elected Governors who have Provincial Councils as a Provincial Council headed by Governors appointed by the President and lastly as a Provincial Assembly reporting to central government

B) APPOINTMENT

On appointment, they said these should be appointed by: President, Parliament, President in consultation with Parliament, Governor appointed by Executive President in consultation with Prime Minister, political party with majority seats in Parliament, Governor's selected by 2/3rds majority in Parliament and that the Governor should come from the party with majority seats in the Province

C) ELECTIONS

They suggested that these be elected by the electorate, by proportional representation and by an Electoral College of members of the National Assembly from that Province

D) COMPOSITION

The composition showed that they wanted it to start from Traditional Leaders, Councillors/MPs/Provincial Administrators/Governors, Provincial Governors/Premiers, Devolved structures/Decentralise government offices, to be built from wards, to have a Governor and the Board, to get governors from elected MPs and Senators, must be led by the Provincial Administrator without a Governor, there should be governors who are MPs and to have Provincial Parliament with proportional seats for youth, men, women and all interest groups

E) TENURE

On tenure, they suggested the following: one 5 year term and that the Provincial Governor should serve two 5 year terms up to a maximum of 10 years.

MIL

GCP
TW



QUALIFICATIONS

They said that all governors must come from the area

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Some said yes to local Governments whilst others said no to them.

HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED?

A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

On type of government some called for the maintenance of the status quo, that a local government institution should govern the affairs of its community subject to national and provincial governments, that there be a Commission led by Senators and MPs and lastly that this be headed by Executive Commissions

B) APPOINTMENT

In terms of appointment the views were: some must be appointed, the Mayor to be elected and in turn appoint an Executive Commission, there be Presidential appointment for urban officials and by elections to be held in rural areas, DAs to be appointed on merit by Public Services Commission, Town Clerks to be nominated by Councillors on contractual basis, to be appointed by Parliament Town clerk to be appointed by the Mayor and that there be an elected DA who should appoint a Local Board. However, others said there should not be any appointments.

C) ELECTIONS

The suggestions were that local government officials must be voted for, there should be Elected Councillors, the Mayor to be elected there be provision for Mayors with executive powers, they be elected by the people and have the necessary qualifications/competence/potential capacity, that traditional leaders should not be voted for and that there be an elected DA.

D) COMPOSITION

In terms of composition of local governments, they suggested that there be traditional leaders, Ceremonial Mayors, Mayors and Councillors and District Administrators who are professionals. However, others said there should be Chiefs on top, followed by Councillors, followed by Headmen then Village Heads, War Veterans & War Collaborators. Yet others suggested that Rural Councils should be headed by Chairpersons whilst some said these must be from local residents

E) QUALIFICATION

They said that in terms of qualifications, these officials must have the Necessary qualifications /competence/potential capacity, must reside in their respective constituencies and that councillors must be property owners

F) TENURE

M/K GCP
Tm



On tenure, they said these officials must be voted for after every 5 years and that councillors/mayors should serve two 5 year terms up to a maximum of 10 years.

G) GOVERNING LEGISLATION

They suggested that on legislation they should enact by-laws that protect, conserve and preserve the environment and that an Act of Parliament be there to provide for the establishment and powers of the local government institution, including by-laws and regulations and levy rates and taxes

FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

A) POLICY FORMULATION

Responses on policy formulation under the concept of functions of provincial and local governments were as such: enact and enforce by-laws, maintain the status quo, formulate policies that raise revenue in their areas, ensure good governance/democracy and that traditional should fight corruption.

B) DEVELOPMENT

They called for the following: traditional leaders must spearhead development (social, economic and infrastructural), social amenities, create employment, distribute empowerment funds and borrow funds for development areas

C) SOCIAL SERVICES

On social services they said this should include, service delivery, management of education, health and natural resources, food aid supply and the preservation and promotion of culture and local languages

D) REPRESENTATION

On representation, they said these must: address people's grievances/representation in central government, advise central government and that they should bring business of government closer to the people/ implement government policy

E) ADMINISTRATION

In terms of administration they said that Provincial Governments must craft their own budgets/taxation powers and do revenue collection, deal with all governance issues, monitor NGOs, provide national registration documents, ensure natural resources benefit their communities distribute land, have a provincial budget that is distributed equally and that they must not be partisan.

Additionally, there were suggestions that the Governor should head and coordinate development projects, be given adequate resources to run their constituencies, that there be equal distribution of resources between men and women, empower their areas and that provinces should oversee district operations. In the end they said that districts must control their own affairs, that there should be a devolved system of government at local level and reduction of rural to urban migration

M.K

GCP
TM



NUMBER OF PROVINCES

The national responses on the number of provinces were: 10 provinces, 5 provinces, 13 provinces, 11 provinces, 12 provinces, 8 provinces, 10 provinces and above, 4 provinces, 13 provinces and above, 3 provinces, 14 provinces, 20 provinces, 6 provinces, 9 provinces

DETERMINATION OF PROVINCES

A) NAMING

In terms of province determination by naming, some said the status quo should be maintained whilst others suggested the following: Manicaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Midlands, Masvingo, provinces, Not to be named on tribal grounds, Matabeleland, Manicaland and Mashonaland, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Masvingo, Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Midlands, Mashonaland West, Manicaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Midlands, Masvingo plus one, that the provinces should be named after historical monuments and natural resources in the areas and that Masvingo should be divided into two Shangani and Karanga

B) GEOGRAPHICAL & GEO-POLITICAL

On province determination according to geography and geopolitical considerations, they said that these should include the following: population density, cardinal points (North, East, West, South), natural regions, North, East, West, South and Central, number of districts. natural resources, by using constituencies, by council area, according to capital assets, nautical points and that 5 to 6 districts should make up a province

C) POPULATION/ETHNICITY

In terms of province determination by population and ethnicity, they suggested the following: according to distances from service centres, according to local languages and cultural values,, on tribal grounds, along traditional clans/ethnic regions, according to large cities, according to traditional leadership, through chiefs' determination and that there be created a province for the Tonga people

D) BY DECREE

In terms of province determination by decree, respondents suggested that provinces be determined by the President, Parliament, the Delimitation Commission, Electoral Commission to determine, the people through voting, the President and the Prime Minister, 5 provinces demarcated by Parliament, 10 provinces determined by Head of State and that for purposes of devolution, the boundaries and capitals of these provinces be as prescribed in a schedule of this constitution

E) STATUS QUO

Those who called for status quo maintenance suggested that the provinces remain as they are currently delimited whilst others said they should be as they were before inclusive government

F) OTHER

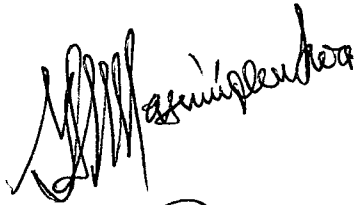
M. K

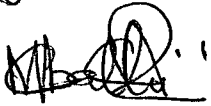
GCP

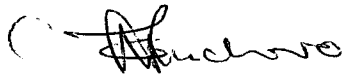
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Other views emerging called for the number of provinces being the present structure minus Bulawayo and Harare, 9 provinces, existing 10 provinces minus Bulawayo and Harare plus Beitbridge and lastly 20 provinces i.e. each province to be doubled.

Mazimhela



M. Mthembu

M. Mthembu

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT	1 Unitary	1386	71.08%
	2 Devolved	1138	58.36%
	3 Federal	34	1.74%
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	4 Yes to Provincial Governments	1614	82.77%
	5 No to Provincial Governments	379	19.44%
HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED? A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	6 As it is /Maintain status quo/To come from a unitary state	277	14.21%
	7 Provincial Councils	59	3.03%
	8 Elected Provincial Councils	58	2.97%
	9 Provincial Governments	51	2.62%
	10 Provincial Parliaments	49	2.51%
	11 With elected Governors who have Provincial Councils	36	1.85%
	12 To be a Provincial Council headed by Governors appointed by the President	34	1.74%
	13 Provincial Assembly reporting to central government	24	1.23%
B) APPOINTMENT	14 Appointed by President	353	18.10%
	15 Governors appointed by President	291	14.92%
	16 Appointed by Parliament	175	8.97%
	17 Governor to be appointed by President in consultation with Parliament	38	1.95%
	18 Governor appointed by Executive President in consultation with Prime Minister	17	0.87%
	19 By political party with majority seats in Parliament	12	0.62%
	20 Governor's selected by 2/3rds majority in Parliament	7	0.36%
	21 Governor comes from party with majority seats in the Province	7	0.36%
C) ELECTIONS	22 Elected by the electorate	1099	56.36%
	23 Elected Governor	381	19.54%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	24 By proportional representation	20	1.03%
	25 Elected by an Electoral College of members of the National Assembly from that Province	16	0.82%
D) COMPOSITION	26 To start from Traditional Leaders, Councillors/MPs/Provincial Administrators/Governors	151	7.74%
	27 Provincial Governors/Premiers	83	4.26%
	28 Devolved structures/Decentralise government offices	22	1.13%
	29 Built from wards	10	0.51%
	30 Governor and the Board	7	0.36%
	31 To get governors from elected MPs and Senators	5	0.26%
	32 There must be led by the Provincial Administrator without a Governor	2	0.10%
	33 There should be governors who are MPs	1	0.05%
	34 To have Provincial Parliament with proportional seats for youth, men, women and all interest groups	0	0.00%
E) TENURE	35 Those voted for should have one 5 year term	5	0.26%
	36 The Provincial Governor should serve two 5 year terms up to a maximum of 10 years.	4	0.21%
QUALIFICATIONS	37 Governors must come from the area	41	2.10%
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	38 Yes to local Governments	1819	93.28%
	39 No to local Governments	19	0.97%
HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED? A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	40 As it is	324	16.62%
	41 A local government institution will govern the affairs of its community subject to national and provincial governments	6	0.31%
	42 Commission led by Senators and MPs	3	0.15%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	43 Headed by Executive Commissions	3	0.15%
B) APPOINTMENT	44 Some must be appointed	55	2.82%
	45 Mayor is elected and appoints Executive Commission	47	2.41%
	46 Presidential appointment for urban and by elections in rural areas	23	1.18%
	47 DAs appointed on merit by Public Services Commission	22	1.13%
	48 Town Clerks should be nominated by Councillors on contractual basis	21	1.08%
	49 Parliament to appoint	20	1.03%
	50 No appointments	10	0.51%
	51 Mayor to appoint Town Clerk	9	0.46%
	52 Elected DA to appoint Local Board	6	0.31%
C) ELECTIONS	53 Must be voted for	1484	76.10%
	54 Elected Councillors	413	21.18%
	55 Mayor to be elected	96	4.92%
	56 Provide for Mayors with executive powers	59	3.03%
	57 To be elected by the people and have the necessary qualifications/competence/potential capacity	37	1.90%
	58 Traditional leaders should not be voted for	17	0.87%
	59 Elected DA	11	0.56%
D) COMPOSITION	60 Traditional leaders, Mayors and Councillors	126	6.46%
	61 By District Administrators who are professionals	43	2.21%
	62 There should be Chiefs on top, followed by Councillors, followed by Headmen then Village Heads, War Veterans & War Collaborators	32	1.64%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	63 Rural Councils should be headed by Chairpersons	22	1.13%
	64 Ceremonial Mayors	11	0.56%
	65 Must be from local residents	11	0.56%
E) QUALIFICATION	66 Necessary qualifications /competence/potential capacity	30	1.54%
	67 They should reside in their respective constituencies	13	0.67%
	68 Councillors must be property owners	3	0.15%
F) TENURE	69 Voted for after every 5 years	7	0.36%
	70 Councillors/Mayors should serve two 5 year terms up to a maximum of 10 years.	4	0.21%
G) GOVERNING LEGISLATION	71 To enact by-laws that protect, conserve and preserve the environment	62	3.18%
	72 An Act of Parliament will provide for the establishment and powers of the local government institution, including by-laws and regulations and levy rates and taxes	4	0.21%
FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS A) POLICY FORMULATION	73 Enact and enforce by-laws	117	6.00%
	74 As it is/status quo	61	3.13%
	75 Formulate policies that raise revenue in thier areas	36	1.85%
	76 Ensure good governance/democracy	29	1.49%
	77 To fight corruption	24	1.23%
B) DEVELOPMENT	78 Spearhead development (social, economic and infrastructural), social amenities	1756	90.05%
	79 Employment creation	71	3.64%
	80 Distribute empowerment funds	20	1.03%
	81 To borrow funds for development areas	9	0.46%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
C) SOCIAL SERVICES	82 Service Delivery	884	45.33%
	83 Manage education, health and natural resources	550	28.21%
	84 Food aid supply	107	5.49%
	85 Preservation and promotion of culture and local languages	18	0.92%
D) REPRESENTATION	86 To address people's grievances/representation in central government	859	44.05%
	87 To advise central government	137	7.03%
	88 Bring business of government closer to the people/ implement government policy	43	2.21%
E) ADMINISTRATION	89 Provincial Governments to craft their own budgets/taxation powers and do revenue collection	354	18.15%
	90 Should deal with all governance issues	129	6.62%
	91 Monitoring NGOs	89	4.56%
	92 To provide national registration documents	56	2.87%
	93 Ensure natural resources benefit their communities	56	2.87%
	94 Administration	52	2.67%
	95 To distribute land	46	2.36%
	96 To have a provincial budget that is distributed equally	44	2.26%
	97 Must not be partisan	36	1.85%
	98 Governor to head and coordinate development projects	20	1.03%
	99 To be given adequate resources to run their constituencies	19	0.97%
	100 Equal distribution of resources between men and women	18	0.92%
	101 Empower their areas	12	0.62%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	102 Provinces to oversee District operations	8	0.41%
	103 District must control its own affairs	7	0.36%
	104 They should have a devolved system of government at local level	6	0.31%
	105 To reduce rural to urban migration	1	0.05%
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	106 10 provinces	1290	66.15%
	107 5 provinces	454	23.28%
	108 13 provinces	236	12.10%
	109 11 provinces	43	2.21%
	110 12 provinces	33	1.69%
	111 8 provinces	27	1.38%
	112 10 provinces and above	15	0.77%
	113 4 provinces	6	0.31%
	114 13 provinces and above	5	0.26%
	115 3 provinces	4	0.21%
	116 14 provinces	3	0.15%
	117 20 provinces	3	0.15%
	118 6 provinces	3	0.15%
	119 9 provinces	2	0.10%
DETERMINATION OF PROVINCES A) NAMING	120 As it is/status quo	1148	58.87%
	121 Manicaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Midlands, Masvingo	270	13.85%
	122 Not named on tribal grounds	111	5.69%
	123 Matabeleland, Manicaland and Mashonaland	10	0.51%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	124 Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Masvingo, Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Midlands, Mashonaland West	6	0.31%
	125 Manicaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Midlands, Masvingo plus one	6	0.31%
	126 Current names are fine	3	0.15%
	127 Should be named after historical monuments and natural resources in the areas	0	0.00%
	128 Masvingo should be divided into two Shangani and Karanga	0	0.00%
B) GEOGRAPHICAL & GEO-POLITICAL	129 Population density	793	40.67%
	130 Cardinal points (North, East, West, South)	134	6.87%
	131 Natural regions	133	6.82%
	132 North, East, West, South and Central	118	6.05%
	133 By number of districts	51	2.62%
	134 Natural resources	31	1.59%
	135 Using constituencies	21	1.08%
	136 Nautical points	16	0.82%
	137 5 to 6 districts should make up a province	14	0.72%
	138 According to capital assets	14	0.72%
	139 By council area	11	0.56%
C) POPULATION/ETHNICITY	140 According to distances from service centres	1	0.05%
	141 Local languages and cultural values	142	7.28%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	142 On tribal grounds	60	3.08%
	143 Traditional clans/ethnic regions	53	2.72%
	144 Create a province for the Tonga people	51	2.62%
	145 Traditional leadership	2	0.10%
	146 Chiefs to determine	1	0.05%
	147 According to large cities	0	0.00%
D) BY DECREE	148 Determined by the President	35	1.79%
	149 By Parliament	22	1.13%
	150 Determined by the Delimitation Commission	12	0.62%
	151 Electoral Commission to determine	10	0.51%
	152 Chosen by the people/voting	6	0.31%
	153 By the President and the Prime Minister	5	0.26%
	154 5 provinces demarcated by Parliament	3	0.15%
	155 10 provinces determined by Head of State	2	0.10%
	156 For purposes of devolution, the boundaries and capitals of these provinces will be as prescribed in a schedule of this constitution	0	0.00%
E) STATUS QUO	157 As they are currently delimited	12	0.62%
	158 As they were before inclusive government	2	0.10%
F) OTHER	159 Present structure minus Bulawayo and Harare	26	1.33%
	160 9 provinces, existing 10 provinces minus Bulawayo and Harare plus Beitbridge	3	0.15%
	161 20 provinces, each province by 2	2	0.10%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Executive Organs of the State

NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT

EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE

The views expressed with regards to the executive organs of the state were that there should be commissions for the following organs: Defence, the Police, Prisons, Public Service and the Judiciary. Other views were that there should also be commissions for the Parliament, Central Intelligence Service, Education, Health, Anti-Corruption, Land, Mining, Labour, War Veterans, Public Construction as well as the Sports and Recreation.

Further views were that there should also be commissions for Parastatals , Environment , Chiefs, Natural Resources, Rule of Law ,Forestry, Securities, Transport, Human Rights, Teaching Services, Media, Local Government, Traditional Leaders, Appointments, truth and Justice, freedom Fighters, Power and Energy, Pensions, Public Finance, Air Force, Chiefs and Culture Youth, Audit, Finance, Electoral,Children,Ombudsman,Printed,Transparency,Empowerment,Peace, Prosecution, Agriculture, Food Security, Workers Union, Women and National Healing..

There were also instances where there were no responses provided. Other views were for the maintenance of the current status quo.

Report writer.....
Q. Moyo

Report writer.....
[Signature]

Report writer.....
[Signature]

4. EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS	1	Defence	1633	83.74%
	2	Police	1626	83.38%
	3	Prisons	1590	81.54%
	4	Public Service	1568	80.41%
	5	Judiciary	1200	61.54%
	6	Status quo	368	18.87%
	7	Parliament	219	11.23%
	8	Central Intelligence Service	214	10.97%
	9	No response	169	8.67%
	10	Education	164	8.41%
	11	Health	156	8.00%
	12	Anti-corruption	136	6.97%
	13	Constitutional	121	6.21%
	14	Land	112	5.74%
	15	Mining	75	3.85%
	16	Labour	66	3.38%
	17	War Veterans	66	3.38%
	18	Public Construction Commission	65	3.33%
	19	Sports and Recreation	63	3.23%
	20	Parastals	60	3.08%
	21	Environmental	58	2.97%
	22	Chiefs	58	2.97%
	23	Natural resources	57	2.92%
	24	Rule of Law	57	2.92%
	25	Gender	55	2.82%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

4. EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	26 Forestry	54	2.77%
	27 Security Commissions	51	2.62%
	28 Transport	46	2.36%
	29 Human Rights	24	1.23%
	30 Teaching Service	22	1.13%
	31 Media	13	0.67%
	32 Local government	11	0.56%
	33 Traditional leaders	9	0.46%
	34 Appointment	9	0.46%
	35 Truth and Justice	8	0.41%
	36 Freedom Fighters	6	0.31%
	37 Power and Energy	5	0.26%
	38 Pension	4	0.21%
	39 Public Finance	4	0.21%
	40 Air force	4	0.21%
	41 Chiefs and Culture	4	0.21%
	42 Anti-Sanctions	4	0.21%
	43 Youth	4	0.21%
	44 Audit	3	0.15%
	45 Finance	3	0.15%
	46 Electoral	3	0.15%
	47 Children	2	0.10%
	48 Food security	2	0.10%
	49 Omdudsmen	2	0.10%
	50 Printed	2	0.10%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

4. EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	51 Religion	2	0.10%
	52 Transparency	2	0.10%
	53 Empowerment	1	0.05%
	54 Peace	1	0.05%
	55 Prosecution	1	0.05%
	56 Agriculture	1	0.05%
	57 Workers Union	1	0.05%
	58 Women	1	0.05%
	59 National Healing	1	0.05%
	60 Even Distribution	0	0.00%
	61 Social	0	0.00%
	62 Civil	0	0.00%
	63 Lawyers	0	0.00%
	64 Prime Minister	0	0.00%
	65 National Service	0	0.00%
	66 By Election	0	0.00%
	67 Presidential	0	0.00%
	68 Post and Telecommunications	0	0.00%
	69 No response	0	0.00%
	70 Violence	0	0.00%
	71 Principal	0	0.00%
	72 Church	0	0.00%
	73 Public Consultation	0	0.00%
	74 Executive	0	0.00%
	75 Public Community	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Independent Public Offices

NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT

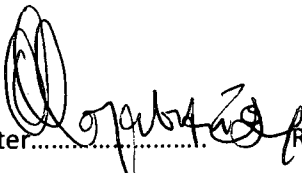
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES

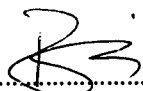
The views expressed with regards to the independent public offices the new constitution should include the offices of Attorney General, Auditor and Comptroller General, Public Protector/Ombudsman, Registrar General, Reserve Bank Governor, Anti-Corruption, Media, Human Rights, Surveyor General, Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), National Prosecution Authority, Public Commission, Labour, judiciary and Independent. There were also instances where there were no responses on the subject matter.

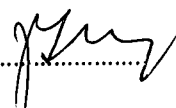
Views expressed were that the appointments for the said offices should be done by the President, Parliament, Judicial Commission, On merit, By the Prime Minister, the President in consultation with Parliament, Senate, Cabinet, President in consultation with the Judicial Services Commission, president in consultation with the Prime Minister. There were also instances where there were no responses while other responses were for maintenance of the current status quo. Views were also that these public officers should be non-partisan.

PROVISIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Specific provisions for the office of the Attorney General were that the appointment should be by the President, Parliament, and Judicial commission, by the Prime Minister, on merit, by the Cabinet, the Senate, and President in consultation with the Prime Minister, President in consultation with the Parliament and President in consultation with the Judicial Services. There were further views that they must be non-partisan while in some instances there were no responses on the subject. Other views were for maintenance of the status quo.

Report writer.....

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Report writer.....

PROVISIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR/COMPTROLLER GENERAL

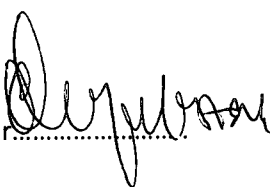
Specific provisions for the office of Auditor / Comptroller General were that the appointments should be by the President, by Parliament, the prime Minister, Judicial, Commission, and President in consultation with Parliament, President in consultation with the Prime minister, the Senate, Cabinet, President in consultation with Judicial Services. There were also expressions that these offices should be apolitical while other views were that there is a need to maintain the status quo .There were however instances where there were no responses.

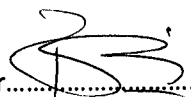
PROVISIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC PROTECTOR/ OMBUDSMAN

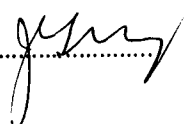
Specific provisions for the office of the Public Protector /Ombudsman were that the appointment should be by the President, by Parliament, the prime Minister ,Judicial ,Commission, President in consultation with Parliament, President in consultation with the Prime minister ,the Senate, Cabinet, President in consultation with Judicial Services. There were also expressions that these offices should be apolitical while other views were that there is a need to maintain the status quo .There were however instances where there were no responses.

The views expressed with regards to the functions of the Attorney General were that He/She is the Legal Advisor to the Government, Chief Prosecutor, Member of Parliament, sits in cabinet and should be impartial and non-partisan. Other views were that there should be maintenance of the status quo while in some instances there were no responses.

On the question of whether the Attorney General should also be a legal Advisor to Government as well as being the national Prosecutor there were views that he can be both and also views that he should not .Others called for maintenance of the status quo while in some instances there were no responses given.

Report writer..........

Report writer..........

Report writer..........

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
(19.1.A) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES	1 Attorney General	1462	74.97%
	2 Auditor and Comptroller General	1424	73.03%
	3 Public protector/ Ombudsman	1401	71.85%
	4 Status quo	594	30.46%
	5 Registrar General	468	24.00%
	6 RBZ Governor	216	11.08%
	7 No response	197	10.10%
	8 Anti-Corruption	157	8.05%
	9 Media	124	6.36%
	10 Human Rights	111	5.69%
	11 Surveyor General	102	5.23%
	12 ZEC	56	2.87%
	13 National Prosecuting Authority	40	2.05%
	14 Public Commission	30	1.54%
	15 Apolitical	8	0.41%
	16 Labour	2	0.10%
	17 Judicial	2	0.10%
	18 Independent	2	0.10%
(19-1.B) HOW THEY ARE APPOINTED	19 Appointed by President	292	14.97%
	20 Appointed by Parliament	267	13.69%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	21	Judicial Commission	230	11.79%
	22	Appointed on Merit	179	9.18%
	23	Status quo	166	8.51%
	24	Non- partisan	158	8.10%
	25	By Prime Minister	146	7.49%
	26	No response	140	7.18%
	27	President in consultation with Parliament	76	3.90%
	28	Senate	31	1.59%
	29	Cabinet	9	0.46%
	30	President in consultation with the Judicial Service	6	0.31%
	31	President in consultation with Prime Minister	1	0.05%
(19.2.A) PROVISION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL	32	Appointed by President	1088	55.79%
	33	Appointed by Parliament	748	38.36%
	34	Status quo	424	21.74%
	35	Judicial Commission	264	13.54%
	36	By Prime Minister	240	12.31%
	37	No response	205	10.51%
	38	Appointed on Merit	176	9.03%
	39	Non- partisan	96	4.92%
	40	Cabinet	67	3.44%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	41 President in consultation with the Judicial Service	51	2.62%
	42 Senate	16	0.82%
	43 President in consultation with Parliament	8	0.41%
	44 President in consultation with Prime Minister	2	0.10%
(19.2.B) PROVISION FOR AUDITOR/COMPTROLLER GENERAL	45 Appointed by President	1031	52.87%
	46 Appointed by Parliament	806	41.33%
	47 Status quo	343	17.59%
	48 By Prime Minister	321	16.46%
	49 Judicial Commission	239	12.26%
	50 Appointed on Merit	198	10.15%
	51 No response	194	9.95%
	52 Non- partisan	172	8.82%
	53 President in consultation with Parliament	41	2.10%
	54 President in consultation with Prime Minister	17	0.87%
	55 Senate	16	0.82%
	56 Cabinet	13	0.67%
	57 President in consultation with the Judicial Service	6	0.31%
(19.2.C) PROVISION FOR PUBLIC PROTECTOR/ OMBUDSMAN	58 Appointed by President	827	42.41%
	59 Appointed by Parliament	775	39.74%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	60 Status quo	369	18.92%
	61 By Prime Minister	305	15.64%
	62 Judicial Commission	287	14.72%
	63 Non- partisan	204	10.46%
	64 No response	137	7.03%
	65 Appointed on Merit	123	6.31%
	66 President in consultation with Parliament	12	0.62%
	67 President in consultation with the Judicial Service	12	0.62%
	68 President in consultation with Prime Minister	10	0.51%
	69 Cabinet	4	0.21%
	70 Senate	1	0.05%
(19.3) FUNCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	71 Legal advisor to government	843	43.23%
	72 Chief prosecutor	457	23.44%
	73 Non-partisan	369	18.92%
	74 Status quo	285	14.62%
	75 Member of Parliament	184	9.44%
	76 Impartial	175	8.97%
	77 Sits in cabinet	134	6.87%
	78 No response	22	1.13%
	79 Advisor to cabinet	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	80	Advisor to President	0	0.00%
	81	Custodian of the constitution	0	0.00%
	82	Transitional Authority		
(19.4) SHOULD THE AG BE THE LEGAL ADVISOR TO GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL PROSECUTOR?	83	Yes	894	45.85%
	84	No	690	35.38%
	85	Status quo	182	9.33%
	86	No response	153	7.85%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Independent Commissions

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS THEMATIC-NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT:

Views expressed in the country regarding Independent Commissions include, but are not limited to the following: Electoral; Human Rights; Anti-corruption; Media; Land; Truth and justice ; Gender; Labour; Truth and reconciliation; Women and Gender; Judiciary; Youth commission; Public Service; Education; Justice and Reconciliation; Police commission; Health Commission; Water commission; Traditional Healers; State Security and Defence; Prisons; Sovereignty; War Veterans; Tariffs; Natural Resources; Rule of law; Teaching Services; Religious Commissions ;ZFU; Public Finance; UN; Wildlife; Widows, Orphans and Elders; Voter Education; Parastatals; Parliamentary Services; Sports Commission; Telecommunication; Public Protector; Peace and Reconciliation; Environment Commission; National Healing; Heroes; HIV/Aids; Religious ;Roads Commission; Reserve Bank Commission; Land Audit. It was further expressed that the status quo be maintained. Nonetheless other commissions raised are shown in the table below

In respect to the appointment of Independent Commissions it was suggested that this will be done by Parliament; President; President and Parliament; On Merit; President and Cabinet; Non-Governmental Organisations; President and Senate; President and Civic society; Parliament and Civic Society; Prime Minister; Judiciary Services Commission; Apolitical appointments; Parliament committee; Three Arms of State; Independent Commission; Parliament and Senate; Qualifications; Elected; Senate; Select Committee; Sector representative; Parliament and Unions; President and Judiciary; Parties; Sector representative and Parliament; Stakeholders; Legislation; Attorney General; Chief Justice. These and other issues raised are shown in the table below.

Regarding the Protection of the Independent Commissions it was expressed that their protection be guaranteed in the constitution by the following ways: Be non-partisan; Parliament; Non Political; interference; Legislation; President; Parliamentary Commission; No interference from Executive; To be Well funded; Having limited Term; Transparency; Code of Conduct; Protective Law; Supervisory Board; Oversight Commission; Stick to Job description; Be adequately financed; Work with Government; To be prosecuted if they are corrupt; The politburo; Special commissions and having laws that govern their operations. It was further expressed that the status quo be maintained.

These and other issues raised are shown in the table below

Name: 

Name: 

Name: 

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS	1 Electoral	1522	78.05%
	2 Human Rights	1498	76.82%
	3 Anti-Corruption	1478	75.79%
	4 Media	1450	74.36%
	5 Land	1136	58.26%
	6 Truth And Justice	421	21.59%
	7 Gender	307	15.74%
	8 Status Quo	273	14.00%
	9 Labour	262	13.44%
	10 Truth And Reconciliation	259	13.28%
	11 Women And Gender	259	13.28%
	12 Judiciary	239	12.26%
	13 Youth Commission	216	11.08%
	14 Public Service	210	10.77%
	15 Education	197	10.10%
	16 Justice And Reconciliation	172	8.82%
	17 Police Commission	155	7.95%
	18 Health Commission	154	7.90%
	19 Water Commission	127	6.51%
	20 Traditional Healers	126	6.46%
	21 State Security And Defence	124	6.36%
	22 Prisons	118	6.05%
	23 Sovereignty	116	5.95%
	24 War Veterans	114	5.85%
	25 Tariffs	112	5.74%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	26 Natural Resources	106	5.44%
	27 Rule Of Law	104	5.33%
	28 Teaching Services	102	5.23%
	29 Religious Commission	101	5.18%
	30 ZFU	101	5.18%
	31 Public Finance	100	5.13%
	32 UN	97	4.97%
	33 Wildlife	95	4.87%
	34 Widows, Orphans And Elders	95	4.87%
	35 Voter Education Commission	95	4.87%
	36 Parastatal	92	4.72%
	37 Parliamentary Services	91	4.67%
	38 Sports Commission	89	4.56%
	39 Telecommunication	88	4.51%
	40 Public Protector	87	4.46%
	41 Trading	85	4.36%
	42 Peace And Reconciliation	84	4.31%
	43 Environment Commission	83	4.26%
	44 Elderly And Pension	82	4.21%
	45 National Healing	81	4.15%
	46 Heroes	80	4.10%
	47 Local Authority	80	4.10%
	48 HIV/Aids	80	4.10%
	49 Religious Commission	80	4.10%
	50 Income And Pricing	79	4.05%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	51 State Advisory	78	4.00%
	52 Separate Budget	76	3.90%
	53 Roads Commission	75	3.85%
	54 Reserve Bank Commission	75	3.85%
	55 Land Audit	72	3.69%
	56 Disabled	71	3.64%
	57 Constitutional	70	3.59%
	58 Presidential Advisory Commission	69	3.54%
	59 Electricity Commission	67	3.44%
	60 Independent Prosecute	66	3.38%
	61 Minority Rights	65	3.33%
	62 Nurses Commission	62	3.18%
	63 NCA	62	3.18%
	64 Old People Commission	61	3.13%
	65 National Housing	60	3.08%
	66 Livestock	58	2.97%
	67 Unspecified	58	2.97%
	68 Local Government	56	2.87%
	69 National Healing	55	2.82%
	70 Delimitation	54	2.77%
	71 Inspection Commission	53	2.72%
	72 Forestry	52	2.67%
	73 Empowerment Commission	51	2.62%
	74 Development Commission	47	2.41%
	75 Business	46	2.36%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	76 Children's Rights	45	2.31%
	77 Independent Budget	42	2.15%
	78 Non Specific	41	2.10%
	79 Executive	37	1.90%
	80 Food Commission	34	1.74%
	81 Audit	34	1.74%
	82 Consumer Rights	31	1.59%
	83 Corporate Governance	24	1.23%
	84 Anti-Patriotic	23	1.18%
	85 Consolidated Revenue Commission	21	1.08%
	86 Chiefs Commission	20	1.03%
	87 Competition	18	0.92%
	88 Commissioner Of Oath	17	0.87%
	89 CCLP	16	0.82%
	90 Arts And Culture	13	0.67%
	91 AU	12	0.62%
	92 Administrative	7	0.36%
	93 Parastatal	7	0.36%
	94 Gukurahundi	5	0.26%
	95 Resident	3	0.15%
	96 Parliamentary Commission	3	0.15%
	97 Minerals	1	0.05%
	98 Indigenous Languages	1	0.05%
	99 Equality	1	0.05%
	100 Pension	1	0.05%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	101 Mining	1	0.05%
	102 Welfare Commission	1	0.05%
	103 Government Commission	1	0.05%
	104 Traditional Leaders	0	0.00%
	105 Price	0	0.00%
	106 Judiciary	0	0.00%
	107 Anti-Sanctions	0	0.00%
	108 Churches	0	0.00%
	109 Social	0	0.00%
	110 Energy Commission	0	0.00%
APPOINTMENTS	111 Parliament	1004	51.49%
	112 President	968	49.64%
	113 President And Parliament	440	22.56%
	114 Merit	355	18.21%
	115 President And Cabinet	319	16.36%
	116 Ngo	251	12.87%
	117 President And Senate	222	11.38%
	118 President And Civic Society	198	10.15%
	119 Parliament And Civic Society	196	10.05%
	120 Unspecified	195	10.00%
	121 Prime Minister	187	9.59%
	122 Status Quo	186	9.54%
	123 Judiciary Service Commission	178	9.13%
	124 Apolitical	162	8.31%
	125 Parliament Committee	160	8.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	126 President And Prime Minister	158	8.10%
	127 Three Arms Of State	154	7.90%
	128 Independent Commission	153	7.85%
	129 Parliament And Senate	151	7.74%
	130 Qualifications	147	7.54%
	131 Elected	146	7.49%
	132 Senate	143	7.33%
	133 Select Committee	142	7.28%
	134 Sector Representative	141	7.23%
	135 Parliament And Unions	141	7.23%
	136 Truth, Justice And Reconciliation	141	7.23%
	137 President And Judiciary	139	7.13%
	138 Parties	138	7.08%
	139 Churches	137	7.03%
	140 Sector Representatives And Parliament	133	6.82%
	141 Stakeholders	131	6.72%
	142 Legislation	130	6.67%
	143 Sectors	128	6.56%
	144 Attorney General	125	6.41%
	145 Local People	113	5.79%
	146 Chief Justice	108	5.54%
	147 Declaration Of Assets	105	5.38%
	148 All Political Parties	102	5.23%
	149 Advertising Through Parly	102	5.23%
	150 Cabinet	24	1.23%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	151 Commissions	4	0.21%
	152 State	0	0.00%
	153 Law To Govern	0	0.00%
PROTECTION	154 Non Partisan	994	50.97%
	155 Parliament	606	31.08%
	156 Non Political Interference	603	30.92%
	157 Legislation	517	26.51%
	158 President	395	20.26%
	159 Resources	332	17.03%
	160 Status Quo	324	16.62%
	161 Parliamentary Commission	289	14.82%
	162 No Interference From Executive	275	14.10%
	163 Well-Funded	273	14.00%
	164 Limited Term	259	13.28%
	165 Transparency	251	12.87%
	166 Term Limit	246	12.62%
	167 Code Of Conduct	228	11.69%
	168 Protective Law	218	11.18%
	169 Supervisory Board	210	10.77%
	170 Oversight Commission	210	10.77%
	171 Stick To Job Description	207	10.62%
	172 Adequately Financed	206	10.56%
	173 Work With Government	206	10.56%
	174 To Be Prosecuted If They Are Corrupt	205	10.51%
	175 Politburo	204	10.46%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	176 Special Commission	199	10.21%
	177 Laws To Govern Their Operation	199	10.21%
	178 SADC Should Supervise	197	10.10%
	179 Political Representation	197	10.10%
	180 State	197	10.10%
	181 Self Sufficient	196	10.05%
	182 Run Own Budget	195	10.00%
	183 Registered	193	9.90%
	184 Should Not Be War Veterans /CIO	192	9.85%
	185 Professional	191	9.79%
	186 Commissions	190	9.74%
	187 Should Not Include Military	190	9.74%
	188 Signing Of Official Secrecy	190	9.74%
	189 Government Board	189	9.69%
	190 Government Security	187	9.59%
	191 Screened Through Interviews	186	9.54%
	192 Provided With State Security And Given Incentives	184	9.44%
	193 Civic Organisations	183	9.38%
	194 Integrity	183	9.38%
	195 Procedural	178	9.13%
	196 Non Civil Servants	177	9.08%
	197 No Victimisation	177	9.08%
	198 Defence Commission	175	8.97%
	199 Cabinet	171	8.77%
	200 Each Province To Be Represented	170	8.72%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



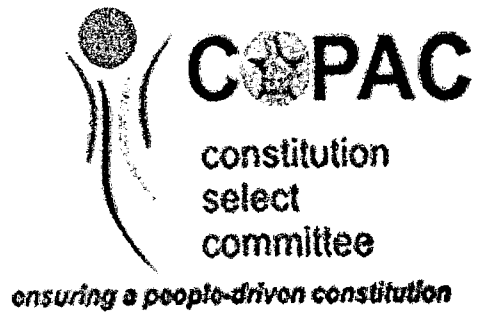
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	201 Ex Officio Member	169	8.67%
	202 No Donor Funding	168	8.62%
	203 No Nepotism	165	8.46%
	204 Accommodation And Security	162	8.31%
	205 International Statutes	161	8.26%
	206 Isolated Accommodation	160	8.21%
	207 Immunity From Prosecution	158	8.10%
	208 Follow Terms Of Reference	151	7.74%
	209 Accountability	144	7.38%
	210 Board To Protect	143	7.33%
	211 Appointment On Proportional Scale	141	7.23%
	212 Constitutional	86	4.41%
	213 No Intimidation	25	1.28%
	214 Autonomy	0	0.00%
	215 Judiciary Commission	0	0.00%
	216 President and Parliament	0	0.00%
	217 President and Interest Groups	0	0.00%
	218 Parliament And Civic Society	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Languages, Arts and Culture



NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT: LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE

VERSION 1

Languages

The views that were expressed nationally regarding the question of languages included that all languages should be officialised, Braille and sign language be taught and promoted, Local languages should be considered in employment qualification, There should be equality and non-discrimination amongst languages, Media should use local languages, Status of English must be diminished, The English language should be the international language for Zimbabwe, Schools must teach local languages, All local languages should be respected, promoted and recognized, All indigenous languages must be termed national languages, International languages must be officialised, Official languages must be made compulsory.

Local languages should be used as medium of instruction and in technology, There should be commemoration of a national day of languages, Citizens must have the right to use their language of choice, local languages should be used in courts and parliament, all local languages must be preserved, Civil servants should be able to speak the languages which are dominant in their area of deployment, Children should be taught at least two local languages and that the history of local languages must be documented.

Other views which were expressed in this thematic area included those such as that: The media must use local languages equally, That English should not be set as a pre-requisite for furthering education, That a language policy must be crafted, promotion and tolerance for multilingualism,

English to be assigned the same status as local languages and that there must be public translators.

A language regulatory board would have to be set up, An Act of parliament should specify the functions of all languages, that the following languages be declared equal Zimbabwean languages; Ndebele, Shona, Kalanga, Nabya, Chikunda, Venda, Xangani, Chewa, Nyanja, Sotho, Tonga, Xhosa, Pfumbi, Hwesa, Chewa, Barwe, Tshawo, Doma, English and Sign language and that the constitution must adopt a three tier language policy in education or a two tier system.

Arts

The views expressed in relation to the question of the arts included views that; The constitution should seek to promote, protect and preserve local arts and craft, There should be a Ministry dedicated to arts, There should be prevention of piracy, Censorship of films and music, Establishment of national commission boards and centers, promotion and empowerment of local artists and establish art galleries, There should be freedom of artistic expression and operation and active teaching of the arts in school. There must be development of the arts industry, No promotion of foreign music and culture and outstanding artists must be accorded hero status, Nurture and promote talent as well as patenting of intellectual rights to be mandatory.

It was further opinioned that a fund must be established to amongst other things assist disabled artists, Commission an anti-piracy body, media to promote and publicize the arts and not be censored and that national monuments should be protected.

Culture

The views on the issue of culture were that: Culture should be respected and promoted, Promote decent dress and be accommodative but not to allow pornography and homosexuality to be a part of culture, Women to have a national dress, Minister of culture to a black citizen, While some contributors wanted polygamy to be permitted others opposed this view.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

No man should be allowed to plait their hair, Abortion should not be legal, Youths must be tested for virginity status, Sacred places and shrines should be protected, A witchcraft Act should be enacted, marriage must only be allowed for mature citizens i.e. those having attained the ages of between 18 and 25 years, Traditional healers to be recognized and registered, Abolishing of prostitution, No explicit sex material should be allowed, There must be no forced marriages or inheritance of wives, circumcision must be promoted while village heads must assume office through an election process. Contraceptives and birth control must be banned, Those cultures which give surnames of mothers to children must be permitted, Prominent African icons like King Mzilikazi and Mbuya Nehanda must be celebrated and commemorated, Traditional leaders must have a national dress and marriage must be as per tradition and marijuana must be legalized.

It was also stated that there must be a prohibition to the use of the girl child as payment to appease avenging spirits and that surviving spouse and or children should inherit property of deceased parent.

For details refer to tables attached.

Name & Signature

1) Joshua Mbeu Jhe

2) Thomas Mupfwa Moyo

3) [Signature]

[Signature]

7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
LANGUAGES	1 All local languages should be officialised.	998	51.18%
	2 Promote and teach braille and sign languages.	612	31.38%
	3 Consider local languages in employment.	103	5.28%
	4 Equality and non-discrimination among languages.	318	16.31%
	5 Media should be in local languages.	260	13.33%
	6 Diminish status of English.	34	1.74%
	7 English to be the international language for Zimbabwe.	88	4.51%
	8 Local languages should be taught in schools	1037	53.18%
	9 All local languages should be respected, promoted, recognised, and	1272	65.23%
	10 Nationalize all indigenous languages.	71	3.64%
	11 Officialise international languages.	14	0.72%
	12 Local languages should be compulsory.	6	0.31%
	13 Local languages should be used as medium of instruction and	45	2.31%
	14 Commemoration of a national languages day.	1	0.05%
	15 Right to use language of choice.	35	1.79%
	16 Parliament and courts to use local languages.	47	2.41%
	17 Preserve local languages.	43	2.21%
	18 Civil servants to speak local languages in the locality they are	66	3.38%
	19 Should be compulsory for children to know at least two (2)	2	0.10%
	20 Document the history of local languages.	2	0.10%
	21 Media to use local languages equally.	65	3.33%
	22 English not to be a prerequisite for furthering education.	17	0.87%
	23 There should be a language policy.	4	0.21%
	24 Promote and tolerate multilingualism.	27	1.38%
	25 Local languages to have same status as English.	15	0.77%
	26 English should be used as second language.	15	0.77%
	27 Leaders to communicate in local languages.	25	1.28%
	28 Teachers versed in local languages to teach at primary schools.	44	2.26%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	29 Child rights to learn in mother language.	20	1.03%
	30 Books should be written in local languages.	29	1.49%
	31 There must be public translators.	4	0.21%
	32 There should be a language regulatory board.	8	0.41%
	33 An Act of Parliament should specify the functions of all languages.	5	0.26%
	34 The following are Zimbabwe's languages: Shona, Ndebele, Kalanga, Nambya, Chikunda, Venda, Xangani, Chewa, Nyanja, Sotho, Tonga, Xhosa, Pfumbi, Barwe, Hwesa, Tshawo, Doma, English and sign language.	5	0.26%
	35 The constitution should adopt a three tier language policy in education.	21	1.08%
	36 The constitution should adopt a two tier language policy in education.	75	3.85%
ARTS	37 Promote, protect and preserve local arts and craft.	604	30.97%
	38 There should be a Ministry to support Arts.	135	6.92%
	39 No to piracy.	104	5.33%
	40 Censor films and music.	153	7.85%
	41 Establish national arts commission, boards and centres.	45	2.31%
	42 Promote arts studies and research.	58	2.97%
	43 Should reflect national history and traditions.	104	5.33%
	44 Promote and empower local artistes.	69	3.54%
	45 Establish art galleries.	29	1.49%
	46 Freedom of expression and operation.	42	2.15%
	47 Teach arts in schools.	50	2.56%
	48 Develop arts industry.	32	1.64%
	49 No to foreign music and culture.	10	0.51%
	50 Hero status for outstanding artists.	15	0.77%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	51 Promote and nurture talent (including rural areas).	25	1.28%
	52 Patent/intellectual rights for artists.	20	1.03%
	53 Establish arts fund and other alternatives.	26	1.33%
	54 Assist disabled artistes.	9	0.46%
	55 Anti-piracy Commission.	19	0.97%
	56 Government to value arts.	26	1.33%
	57 Expose local arts.	14	0.72%
	58 Artists to be paid for their art (e.g. music).	10	0.51%
	59 Provide equal opportunities.	5	0.26%
	60 Media to publicise arts.	12	0.62%
	61 No censorship.	4	0.21%
	62 Tolerance of diversity in arts.	23	1.18%
	63 Culturally correct art.	54	2.77%
	64 Separate arts from culture.	25	1.28%
	65 Local arts products to benefit locals.	18	0.92%
	66 National monuments to be protected.	155	7.95%
CULTURE	67 Promote, respect and preserve culture.	797	40.87%
	68 Promote decent dressing/accommodation and national dress.	671	34.41%
	69 No to pornography.	574	29.44%
	70 No homosexuality.	379	19.44%
	71 National dress for women.	47	2.41%
	72 Minister of Culture to be black.	20	1.03%
	73 No polygamy.	40	2.05%
	74 There should be polygamy.	29	1.49%
	75 No to abortion.	121	6.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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THEMATIC AREA	LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	76 No man should plait hair.	54	2.77%
	77 Virginity tests for youths.	68	3.49%
	78 Respect and tolerate cultural diversity.	164	8.41%
	79 No importation of foreign culture.	32	1.64%
	80 Respect and protect sacred shrines/places.	81	4.15%
	81 Traditional values to be passed on to generations.	38	1.95%
	82 Enact witchcraft act.	28	1.44%
	83 Teach African history over European.	13	0.67%
	84 Marriage at a mature age (18- 25).	11	0.56%
	85 No to child sexual abuse.	5	0.26%
	86 Education laws to enshrine cultural rights.	25	1.28%
	87 Culture commission to be established.	15	0.77%
	88 Recognise and register traditional healers.	11	0.56%
	89 Abolish prostitution.	10	0.51%
	90 Cultural teaching for girl child.	5	0.26%
	91 No to sex explicit material.	26	1.33%
	92 Ministry of Culture.	13	0.67%
	93 No forced marriages.	25	1.28%
	94 No to incest.	44	2.26%
	95 Women not to rule men.	7	0.36%
	96 No vulgar language.	7	0.36%
	97 Ban wife inheritance.	11	0.56%
	98 No to contraceptives.	2	0.10%
	99 All cultural groups to be represented in parliament.	11	0.56%
	100 Village heads to be elected.	6	0.31%
	101 No to modelling beauty pageants.	25	1.28%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	102 Rename national institutions after our heroes and history.	1	0.05%
	103 Promote circumcision.	13	0.67%
	104 All cultures to be taught and have literature.	44	2.26%
	105 People should not be forced to practise traditional culture and rites.	17	0.87%
	106 Cultures that give surnames of mothers to children should be allowed.	4	0.21%
	107 Freedom to a culture of choice.	9	0.46%
	108 Commemoration of African prominent Kings e.g. Mzilikazi. Mbuya Nehanda.	6	0.31%
	109 Promote traditional food.	1	0.05%
	110 No to traditions like zvigure/zvinyawo.	18	0.92%
	111 Uphold traditional rites.	89	4.56%
	112 National dress for traditional leaders.	12	0.62%
	113 Legalise homosexuality.	2	0.10%
	114 Legalise marijuana.	5	0.26%
	115 Marry according to tradition.	41	2.10%
	116 Stop use of girl child to appease avenging spirits.	6	0.31%
	117 Surviving spouse and or children to inherit property	13	0.67%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Traditional Institutions

NATIONAL REPORT

TEAM 2

TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

VERSION 1

The national views that emerged on the Traditional Institution thematic area were varied on all the concepts viz: Recognition, Protection and Continuation of Traditional Leaders, Method of Selection and Appointment, Functions, Duties and Responsibilities, Relations with Government/Parliament, Welfare of Traditional Leaders, Political Participation and lastly Regalia of Traditional Leaders.

Recognition Protection and Continuation of Traditional Leaders

On this concept, the following views were suggested: They demanded that the traditional leaders be respected, that their power and authority be increased, traditional leaders should be in the constitution, traditional culture to be restored, maintain status quo and that they be called kings. Others said that their court systems must be recognised and respected and that they should work with spirit mediums. However, others called for the phasing out of chiefs but others called for the revival of the Ndebele Kingdom. There was a demand for traditional laws to be written, abolishing of colonial names like mambo and that there should be a king above chiefs. They said that chiefs should be allowed to slaughter game animals during functions and given status when they die. Lastly, they suggested that there should be a ministry of kings and war veterans.

METHOD OF SELECTION/APPOINTMENT

On method of selection and appointment the following views emerged: installation to be done according to traditional practices, they should be appointed according to lineage and on tribal and clan and not by ministers, be sworn in by spirit mediums, must be trained by the judiciary and educated to a minimum education standard, not to be voted for, (whilst others said they should be voted for), no politics on installation of traditional leaders and that women should be appointed as traditional leaders. They also suggested that headmen should be chosen by chiefs not by political parties, those demoted during colonial era to be reinstated but said no to female chiefs. Furthermore, they were of the view that Installation should be done at the 30/35 years age level, that chiefs must install other chiefs, no to corruption in chieftainship appointments and no to inheritance.

Others called for Ministers and government to inaugurate the traditional leaders, DAs and local government to appoint leaders, village heads and headman to have a 10 year limit in office and that people should be able to remove traditional leaders who do not perform and who are corrupt. Calling for an increase in the number of chiefs there were national calls for traditional leaders to be chosen by the President whilst others said that all chieftainships should be rotated with some suggesting that they should relinquish power after turning 75 years old. Finally, they suggested that the president should have the right to appoint chiefs that there should be a fixed term of office for chiefs but that there should be no court of appeal in the appointment of chiefs.

FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

MIC TM AF
GEP

Nationally, various views emerged on the above concept and these included: preservation of culture, tradition, history and heritage, traditional leaders' judicial powers over communal cases, land distribution, management of natural resources, fair treatment of subjects, they be custodians of sacred shrines, enforcement of traditional and customary laws and that they should stick to their jurisdiction. They said that they should not be corrupt when trying cases but be empowered to represent the people. Other views to emerge were as follows: enforce environmental laws, that they do the will of the people, intervene in disputes, act as marriage officers, be law abiding, have autonomous administrative powers, perform ritual functions and that they should have a code of conduct for chiefs to guard against them disappointing the people. Some suggested that traditional leaders must not be Christian.

They called for reasonable fines to their subjects, registration of traditional healers and that their judgement should be final. They also suggested the following: traditional leaders should preside over family related cases but never criminal cases, observe human rights, spearhead development, ensure people dress decently, consult subjects, not to sell land, be given power to prosecute witches, rule without intimidation and independently, have the right to discipline, rule independently, existence of a clear job description for chiefs, Sabhuku's and Mlisa, chiefs to swear in the President, ensure that natural resources benefit local people, be given land to promote Isiphala seNkosi, keep lost livestock and no to the existence of Zunde Ramambo. In addition, they suggested that: they be given the power to issue burial orders and birth certificates, perform corporal punishment but that their judgement should be reviewed by the Magistrates. They said that traditional leaders should safeguard the country's interest, be custodians but not administrators of land and law, vet people coming in their areas, consult communities on decision making, have judicial powers but retain administrative powers, advise on settlement issues and matrimonial rights but should not sentence any one to death and instead let legislation guide their work.

Also, they suggested the following: traditional leaders should be commissioners of oath, reside in rural areas, not fine people for burials, be stripped of some of their power, have the right to dismiss a Sabhuku who fails to deliver, have power to clear livestock on sale and hand down stiff penalties for relatives who rape minors, assist disadvantaged people, return to their original land and that they must always be available for the people and ensure that no religion prohibits medical, hospital treatment. Other views were that Kraal heads should not pass sentences, traditional leaders to help rid communities of false prophets, abolish pornography and beauty pageants, head the Ministry of culture and finally they should uphold criminalisation of abortion.

RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT/ PARLIAMENT

The national views on the concept of the traditional leaders' relations with government included the following: the right to parliamentary representation, creation of an independent chiefs' council in parliament, that traditional leaders should be above the DA, have direct access to the president that there should be a commission for chiefs and that there should not be any parliamentary intervention in their affairs. Additionally, they called on the traditional leaders to support the government of the day but not to sit in parliament. Others said they should be under state authority but be included in provincial and local governments whilst they should chair rural councils which should be under them. Some said MPs must work in liaison with chiefs whilst they and councillors must report to chiefs.

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In addition, they suggested that traditional leaders must be involved in community development programmes but they should have Government constructed courts. Nationally they suggested that they should respect legislation and constitution and councillors should not interfere with the roles of traditional leaders. Other suggestions on this were: traditional leaders should have the status of Ministers, that they be higher than President and elected leadership and that the Witchcraft Suppression Act should be removed. They said that traditional leaders should be accountable to the DA and have a central office. Finally there was a view that there should not be a commission for them.

WELFARE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS

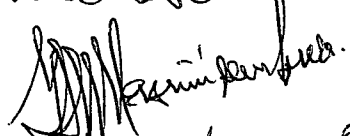
On the above concept, the national views reflected the need for the following: traditional leaders should be paid remuneration by the state, given vehicles, have the right to accommodation and decent lives and that they must be rewarded well. Others said there must be community administration, benefits of chiefs should cascade to kraal heads and headmen and that traditional leaders must have a ministry to look into their welfare. Some suggested that chiefs' wives should have official cars but that they should not be paid by the community although there must be free education for their children whilst protection should be accorded for their families.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

In terms of political participation, some views suggested that traditional leaders must be apolitical and non-partisan. However, others demanded that they must have the right to political affiliation whilst others said they must be exempted from voting

REGALIA OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Nationally there were suggestions that traditional leaders must wear gold bracelets, gold medals and gold badges but not red clothes. The demanded that they must be dressed traditionally with village heads getting uniforms. Lastly, others suggested that the traditional leaders must be given crowns


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8. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
RECOGNITION, PROTECTION AND CONTINUATION OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS	1 To be respected	804	41.23%
	2 Increase their power and authority	356	18.26%
	3 Traditional leaders (Izinduna, Sabhuku, Abalisa) should be in the constitution.	284	14.56%
	4 Traditional culture and values to be restored	218	11.18%
	5 Maintain status quo	211	10.82%
	6 Be called kings	196	10.05%
	7 Their court systems to be recognised and respected	106	5.44%
	8 Work with spirit mediums	49	2.51%
	9 Chiefs must be phased out	29	1.49%
	10 They should revive the Ndebele Kingdom	19	0.97%
	11 Traditional laws to be written	13	0.67%
	12 Abolish colonial names like mambo	13	0.67%
	13 There should be a king above chiefs	9	0.46%
	14 Chiefs to be allowed to slaughter game animals during functions	7	0.36%
	15 To be given status when they die	5	0.26%
	16 To have a ministry of kings and war veterans	4	0.21%
METHOD OF SELECTION/APPOINTMENT	17 Installation to be done according to traditional practices	287	14.72%
	18 Should be appointed according to lineage	207	10.62%
	19 Appointed on tribal and clan and not by ministers	162	8.31%
	20 Be sworn in by spirit mediums	131	6.72%
	21 Must be trained by the judiciary and educated to a minimum education standard	109	5.59%
	22 Not to be voted	105	5.38%
	23 To be voted for	73	3.74%
	24 No politics on installation of traditional leaders	55	2.82%
	25 Women to be appointed as traditional leaders	49	2.51%
	26 Headman to be chosen by chiefs not by political parties	32	1.64%
	27 Chiefs demoted during colonial era to be reinstated	30	1.54%
	28 No to female chiefs	19	0.97%
	29 Installation to be done at 30/35 years	19	0.97%
	30 Chiefs must install other chiefs	19	0.97%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	31 No corruption in chieftainship appointments	17	0.87%
	32 No inheritance	16	0.82%
	33 Ministers and government to inaugurate	15	0.77%
	34 DA and local government to appoint leaders	14	0.72%
	35 Village heads and headman should have 10 year limit in office	14	0.72%
	36 People should be able remove traditional leaders who do not perform and who are corrupt	14	0.72%
	37 Increase the number of chiefs	13	0.67%
	38 To be chosen by President	13	0.67%
	39 Chieftainship should be rotated	12	0.62%
	40 To relinquish power after turning 75 years old	12	0.62%
	41 President to have right to appoint chiefs	10	0.51%
	42 Fixed term of office for chiefs	9	0.46%
	43 No court appeals in appointments of chiefs	6	0.31%
FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	44 Preserve culture, tradition, history and heritage	1030	52.82%
	45 Judicial and powers over communal cases	777	39.85%
	46 To distribute land	726	37.23%
	47 Manage natural resources	364	18.67%
	48 Fair treatment of subjects	347	17.79%
	49 Custodians of sacred shrines	252	12.92%
	50 Enforce traditional and customary laws	242	12.41%
	51 Stick to their jurisdiction	223	11.44%
	52 Should not be corrupt when trying cases	183	9.38%
	53 Empower them to represent the people	173	8.87%
	54 Enforce environmental laws	153	7.85%
	55 Do the will of the people	132	6.77%
	56 Must intervene on disputes	111	5.69%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	57 Act as marriage officers	109	5.59%
	58 Be law abiding	89	4.56%
	59 They must have Autonomous Administrative powers	88	4.51%
	60 Perform ritual functions	68	3.49%
	61 They should have a code of conduct for chiefs to guard against them disappointing the people	63	3.23%
	62 Reasonable fines to their subjects	60	3.08%
	63 Register traditional healers	59	3.03%
	64 Their judgement should be final	58	2.97%
	65 Should preside over family related cases but never criminal cases	58	2.97%
	66 To observe human rights	56	2.87%
	67 Spearhead development	47	2.41%
	68 Chiefs to ensure people dress decently	47	2.41%
	69 To consult subjects	43	2.21%
	70 Not to sell land	40	2.05%
	71 Be given power to prosecute witches	37	1.90%
	72 Rule without intimidation	34	1.74%
	73 Right to discipline	33	1.69%
	74 Rule independently	32	1.64%
	75 There should be a clear job description for chiefs, Sabhuku's and Mlisa	30	1.54%
	76 Chiefs to swear in the President	29	1.49%
	77 To ensure that natural resources benefit local people	29	1.49%
	78 Be given land to promote Isiphala seNkosi	28	1.44%
	79 To keep lost livestock	27	1.38%
	80 No to Zunde Ramambo	26	1.33%
	81 Power to issue burial orders and birth certificates	25	1.28%
	82 Perform corporal punishment	25	1.28%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Concept	# Response		
	83 Their judgement should be reviewed by the Magistrates	23	1.18%
	84 To safeguard the country's interest	22	1.13%
	85 Chiefs to be custodians but not administrators of land and law	22	1.13%
	86 To vet people coming in their areas	21	1.08%
	87 Leaders to consult communities on decision making	21	1.08%
	88 Chiefs must not have judicial powers but retain administrative powers	19	0.97%
	89 Advise on settlement issues	18	0.92%
	90 Matrimonial rights	16	0.82%
	91 Should not sentence any one to death	16	0.82%
	92 Legislation must guide their work	15	0.77%
	93 To be commissioners of oath	14	0.72%
	94 Chiefs must reside in rural areas	13	0.67%
	95 Should not fine people for burials	12	0.62%
	96 Chiefs should be stripped of some of their power	11	0.56%
	97 Right to dismiss a Sabhuku who fails to deliver through traditional leadership	10	0.51%
	98 Power to clear livestock on sale	10	0.51%
	99 Stiff penalties for relatives who rape minors	10	0.51%
	100 assist disadvantaged people	8	0.41%
	101 To return to their original land	8	0.41%
	102 Chiefs must always be available for the people	7	0.36%
	103 Must ensure that no religion prohibits medical, hospital treatment	7	0.36%
	104 Kraal heads should not pass sentences	4	0.21%
	105 To help rid communities of false prophets	4	0.21%
	106 Abolish pornography and beauty pageants	4	0.21%
	107 To head the Ministry of culture	2	0.10%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	108 Uphold criminalisation of abortion	1	0.05%
RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT/ PARLIAMENT	109 Right to parliamentary representation	486	24.92%
	110 Create independent chiefs' council in parliament	168	8.62%
	111 Traditional leaders should be above DA	149	7.64%
	112 To have direct access to the president	112	5.74%
	113 Should be a commission for chiefs	108	5.54%
	114 No to parliamentary intervention	92	4.72%
	115 Support the government of the day	67	3.44%
	116 Should not sit in parliament	60	3.08%
	117 Under state authority	44	2.26%
	118 Be included in provincial and local governments	37	1.90%
	119 Chiefs to chair rural councils	37	1.90%
	120 MPs to work in liaison with chiefs	35	1.79%
	121 MPs and councillors to report to chiefs	33	1.69%
	122 Be involved in community development programmes	30	1.54%
	123 Rural councils to be under chiefs	27	1.38%
	124 They should have Government constructed courts	17	0.87%
	125 Respect legislation and constitution	16	0.82%
	126 Councillors should not interfere with the roles of traditional leaders	12	0.62%
	127 Should have status of Ministers	12	0.62%
	128 To be higher than President and elected leadership	10	0.51%
	129 Witchcraft Suppression Act should be removed	7	0.36%
	130 Traditional leaders should be accountable to DA	7	0.36%
	131 Must have a central office	6	0.31%
	132 No commission for Traditional leaders	3	0.15%
WELFARE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS	133 Remuneration by the state	518	26.56%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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THEMATIC AREA	TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	134 Be given vehicles	307	15.74%
	135 Right to accommodation and descent lives	239	12.26%
	136 Reward them well	138	7.08%
	137 Community administration	79	4.05%
	138 Benefits of Chiefs should cascade to kraal heads and headman	66	3.38%
	139 To have a ministry to look into the welfare of traditional leaders	38	1.95%
	140 Wives of chiefs to have official cars	31	1.59%
	141 Not to be paid by the community	21	1.08%
	142 free education for their children	16	0.82%
	143 Protect their families	11	0.56%
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	144 Be apolitical	832	42.67%
	145 Non partisan	549	28.15%
	146 Right to political affiliation	292	14.97%
	147 To be exempted from voting	7	0.36%
REGALIA OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS	148 To wear gold bracelets/ gold medals/ gold badges	178	9.13%
	149 Chiefs not to wear red clothes	69	3.54%
	150 To be dressed traditionally	38	1.95%
	151 Village heads to get uniforms	14	0.72%
	152 Be given crowns	10	0.51%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Transitional Mechanisms

NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT

TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS

With regards to transitional mechanisms the views expressed were that the hand over take over should be immediately, three months, 24 hours, 2 days, one month, three days, 7 days, 2 months, 5 days, two weeks, 6 months, 21 days, 5 months, 4-6 months, one year, 4 days, adequate, 14-30 days, 1-2 years, 10-15 years, 10 days, nine months, 40 days, ten months and until the end of the term. There were calls that the hand over take over period be characterised by smooth, peaceful and transparent conditions. It was also suggested that it should be a public handover take over and that there should be respect of the handover take over.

In the event of incapacitation of the President views were that the office of President can be held by the Vice President, the Chief Justice, The Speaker of Parliament, a Transitional Authority, Electoral Commission, SADC/AU/UN, Soldiers /Army a Supreme Court Judge, Appointed by Parliament, International Observers Church Leaders, Army General, and Attorney General until end of the term, two weeks, one day, immediately.

Other views expressed were that transitional authority during election period should rest with the Chief Justice, Vice President, President, an independent body, Speaker of Parliament, Prime Minister, Electoral Commission, Attorney General, SADC, AU, UN, the Army, a Supreme Court Judge, Electoral Commission, Church leaders, appointed by Parliament, International Observers, Army General and a Transitional Authority while others expressed that the current status quos be maintained.

The term of office of the President was suggested to be a maximum of two five year terms, one five year term, a unlimited term, a four year term, a maximum of two

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seven year term ,not more than 15 years, a maximum of one three year term and that Parliament should decide .

With regards to the release of election results the views were that it should be within 1day,2 days, unspecified ,immediately, one week, 3 months, ,five days, three days, one month,,timely,36 hours and that it can be unlimited .

Views on the Presidential age were that it should be between 40 -70,forty and above between 40-60 ,between 35-65, between 40-65 ,45 and above ,65 and 40 and below The Presidential age limit was suggested to be 70 years, not more than 80,unlimited,100 years and 65 years.

On who swears in the president views were that it should be the Chief Justice, Traditional leaders, Judiciary, the Attorney General and the electoral Commission.

The views on transition to a new constitution were that it should be immediately and that there should be a stipulated day for elections and inauguration .Other views were that the winning President should have 51% while others expressed that they should get 75% of the vote and that elections be held in a free and fair environment while there should be provisions for impeachment of the President.

Further views were that aliens should not be allowed to vote while there were also views that the United Nations (UN) should observe elections and Provide Security. There were also views that there should be no voters roles but use of National identity cards and that there should be a board to oversee the Transition at the same ensuring that the police and the militia is not actively involved .

There were other views that there should be no re-elections, the diaspora be allowed vote, there be no electoral votes while other view were that they should be allowed. There were also views that the President should have liberation war credentials and that there be a culture of accepting election results and adherence to election dates

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Q. Moyo

Report writer.....
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Report writer.....
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9. TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
HANDOVER TAKEOVER (TIME PERIOD)	1	Immediately	849	43.54%
	2	3 Months (90 Days)	806	41.33%
	3	24 Hours (One Day)	490	25.13%
	4	2 Days (48 Hours)	295	15.13%
	5	1 Month (30 Days)	195	10.00%
	6	3 Days(Three)	133	6.82%
	7	7 Days (One Week)	104	5.33%
	8	2 Months (60 Days)	88	4.51%
	9	5 Days (Five)	75	3.85%
	10	Two Weeks (14 Days)	50	2.56%
	11	6 Months	43	2.21%
	12	21 Days (Three Weeks)	40	2.05%
	13	5 Months	20	1.03%
	14	4 - 6 Months	20	1.03%
	15	12 Months(One Year)	18	0.92%
	16	Adequate	6	0.31%
	17	4 Days	4	0.21%
	18	14 - 30 Days	3	0.15%
	19	Status Quo	2	0.10%
	20	1 - 2 Years	2	0.10%
	21	10 - 15 Days	2	0.10%
	22	10 Days	1	0.05%
	23	9 Months	1	0.05%
	24	40 Days	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
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Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	25 10 Months	0	0.00%
	26 Until End Of Term	0	0.00%
HANDOVER TAKEOVER (CONDITION)	27 Peaceful	27	1.38%
	28 Smooth	22	1.13%
	29 Transparent	1	0.05%
	30 Public Handover	1	0.05%
	31 Respect Handover Take Over	1	0.05%
INCAPACITATION (WHO TAKES OVER)	32 Vice President	971	49.79%
	33 Chief Justice	466	23.90%
	34 Speaker Of Parliament	88	4.51%
	35 Prime Minister	36	1.85%
	36 Transitional Authority	32	1.64%
	37 Parliament / Senate	31	1.59%
	38 Attorney General	17	0.87%
	39 Last Acting Vice President	16	0.82%
	40 Supreme Court Judge	8	0.41%
	41 Senator	8	0.41%
	42 Army	5	0.26%
	43 Out Going President	4	0.21%
	44 ZEC	4	0.21%
	45 Senate President	3	0.15%
	46 Electoral Commission	3	0.15%

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Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	47	Commission	2	0.10%
	48	Defence	2	0.10%
	49	Chief Army Officer	0	0.00%
	50	Army General	0	0.00%
	51	Party To Elect	0	0.00%
	52	Hand Picked Successor	0	0.00%
	53	Judiciary	0	0.00%
INCAPACITATION (TIME PERIOD)	54	3 Months (90 Days)	711	36.46%
	55	Until End Of Term	48	2.46%
	56	2 Weeks	39	2.00%
	57	24 Hours (One Day)	37	1.90%
	58	Immediately	32	1.64%
	59	One Month (30 Days)	30	1.54%
	60	One Year	15	0.77%
	61	2 Days (48 Hours)	12	0.62%
	62	Two Months	9	0.46%
	63	6 Months	6	0.31%
	64	5 Months	5	0.26%
	65	4 Months	5	0.26%
	66	3 Weeks	1	0.05%
	67	150 Days	0	0.00%

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Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	68 40 - 100 Days	0	0.00%
TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY DURING ELECTION PERIOD	69 Chief Justice	349	17.90%
	70		
	71 Vice President	75	3.85%
	72 Independent Body	54	2.77%
	73 President	52	2.67%
	74 Speaker Of Parliament	47	2.41%
	75 Prime Minister	40	2.05%
	76 Electoral Commission	33	1.69%
	77 Attorney General	29	1.49%
	78 SADC,AU,UN	28	1.44%
	79 Soldiers / Army	12	0.62%
	80 Judge (Supreme Court)	9	0.46%
	81 Electoral Commission	9	0.46%
	82 Church Leaders	9	0.46%
	83 Appointed By Parliament	5	0.26%
	84 International Observers	5	0.26%
	85 Army General	4	0.21%
	86 Transitional Authority	4	0.21%
	87 Maintain Status quo	3	0.15%
PRESIDENTIAL TERMS	88 2x5 Years Term	805	41.28%

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Concept	#	Response		
	89	1x5 Years Term	160	8.21%
	90	Unlimited	50	2.56%
	91	4 Year Term	2	0.10%
	92	2 X 7 Year Term	2	0.10%
	93	Not More Than 15 Years	1	0.05%
	94	Peace During Election	0	0.00%
	95	1 X 3 Year Term	0	0.00%
	96	Parliament To Decide	0	0.00%
RELEASE OF ELECTION RESULTS	97	24 Hours (One Day)	409	20.97%
	98	48 Hours (2 Days)	256	13.13%
	99	Unspecified	89	4.56%
	100	Immediately	76	3.90%
	101	One Week	46	2.36%
	102	90 Days (3 Months)	32	1.64%
	103	5 Days (Five)	17	0.87%
	104	3 Days(Three)	11	0.56%
	105	One Month (30 Days)	6	0.31%
	106	Timely	2	0.10%
	107	36 Hours	1	0.05%
	108	Unlimited	1	0.05%
PRESIDENTIAL AGE	109	40 - 70	48	2.46%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	110 40 +	47	2.41%
	111 40 - 60	27	1.38%
	112 35 - 65	12	0.62%
	113 40 - 65	11	0.56%
	114 40 And Below	2	0.10%
	115 45 +	1	0.05%
	116 65 Years	0	0.00%
PRESIDENTIAL AGE LIMIT	117 70 Years	7	0.36%
	118 Not More Than 80 Years	6	0.31%
	119 Unlimited	5	0.26%
	120 100 Years	2	0.10%
	121 65 Years	2	0.10%
WHO SWEARS IN?	122 Chief Justice	120	6.15%
	123 Traditional Leaders	33	1.69%
	124 Judiciary	6	0.31%
	125 Attorney General	3	0.15%
	126 Electoral Commission	3	0.15%
TRANSITION TO NEW CONSTITUTION	127 Immediately	6	0.31%
	128 To Have A Stipulated Day For Elections And Inauguration	5	0.26%
OTHER	129 Winning President To Have 51% Of The Votes	23	1.18%
	130 Free And Fair Elections	22	1.13%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

9. TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	131 Impeachment Of The President	19	0.97%
	132 Alien Should Be Allowed To Vote	19	0.97%
	133 U. N To Observe Elections And Provide Security	10	0.51%
	134 No Voters Role Use ID Cards	7	0.36%
	135 Appoint A Board To Oversee Transition	4	0.21%
	136 Militia And Police Should Not Be Actively Involved	3	0.15%
	137 No To Re-Elections	3	0.15%
	138 Diaspora Should Be Allowed To Vote	3	0.15%
	139 No Postal Votes	2	0.10%
	140 To Have A Stipulated Day For Elections And Inauguration	1	0.05%
	141 The Winner Must Obtain 75% Of Votes	1	0.05%
	142 Postal Votes To Be Allowed	1	0.05%
	143 President Must Have Liberation Credentials	1	0.05%
	144 Adherence To Election Dates	1	0.05%
	145 Culture Of Accepting Election Results	1	0.05%
	146 There Should Be A Public Handover	0	0.00%
	147 President Should Be A Zimbabwean In The Voters Roll	0	0.00%
	148 Winner To Have Historical Background	0	0.00%
	149 All Candidates To Believe In Liberation Struggle	0	0.00%
	150 President To Be The Head Of State And Government And Commander In Chief	0	0.00%
	151 Army To Respect The Constitution	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Youth

10 YOUTH THEMATIC-NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT:

The age ranges expressed regarding the ages of the youth are as follows: 15-35; 16-35; 18-35; 18-30; 15-36; 16-30. However, these and some other; age ranges expressed are shown in the table below

The rights of the youths are inter alia: Right to Education; Free primary and Tertiary education; Right to maternity; Right to equal education opportunity; Adult Education; Vocational Skills Training; Economic Empowerment; Access to bank loans without collateral security; Right to bank loans and Natural Resources; Right to access land; Right to own land; Right to farming inputs; Protection from all forms of abuse; Right to healthcare; Freedom of Association and Expression; Right to national Identity; Right to information; Talent Promotion; Birth certificate; Right to political participation; Right to a Passport; Right to a registration Document; Right to life; Freedom of worship; Right to vote and be voted for; Right to vote at 18; Right to voter registration; Right to food; Right to property and its ownership; Right to employment and employment opportunities and Right to quota system in all decision making bodies.

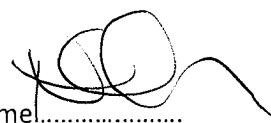
It was suggested that the youth must attend National Youth Service. People's views are that it should be compulsory; voluntary; Non-partisan with some rising that there must be no national youth service. Other views suggested that National Youth Service be a prerequisite

The provinces also expressed views such as the National Youth Council; Independent Youth Council; National Youth Commission and Independent Youth Commission. It was further expressed that the youth should be taught history and culture in schools in order to respect elders and have a descent Dress code;

The youth should have their own ministry headed by the youth, must be patriotic; should desist from abortion and homosexuality; Right to government assisted welfare. Details insight into the above and other responses are shown in the table below

Name: 

Name: 

Name: 

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
AGE RANGE	1	15-35.	894	45.85%
	2	16-35.	560	28.72%
	3	18-35.	476	24.41%
	4	18-30.	355	18.21%
	5	15-30.	333	17.08%
	6	15-36.	219	11.23%
	7	16-30.	213	10.92%
	8	0-12.	149	7.64%
	9	18-25.	129	6.62%
	10	18-31.	129	6.62%
	11	18-36.	121	6.21%
	12	0-18.	116	5.95%
	13	0-14.	96	4.92%
	14	18-40.	84	4.31%
	15	0-13.	83	4.26%
	16	15-31.	81	4.15%
	17	0-17.	76	3.90%
	18	0-15.	71	3.64%
	19	15-25.	66	3.38%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	20	15-40.	56	2.87%
	21	16-38.	56	2.87%
	22	0-35.	55	2.82%
	23	16-25.	54	2.77%
	24	18+.	54	2.77%
	25	0-16.	53	2.72%
	26	15-33.	49	2.51%
	27	15-24.	45	2.31%
	28	16-34.	45	2.31%
	29	16-36.	44	2.26%
	30	20-30.	43	2.21%
	31	0-30.	42	2.15%
	32	21-35.	40	2.05%
	33	0-21.	39	2.00%
	34	0-25.	38	1.95%
	35	25-30.	36	1.85%
	36	0-20.	35	1.79%
	37	10-35.	34	1.74%
	38	13-35.	33	1.69%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	39	0-19.	32	1.64%
	40	1-18.	32	1.64%
	41	18-37.	32	1.64%
	42	15-42.	31	1.59%
	43	20-35.	31	1.59%
	44	25-35.	29	1.49%
	45	16-32.	28	1.44%
	46	0-22.	27	1.38%
	47	13-30.	26	1.33%
	48	21-30.	26	1.33%
	49	0-40.	25	1.28%
	50	15-18.	25	1.28%
	51	17-40.	25	1.28%
	52	18-21.	25	1.28%
	53	18-34.	25	1.28%
	54	15-20.	24	1.23%
	55	16-20.	24	1.23%
	56	20-25.	23	1.18%
	57	1-17.	22	1.13%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	58	14-35.	22	1.13%
	59	18-45.	22	1.13%
	60	16-18.	21	1.08%
	61	18-32.	21	1.08%
	62	1-30.	20	1.03%
	63	1-35.	19	0.97%
	64	16-33.	19	0.97%
	65	40-70.	19	0.97%
	66	1-25.	18	0.92%
	67	15-27.	18	0.92%
	68	16-40.	18	0.92%
	69	25-40.	18	0.92%
	70	1-16.	16	0.82%
	71	5-30.	16	0.82%
	72	12-35.	16	0.82%
	73	14-30.	16	0.82%
	74	15-38.	16	0.82%
	75	0-31.	15	0.77%
	76	15-21.	15	0.77%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	77	17-35.	15	0.77%
	78	18-26.	15	0.77%
	79	1-21.	14	0.72%
	80	21-40.	14	0.72%
	81	30-50.	14	0.72%
	82	12-30.	13	0.67%
	83	18-27.	13	0.67%
	84	18-29.	13	0.67%
	85	20-40.	13	0.67%
	86	25+.	13	0.67%
	87	5-18.	12	0.62%
	88	10-15.	12	0.62%
	89	10-30.	12	0.62%
	90	13-36.	12	0.62%
	91	14-42.	12	0.62%
	92	16-17.	12	0.62%
	93	16-21.	12	0.62%
	94	1-22.	11	0.56%
	95	10-18.	11	0.56%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	96	16-45.	11	0.56%
	97	17-30.	11	0.56%
	98	18-22.	11	0.56%
	99	22-35.	11	0.56%
	100	13-25.	10	0.51%
	101	17-26.	10	0.51%
	102	18-20.	10	0.51%
	103	18-47.	10	0.51%
	104	2-15.	9	0.46%
	105	6-35.	9	0.46%
	106	9-18.	9	0.46%
	107	12-40.	9	0.46%
	108	14-24.	9	0.46%
	109	15-17.	9	0.46%
	110	22-25.	9	0.46%
	111	7-35.	8	0.41%
	112	12-25.	8	0.41%
	113	15-28.	8	0.41%
	114	18-38.	8	0.41%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	115	20-	8	0.41%
	116	20-39.	8	0.41%
	117	22-30.	8	0.41%
	118	35..	8	0.41%
	119	5-35.	7	0.36%
	120	10-20.	7	0.36%
	121	11-17.	7	0.36%
	122	12-22.	7	0.36%
	123	14-18.	7	0.36%
	124	14-25.	7	0.36%
	125	16-22.	7	0.36%
	126	16-24.	7	0.36%
	127	21 +	7	0.36%
	128	30-35.	7	0.36%
	129	5-25.	6	0.31%
	130	7-17.	6	0.31%
	131	8-18.	6	0.31%
	132	12-18.	6	0.31%
	133	12-24.	6	0.31%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	134	13-18.	6	0.31%
	135	13-28.	6	0.31%
	136	14-21.	6	0.31%
	137	15-29.	6	0.31%
	138	15-39.	6	0.31%
	139	15-45.	6	0.31%
	140	17-25.	6	0.31%
	141	7-21.	5	0.26%
	142	10-21.	5	0.26%
	143	11-18.	5	0.26%
	144	12-20.	5	0.26%
	145	13-19.	5	0.26%
	146	13-21.	5	0.26%
	147	18-80.	5	0.26%
	148	19-30.	5	0.26%
	149	19-35.	5	0.26%
	150	28-35.	5	0.26%
	151	12-19.	4	0.21%
	152	13-16.	4	0.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	153	13-17.	4	0.21%
	154	13-24.	4	0.21%
	155	14-15.	4	0.21%
	156	14-20.	4	0.21%
	157	15-23.	4	0.21%
	158	16-27.	4	0.21%
	159	20-24.	4	0.21%
	160	21-26.	4	0.21%
	161	22-	4	0.21%
	162	25-45.	4	0.21%
	163	30 years	4	0.21%
	164	30-31.	4	0.21%
	165	30-40.	4	0.21%
	166	12-21.	3	0.15%
	167	13-15.	3	0.15%
	168	14-45.	3	0.15%
	169	16-26.	3	0.15%
	170	16-46.	3	0.15%
	171	17-20.	3	0.15%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	172	18-23.	3	0.15%
	173	18-24.	3	0.15%
	174	18-42.	3	0.15%
	175	19-21.	3	0.15%
	176	21-	3	0.15%
	177	26-36.	3	0.15%
	178	12-16.	2	0.10%
	179	12-17.	2	0.10%
	180	16-23.	2	0.10%
	181	16-50.	2	0.10%
	182	17-27.	2	0.10%
	183	18-28.	2	0.10%
	184	19-22.	2	0.10%
	185	20-26.	2	0.10%
	186	21-45.	2	0.10%
	187	17-34.	1	0.05%
	188	17-29.	1	0.05%
	189	19-24.	1	0.05%
	190	21-34.	1	0.05%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	191	23-35.	1	0.05%
	192	23-40.	1	0.05%
	193	24-25.	1	0.05%
	194	24-30.	1	0.05%
	195	18-33.	0	0.00%
	196	19-23.	0	0.00%
	197	22-28.	0	0.00%
	198	2-25.	0	0.00%
	199	23-24.	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
RIGHT TO EDUCATION	200	Education	1059	54.31%
	201	Free Education	415	21.28%
	202	Educational Grants	249	12.77%
	203	Free Primary Education	185	9.49%
	204	Right to Maternity	171	8.77%
	205	Free Tertiary Education	164	8.41%
	206	Equal Education Opportunities	114	5.85%
	207	Adult Education	48	2.46%
	208	Sex Education	12	0.62%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING	209	Vocational Skills Training	744	38.15%
RIGHT TO ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	210	Economic Empowerment	874	44.82%
	211	Access to Bank Loans	683	35.03%
	212	Access to Natural Resources	359	18.41%
	213	National budget for economic empowerment	333	17.08%
	214	Access to Bank Loans without collateral security	247	12.67%
LANDS	215	Access to Lands	628	32.21%
	216	Right to own land.	450	23.08%
	217	Farming Inputs	138	7.08%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
BASIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS	218	Protection from all forms of abuse (political, social, economic and cultural)	651	33.38%
	219	Right to health care	454	23.28%
	220	Freedom of Choice	340	17.44%
	221	Right to Shelter	241	12.36%
	222	Freedom of Association	219	11.23%
	223	Freedom of Expression	200	10.26%
	224	National Identity	167	8.56%
	225	Right to Information	159	8.15%
	226	Talent Promotion	149	7.64%
	227	Birth Certificate	149	7.64%
	228	Right to political participation	146	7.49%
	229	Passport	132	6.77%
	230	Registration Documents	124	6.36%
	231	Right to Life	113	5.79%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
RIGHT TO RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	232	Freedom of worship	101	5.18%
NATIONAL REGISTRATION	233	Voter Registration	92	4.72%
	234	Right to Property ownership	79	4.05%
	235	Right to food	78	4.00%
	236	Right to be heard	12	0.62%
	237	Right to Property	8	0.41%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE	238	Youth to attend National Youth Services	889	45.59%
	239	Compulsory National Youth Services	354	18.15%
	240	Voluntary National Youth Services	323	16.56%
	241	Non-Partisan national Youth Services	239	12.26%
	242	No to National Youth Services	175	8.97%
	243	National Youth services to be prerequisite for employment	68	3.49%
RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT	244	Right to Employment	597	30.62%
	245	Equal Employment Opportunities	549	28.15%
QUOTA SYSTEM	246	In all decision making bodies	809	41.49%
NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL	247	National Youth Council	211	10.82%
	248	Independent National Youth Council	76	3.90%
NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION	249	National Youth Commission	154	7.90%
	250	Independent National Youth Commission	64	3.28%
RIGHT TO VOTE AND TO BE VOTED FOR	251	Right to Vote	506	25.95%
	252	Right to be voted for	375	19.23%
	253	Right to Vote at 18years	311	15.95%
	254	Right to Vote at 16years	4	0.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

10. YOUTH - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
RIGHT TO INHERITANCE	255	Right to inheritance	169	8.67%
NATIONAL HISTORY	256	To be taught in schools	652	33.44%
TO BE TAUGHT CULTURE	257	Respect for Elders	428	21.95%
	258	Right to Marry	175	8.97%
	259	Respect culture and tradition	106	5.44%
	260	Marrying age	105	5.38%
	261	Decent dress code	90	4.62%
	262	No to Homosexuality	23	1.18%
	263	No to Abortion	12	0.62%
SEPARATE YOUTH MINISTRY	264	Own Ministry Headed by Youth	173	8.87%
PATRIOTISM	265	Youth should be Patriotic	18	0.92%
SOCIAL PROTECTION	266	Welfare (Gvt Assistance)	103	5.28%
	267	Unemployment Benefit	95	4.87%
NATIONAL SERVICE	268	Youth to attend National Services	36	1.85%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Women and Gender

NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT: WOMEN & GENDER

VERSION 1

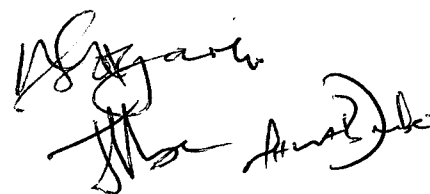
Regarding the subject of women and gender, the following views were expressed. Women should occupy public offices including the presidium. They require a 50/50 involvement in all governance matters including equal decision making within traditional leadership and other arms of state.

Women want to be self represented in parliament. One third parliamentary representation was mentioned. There was also the view that there should be equal contestation for posts rather than adopt a quota system. A quota system was seen to affect both sexes adversely by some people. Thus some felt there should be no reserved parliamentary seats for women.

It was mentioned that women have the right to vote and that they should be elected on merit to positions of authority. It was also mentioned that they have the right to choose a political party of their choice and should not be abused and manipulated politically. Titles are expected to be gender sensitive.

The idea of a specific budget for women, the domestication of all international protocols and a voting age were mentioned. It was also said that women should not be raped during elections. Political violence was condemned. Everyone is expected to be equal before the law. Some felt that equality should only be outside the home environment.

Some suggested that women should be appointed as traditional leaders(chiefs and headmen). It was mentioned that women have the right to land, natural resources, empowerment, mines, loans without collateral/conditions, wealth, property, life pensions, start big business(not selling tomatoes), title to land, sell anywhere, fully paid maternity leave, matrimonial land, easy access to markets, no loss of paid maternity, insurance at work, 50% stake in economy, means of production, exempted from taxation and receive pension of their deceased husbands.



It was stated that there should be equal pay for equal work and equal employment opportunities. Discrimination against women at work was discouraged. Equality at work place was called for and no sexual harassment/abuse at work. There was a call for a transparent exploitation of resources.

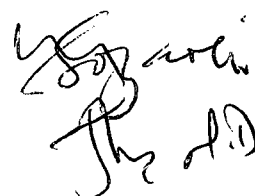
It was mentioned that women should have 99 year lease for land and they should be pensioned at 60 years. Housewives should be paid and have pension while widows and orphans should have land. It was suggested that women should get farms after Advanced level. Some felt women should not have property rights. People mentioned that there should be skills development for women and they should also engage in cross border trading. It was said property should be shared after divorce.

The following views were very common: Free access to family planning pills, abortion was condemned, maternal care and delivery should be free, male midwives and gynaecologists are not preferred, Sanitary pads should be free, infanticide should be punished. Other free services should include health care, public transport during pregnancy and ARVs. Sanitary pads should be provided in prison. However there are people who are in favour of abortion.

Some people felt that maternity leave should be unlimited , while others suggested that it should be 3, 6,7,8, 9 , 10-12 months or 2 years. There were others who suggested that there should be paternity leave without a specific time frame given. There were views that family planning should not be controlled. There was the view that women should be remunerated while on maternity leave. There was also the view that pregnant girls should not be expelled from school and that pregnant women should have special treatment in public transport. Breast feeding mothers should have ample time to breast feed.

Educational equality was called for in schools and free primary education for women. In the case of pregnancy in school, both parties should be punished. The idea of appeasing Ngozi with girl child was strongly discouraged, and so was the habit of forced marriage and domestic violence against women. Mutual respect between sexes was stressed.

Widows who re-marry should have their right to property revoked . Overallly there was a call for respect of gender roles. Incest should be outlawed. Marital rape was discouraged. People want to see rape sentences being more harsh than the current state. Women have the right to say no to sex. The practice of polygamy/bigamy was discouraged. A national dress code was suggested and that there should be the right to choose dressing.



There were people who believe that women should submit to men. Men who impregnate women are expected to take responsibility by marrying them. Children born out of wedlock should be well looked after. Divorce laws are expected to favour women. Those who transmit HIV should be prosecuted.

There was a view that women should propose men. Some do not want women to wear trousers. There was divided opinion on customary marriage, with some urging for it to be legalised and others rejecting the practice. All traditional laws oppressive of women should be discarded. Pornography was rejected. Others called for the abolition of **lobola** and **nhaka**. The right to privacy was stressed. Some people want a gender commission for women. There was a suggestion that children should carry their mother's surname. Note that many of other issues mentioned were merely rights expressed in the bill of rights. This narrative summary is supported by the tables below.

Name GRANT PUPWA MSHOZANI

Name JOSHUA MBEWU JHON

Name PHILIP DUBE PHILIP

MSHOZANI
JHON

11. WOMEN AND GENDER - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WOMEN AND GENDER
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	1 Occupy public offices (local and national governance)	124	6.36%
	2 Reserved public office	15	0.77%
	3 50/50 at all levels including parliament	1143	58.62%
	4 Equal decision making opportunities including traditional leadership positions	317	16.26%
	5 Right to leadership positions including Presidium	754	38.67%
	6 Right to self-representation in parliament	417	21.38%
	7 No to quota system but equal contestation for positions	30	1.54%
	8 No equity	22	1.13%
	9 No reserved seats in parliament	10	0.51%
	10 Right to be elected	61	3.13%
	11 Leadership representation on merit	14	0.72%
	12 Right to vote	38	1.95%
	13 Ensure 1/3 female representation	18	0.92%
	14 Choose political party of own choice	16	0.82%
	15 Affirmative action for leadership posts to address previous gender imbalances	21	1.08%
	16 No to affirmative action	1	0.05%
	17 Titles to be gender sensitive	3	0.15%
	18 Domestication of all international protocols	10	0.51%
	19 Specific budget for women	4	0.21%
	20 Protection from political party manipulation and abuse	13	0.67%
	21 Not to be raped during election times	13	0.67%
	22 Equal rights to governance and residence	8	0.41%
	23 Reserved seats in parliament	53	2.72%
	24 Right to equal opportunities and proportional representation	10	0.51%
	25 Quota system for women	50	2.56%
	26 Political participation	40	2.05%
	27 Equal rights	25	1.28%
	28 Representation in all arms and organs of the state	11	0.56%
	29 Voting age	7	0.36%
	30 Equality before the law	20	1.03%
	31 One vice president to be female	4	0.21%
	32 Right to education and political leadership and not at home	11	0.56%
	33 People can vote for who they please. Gender should not be an issue	8	0.41%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

11. WOMEN AND GENDER - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

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Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	34 If take away political violence then we are likely to see more women participate in political governance of our country	20	1.03%
	35 A quota system can only serve to deform the capacities of either sex	5	0.26%
	36 70% women representation in parliament,	8	0.41%
	37 55% seats for women in parliament	13	0.67%
	38 25% old representation	4	0.21%
	39 50/50 minus 25% young	2	0.10%
	40 Guarantee more seats for women in parliament	4	0.21%
	41 Right to positions of wealth in government	10	0.51%
	42 Women to be appointed as chiefs and headmen	23	1.18%
	43 To inherit chieftainship	4	0.21%
	44 More parliamentary representation in line with population	7	0.36%
	45 Right to land and natural resources	648	33.23%
	46 Economic rights and empowerment (participation)	658	33.74%
	47 Right to receive pension after death of husband	284	14.56%
	48 Equal pay for equal work	544	27.90%
	49 Access to bank loans (50/50), grants	516	26.46%
	50 Right to employment	293	15.03%
	51 Quota system for employment	192	9.85%
	52 Right to property	235	12.05%
	53 Right to sell anywhere	69	3.54%
	54 Inclusion of the girl child in all economic activities	57	2.92%
	55 Fully paid maternity leave	608	31.18%
	56 Mining rights	230	11.79%
	57 Equal employment opportunities	785	40.26%
	58 Women to be exempted from taxes	173	8.87%
	59 Right to loans without collateral and conditions	94	4.82%
	60 Access to projects	58	2.97%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Number of Wards →		1950	
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Concept	# Response		
	61 Land for youth	34	1.74%
	62 Equal share in resources	19	0.97%
	63 Right to wealth	46	2.36%
	64 Right to start big business not to be stuck with selling tomatoes	70	3.59%
	65 Title to land	28	1.44%
	66 Fair wages for both sexes	16	0.82%
	67 Life pensions	11	0.56%
	68 Access loans in their own names	10	0.51%
	69 Gender equality at work places	116	5.95%
	70 No sexual harassment and abuse at work	52	2.67%
	71 Transparent exploitation of resources	72	3.69%
	72 Right to pensions	21	1.08%
	73 No employment discrimination against pregnant women	17	0.87%
	74 Right to be assisted in agricultural implements	8	0.41%
	75 50% stake in the economy	42	2.15%
	76 Social welfare for widows and old women	31	1.59%
	77 To share equally all income generated between husband and wife	26	1.33%
	78 Quota system at work and in all economic activities	14	0.72%
	79 Right to bear as many children without loss of fully paid maternity leave	9	0.46%
	80 Property rights for widows	9	0.46%
	81 Rights for easy accessible markets	6	0.31%
	82 Ability to withdraw funds without husbands	6	0.31%
	83 Married Zimbabwean women should be free to undertake any work or business ventures of their choice	5	0.26%
	84 Insurance at work	1	0.05%
	85 Right to matrimonial land	3	0.15%
	86 99 year lease to be given to women for land	5	0.26%

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Concept	# Response		
	87 Right to welfare	19	0.97%
	88 Right to own bank books	8	0.41%
	89 Pensionable age to be 60	9	0.46%
	90 Housewives to be paid	7	0.36%
	91 Loans without interest	4	0.21%
	92 Quota allocation of funds to start new businesses	8	0.41%
	93 Equal distribution of wealth	10	0.51%
	94 Should be paid by the government for conceiving	6	0.31%
	95 Right to empowerment by the state	9	0.46%
	96 51% stake in foreign owned companies	54	2.77%
	97 Dual ownership of property or land between men and women	55	2.82%
	98 Widows and orphans to access land	26	1.33%
	99 Right to promotion for women at workplaces	33	1.69%
	100 No to property rights	27	1.38%
	101 Skills development	27	1.38%
	102 Engage in cross border trading	13	0.67%
	103 Acceptance of project proposals in indigenous languages	27	1.38%
	104 Provision of farms after A Level	4	0.21%
	105 Right to own means of production	6	0.31%
	106 Fair contracts	4	0.21%
	107 Go on pension when they reach 50 years	16	0.82%
	108 Share of property after divorce	17	0.87%
	109 Pensions for being housewives	25	1.28%
	110 Right to land for single mothers	10	0.51%
	111 Free access to family planning pills	16	0.82%
	112 No to abortion	59	3.03%
	113 Free maternal care and delivery	569	29.18%
	114 No male midwives and gynaecologists	145	7.44%
	115 Sanitary pads to be available for free	131	6.72%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Concept	# Response		
	116 Infanticide should be punishable	14	0.72%
	117 Right to reproductive health	50	2.56%
	118 Free health care	75	3.85%
	119 Paternity leave	168	8.62%
	120 Unlimited number of maternity leave	68	3.49%
	121 Sanitaryware in prisons	29	1.49%
	122 Sexual security	2	0.10%
	123 No control to family planning	19	0.97%
	124 Protection from HIV	8	0.41%
	125 Free public transport during pregnancy	16	0.82%
	126 Pay allowances to traditional midwives	4	0.21%
	127 Equal remuneration on maternity	10	0.51%
	128 Right to health	40	2.05%
	129 6 months maternity leave	64	3.28%
	130 Birth certificates to be given at the hospitals	20	1.03%
	131 Maternity allowances	28	1.44%
	132 Pregnant girl child not to be expelled from school	6	0.31%
	133 3 months maternity leave	112	5.74%
	134 Yes to abortion	61	3.13%
	135 Special treatment in public places for pregnant women eg banks	15	0.77%
	136 Breastfeeding women to have more hours for feeding their babies	11	0.56%
	137 Right to abortion for rape victims and on medical grounds	37	1.90%
	138 Adequate maternity leave	13	0.67%
	139 Free health care for the old	15	0.77%
	140 Access to ARV's (free)	10	0.51%
	141 4 months maternity leave	9	0.46%
	142 Registrar General offices to be at health centres	17	0.87%
	143 2 years maternity leave	5	0.26%

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Concept	# Response		
	144 6-8 months maternity leave	18	0.92%
	145 No cutting of maternity leave if one delivers a premature baby	9	0.46%
	146 Quota system on maternity	3	0.15%
	147 3-9 months maternity leave	16	0.82%
	148 Those impregnated should get maintenance. And their children should get free education and health care	6	0.31%
	149 10 - 12 months maternity leave	4	0.21%
	150 7 months maternity leave	6	0.31%
	151 State to be responsible for maternity	5	0.26%
	152 Children under 5 years to access free healthcare	27	1.38%
	153 Improved healthcare	8	0.41%
	154 Equal educational opportunities and access (gender equality)	131	6.72%
	155 Right to affirmative action in education	24	1.23%
	156 Adult education	95	4.87%
	157 ECD teachers to be paid like other teachers	32	1.64%
	158 Right to education up to the highest level	309	15.85%
	159 Quota systems for females in schools and tertiary institutions	59	3.03%
	160 Equality in education	85	4.36%
	161 Equal treatment in schools between boys and girls for expulsion for falling pregnant . Pregnant girl to continue with education	107	5.49%
	162 Free primary education for women	32	1.64%
	163 Affirmative action towards empowering women at schools and colleges	102	5.23%
	164 Right to inheritance after death of spouse	623	31.95%
	165 Right to full guardianship [parentship]	167	8.56%
	166 No to domestic violence	509	26.10%
	167 No to appeasement of ngozi	198	10.15%
	168 No forced early marriages	161	8.26%

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Concept	# Response		
	169 Mutual respect between men and women	112	5.74%
	170 Right to property by widows but reconsiderations to made when they remarry	46	2.36%
	171 Right to obtain registration documents for children without spouse	413	21.18%
	172 Criminalisation of forced marriages	104	5.33%
	173 No gender based violence	261	13.38%
	174 Respect for gender roles	219	11.23%
	175 Women to pay lobola	75	3.85%
	176 Women to be respected	209	10.72%
	177 Right to family and marriage	165	8.46%
	178 outlaw incest	60	3.08%
	179 No to marital rape	56	2.87%
	180 Right to air views	41	2.10%
	181 Right to obtain legal documents	110	5.64%
	182 No to polygamy/bigamy	139	7.13%
	183 Sexual / conjugal rights	89	4.56%
	184 No equality in households	54	2.77%
	185 Outlaw incest	24	1.23%
	186 State support for elderly. 70 and above	45	2.31%
	187 Marriage age 18 - 25	40	2.05%
	188 Girl child to inherit parents property	47	2.41%
	189 Right to choose dress as one chooses	16	0.82%
	190 Women to have a national dress code	20	1.03%
	191 Right to maintenance at divorce	31	1.59%
	192 Rape sentence to be more harsh than the current	43	2.21%
	193 Women to submit to men	257	13.18%
	194 Legal age of majority to be put in place/ no quota system	20	1.03%
	195 Men who impregnate women should be forced to assume responsibility/marry them	92	4.72%
	196 Social grants for children of disabled women	24	1.23%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

11. WOMEN AND GENDER - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

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Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
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Concept	# Response		
	197 Right to lobola - equal distribution	132	6.77%
	198 No to discrimination	106	5.44%
	199 Descent dress code	152	7.79%
	200 No to homosexuality	134	6.87%
	201 Keep lobola and other positive cultural practices	107	5.49%
	202 No prostitution by married women	38	1.95%
	203 Make divorce laws tougher in favour of women	39	2.00%
	204 Right to monogamous marriage	44	2.26%
	205 No special rights to be given to women	5	0.26%
	206 Birth certificates to be in husbands totem	17	0.87%
	207 Establish proper maintenance of children out of wedlock	7	0.36%
	208 Right to say no to sex	7	0.36%
	209 HIV transmitters to be prosecuted	6	0.31%
	210 Women should be free to contribute to the family development and decision making processes	15	0.77%
	211 To maintain that women should be below men as african culture prescribes	12	0.62%
	212 Women to be able to propose to men	9	0.46%
	213 Domestic violence to be taken as crime/ higher penalties for physical abusers	20	1.03%
	214 No trousers for women	35	1.79%
	215 Right to be loved	8	0.41%
	216 Change majority age from 18 to 21	25	1.28%
	217 Women professionals to be posted close to their families	7	0.36%
	218 Legalise customary marriage	40	2.05%
	219 No to customary marriages	9	0.46%
	220 Affirmative action for about 15 years	6	0.31%
	221 Wife to take over from her late chief husbands position	3	0.15%
	222 A man should not force wife to leave home after bringing n second wife	3	0.15%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

11. WOMEN AND GENDER - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

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Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	223 No marriages after death of spouse	5	0.26%
	224 Remove all traditional laws that oppress women	27	1.38%
	225 Women should not be over protected by the law	5	0.26%
	226 Freedom of choice	61	3.13%
	227 No pornography	13	0.67%
	228 Abolish lobola	7	0.36%
	229 Right for the girl child to marry at 16 years	34	1.74%
	230 Dignity in a marriage set up	17	0.87%
	231 70% in favour of women in case of divorce	9	0.46%
	232 New wife must not stay in former wife's house once deceased	7	0.36%
	233 Right to procreate	5	0.26%
	234 CEDAW must be adopted	7	0.36%
	235 Sex should be through consent	6	0.31%
	236 Should not propose love to men	4	0.21%
	237 Right to sue for adultery	10	0.51%
	238 Right to liberty, virginity test and to be heard	26	1.33%
	239 Marriage, chapter 5:11 should be retained	2	0.10%
	240 Right to wear trousers	6	0.31%
	241 Pension for rural women	5	0.26%
	242 Fair treatment of orphans by step mothers	8	0.41%
	243 Abolish inheriting of widows - nhaka	16	0.82%
	244 Right for the bride price to be paid within a specified period	5	0.26%
	245 Women must dress like grandmothers	6	0.31%
	246 Women to maintain men in the event of divorce	2	0.10%
	247 Lobola should be regulated	12	0.62%
	248 Contribution of women in the country must be recognised in the constitution	6	0.31%
	249 Conjugal rights for prisoners	4	0.21%
	250 Right to live peacefully	3	0.15%

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11. WOMEN AND GENDER - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
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NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
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Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	251 Right to privacy	18	0.92%
	252 Expression	84	4.31%
	253 Right to shelter	25	1.28%
	254 Right to legal rights	38	1.95%
	255 Right to compensation	17	0.87%
	256 Protection by law	40	2.05%
	257 Right to life	15	0.77%
	258 Freedom of association	17	0.87%
	259 Right to food	1	0.05%
	260 Right to bereavement welfare	24	1.23%
	261 Freedom of movement	13	0.67%
	262 Right to freedom	16	0.82%
	263 Right to water resources	12	0.62%
	264 Right to child protection	12	0.62%
	265 Right to protection	11	0.56%
	266 Right to information and awareness	9	0.46%
	267 Freedom of worship	25	1.28%
	268 Gender Commission	62	3.18%
	269 Women's Ministry	10	0.51%
	270 Women's Development Organisation	3	0.15%
	271 Decentralise all public offices	7	0.36%
	272 Women's Commission	22	1.13%
	273 Contractual rights	0	0.00%
	274 Right to short working time	0	0.00%
	275 Right to Polygamy	0	0.00%
	276 Children to carry their mothers surname	11	0.56%
	277 Right to many spouses	5	0.26%
	278 Right to property	8	0.41%
	279 Political Rights	0	0.00%
	280 Protection of girl child	8	0.41%

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NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

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Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	281 dual registration of surname	8	0.41%
	282 register all marriages	7	0.36%
	283 maintain maiden surnames	4	0.21%
	284 Man's rights must also be recognised	4	0.21%
	285 respect for widows	4	0.21%
	286 control for woman behaviour	4	0.21%
	287 women's rights in the constitution	3	0.15%
	288 right to corporal punishment	3	0.15%
	289 women to have more than one husband	2	0.10%
	290 women to pay tax	2	0.10%
	291 protective clothing	5	0.26%
	292 Right to court representation in case of divorce	5	0.26%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Public Finance

12. Public Finance

The views raised under revenue collection are that revenue should be collected from the following sources: taxes and duties; sale of minerals and other natural resources; tollgates; loans and borrowings; royalties and levies; farming and industries; tourism; donations; international trade/exports; dividends from state enterprises; as well as foreign direct investments. The other sources highlighted include fines; stock; land tax; interest from loans; exporting of ideas; the disposal of government shares; and rentals.

In terms of management of the consolidated fund the views are that the following should be responsible for management: RBZ; Ministry of Finance; that the status quo must prevail; that a central bank be established; that RBZ and the Ministry of Finance be given borrowing powers; that the Ministry of Finance and Governor be the regulating authority; and that a revenue authority be established.

For supervision and oversight the following views were raised: that supervision and oversight should rest with Parliament; the Ministry of Finance; RBZ; an independent commission; with the President; with a board of directors/ governors; the Auditor General; the Attorney General; Cabinet and Parliament and a committee appointed by the Executive President; and with the Government; the Prime Minister; the President and Cabinet; the Senate and that external borrowings should be authorised by Parliament. It was further suggested that supervision and oversight should be the responsibility of Chiefs; police and soldiers; Cabinet; and Provincial Governors.

In relation to budget formulation, the need for grassroots and stakeholder consultation was raised; that the Minister of Finance be responsible for the annual budget; that the status quo be maintained; that it should be prepared in consultation with Parliament; and that it be drawn up from provincial budgets to national budgets. In addition, it was suggested that the Ministry of Finance and a Commission be responsible for budget formulation; that there be no supplementary budget; that the budget is published in all languages; and that there should be no expenditure outside the budget.

In terms of the management of the budget, the views were that the budget should be used for the following: developmental projects; agriculture support; equitable distribution of resources; infrastructural development, social welfare; government expenditure; that revenue be ploughed back to its source; for civil servants salaries; empowerment projects; and that there should be equal distribution between ministries. Other uses were identified as equal distribution to provinces; allocation to ministries; service delivery; priority budget; that use must be apolitical;; drought relief; loans; that budget allocations should not be transferable across ministries; disaster relief; student grants; unemployment benefits; war veterans; food subsidies; payment of debts; for reviving industries; and a high allocation to productive sectors.

In relation to accountability and transparency the issues raised were that there should be an independent audit; that there should be transparency; the need for annual audited reports; that Auditor General be responsible for monitoring; that corrupt tendencies be prosecuted. In addition, the need for an independent commission was raised; that there be an Act of parliament; and political parties be responsible; and that government borrowing be approved by Parliament.

The issues raised under monetary policy are : regulation of local currency; printing of money; controlling inflation; regulation of taxes and interest rates; that the money should have the face of the President and other heroes; regulation of foreign currency and maintaining the status quo.

The other functions of the RBZ were identified as local bank supervision; government banker; granting of loans; custodian of mineral reserves; quasi-fiscal activities; lender of last resort; promotion of economic development; advisor to government; protection of natural resources; presentation of the national budget and ensuring food security.

In terms of the appointment of the RBZ Governor the following were suggested: the President; Parliament; and that the appointment must be apolitical, that is should be on a 1x5 year term; based on qualification; on merit; that the status quo remains; on a 2x5 year basis; by a commission; by the Prime Minister, and by the Ministry of Finance.

It suggested that supervision and regulation the need for independence and autonomy was raised ; that it be done by an independent commission; by Parliament; by the Ministry of Finance; and by governor; by an Independent Commission/Board; and by the President.

The need for an independent audit and publicizing government expenditure were raised as issues for enhancing accountability and transparency.

Name: V Makanza Wals

Name: S. Mgijima

Name: F. Gijima

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1946	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
REVENUE COLLECTION	1 Taxes and duties	1423	73.12%
	2 Sale of minerals and other natural resources	1186	60.95%
	3 Tollgate	573	29.45%
	4 Loans and borrowings	391	20.09%
	5 Royalties and levies	298	15.31%
	6 Farming and industries	269	13.82%
	7 Tourism	153	7.86%
	8 Donations	102	5.24%
	9 International trade /exports	66	3.39%
	10 Taxes to be paid to local government	40	2.06%
	11 Dividends from state enterprises	28	1.44%
	12 Foreign Direct Investments	19	0.98%
	13 Fines	16	0.82%
	14 Stock	13	0.67%
	15 Land tax	12	0.62%
	16 Interest from loans	9	0.46%
	17 Exporting of ideas	6	0.31%
	18 Disposal of government shares	5	0.26%
	19 Rentals	4	0.21%
MANAGEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	20 Custody by R.B.Z.	1120	57.55%
	21 Custody by Ministry of Finance	122	6.27%
	22 Maintain status quo	19	0.98%
	23 Establishment of central bank	15	0.77%
	24 R.B.Z.and ministry of finance to be given borrowing powers	15	0.77%
	25 Regulated by ministry of finance and the governor	11	0.57%
	26 Establishment of revenue authourity	9	0.46%
	27 R.B.Z. to be given borrowing powers	9	0.46%
SUPERVISION AND OVERSIGHT	28 Parliamentary oversight	895	45.99%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1946	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	29 By Ministry of finance	492	25.28%
	30 By R.B.Z.	178	9.15%
	31 By Independent Commission	165	8.48%
	32 Presidential oversight	96	4.93%
	33 By Board of Directors/Governors	55	2.83%
	34 By Auditor General	46	2.36%
	35 By Attorney General	11	0.57%
	36 By Cabinet and Parliament	9	0.46%
	37 By Committee appointed by Executive President	8	0.41%
	38 By Government	7	0.36%
	39 Prime Minister oversight	6	0.31%
	40 By President and Cabinet	5	0.26%
	41 By Senate	5	0.26%
	42 External borrowing to be authorised by Parliament	4	0.21%
	43 By Chiefs	3	0.15%
	44 By Police and Soldiers	3	0.15%
	45 By Cabinet	2	0.10%
	46 By Provincial Governors	1	0.05%
BUDGET FORMULATION	47 Grassroots consultation	867	44.55%
	48 Stakeholder consultation	685	35.20%
	49 Annual Budget by Minister of Finance	162	8.32%
	50 Maintain status quo	48	2.47%
	51 In consultation with Parliament	34	1.75%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1946	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	52	Drawn up from provincial budgets to national budget	26	1.34%
	53	By Ministry of Finance and a Commission	22	1.13%
	54	No supplementary budget	11	0.57%
	55	Published in all languages	7	0.36%
	56	No expenditure outside the budget	4	0.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1946	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	57	Presentation of national budget	0	0.00%
	58	Undertaken by qualified personnel	0	0.00%
MANAGEMENT OF BUDGET	59	Developmental projects	484	24.87%
	60	Agriculture support	438	22.51%
	61	Equitable distribution of resources	438	22.51%
	62	Infrastructural development	259	13.31%
	63	Social welfare	233	11.97%
	64	Government expenditure	216	11.10%
	65	Revenue to be ploughed back to its source Provincial\Local Areas	165	8.48%
	66	Civil Servants salaries	106	5.45%
	67	Empowerment projects	106	5.45%
	68	Equal distribution to ministries	66	3.39%
	69	Equal distribution to provinces	66	3.39%
	70	Allocation to ministries	65	3.34%
	71	Service delivery	52	2.67%
	72	Priority budget	38	1.95%
	73	Apolitical use	31	1.59%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1946	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	74	Drought relief	26	1.34%
	75	Pay civil servants	25	1.28%
	76	Issue loans	18	0.92%
	77	Budget approved by Parliament for a particular ministry should not be transferred to another ministry	16	0.82%
	78	Disaster relief	15	0.77%
	79	Student grants	12	0.62%
	80	Finance budget	10	0.51%
	81	Unemployment benefits	6	0.31%
	82	War Veterans	6	0.31%
	83	Allocation of food subsidies	5	0.26%
	84	Payment of debts	3	0.15%
	85	Revive Industries	3	0.15%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1946	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	86 High allocation to productive sectors	1	0.05%
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY	87 Independent audit	475	24.41%
	88 To be transparent	449	23.07%
	89 Annual audited reports	260	13.36%
	90 Auditor general to monitor	49	2.52%
	91 Embezzlers of public finance to be prosecuted	29	1.49%
	92 Independent finance commission	11	0.57%
	93 Act of Parliament	9	0.46%
	94 Political parties	3	0.15%
	95 Government borrowing should be approved by Parliament	1	0.05%
MONETARY POLICY	96 Regulate local currency	1041	53.49%
	97 Printing money	1007	51.75%
	98 Control inflation	673	34.58%
	99 Regulate taxes and interests rates	194	9.97%
	100 Money to have face of the President and other Heroes	161	8.27%
	101 Regulate foreign currency	133	6.83%
	102 Maintain status quo	21	1.08%
OTHER FUNCTIONS OF R.B.Z	103 Local bank supervision	1083	55.65%
	104 Government banker	539	27.70%
	105 Granting loans	359	18.45%
	106 Custodian of mineral reserves	226	11.61%
	107 Quasi fiscal activities	114	5.86%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1946	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	108	Lender of last resort	103	5.29%
	109	Promote economic development	66	3.39%
	110	Advisor to government	25	1.28%
	111	Protection of natural resources	21	1.08%
	112	Presentation of national budget	9	0.46%
	113	To ensure food security	4	0.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1946	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
APPOINTMENT OF R.B.Z GOVERNOR	114	By President	560	28.78%
	115	By Parliament	315	16.19%
	116	Apolitical	189	9.71%
	117	1 x 5 year term	58	2.98%
	118	Qualification	47	2.42%
	119	On merit	39	2.00%
	120	Status quo	22	1.13%
	121	2 x 5 year term	9	0.46%
	122	by commission	9	0.46%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1946	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
P	123	By Senate	2	0.10%
	124	Prime Minister	2	0.10%
	125	Ministry of finance	2	0.10%
SUPERVISION AND REGULATION	126	Be independent /have autonomy	400	20.55%
	127	By Parliament	187	9.61%
	128	Ministry of finance	160	8.22%
	129	By Governor	75	3.85%
	130	Independent Commission / Board	69	3.55%
	131	By President	20	1.03%
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY	132	Independent audit	418	21.48%
	133	Publicize government expenditure	98	5.04%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



War Veterans

NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT: WAR VETERANS

VERSION 1

Definition

The issues that came out on the definition of war veterans include: an inclusive definition of liberation combatants, war collaborators and ex-detainees. These (ex-combatants, war collaborators and ex-detainees) should be treated equally. People also felt that parents who provided food should be included. They fall within the period between 1890-1980. There was also mention of fighters of democracy and victims of 27 June as qualifying war veterans.

Recognition, respect and honour

There were also views that war veterans, war collaborators and ex-detainees should be honoured, recognized and respected by all governments. War veterans should be accorded hero status and a day should be set aside to commemorate them. There should be heroes acres in provinces and those in foreign lands should be maintained. People mentioned the need for institutions to be named in honour of war veterans including memorial hospitals and commemorative medals.



Entitlements

There was also mention of entitlements for war veterans such as monthly pension, compensation of the groups that include ex-combatants, war collaborators, ex-detainees and recruits. People also felt the constitution should include social benefits for war veterans such as free education for them and their children, free health for their families, transport as well as decent burial/reburial. People also mentioned the need for a ministry to cater for war veterans while some felt the ministry of defense should be responsible. There was mention for the constitution to provide for benefits payment to families fallen war veterans.

Economic empowerment

Economic benefits should also be extended to war veterans such as land, economic empowerment, and access to input support and mechanization. There was also a view that there be a quota system in all economic sectors for war veterans. Some felt war veterans should be given loans while some felt such loans must be without collateral.

Political

It was also mentioned that war veterans should be allowed the opportunity to rule, appointed to ministerial position, involved in national programmes and access the president. Need for documentation/teaching of the history of armed struggle.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Amadi', with a stylized flourish below it.

Concerns

It was stressed that war veterans should be non- partisan/apolitical. Some also felt war veterans should be vetted/re-vetted. It was mentioned that war veterans should promote peace and should not harass ordinary civilians to command respect. Some people felt war veterans must be given land not pension while others also felt the pension must be stopped and veterans to the barracks. The June 27 and Gukurahundi victims were also were mentioned for compensation.

For details on these issues refer to the tables .

Name Thomas Mwenya Mwanza

Name Joshua Mbeu Mbeu

Name Paul Mbeu Mbeu

13. WAR VETERANS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
DEFINE WHO IS A WAR VETERAN	1 Include war collaborators, ex-detainees	225	11.54%
	2 War collaborators, ex-detainees and parents who cooked during the struggle	523	26.82%
	3 To be referred to as liberation war veterans	94	4.82%
	4 To be from former freedom fighters only	111	5.69%
	5 Those who fought the war 1890-1980	475	24.36%
	6 Refers to ZIPRA and ZANLA forces plus collaborators and masses	156	8.00%
	7 Refers to liberation war veterans like Nkomo, Kaguvi (Chimurenga)	22	1.13%
	8 To be inclusive of those who carried guns, war collaborators and ex-detainees and should all be treated equal	565	28.97%
	9 First, second and third Chimurenga fighters	24	1.23%
	10 Include fighters for democracy	35	1.79%
	11 Sell-outs not war veterans	12	0.62%
	12 Third Chimurenga to be registered	7	0.36%
	13 To be called pensioners not war veterans	23	1.18%
	14 Victims of 27 June are war vets	66	3.38%
(ENTITLEMENT) RECOGNITION, RESPECT AND HONOR	15 To be accorded hero status	626	32.10%
	16 To recognise war collaborators	88	4.51%
	17 Heroes day commemoration	177	9.08%
	18 To be honoured constantly as freedom fighters by all governments	524	26.87%
	19 Honour, recognise and respect war veterans , war collaborators and ex-detainees	1169	59.95%
	20 War veterans day	272	13.95%
	21 They should be respected	43	2.21%
	22 Renaming of national institutions after war veterans	46	2.36%
	23 Commemorative medals for war veterans	53	2.72%
	24 Memorial hospitals for war veterans	36	1.85%
	25 Cherish and maintain national shrines of fallen heroes in local and foreign lands e.g. Chimoio and Nyadzonya	42	2.15%
	26 Recognise them on all national commemorations	21	1.08%
	27 Portraits for fallen heroes like Joshua Nkomo	24	1.23%
	28 Development of provincial heroes acres	11	0.56%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

13. WAR VETERANS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	29 Local currency to bear images of war veterans	8	0.41%
(ENTITLEMENTS)PENSIONS/GRATUITIES/COMPANSATION	30 To be accorded senior citizen status	13	0.67%
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	31 trust fund for sustenance into posterity be set up	36	1.85%
POLITICAL RIGHTS	32 Disability fund	57	2.92%
	33 Participation in all national programs	71	3.64%
	34 Monthly pensions	1311	67.23%
	35 Families of the 1st Chimurenga heroes to be publicly recognised and compensated	302	15.49%
	36 War vets, war collaborators, ex- detainees and recruits to be compensated	658	33.74%
	37 Should get pensions at par with mps salaries	50	2.56%
	38 Welfare for war veterans and their dependents	758	38.87%
	39 Free education for war veterans	306	15.69%
	40 Free education for war veteran's children	1002	51.38%
	41 Free health care for war veterans	350	17.95%
	42 Free health care for war veterans and their children	725	37.18%
	43 Decent burial or reburial with full military honour	507	26.00%
	44 Families of fallen heroes to receive benefits on their behalf	573	29.38%
	45 Decent accommodation	341	17.49%
	46 Decent employment	204	10.46%
	47 Provide them vehicles	78	4.00%
	48 Ministry to cater for their needs(ministry of war veterans)	399	20.46%
	49 Rehabilitation and compensation of the injured	97	4.97%
	50 War veterans commission	72	3.69%
	51 Free public transport	149	7.64%
	52 Right to land	1341	68.77%
	53 Right to loans	237	12.15%
	54 Quota system in all economic sectors	304	15.59%
	55 Vocational training	32	1.64%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

13. WAR VETERANS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	56 Economic empowerment	380	19.49%
	57 To be given loans without collateral	63	3.23%
	58 Easy access to input support and mechanisation programs	425	21.79%
	59 Free access to exploit mineral resources	107	5.49%
	60 Appoint war veterans to ministerial posts	61	3.13%
	61 Ministry of defence to cater for war veterans	250	12.82%
	62 Should get opportunities to rule	117	6.00%
	63 Self-parliamentary/ political representation	456	23.38%
	64 Guarantee freedom of political affiliation	266	13.64%
	65 Should be under an independent commission	123	6.31%
	66 Salaries at par with civil servants/zna	75	3.85%
	67 Must be exempted from taxes and rates	63	3.23%
	68 Must have access to the president	92	4.72%
	69 War veterans to be treated as reverse forces	60	3.08%
CONCERNS RAISED	70 Be non-partisan/apolitical	869	44.56%
	71 Should not harass and intimidate ordinary civilians	328	16.82%
	72 Must promote peace	33	1.69%
	73 Pension for the former Rhodesian front to be stopped	26	1.33%
	74 Not to be given land	14	0.72%
	75 Should also respect others	130	6.67%
	76 Be equally treated	153	7.85%
	77 All pension to be stopped	86	4.41%
	78 Need for documentation/teaching of the history of the armed struggle	137	7.03%
	79 Must be confined to barracks	9	0.46%
	80 Must not be included in the constitution	34	1.74%
	81 To be given land instead of monthly pensions	23	1.18%
	82 Vetting and revetting of war veterans	311	15.95%
	83 To ban war veteran association	8	0.41%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

13. WAR VETERANS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	84 Victims of Gukurahundi and 27 June to receive compensation	37	1.90%
	85 Post-independence violence victims to be compensated	9	0.46%
	86 Budget in finance	7	0.36%



Land

14. LAND NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT VERSION 1

The views expressed by Zimbabweans in respect of Land Reform are among other things, remain state land, land reform is irreversible, land reform to continue, redistribution of land and regulated land reform.

On Tenure people expressed the following views such as 99 year lease, title deeds, no title deeds, to remain state land, urban land must have title deeds, security of tenure, leasehold, no 99yr lease, 30 year lease, 20-50 year lease of land, 40 year lease and 25 year lease.

Further views on Administration Zimbabweans expressed the following; land should be owned by Zimbabweans, equitable distribution of land, land audit, one man one farm policy, land commission, productive use of land, land should not be sold, no compensation, no multiple farms, agricultural support, traditional leaders to allocate land, land our heritage, no discrimination on land distribution, land to benefit locals, traditional leaders to preside over land, traditional leaders to be custodians of land, access to agricultural inputs, bankable leases, demarcate land as per land use patterns, consider productivity, access to loans, land must be conserved, youth to be given land, no to land taxes, local communities first, agricultural skills, women must be given land, compensation to be paid and conservation of land.

Apart from and in addition to the above the respondents aired out the following; whites to compensate for land they used, consider expertise, land must not be returned to foreigners, no to subletting of land, no land audit, disputes on land must be taken to court, define land use patterns, train farmers, local authority to distribute land, transparent land distribution, no to commercialisation of land, state to build infrastructure, orderly land reform, government to allocate land, consider future generations, foreigners not to own land but have leasehold, no farming partnership with whites, land planning, utilisation of land, no to land commission, ensure land is distributed in area of origin, land to be sold at affordable prices, land to be inherited, must have offer letters, criminalise multiple land ownership, demarcate state and privately owned land, give land to whites as well, pay land tax, low land taxes and land must not be inherited.

Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



People also expressed that there should be access to land, commercial land not to be sold, disabled to get land, criminalise violent occupations, no violent dispossession of land, right to settlement, no rent must be paid for allocated land and formation of land local boards.

Details insight into the views expressed are shown in tables attached.

Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



14. LAND - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS REVISED.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LAND
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
LAND REFORM	1	Remain state land	1432	73.44%
	2	Land reform is irreversible	1246	63.90%
	3	Land reform to continue	551	28.26%
	4	Redistribution of land	186	9.54%
	5	No 99yr lease	40	2.05%
TENURE	6	99 year lease	1390	71.28%
	7	Title deeds	1285	65.90%
	8	No title deeds	1019	52.26%
	10	Urban land must have title deeds	84	4.31%
	11	Security of tenure	81	4.15%
	12	Leasehold	72	3.69%
	13	30 Year Lease	17	0.87%
	14	20-50 year lease of land	16	0.82%
	15	Regulated land reform	13	0.67%
	16	40 year lease	8	0.41%
	17	25 Year Lease	5	0.26%
ADMINISTRATION	18	Land should be owned by Zimbabweans	1286	65.95%
	19	Equitable distribution of land	1047	53.69%
	20	Land audit	1029	52.77%
	21	One man one farm policy	951	48.77%
	22	Land commission	913	46.82%
	23	Productive use of land	832	42.67%
	24	Land should not be sold	823	42.21%
	25	No compensation	479	24.56%
	26	No multiple farms	460	23.59%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

14. LAND - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS REVISED.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LAND
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	27	Agricultural support	371	19.03%
	28	Traditional leaders to allocate land	351	18.00%
	29	Land our heritage	332	17.03%
	30	No discrimination on land distribution	240	12.31%
	31	Land to benefit locals	207	10.62%
	32	Traditional leaders to preside over land	184	9.44%
	33	Traditional leaders to be custodians of land	147	7.54%
	34	Access to agricultural inputs	145	7.44%
	35	Bankable leases	144	7.38%
	36	Consider productivity	140	7.18%
	37	Dermacate land as per land use patterns	133	6.82%
	38	Access to loans	127	6.51%
	39	Youth to be given land	101	5.18%
	40	Land must be conserved	95	4.87%
	41	No to land taxes	90	4.62%
	42	Agricultural skills	78	4.00%
	43	Women must be given land	72	3.69%
	44	Local communities first	70	3.59%
	45	Compensation to be paid	53	2.72%
	46	Consider expertise	52	2.67%
	47	Land must be conserved	46	2.36%
	48	Whites to compensate for land they used	41	2.10%
	49	Land must not be returned to foreigners	31	1.59%
	50	No to subletting of land	29	1.49%
	51	No land audit	26	1.33%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

14. LAND - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS REVISED.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LAND
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	52	Disputes on land must be taken to court	26	1.33%
	53	Define land use patterns	26	1.33%
	54	Train farmers	25	1.28%
	55	Local authority to distribute land	20	1.03%
	56	Transparent land distribution	19	0.97%
	57	No to commercialisation of land	18	0.92%
	58	No farming partnership with whites	18	0.92%
	59	State to build infrastructure	17	0.87%
	60	Orderly land reform	17	0.87%
	61	Government to allocate land	16	0.82%
	62	Consider future generations	15	0.77%
	63	Foreigners not to own land but have leasehold	15	0.77%
	64	Land planning	14	0.72%
	65	Land to be inherited	14	0.72%
	66	Utilisation of land	13	0.67%
	67	Commercial land not to be sold	12	0.62%
	68	Demarcate state and privately owned land	10	0.51%
	69	No to land commission	9	0.46%
	70	Ensure land is distributed in area of origin	9	0.46%
	71	Budget 25% for agriculture	9	0.46%
	72	Land must not be inherited	9	0.46%
	73	Land to be sold at affordable prices	7	0.36%
	74	Must have offer letters	6	0.31%
	75	Any changes to land must be by referendum	6	0.31%
	76	Criminalise multiple land ownership	5	0.26%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

14. LAND - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS REVISED.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LAND
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	77	Give land to whites as well	5	0.26%
	78	Pay land tax	4	0.21%
	79	Low land taxes	4	0.21%
	80	Access to land	4	0.21%
	81	Disabled to get land	2	0.10%
	82	Criminalise violent occupations	1	0.05%
	83	No violent dispossession of land	1	0.05%
	84	Right to settlement	1	0.05%
	85	No rent must be paid for allocated land	1	0.05%
	86	Form land local boards	1	0.05%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Natural Resources

VERSION 1 NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT

NATURAL RESOURCES

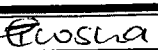
The views expressed with regards to Natural resources were that all natural resources and their proceeds belong to the state and they must be distributed equally. Traditional leaders must be given the power to control and monitor resources without foreign interference. The need for all minerals to be processed locally with accountability and transparency was also raised. The views indicated that small scale miners needed to be resourced and that Parliament appoints a Natural Resource Commission whilst those companies which will be extracting natural resources needed to pay royalties to the relevant authorities.

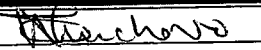
The views suggested that the government assist locals in marketing to ensure suitable use.

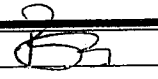
Their views indicated that natural resources should be processed locally and also benefit from the indigenisation and empowerment programme.

They acknowledged the need to preserve natural resources whilst developing local communities through infrastructure development from the proceeds of natural resources as well as the decentralisation of processing of processing zones for employment creation.

The views expressed with regards to legislation were the need to legislate and regulate in order to protect natural resources and their proceeds, affirmative action on licence acquisition for indigenous people and the registration of all natural resources whilst those who were relocated be treated fairly

T. GOSHA 

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15. NATURAL RESOURCES - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	NATURAL RESOURCES
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
ADMINISTRATION /MANAGEMENT	1	All natural resources and their proceeds to belong to the state and they must be equitably distributed	989	50.72%
	2	Traditional leaders must be given powers to control and monitor resources	523	26.82%
	3	No foreign interference with our natural resources	338	17.33%
	4	All minerals to be processed locally	294	15.08%
	5	Accountability and transparency	225	11.54%
	6	Resource small scale miners	187	9.59%
	7	Natural resources commission appointed by parliament	186	9.54%
	8	Extraction companies to pay royalties to the relevant authorities	175	8.97%
	9	Government to assist locals in marketing	110	5.64%
	10	Local authorities and provinces must share natural resources with central government	100	5.13%
	11	Ensure sustainable use	30	1.54%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

15. NATURAL RESOURCES - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	NATURAL RESOURCES
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
BENEFICIATION/VALUE ADDITION	12	Natural resources should be processed locally	919	47.13%
	13	Indigenisation and empowerment (51%-49%)	780	40.00%
CONSERVATION /PRESERVATION	14	Preserve natural resources	551	28.26%
BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES	15	Development of local communities	1045	53.59%
	16	Infrastructure development from natural resources	545	27.95%
	17	Decentralise processing zones for employment creation	390	20.00%
LEGISLATION/REGULATION	18	Legislate and regulate to protect natural resources and their proceeds	414	21.23%
	19	Affirmative action on licence acquisition for indigenous people	274	14.05%
	20	Relocated people should be relocated fairly	211	10.82%
	21	Registration of all mines conservancies and all dealings with natural resources	160	8.21%
	22	Land reclamation to be mandatory	144	7.38%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Empowerment

VERSION ONE NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT

EMPOWERMENT

Under this theme, the views which the people wanted to be included in the constitution are shown below. They are classified under 13 concepts which act as sub headings.

1. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

The people said that they want access to loans with or without collateral, farming inputs, capital for farmers, state to guarantee loans, loans for livestock production and have credit provision of agricultural inputs as well as establishment of provincial revolving funds. They added that there should be access to loans for civil servants, government should allocate land for business activities, encourage people to have some form of collateral to secure loans especially through title deeds. Land should be accepted as collateral with government buying shares on behalf of the black majority, create self-help projects for the youth and embark on programmes that must empower the poor and not corruptly benefit those already in position of power. Other views were that government needed to set up competitive agricultural markets without discrimination on political grounds.

Further submissions were that, people must be granted permits to market minerals, whilst government must consult grassroots on developmental issues, reduce taxes and allocate 5% to 10% of the budget to women and youth and ensure that A1 and A2 farmers should get equal assistance from the government. They advocated for government to pay royalties to communities, to allow donor assistance, fund for small businesses, protect local farmers from foreign competition and help them have access to lines of credit. Donor assistance was to be allowed, royalties to be paid through government, ensure security of citizens, and give grants to take care of the aged including equitable agricultural support for all regions as well as granting aid to cooperatives.

2. INVESTMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The issues that were raised were that there should be development of infrastructure and social amenities in marginalised areas, provision for infrastructure and resources to people, empowerment of marginalised areas and

Mrs. T. Gosha Peter Mukuchamano David Z. Shambare

rural infrastructure development. They said that farmers need transport to ferry their produce to the markets, need for equipment to be loaned to people at concessionary rates, irrigation and farm mechanisation be easily accessible including the right to equipment.

Water bodies such as dams and irrigation schemes, aided by provision of machinery, supervised by an independent empowerment board which ensures creation of viable markets for produce supported by provision of electrification, good road networks which holistically guarantees national industrial development strategy. There was need to craft a viable policy to promote investor confidence, driven by a sound levies based development strategy including establishment of state universities in every provinces.

Attention was then focused to the protection of wildlife, provision of local grazing areas and dip tanks aided by the promotion of alternative energy and building materials so as to preserve environment and its natural heritage. Effective communication was also cited as vital for effective networking.

3. EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

There were views to the effect that there should be transparency in the distribution of natural resources to ensure local resources benefit locals, advance community empowerment initiatives, projects to benefit all people e.g. the issuance of tractors, holistic material inputs. Empowerment should start with natural resources access to land for the disabled, women, war veterans and orphans who get assistance, access to capital for men and women, as well as introducing vocational training at ward level.

4. SKILLS TRAINING AND EDUCATION

On this concept, there was advocacy for ensuring skills training for empowerment, provision of free education, introduction of adult education, proffering of professional advice, building of vocational training colleges in rural areas, accessibility of quality education to all, empower disadvantaged provinces

Mrs. T. Gosha Peter Mukuchamano David Z. Shambare

and have deliberate equity policies. They wanted proceeds from sell of local resources to be used to educate local communities, skills training in farming, higher education for all districts, government to create self-help projects for the youth. They also wanted political and economic education for all, rights to technical education, establishment of a research board, education of employees, easy access to educational scholarships and give state sponsored skills training. As was before, they wanted education to be compulsory, that there be periodic research for identification of national empowerment needs, business development courses as well as educate citizens to speak local languages, constitution revive the department of veterinary and agricultural outreach programmes, teaching local languages in schools, capacity building programmes for loan recipients and see reintroduction of adult literacy classes. They wanted the teaching of human rights, and ensure that natural resources benefit inhabitants in areas which they live.

5. INDIGENISATION

On indigenisation aspect they said, the constitution should compel all arms of the state and everyone involved in the various business concerns raised in all the 14 concepts in this theme as shown in the statistical table on each relevant concept.

6. EMPOWER LOCAL COMMUNITIES

This was to be achieved through giving Resettled Farmers Title Deeds to Secure Loans, Local Communities to Be Given First Right of Refusal To The 51% Shareholding and the full Implementation of the Indigenous Act. They said they wanted the Empowerment of Local Communities through Ploughing Back Of Natural Resources which should be Processed Locally Using Local Labour for value addition. Health Services, Basic Commodities, Preferential Employment Of Locals, awarding of business tenders, distribution of Infrastructure Development nonpartisan Political Empowerment which should target those in Need and capable. Other projects talked about were the helping of locals restock, exemption from payment of levies and taxes, introduction of quarter system for retention of profits from sell of local resources and support of women in self-help empowerment projects.

Mrs. T. Gosha Peter Mukuchamano David Z. Shambare

7. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Affirmative action was necessary for women and youth empowerment through granting mineral rights, shares, empowerment scheme setting up exclusive bank for the marginalised and instates periodic audits to promote accountability of government project allocations. Targeted focus was needed on war veteran's families to enable them to have free access to education, localised offerings of mining business concerns including setting up an empowerment bank. Workers needed to always be accorded the right to first Preference shares in all company liquidations

8. ADMINISTRATION

Turning to the issue of skills training, education and development, respondents submitted that the Constitution should provide for free education at primary, vocational and tertiary education levels. Proceeds from the selling of local resources were to be used to educate local communities. They further submitted that all persons needed to have access to technical education and state to provide for vocational training colleges including in rural areas. Empowerment programmes should deliberately target previously disadvantaged communities and the state should take responsibility of equipping citizens with skills including education and farming.

Responding to the questions on the indigenisation concept, they said government should assist locals to acquire shares. Indigenisation must be apolitical and indigenisation of entities, exploiting local resources must benefit those local communities who should have majority ownership of foreign owned companies. Local communities must be given first right of refusal to the 51% shareholding under the indigenous Act and tenders for infrastructure development must be offered to locals first. Proceed from sell of natural

Mrs. T. Gosha Peter Mukuchamano David Z. Shambare

resources must be channelled and ploughed back to local communities. All natural resources are to be processed locally using local labour. There should be preferential employment of locals and empowerment should target the needy. Emphasis was made on the need to prioritise previously marginalised communities on a targeted basis to compensate for the spells of deprivation.

The audience advocated for the adoption of firm affirmative action saying that the constitution should support women in project construction and procurement of shares in foreign companies. The constitution should provide for a bank for the marginalised and empowerment should target groups such as youths, women, War Veterans and marginalised groups. In terms of administration, there should be devolution of power to the provinces; projects should be managed by traditional leaders with Chiefs responsible for allocating land. 99 year leases are to be used as collateral to access loans. There should be clear demarcation of land use between animal's people. Essential services such as documents provision must be decentralised and power must be devolved to the provinces. Local public offices should be manned by people who speak local languages and deliberate policies to protect the environment from veld fires and poachers. Investors must assume social responsibilities and foreign companies must have black empowerment policies.

9. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF INVESTORS

A host of issues were raised which are self-explanatory. They are all laid o in the statistical tables and arranged in their hierarchical order. Since most of these issues are similar to those under administration concept, empowering of local communities the summaries in those concepts are adequate.



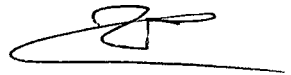
Mrs. T. Gosha Peter Mukuchamano David Z. Shambare.....

10. ECONOMIC

On the economic concept, low interest rates should be promoted and there should be equitable distribution of loans and land. The State should set up a development fund, reduce mine registration fees and avail markets. The State should promote investment and provide for employee ownership schemes and encourage partnership between locals and foreigners. They concluded by saying that State should ensure social empowerment by providing pensions to the elderly persons.

11. SOCIAL

The audience advocated for the adoption of firm affirmative action saying that the constitution should support women in project construction and procurement of shares in foreign companies. The constitution should provide for a bank for the marginalised and empowerment should target groups such as youths, women, War Veterans and marginalised groups. In terms of administration, there should be devolution of power to the provinces; projects should be managed by traditional leaders with Chiefs responsible for allocating land. 99 year leases are to be used as collateral to access loans. There should be clear demarcation of land use between animal's people. Essential services such as documents provision must be decentralised and power must be devolved to the provinces. Local public offices should be manned by people who speak local languages and deliberate policies to protect the environment from veld fires and poachers. Investors must assume social responsibilities and foreign companies must have black empowerment policies.



Mrs. T. Gosha Peter Mukuchamaho David Z. Shambare.....

12. INHERITANCE LAWS / PROPERTY RIGHTS

The people said there should be no empowerment by taking other people's property but government must enact by-laws that promote indigenous people through creation of jobs and equal employment opportunities.

13. ADDITIONAL ISSUES

The additional issues that were braised by the people which must be put in the new constitution comprise the need for socio-economic empowerment of groups such as HIV/ AIDS patients, women, disabled persons and payment of reparations in the form of compensation from colonisers. They further asked for introduction of Price Control and granting of grace period to develop own business. Salary were to be above poverty datum line and include right to participate fully in the informal sector business. IMF needed to avail funds for the economy. The people ended by saying no to so as sanctions a to help the economy grow.



Mrs. T. Gosha Peter Mukuchamano David Z. Shambare

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE	1	People Want Access To Loans With Or Without Collateral	1067	54.72%
	2	Farming Inputs And Capital For Farmers	591	30.31%
	3	State To Guarantee Loans	460	23.59%
	4	Loans For Livestock Production	352	18.05%
	5	Credit And Provision Of Agricultural Inputs By Government As Well As Provincial Revolving Funds	319	16.36%
	6	Access To Loans For Civil Servants	317	16.26%
	7	Government Should Allocate Land For Business Activities	210	10.77%
	8	Have Some Form Of Collateral To Secure Loans Especially Through Title Deeds	211	10.82%
	9	Access To Bank Loan Using Land As Collateral	202	10.36%
	10	Government To Buy Shares On Behalf Of Black Majority	200	10.26%
	11	Government To Create Self Help Projects For The Youth	131	6.72%
	12	Government Programmes Must Empower The Poor and Not Corruptly Benefit Those In Position Of Power	119	6.10%
	13	Government To Set Up Competitive Agricultural Markets	121	6.21%
	14	No Discrimination On Political Grounds	106	5.44%
	15	Granted Permits To Market Minerals	99	5.08%
	16	Government To Consult Grassroots On Developmental Issues	98	5.03%
	17	Reduce Taxes And Allocate 5 To 10% Of The Budget To Women And Youth	85	4.36%
	18	A1 And A2 Farmers Should Get Equal Assistance From The Government	51	2.62%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
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NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	19 Government To Pay Royalties To Communities	55	2.82%
	20 Government To Allow Donor Assistance	56	2.87%
	21 Need For A Fund For Small Businesses	48	2.46%
	22 Local Farmers Should Be Protected From Foreign Competition	46	2.36%
	23 Access To Lines Of Credit	46	2.36%
	24 Allow Donor Assistance.	44	2.26%
	25 Royalties To Be Paid Through Government	34	1.74%
	26 Ensure Security	32	1.64%
	27 Government To Give Grants To Take Care Of The Aged	27	1.38%
	28 Agricultural Support For Regions	16	0.82%
	29 Government Aid To Cooperatives	18	0.92%
INVESTMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	30 Develop Infrastructure And Social Amenities In Marginalised Areas	209	10.72%
	31 Provision For Infrastructure And Resources	186	9.54%
	32 Empower Marginalised Areas	166	8.51%
	33 Rural Infrastructure Development	164	8.41%
	34 Farmers Need Transport To Ferry Their Produce To The Markets	107	5.49%
	35 Equipment To Be Loaned To People	108	5.54%
	36 Irrigation And Farm Mechanisation Be Accessible	102	5.23%
	37 Right To Equipment	87	4.46%
	38 Dams And Irrigation Schemes	86	4.41%
	39 Provision Of Machinery	86	4.41%
	40 Independent Empowerment Board	78	4.00%
	41 Market For Produce	73	3.74%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
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Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	42	Provision Of Electrification	51	2.62%
	43	Good Road Networks	50	2.56%
	44	Industrial Development	48	2.46%
	45	Policy To Promote Investor Confidence	41	2.10%
	46	Levies For Development	39	2.00%
	47	State Universities In Every Provinces	37	1.90%
	48	Protect Wildlife	34	1.74%
	49	Promote Alternative Energy And Building Materials	31	1.59%
	50	Communication Network	29	1.49%
	51	Provision Of Local Grazing Areas And Dip Tanks	24	1.23%
EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES	52	Transparency In The Distribution Of Natural Resources And Local Resources Should Benefit Local Communities	385	19.74%
	53	Empowerment Projects To Benefit All Eg Tractors, Inputs	373	19.13%
	54	Empowerment Should Start With Natural Resources	293	15.03%
	55	Access To Land For The Disabled, Women, War Veterans And Orphans To Get Assistance	290	14.87%
	56	Fund Distribution To Benefit Everyone	91	4.67%
	57	Access To Capital For Both Men And Women	67	3.44%
SKILLS TRAINING AND EDUCATION	58	Vocational Training At Ward Level	263	13.49%
	59	Skills Training For Empowerment	223	11.44%
	60	Free Education	203	10.41%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	61	Introduction Of Adult Education	160	8.21%
	62	Skills Training And Professional Advice	155	7.95%
	63	Build Vocational Training Colleges In Rural Areas	147	7.54%
	64	Accessibility Of Quality Education	142	7.28%
	65	Empower Disadvantaged Provinces And Have Deliberate Equity Policies	131	6.72%
	66	Proceeds From Sell Of Local Resources To Be Used To Educate Local Communities	130	6.67%
	67	Skills Training In Farming	128	6.56%
	68	Higher Education For All Districts	121	6.21%
	69	Government To Create Self Help Projects For The Youth	120	6.15%
	70	Political And Economic Education For All	114	5.85%
	71	Right To Technical Education And Establishment Of A Research Board	107	5.49%
	72	Education Of Employees	100	5.13%
	73	Access To Educational Scholarships	101	5.18%
	74	State Sponsored Skills Training	102	5.23%
	75	Education To Be Compulsory	92	4.72%
	76	Periodic Research For Empowerment Needs	79	4.05%
	77	Business Development Courses	44	2.26%
	78	Educate Us To Speak Local Languages	40	2.05%
	79	Provide Scholarships	41	2.10%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	80	Revive The Department Of Veterinary And Agricultural Outreach Programmes	29	1.49%
	81	Teaching Of Local Languages In Schools	25	1.28%
	82	Capacity Building Programmes For Loan Recipients	27	1.38%
	83	Adult Literacy Classes To Be Re-Introduced	19	0.97%
	84	Teach Human Rights	12	0.62%
INDIGENISATION	85	Natural Resources Should Benefit Inhabitants In Which They Live	299	15.33%
	86	Should Have Rights To Exploit Natural Resources And Benefits Through Employment	293	15.03%
	87	Government To Assist Locals To Buy Shares	173	8.87%
	88	Empowerment Should Be Apolitical	169	8.67%
	89	Equitable Empowerment	144	7.38%
	90	Majority Ownership Of Foreign Companies By Locals	122	6.26%
	91	All Foreigners To Enter Into Joint Ventures With Locals	91	4.67%
	92	Foreign Companies To Employ Locals	82	4.21%
	93	Empowerment by Cattle	72	3.69%
	94	Merit Based Empowerment	69	3.54%
	95	People Should Be Empowered To Mine Locally	51	2.62%
	96	Review Indigenous Act In Such A Way That It Lures Investors	34	1.74%
	97	Government Tenders To Be Awarded To Local People	32	1.64%
	98	Financial Support For Small Scale Miners	22	1.13%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	99	Revolving Fund	22	1.13%
	100	Full Implementation Of The Indigenisation Act	23	1.18%
	101	Wildlife Ventures Should Be Indigenously Owned	13	0.67%
	102	Smart Partnerships	9	0.46%
	103	Indigenisation Quota Up To 70%	12	0.62%
EMPOWER LOCAL COMMUNITIES	104	Local Ownership Of Resources Zimbabweans 51% And 49% For Foreigners	485	24.87%
	105	Resettled Farmers To Be Given Title Deeds To Secure Loans	399	20.46%
	106	Local Communities To Be Given First Right Of Refusal To The 51% Shareholding In The Implementation Of The Indigenous Act	297	15.23%
	107	Empower Local Communities Through Ploughing Back Of Natural Resources	278	14.26%
	108	All Natural Resources To Be Processed Locally Using Local Labour	202	10.36%
	109	Accessibility Of Health Services And Basic Commodities	174	8.92%
	110	Preferential Employment Of Locals	143	7.33%
	111	Tenders For Infrastructure Development To Benefit Companies	118	6.05%
	112	Empowerment Through Freedom Of Association I.e. POSA	82	4.21%
	113	Political Empowerment	91	4.67%
	114	Empowerment To Target Those In Need	80	4.10%
	115	Help Locals Restock	76	3.90%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	116	Compensate Previously Marginalised Communities For The Period Of Deprivation	67	3.44%
	117	Strengthen The Indigenisation Act	56	2.87%
	118	Locals To Be Exempted From Payment Of Levies And Taxes	48	2.46%
	119	Introduce Quarter System For Retention Of Profits From Sell Of Local Resources	38	1.95%
	120	Provinces To Be Given Power To Manage Own Resources	34	1.74%
	121	Prevent Deforestation	30	1.54%
	122	Undertake A Process Of Reconciliation	10	0.51%
	123	Non Racial Indigenisation	17	0.87%
	124	Displaced Persons To Be Compensated	3	0.15%
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	125	Support Of Women In Self Help And Empowerment Projects And Land Allocation	283	14.51%
	126	Women Empowerment	202	10.36%
	127	Youth Empowerment	168	8.62%
	128	Zimbabweans To Buy Shares In Foreign Companies	137	7.03%
	129	Mineral Rights Through Shares	128	6.56%
	130	Empowerment Scheme Promotes Women And Youth	109	5.59%
	131	Set Up Exclusive Bank For Marginalised	102	5.23%
	132	Audit And Accountability Of Government Project Allocations	98	5.03%
	133	War Veterans Families To Have Free Access To Education	103	5.28%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	134	Mining Concessions To Be Offered To Locals First	94	4.82%
	135	Set Up An Empowerment Bank	83	4.26%
	136	To Give Preferential Quota To The Marginalised	52	2.67%
	137	Devolution Of Power	32	1.64%
	138	Recognition And Respect Of The Areas We Live In	16	0.82%
	139	Monitoring Of Allocated Resources	9	0.46%
	140	Worker Preference On Liquidation	4	0.21%
ADMINISTRATION	141	99 Year Lease Agreements Should Be Used As Collateral When Accessing Loans	172	8.82%
	142	Chiefs To Allocate Land	147	7.54%
	143	Natural Resources To Be Sold To Get Revenue	138	7.08%
	144	Decentralisation Of Government Functions	106	5.44%
	145	Development Of Human Resources Is A Key Ingredient Of Empowerment	102	5.23%
	146	Decentralisation Of Essential Services Like Documentation	100	5.13%
	147	Farming Products To Have A Fair Price And Not To Prioritise Foreign Products	97	4.97%
	148	Provisions Should Be Made For Mandatory Audits O Empowerment Initiatives	99	5.08%
	149	Projects To Be Managed By Traditional Leaders	81	4.15%
	150	Market Prices Should Be Sustainable	78	4.00%
	151	Devolve Power To Provinces To Enable Them To Benefit From Locals	75	3.85%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	152	To Look For Friends That Can Support Our Empowerment Programmes	74	3.79%
	153	Affordable Interest Rates And Protection Of Local Business From Foreign Investors In The Retail Sector	71	3.64%
	154	Demarcate Land Use Between Animals And People	70	3.59%
	155	Employment By Merit	57	2.92%
	156	Fight Corruption	50	2.56%
	157	Farmers To Determine Own Produce Prices	43	2.21%
	158	Set Up An Enabling Environment To Run Local Business	35	1.79%
	159	Announcement Of Pricing Of Agricultural Produce Before The Start Of A New Farming Season	29	1.49%
	160	Rights To Make Laws	27	1.38%
	161	Policies Should Be Put To Protect The Environment Against Animal Poachers And Veld Fire	26	1.33%
	162	Women's Rights To Be Elected To Leadership Positions	15	0.77%
	163	Build Partnerships And Investor Confidence	17	0.87%
	164	Local Public Offices To Be Manned By People Who Speak Local Languages	18	0.92%
	165	Need To Use Own	6	0.31%
	166	Monopoly By Individuals To Be Avoided	5	0.26%
	167	Legislation To Deal With Workers Union	6	0.31%
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF INVESTORS	168	Foreign Companies To Have BEE Policies For Education And Social Activities	132	6.77%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	169	Investors To Plough Back Profits Into Local Communities Where They Are Doing Business	91	4.67%
	170	Companies To Take Up Social Responsibility In Their Areas Of Operation	56	2.87%
	171	Construction Of Decent Houses	21	1.08%
ECONOMIC	172	Equitable Distribution Of Loans	459	23.54%
	173	Stock Development Loans	388	19.90%
	174	Access To Human Development Inputs	253	12.97%
	175	Fair And Apolitical Land Distribution	255	13.08%
	176	Land Must Be Audited	148	7.59%
	177	Independent Economic Empowerment Commission	145	7.44%
	178	Project Development Funds	135	6.92%
	179	Proceeds For Resources Should Benefit Locals	115	5.90%
	180	Empowerment Fund	98	5.03%
	181	Title Deeds	101	5.18%
	182	Transparency In Resource Distribution	81	4.15%
	183	Empower Victims Of Gukurahundi By Building Infrastructure	75	3.85%
	184	Avail Markets For Minerals	72	3.69%
	185	Livestock As Collateral	64	3.28%
	186	Prospecting Licences For Mining	63	3.23%
	187	Collateral Security To Ensure Affirmative Action	54	2.77%
	188	Free Economic Activity	48	2.46%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	189	Toll Fees To Be Used To Develop Their Areas	37	1.90%
	190	Partnerships Between Local And Foreign Business People	36	1.85%
	191	Reduce Charges For Registering Mines	39	2.00%
	192	Mines To Pay Royalties	30	1.54%
	193	Promote Small Scale Industry	34	1.74%
	194	Government To Buy Produce At Fair Price	27	1.38%
	195	Levies To Develop Local Areas	26	1.33%
	196	Majority To Control Economy	26	1.33%
	197	Provide For Employee Ownership Schemes	23	1.18%
	198	Housing Support For Every Zimbabwean	20	1.03%
	199	Protection Of Property Rights	15	0.77%
	200	Local Leaders Must Not Be In Politics	16	0.82%
	201	Promote Investment	13	0.67%
	202	Home Industries	11	0.56%
	203	Social Security For The Unemployed	15	0.77%
	204	Review Bank Interests	5	0.26%
SOCIAL	205	Access To Education	125	6.41%
	206	Elderly To Be Paid Pensions	85	4.36%
	207	Equality Between Sexes	54	2.77%
	208	Support Communities Initiatives	36	1.85%
	209	Cooperative Development	32	1.64%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	210	State Support For Widows And Orphans	27	1.38%
	211	Communities To Retain Stray Animal For A Maximum Of Three Years	25	1.28%
	212	Build Schools	24	1.23%
	213	More Health Facilities	26	1.33%
	214	Decongest Unproductive Communal Areas	19	0.97%
	215	Tax Rebate For Person Above 65	15	0.77%
	216	Construction Of Decent Houses	15	0.77%
	217	Birth Allowances For Mothers	9	0.46%
	218	Government Should Not Destroy People's Homes	10	0.51%
	219	Food Security	7	0.36%
	220	Self-Reliance	3	0.15%
	221	Food For Work Programme	3	0.15%
INHERITANCE LAWS / PROPERTY RIGHTS	222	Empowerment Through Legislation	88	4.51%
	223	Do Not Empower Others By Taking Other People's Property	33	1.69%
	224	Government To Enact By-Laws That Promote Indigenous People	26	1.33%
ADDITIONAL ISSUES	225	Creation Of Jobs And Employment Opportunities	125	6.41%
	226	Socio-Economic Empowerment Of HIV/ AIDS Patience/ Women/ Disabled	93	4.77%
	227	Compensation From Colonisers	30	1.54%
	228	Price Control To Be Introduced	28	1.44%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

16. EMPOWERMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	229	Grace Period To Develop Own Business	16	0.82%
	230	Salary Be Above Poverty Datum Line And Right To Informal Sector Business	17	0.87%
	231	IMF Funds	11	0.56%
	232	No To Sanctions	7	0.36%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Environment

Views raised on the concept Conservation/Preservation were: protection of environment; no cutting of trees; no burning of bushes or grass; protection of wild animals in the region; traditional leaders to be custodians of the environment; locals to engage in re-forestation activities; respect monuments and shrines; no to deforestation, government should encourage tree planting by providing seeds; fire guards to be mandatory; government, farmers to be involved in stopping soil erosion, banning of sledges; right to an environment that is not harmful to health and wellbeing; shrines, caves to be preserved for posterity; locals should have access to environmental decision and policy making processes.

Under Regulation and Legislation the following were raised: regulation and legislation; drawing of sledges to be banned; water should be readily available; miners to rehabilitate the environment, enact environment friendly legislation; stiff penalties for companies that release pollutants into our rivers; no illegal vending of firewood; penalties for environmental offenders; no to foreign names for public places and institutions; traditional act to protect the environment; construct roads, process raw materials before exporting; no illegal sand poaching and that there should be laws that govern the operations of gold panners.

The concept Beneficiaries/Benefits had the following responses:- locals to benefit; infrastructure development in rural areas; value addition on minerals; access to market for locally produced goods; industrial development; benefits; 51% indigenisation policy; access to clean water; construction of schools, hospitals and industries; affordable viewing fees at institutions like museums for locals; rural electrification; royalties to be paid to traditional leaders; slaughter of game for public consumption on national holidays and schools to educate about it.

Name: F. G. Lima

17. ENVIRONMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ENVIRONMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1946	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
CONSERVATION/ PRESERVATION	1	Protection of environment	951	48.87%
	2	No cutting of trees	822	42.24%
	3	No burning of bushes or grass	790	40.60%
	4	Protection of wild animals in the region	483	24.82%
	5	Traditional leaders to be custodians of environment	411	21.12%
	6	Locals to engage in re-forestation activities	260	13.36%
	7	Respect monuments and shrines	199	10.23%
	8	No to deforestation, government should encourage tree planting by providing seeds	193	9.92%
	9	Fire guards to be mandatory	186	9.56%
	10	Gvt, farmers to be involved in stopping soil erosion	181	9.30%
	11	Banning of sledges	178	9.15%
	12	Right to an environment that is not harmful to health and well being	156	8.02%
	13	Shrine, caves to be preserved for posterity	145	7.45%
	14	Locals should have access to environmental information and to participate in environmental decision and policy making processes	128	6.58%
	15	Utilize alternative sources of energy	92	4.73%
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	16	Administration and management	513	26.36%
	17	Government to own resources	367	18.86%
	18	Environmental court to be established	289	14.85%
	19	Independent commissions/ board	216	11.10%
	20	Each region must manage its own resources	201	10.33%
	21	Promotion of environmental friendly energy sources	190	9.76%
	22	EMA to work with local development associations and educate local communities on environmental issues	184	9.46%
	23	Traditional boundaries to be preserved	175	8.99%
	24	Traditional leaders to be custodians of the environment	169	8.68%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

17. ENVIRONMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ENVIRONMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1946	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	25	Use of local names on buildings, streets and places of national importance	164	8.43%
	26	Restoration of cultural rights	155	7.97%
	27	Government to encourage tree planting	133	6.83%
	28	State not to mortgage natural resources	116	5.96%
	29	No to deforestation, government should encourage tree planting by providing seeds	49	2.52%
	30	Fire guards to be mandatory	0	0.00%
REGULATION AND LEGISLATION	31	Regulation and legislation	473	24.31%
	32	Drawing of sledges to be banned	417	21.43%
	33	Water should be readily available	352	18.09%
	34	Miners to rehabilitate the environment	337	17.32%
	35	Enact environment friendly legislation	330	16.96%
	36	Stiff penalties for companies that release pollutants into our rivers	314	16.14%
	37	No illegal vending of firewood	294	15.11%
	38	Stiffer penalties for environmental offenders	266	13.67%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

17. ENVIRONMENT - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ENVIRONMENT
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1946	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	39 No to foreign names for public places and institutions	210	10.79%
	40 Traditional act to protect the environment	204	10.48%
	41 Construct roads, process raw materials before exporting	199	10.23%
	42 No illegal sand poaching	198	10.17%
	43 There should be laws that govern the operations of gold panners	197	10.12%
BENEFICIARIES/BENEFITS	44 Locals to benefit	623	32.01%
	45 Infrastructure development in rural areas	359	18.45%
	46 Value addition on minerals	265	13.62%
	47 Access to market for locally produced goods	216	11.10%
	48 Industrial development	149	7.66%
	49 Benefits	145	7.45%
	50 51% indigenisation policy	129	6.63%
	51 Access to clean water	109	5.60%
	52 Construction of schools, hospitals and industries	106	5.45%
	53 Affordable viewing fees at institutions like museums for locals.	97	4.98%
	54 Rural electrification	91	4.68%
	55 Royalties to be paid to traditional leaders	82	4.21%
	56 Slaughter of game for public consumption on national holidays	81	4.16%
	57 Schools educate about it	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Media

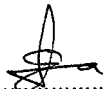
18 MEDIA THEMATIC-NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT:

Regarding the Media Thematic area, eight concepts were raised in the 10 provinces of Zimbabwe. These are: Press Media; Regulation; Content; Ownership; Access, Diversity and Plurality; Languages and Media Development respectively.

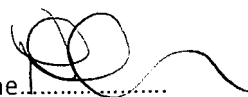
In as far as Press Freedom is concerned issues raised concerning the media are: Right to free media; Right to free Press; Freedom of expression; Freedom to news coverage; Independent media; Freedom for Practitioners; The need for journalists to report without fear or intimidation; Free Airwaves; Media Freedom to be protected by the law. It was further suggested that Journalists should have the right to free media; be able to report freely with media that is free from Political control. Over and above that the constitution should guarantee freedom of movement for Journalist and provide all liberties and freedoms and these should be clearly enshrined and protected

Other issues suggested are but not limited to: Freedom of Speech and Publication; Liberalisation of Media; Right to Information and Independent non-selective media. These and other views are shown in the table below

Under Media Regulation, it was suggested by the provinces that the constitution of Zimbabwe provides for the following: An independent media commission; Media to register; Censorship; No Pirate radio stations ;Scraping of all censorship laws; State regulation; Protection of state secrets; Self-regulation; Banning of Studio 7; Media to be apolitical; No to foreign media; Media Commission; Criminalisation of false reporting; Accreditation of all journalist; Media must be monitored; Registration of journalists; No to POSA and AIPPA; Media to be licenced; No to abuse of Airwaves; The media to be protected by the government; Foreign media to be allowed; A guarantee of protection of media personnel; No to pornography; Localisation of Studio 7

Name:.....

Name.....

Name.....

Other issues raised are the following: Government to protect the media; There must be one broadcasting station; Registration not to be difficult; Respect of privacy; Repealing of repressive broadcasting laws and observing media ethics among others as shown in the table below

Regarding media Content, it was suggested that the constitution should have the following provisions: Truthful and Objective reporting; Media to be apolitical; Constructive reporting which brings development, Peace and Tranquillity to the nation: No to Pornography; the press not to cartoon the President; Journalist to respect national institutions and media must not be biased; 25% local content without hate speech; Broadcasting should provide social and cultural values, norms and peace; Media to respect confidentiality; Media must not be biased or used to oppress. It was further expressed that Content of media should not be anti-government; All political parties to be represented fully on TV; Prohibition of Nudity on TV programmes; Respect of people's views and rights and Promotion of Ubuntu among others as shown in the table below

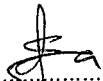
On media ownership it concerned it was expressed that Media must be locally owned and that there must be 50% shareholding for blacks in media houses. It was further mentioned that media should be independent and Journalists must be local; Media must be Zimbabwean based as well as state owned; Wide media coverage; Access all information with coverage of rural areas; Media practitioners should have access to all areas for purposes of gathering news. The constitution should guarantee the right to setup community stations and newspapers; to cover all government officials

Under diversity and Plurality it was suggested that there be multiple media; many media players to promote plurality; the right to community radio stations and houses; Accessibility of all areas

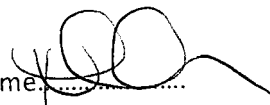
It was suggested by all provinces that the constitution provides for the use and promotion of all local languages in media; Sign language and Braille must be used in media; No hate language; Promotion of vernacular languages in all media must be guaranteed by the constitution; Media should be non-tribal

Under Media development it was suggested that the constitution must promote community radio stations; Booster for communication to be installed with transmission systems for radio and TV that cover all areas; there must be extensive and decentralised media coverage to be enshrined in the constitution

.These and other issues expressed are shown in the table below

Name: 

Name: 

Name: 

18. MEDIA - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
PRESS FREEDOM	1 Free Media	540	27.69%
	2 Right To Free Press	251	12.87%
	3 Freedom Of Expression	196	10.05%
	4 Freedom To News Coverage	150	7.69%
	5 Independent Media	115	5.90%
	6 Should Be Independent	105	5.38%
	7 Freedom For Practitioners	82	4.21%
	8 Report Without Fear And No Intimidation	63	3.23%
	9 Free Airwaves	40	2.05%
	10 To Be Protected By Law	36	1.85%
	11 Journalist Should Have Right To Free Media	34	1.74%
	12 Right To Report Freely	32	1.64%
	13 Must Be Free From Political Control	22	1.13%
	14 Right To Freedom Of Movement For Journalists	20	1.03%
	15 All Liberties And Freedoms To Be Enshrined And Protected	19	0.97%
	16 Freedom Of Publication	19	0.97%
	17 Freedom Of Speech	18	0.92%
	18 Liberalise Media	14	0.72%
	19 Right To Operate Without Hindrance	13	0.67%
	20 Free To Work	11	0.56%
	21 Independence Of The Media To Be Guaranteed	11	0.56%
	22 Freedom Of Information	8	0.41%
	23 No Interference On Media Operations	8	0.41%
	24 Right To Freedom Of Choice And Channels	7	0.36%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

18. MEDIA - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	25 Independent And Non-Selective Media	7	0.36%
	26 Freedom Of Press Without Propaganda	7	0.36%
	27 Guaranteed Independence	7	0.36%
	28 Right To Information	6	0.31%
	29 Freedom To Media Houses And Their Diversities	6	0.31%
	30 Press Freedom Should Not Be Monopolised By The Politicians	6	0.31%
	31 Free To Broadcast	5	0.26%
	32 Freedom Of The Press Should Be Provided For In The Constitution	5	0.26%
	33 Should Respect People's Rights	5	0.26%
	34 Freedom To Investigate	4	0.21%
	35 Press Freedom Should Not Infringe Other People's Rights	4	0.21%
	36 Media Accountability	4	0.21%
	37 Press Freedom Must Be Controlled By The State	4	0.21%
	38 Open Democratic Space	4	0.21%
	39 Practice Journalism Freely	3	0.15%
	40 Free Access To Information	3	0.15%
	41 Foreign Journalist To Report Freely	3	0.15%
	42 Broadening Of Reporter's Sphere Of Coverage	2	0.10%
	43 Personal Protection	2	0.10%
	44 Protection From Interference By The State	2	0.10%
	45 Freedom After Speech	1	0.05%
	46 Freedom To Media Associations	1	0.05%
	47 Must Not Cause Conflicts	1	0.05%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

18. MEDIA - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	48 Must Not Be Used To Oppress Others	1	0.05%
	49 Access And Freely Disseminate Information From Rural Areas	1	0.05%
	50 Give Journalist Respect	1	0.05%
	51 Not To Abuse People's Rights	1	0.05%
	52 Media Should Not Be Intimidated And Tortured	0	0.00%
	53 Freedom To Access To Centres	0	0.00%
	54 Autonomy Of Media Houses	0	0.00%
	55 Legal Protection From Prosecution	0	0.00%
	56 Timeous Relaying Of Information	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

18. MEDIA - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
REGULATION	57 Independent Media Commission	541	27.74%
	58 To Register	540	27.69%
	59 Censorship	352	18.05%
	60 No Pirate Radio Stations	260	13.33%
	61 Scrap Censorship Laws	165	8.46%
	62 State Regulation	145	7.44%
	63 Protection Of States Secrets	129	6.62%
	64 Self-Regulation	124	6.36%
	65 Studio 7 To Be Banned	116	5.95%
	66 Should Be Apolitical	116	5.95%
	67 No Foreign Media	103	5.28%
	68 Media Commission	102	5.23%
	69 Criminalisation Of False Reporting	96	4.92%
	70 Accreditation Of All Journalist	93	4.77%
	71 Media To Be Monitored	78	4.00%
	72 Registration Of Journalist	64	3.28%
	73 No To POSA And AIPPA	60	3.08%
	74 Licencing	55	2.82%
	75 No To Abuse Airwaves	51	2.62%
	76 Media Protection By Government	46	2.36%
	77 Allow Foreign Media	39	2.00%
	78 Guarantee Protection Of Media Personnel	36	1.85%
	79 Localise Studio 7	31	1.59%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

18. MEDIA - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	80 No Pornography	22	1.13%
	81 Government To Protect The Media	16	0.82%
	82 There Should Be One Broadcasting Station	15	0.77%
	83 Should Be Registered And Operate Legally Within The Country	14	0.72%
	84 Registration Should Not Difficult	12	0.62%
	85 Respect Individual Privacy	11	0.56%
	86 Repeal Repressive Broadcasting Laws	11	0.56%
	87 Welcome Foreign Radio Stations	10	0.51%
	88 Foreign Media To Be Allowed	10	0.51%
	89 To Follow Media Ethics	10	0.51%
	90 Protection Against Pirate Broadcasting	9	0.46%
	91 The Government Should Not Be Involved In Operation Of Media	8	0.41%
	92 We Want Pirate Radio(Studio 7)	8	0.41%
	93 Media Should Not Be Used By Government Only/No Monopoly	8	0.41%
	94 Media Must Be Independent Of Political Parties	8	0.41%
	95 Uphold The Laws Of Zimbabwe	8	0.41%
	96 News Reporters To Be Local	7	0.36%
	97 Foreigners To Be Reported Within The Country	7	0.36%
	98 Community Registration	7	0.36%
	99 Journalist Should Not Be Arrested For Publishing News	7	0.36%
	100 Government To Protect Media Houses	7	0.36%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

18. MEDIA - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	101 Licences For Media Houses To Be For Free	7	0.36%
	102 Government Censorship Not Allowed	7	0.36%
	103 Accountable Of Media	7	0.36%
	104 Censorship By Government And Commission	7	0.36%
	105 To Be Registered Within Relevant Organisations	6	0.31%
	106 No Broadcasting From Outside Zimbabwe	6	0.31%
	107 No Criticism Of Head Of State	6	0.31%
	108 Media Should Be Monitored By Government	6	0.31%
	109 Monitor The Media	5	0.26%
	110 POSA To Be Enforced	5	0.26%
	111 All Interested Should Be Given Licences To Operate	5	0.26%
	112 Foreign Media Houses And Journalist To Be Accredited By Government	5	0.26%
	113 Government Should Ensure That There Is No Divisive Or Hate Language In Media	5	0.26%
	114 Journalist To Be Experts In Their Relevant Areas	4	0.21%
	115 No To Press Banning	4	0.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	116 We Should Not Have State Controlled Media It Leads To Propaganda	4	0.21%
	117 Journalists Should Be Guided By International And Local Law	4	0.21%
	118 Registration By Parliament	3	0.15%
	119 Licences To Be Affordable	3	0.15%
	120 Licencing Of Community Registration	3	0.15%
	121 Media Sensitive To Peace And Unity	3	0.15%
	122 President To Appoint Media Authorities	2	0.10%
	123 Reporters To Be Accredited By The Government	2	0.10%
	124 Political Parties To Own Their Own Papers	2	0.10%
	125 There Should Be Control Of Media And Journalist By Government	2	0.10%
	126 Protection Of Intellectual Property Rights	2	0.10%
	127 Own Ministry	2	0.10%
	128 Media Should Not Infringe Other People's Rights	2	0.10%
	129 Zbc Licences To Be Reviewed Downwards	2	0.10%
	130 Register In All Provinces With Local Journalists	2	0.10%
	131 To Ban Interception Of Private Conversation Telephonic	2	0.10%
	132 Journalists To Be Zimbabwean Citizen	2	0.10%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	133 Right Not Discredit Government	2	0.10%
	134 A Board To Regulate Newspapers To Be Established	1	0.05%
	135 Remove Accreditation Requirements	1	0.05%
	136 Local News Must Not Be Externalised	1	0.05%
	137 Outlaw Broadcasting Of Explicit Materials	1	0.05%
	138 Protection Of Air Space	1	0.05%
	139 Media Should Respect Sovereignty And Laws And The Country	1	0.05%
	140 There Should Be No State Media	1	0.05%
	141 Foreign Media 24 Hours	1	0.05%
	142 Review Accreditation And Registration In Three Years	1	0.05%
	143 Need To Limit Media Censorship	1	0.05%
	144 ZBC Should Be A Non-Partisan Broadcaster	1	0.05%
	145 Media To Be Controlled By Indigenous People	1	0.05%
	146 Protection From Arbitrary Arrest	1	0.05%
	147 Journalist Should Not Be Appointed By President	0	0.00%
	148 No Nepotism And Tribalism In Media Employment	0	0.00%
	149 Government Critics Must Be Killed	0	0.00%
	150 Foreign Transmission And Propaganda To Be Banned	0	0.00%
	151 No To Forced Registration	0	0.00%
	152 Censorship For Promotion Of National Morality	0	0.00%
	153 Media Commissioners To Be Appointed By President	0	0.00%
	154 Journalist Licenses To Be Abolished	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	155	Representation In Parliament	0	0.00%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
CONTENT	156	Truthful Reporting	813	41.69%
	157	Objective Reporting	597	30.62%
	158	Media Should Be Apolitical	385	19.74%
	159	Constructive Reporting Which Brings Development/Peace, Unity To The Nation	366	18.77%
	160	No Pornography	243	12.46%
	161	Media Not To Cartoon President	184	9.44%
	162	Journalists To Respect National Institution	126	6.46%
	163	No Bias	121	6.21%
	164	25% Local Content	99	5.08%
	165	No Hate Speeches	82	4.21%
	166	Screening Of Local Production	69	3.54%
	167	Broadcasting That Promote Social And Cultural Values, Norms And Peace	69	3.54%
	168	To Respect/Confidentiality Of Individuals	41	2.10%
	169	Must Not Be Biased Or Used To Oppress	32	1.64%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
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Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	170 No Anti-Government Reporting	30	1.54%
	171 All Parties But Be Represented Fully On T.V	26	1.33%
	172 Nudity To Be Prohibited On Television	19	0.97%
	173 Government To Control Dissemination Of Information	16	0.82%
	174 Maintain Human Dignity	15	0.77%
	175 Patriotic Reporting	12	0.62%
	176 Concentrate On Developmental Issues	10	0.51%
	177 Media To Air Local And International News	10	0.51%
	178 There Should Be Objective And Independent Media	10	0.51%
	179 All News Should Be Published Even In Other Countries	9	0.46%
	180 Level Playing Field	6	0.31%
	181 Should Write Local News Including Cultural News And Events	6	0.31%
	182 Respect Human Rights	6	0.31%
	183 Respect Of People's Views	6	0.31%
	184 Non Selective Media	5	0.26%
	185 Promote Ubuntu	3	0.15%
	186 News Should Not Stir Violence	3	0.15%
	187 To Teach History Of The Nation	3	0.15%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
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Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
OWNERSHIP	188	Media Must Be Locally Owned	117	6.00%
	189	50% Share Holding For Blacks In Media Houses	46	2.36%
	190	Private And Public Media Players	41	2.10%
	191	Independent Media	29	1.49%
	192	Journalists To Be Local	24	1.23%
	193	Should Be Zimbabwean Based	23	1.18%
	194	State Ownership	21	1.08%
	195	All People Who Are Able Regardless Of Their Nationality Should Be Allowed To Own Media	19	0.97%
	196	Should Be Zimbabwean Owned	19	0.97%
	197	Local Broadcasting	17	0.87%
	198	Public Ownership	12	0.62%
	199	No To Private Radio Station/Media	6	0.31%
	200	No To Foreign Ownership Of Media And Broadcasting Stations	6	0.31%
	201	Indigenous People Should Also Own Media	4	0.21%
	202	There Should Be A National Public Station	2	0.10%
	203	Journalists Should Be Zimbabweans	2	0.10%
	204	Media Must Local With Local Stuff	0	0.00%
ACCESS	205	Wide Coverage Of Media	486	24.92%
	206	Right To Access All Information	242	12.41%
	207	Coverage Of Rural Areas	143	7.33%
	208	Access To Gather News Everywhere	44	2.26%
	209	Right To Set Up Community Stations And Newspapers	32	1.64%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
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Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	210 Must Cover Activities Of All Govt Officials	29	1.49%
	211 Right Coverage In Both Print And Electronic	13	0.67%
	212 Report News In Rural Areas	9	0.46%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
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Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
DIVERSITY AND PLURARITY	213	Multiple Media	834	42.77%
	214	Many Media Players	222	11.38%
	215	Promote Plurality	106	5.44%
	216	Right To Community Radio Stations	98	5.03%
	217	Recognise Multi Media Houses Which Are Registered	30	1.54%
	218	3 Or More Newspapers And Radio Stations	25	1.28%
	219	There Should Be Herald News Only	23	1.18%
	220	Right To Community Media Houses	18	0.92%
	221	Right To Establish Different Media Houses	14	0.72%
	222	Constitution To Promote Multiple Independent Media Houses	10	0.51%
	223	Guaranteed Multiple Free Media	9	0.46%
	224	Accessibility In All Areas	8	0.41%
	225	Respect And Tolerance To Diversity	6	0.31%
	226	Competition Among Media Houses	2	0.10%
	227	Media To Cover All Sectors	1	0.05%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
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Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
LANGUAGES	228	Use Of All Local Languages	620	31.79%
	229	Promote Local Languages	55	2.82%
	230	Use Sign Languages And Braille	30	1.54%
	231	No Hate Language	24	1.23%
	232	Promote Vernacular Language In All Media	23	1.18%
	233	Publish And Broadcast In All Languages	15	0.77%
	234	No Local News Translation	14	0.72%
	235	Use Of All Languages In All Media	9	0.46%
	236	Media Should Be Non-Tribal	1	0.05%
	237	Media To Be In Simple Language	0	0.00%
MEDIA DEVELOPMENT	238	Promotion Of Community Radio Stations	118	6.05%
	239	Install Boosters For Communication	59	3.03%
	240	Transmission Systems For Radio And Tv To Cover All Areas	58	2.97%
	241	Extensive And Decentralised Media Coverage	48	2.46%
	242	Network Development In All Areas	37	1.90%
	243	Extensive And Decentralised Media Coverage	29	1.49%
	244	Expansion Of Media Equipment	18	0.92%
	245	Journalists To Have Right To Promote Development	12	0.62%
	246	Revitalise Use Of Old Telephone Cables	10	0.51%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Bill of Rights

19. BILL OF RIGHTS

The people of Zimbabwe, with regards to the Bill of Rights on the concept of Fundamental Rights expressed the following views: Life, freedom of and after speech, health, vote and be voted for, right to protection, right to rule of law, access to information, freedom of association, protection against discrimination, accessible education, movement, shelter, choice, no to homosexuality and lesbianism, liberty, acquisition of registration documents in locality, land, right to co-operatives and projects, food, benefits from local resources and fairness in administrative issues.

On the same concept of Fundamental Rights the people suggested that there be protection from intimidation, privacy, human dignity and reputation, freedom of assembly, clean and safe environment, heterosexual marriage, wealth, access to clean water, wages above poverty datum line, free political affiliation, pensions for the elderly, equality before the law, freedom from harassment, respect, protection against arbitrary arrest and harassment by police, right to good governance, residence in Zimbabwe, use local currency, access to media in indigenous languages, protection by the law, strike, social welfare for all vulnerable groups, children to be taught in their mother language, right to outlaw abortion, fair trial and press freedom.

Further views were that pregnant girls should be readmitted in schools, no forced labour, collective bargaining, equality, free health, respect of private property, freedom from domestic violence, protection of children rights, free and fair elections, gender equality in ownership of wealth and women's right to inheritance. Protection from arbitrary searches without state security identification, educational grants, no to forced and arranged marriages, provision of local agricultural markets, form and or join any trade unions and the right to be heard. Other rights suggested were the right to participate in international human rights and they must be implemented, no to Satanism, timely justice system, no to torture, self-rule, recognition of women's rights, defend national sovereignty, no racial discrimination, no to violence during elections, right to access information, legal representation, no beating of people to influence votes, to have SADC and AU monitors and observers during elections.

The other views suggested were conscience, an independent commission to bestow hero status, no to stigmatisation of HIV positive people, election date to be enshrined in the constitution, protection of minority rights, have an accountable police, self-determination, security forces to be non-partisan, freedom to move livestock, no discrimination of scholars, minimum academic qualification for members of parliament, right to self-reliance, right to sexual preference, free legal representation for the poor, people to be consulted in major national decisions, self-sufficiency, state assistance on repatriation of deceased, child support grants and right to international relations.

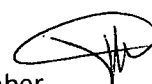
Team member



Team member



Team member

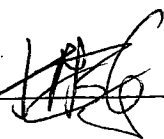


On the concept on Socio- Economic and Cultural Rights the people of Zimbabwe suggested that there be rights of education, freedom of expression, recognise cultural diversity and practise one's culture/tradition, religion, economic empowerment, employment, equitable share of natural resources, own land, free economic activity, own property, easy access to loans without collateral, exploit minerals, right to one's language, protection of property, freedom from exploitation and slavery, right to use homestead as collateral, repeal the acts POSA and AIPPA, peace and unity despite political differences, 50-50 representation, right to sue the government, free primary education, right to infrastructure, gender equality, right to have a dual citizenship, free maternity health care, human rights to be enforced by the bill of rights, equitable economic empowerment, employment in local opportunities, acquisition of identity registration without spouse, quota allocation for natural resources discovery, protection from state security organs, and fully paid maternity leave after the 3rd child.

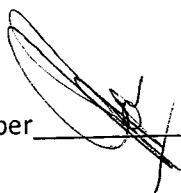
People also suggested that voting should include foreign based citizens and any amendments to bill of rights should be done through a referendum. Other views were right to electricity and accurate billing, use of indigenous languages in public offices, no to forced political affiliation, land to have title deeds, respect the family institution and respect customary marriage. The people went on to propose rights to recognise labour rights, decentralisation of essential services to provinces, districts and local areas, right to choose leader of your own choice, food security, right to development, protection against discrimination of disabled, freedom to criticize government, right to procreation, right to good sanitation, loans for the elderly, freedom to openly talk about irregularities like gukurahundi, parental discipline up to the age of 16, right to be represented by local people, national wealth to assist indigenous people, right to total control of natural resources, traditional leaders to receive salaries, supremacy of the constitution, the right of citizens to impeach leadership and reduce presidential powers. People suggested the retention of Lobola and the right to agricultural activities.

Other views echoed were rights to indigenous empowerment, right to abortion e.g. in cases of rape and incest, no interference in internal affairs, no to polygamy, fair distribution of land to natives of each community, old age pension, formalise informal businesses, recognition of war veterans, respect for traditional leaders, protection from organized violence, gender balance in education, sustainable economy, right to unemployment benefits, right for HIV positive people to receive monthly social welfare grants, women control over their reproduction, equal opportunities between n'angas and doctors, heads of state not to use state machinery when conducting political party business, personal empowerment, no to child labour, right to intellectual property, affordable rents, title deeds for physical property and development, fair treatment at workplace, provision of dams, right for children to inherit parents' estate, corporal punishment, legal age of majority to be increased, strike by civil servants and no to title deeds but 99yr leases.

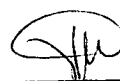
Team member



Team member



Team member



Other views echoed were the right to a corruption free society, revisit the suppression of witchcraft act, security of tenure, protection of national interests, no to tribalism, right to citizenship and voting for foreigners, vernacular languages in job interviews, respect of girl child, right to regulate religious groups, fair land allocation, preserve and protect shrines and monuments, gender equality in salaries, life employment, protection against rape/castrate rapists, former presidents should go on trial for crimes committed during his tenure of office, no to death penalty and social grants for patients with communicable diseases.

Other views were the right to cultural practises in succession in traditional leadership, love, easy access to self-registration without adults, tax for widows, right not to be abused politically, no to modelling and beauty pageants, title and rights for mineral resources, earn interest from money deposited in the bank, devolution of power and resources, abortion on medical recommendation of at least 3 practitioners, right to transport, decent clothing, local shareholding in companies, nationalise mining sector, legalise smoking of dagga, government to control commodity pricing, devolution of power, right to title deeds in rural areas, no exploitation of natural resources by foreigners, no to death penalty for culpable homicide and no to distribution of condoms.

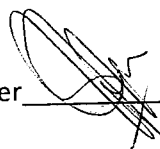
There were other views that there should be right of entry to public offices, access to the history of the country, mines to pay royalties, retention of the patriarchy, vocational training centres, ban public drinking, cross border movement for communities, more authority for chiefs, land not to be sold, access to traditional court system, no to mercy killing, chiefs to be non-partisan, respect of election results, women participation in business activities, single farm ownership, no illegal possession of fire arms, free medication for the elderly, right to monogamy, respect for prisoners, right to donor assistance, right to self-employment, removal of abusive religious and traditional practises, access to modern technology, ease of business licensing, land not to be repossessed, access mining documents, women ownership of land, all rights as stated in the united nations bill of rights, free transport for the elderly, promote adult literacy, agricultural extension and training centres.

Other views echoed included the right to choose chiefs, laws not to be put forward by individuals, right to self-defence, domesticate UN Human Rights Charter, initiation of girls, right to use talents freely, prisoners to work in local areas for community service, no to corruption, no to incest and pornographic literature, no to statutory rape, accountable administration, regulate bride prize, civil protection, right to recall non performing members of parliament, a day set aside for rain prayers, no to political bases, reduction of bureaucracy in employment acquisition, pensions for war collaborators, stiffer penalties for those who further deforestation, no to negotiation of lobola after death, national youth service for youths, disabled to access braille and sign language, right to free and compulsory immunisation and women to also be appointed as traditional leaders.

Team member



Team member



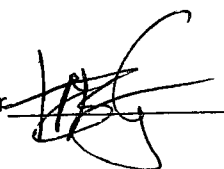
Team member



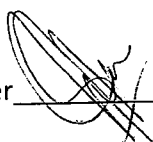
Other views were the right to compensation if displaced, easy access to foreign direct investments, protection against arbitrary displacement, right to be buried in local community, to be assisted by a person of choice when voting, rapists to get death penalty, police not to abuse the elderly, local value addition of minerals, affordable inputs for productive sectors, right to elect traditional leaders by ballot and prompt assistance from the police. Further views were the right to monogamy for women only, right to sports and recreation, free veterinary services, all vernacular languages to be used in Parliament and no to multiple sexual partners.

On the issue of death penalty some said yes, there was a divided opinion and some said no.

Team member



Team member



Team member



19. BILL OF RIGHTS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Responses		
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	1 Life	1198	61.44%
	2 Freedom of and after speech	973	49.90%
	3 Health	825	42.31%
	4 Vote and be voted for	712	36.51%
	5 Right to protection	657	33.69%
	6 Right to rule of law	581	29.79%
	7 Access to information	555	28.46%
	8 Freedom of association	548	28.10%
	11 Protection against discrimination	545	27.95%
	12 Accessible education	535	27.44%
	13 Movement	498	25.54%
	14 Shelter	476	24.41%
	15 Choice	473	24.26%
	16 No to homosexuality and lesbianism	435	22.31%
	17 Liberty	434	22.26%
	18 Acquisition of registration documents in locality	431	22.10%
	19 Land	428	21.95%
	20 Right to co-operatives and projects	401	20.56%
	21 Food	387	19.85%
	22 Benefits from local resources	323	16.56%
	23 Fairness in administrative issues	317	16.26%
	24 Protection from intimidation	315	16.15%
	25 Privacy	312	16.00%
	26 Human dignity and reputation	306	15.69%
	27 Freedom of assembly	299	15.33%
	28 Clean and safe environment	297	15.23%
	29 Heterosexual marriage	292	14.97%
	30 Wealth	286	14.67%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

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Concept	# Responses		
	31 Access to clean water	285	14.62%
	32 Wages above poverty-datum line	279	14.31%
	33 Free political affiliation	271	13.90%
	34 Pensions for the elderly	271	13.90%
	35 Equality before the law	265	13.59%
	36 Freedom from harassment	260	13.33%
	37 Respect	252	12.92%
	38 Protection against arbitrary arrest and harassment by police	242	12.41%
	39 Right to good governance	225	11.54%
	40 Residence in Zimbabwe	216	11.08%
	41 Use local currency	212	10.87%
	42 Access to media in indigenous languages	212	10.87%
	43 Protection by the law	191	9.79%
	44 Strike	188	9.64%
	45 Social welfare for all vulnerable groups	188	9.64%
	46 Children to be taught in their mother language	185	9.49%
	47 Right to outlaw abortion	179	9.18%
	48 Fair trial	175	8.97%
	49 Press freedom	173	8.87%
	50 Pregnant girls to be readmitted in schools	167	8.56%
	51 No forced labour	163	8.36%

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Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Responses		
	52	Collective bargaining	162	8.31%
	53	Equality	151	7.74%
	54	Free health	150	7.69%
	55	Respect of private property	149	7.64%
	56	Freedom from domestic violence	148	7.59%
	57	Protection of children rights	144	7.38%
	58	Free and fair elections	142	7.28%
	59	Gender equality in ownership of wealth	141	7.23%
	60	Women's right to inheritance	131	6.72%
	61	Protection from arbitrary searches without state security identification	122	6.26%
	62	Educational grants	112	5.74%
	63	No to forced and arranged marriages	110	5.64%
	64	Provision of local agric markets	108	5.54%
	65	Form and or join any trade unions	105	5.38%
	66	To be heard	105	5.38%
	67	Right to participate in international human rights and they must be implemented	102	5.23%
	68	No to satanism	98	5.03%
	69	Timely justice system	96	4.92%
	70	No to torture	95	4.87%
	71	Self-rule	95	4.87%

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Concept	# Responses		
	72 Recognition of women's rights	94	4.82%
	73 Defend national sovereignty	92	4.72%
	74 No racial discrimination	91	4.67%
	75 No to violence during elections	89	4.56%
	76 Right to access information	88	4.51%
	77 Legal representation	78	4.00%
	78 No beating of people to influence votes	77	3.95%
	79 To have SADC and AU monitors and observers during elections	76	3.90%
	80 Conscience	75	3.85%
	81 An independent commission to bestow hero status	70	3.59%
	82 No to stigmatisation of HIV positive people	67	3.44%
	83 Election date to be enshrined in the constitution	64	3.28%
	84 Protection of minority rights	63	3.23%
	85 Have an accountable police	60	3.08%
	86 Self determination	59	3.03%
	87 Security forces to be non-partisan	55	2.82%
	88 Freedom to move livestock	51	2.62%
	89 No discrimination of scholars	47	2.41%
	90 Minimum academic qualification for members of parliament	45	2.31%
	91 Right to self-reliance	44	2.26%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	92	Right to sexual preference	44	2.26%
	93	Free legal representation for the poor	39	2.00%
	94	People to be consulted in major national decisions	37	1.90%
	95	Self sufficiency	36	1.85%
	96	State assistance on repatriation of deceased	36	1.85%
	97	Child support grants	36	1.85%
	98	Right to international relations	36	1.85%
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	99	Education	644	33.03%
	100	Freedom of expression	586	30.05%
	101	Recognise cultural diversity and practise one's culture/tradition	537	27.54%
	102	Religion	498	25.54%
	103	Economic empowerment	453	23.23%
	104	Employment	421	21.59%
	105	Equitable share of natural resources	356	18.26%
	106	Own land	302	15.49%
	107	Free economic activity	299	15.33%
	108	Own property	280	14.36%
	109	Easy access to loans without collateral	273	14.00%
	110	Exploit minerals	265	13.59%
	111	Right to one's language	246	12.62%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	112	Protection of property	220	11.28%
	113	Freedom from exploitation and slavery	213	10.92%
	114	Right to use homestead as collateral	207	10.62%
	115	Repeal the acts POSA and AIIPA	205	10.51%
	116	Peace and unity despite political differences	201	10.31%
	117	50-50 representation	174	8.92%
	118	Right to sue the government	159	8.15%
	119	Free primary education	151	7.74%
	120	Right to infrastructure	130	6.67%
	121	Gender equality	118	6.05%
	122	Right to have a dual citizenship	114	5.85%
	123	Free maternity health care	111	5.69%
	124	Human rights to be enforced by the bill of rights	109	5.59%
	125	Equitable economic empowerment	109	5.59%
	126	Employment in local opportunities	109	5.59%
	127	Acquisition of identity registration without spouse	107	5.49%
	128	Quota allocation for natural resources discovery	107	5.49%
	129	Protection from state security organs	106	5.44%
	130	Fully paid maternity leave after the 3rd child	105	5.38%
	131	Vote including foreign based citizens	99	5.08%
	132	Any amendments to bill of rights should be done through a referendum	96	4.92%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	133	Right to electricity and accurate billing	88	4.51%
	134	Use of indigenous languages in public offices	85	4.36%
	135	No to forced political affiliation	81	4.15%
	136	Land to have title deeds	79	4.05%
	137	Respect the family institution	78	4.00%
	138	Respect customary marriage	78	4.00%
	139	Recognition of labour rights	76	3.90%
	140	Decentralisation of essential services to provinces ,districts and local areas	75	3.85%
	141	Right to choose leader of your own choice	75	3.85%
	142	Food security	74	3.79%
	143	Right to development	72	3.69%
	144	Protection against discrimination of disabled	66	3.38%
	145	Freedom to criticize government	65	3.33%
	146	Right to procreation	64	3.28%
	147	Right to good sanitation	63	3.23%
	148	Loans for the elderly	61	3.13%
	149	Freedom to openly talk about irregularities like GUKURAHUNDI	61	3.13%
	150	Parental discipline up to the age of 16	60	3.08%
	151	Right to be represented by local people	58	2.97%
	152	National wealth to assist indigenous people	57	2.92%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	153	Right to total control of natural resources	55	2.82%
	154	Traditional leaders to receive salaries	55	2.82%
	155	Supremacy of the constitution	54	2.77%
	156	Right of citizens to impeach leadership	54	2.77%
	157	Reduce presidential powers	52	2.67%
	158	Retain lobola	51	2.62%
	159	Right to agric activities	51	2.62%
	160	Indigenous empowerment	50	2.56%
	161	Right to abortion e.g. in cases of rape and incest	50	2.56%
	162	No interference in internal affairs	48	2.46%
	163	No to polygamy	48	2.46%
	164	Fair distribution of land to natives of each community	48	2.46%
	165	Old age pension	47	2.41%
	166	Formalise informal businesses	46	2.36%
	167	Recognition of war veterans	46	2.36%
	168	Respect for traditional leaders	46	2.36%
	169	Protection from organized violence	46	2.36%
	170	Gender balance in education	45	2.31%
	171	Sustainable economy	43	2.21%
	172	Right to unemployment benefits	42	2.15%
	173	Right for HIV positive people to receive monthly social welfare grants	42	2.15%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	174	Women control over their reproduction	42	2.15%
	175	Equal opportunities between n'angas and doctors	41	2.10%
	176	Heads of state not to use state machinery when conducting political party business	40	2.05%
	177	Personal empowerment	39	2.00%
	178	No to child labour	39	2.00%
	179	Right to intellectual property	39	2.00%
	180	Affordable rents	37	1.90%
	181	Title deeds for physical property and development	37	1.90%
	182	Fair treatment at workplace	36	1.85%
	183	Provision of dams	36	1.85%
	184	Right for children to inherit parents' estate	36	1.85%
	185	Corporal punishment	35	1.79%
	186	Legal age of majority to be increased	35	1.79%
	187	Strike by civil servants	34	1.74%
	188	No to title deeds but 99yr leases	34	1.74%
	189	Right to a corruption free society	33	1.69%
	190	Revisit the suppression of witchcraft act	33	1.69%
	191	Security of tenure	33	1.69%
	192	Protection of national interests	32	1.64%
	193	No to tribalism	32	1.64%
	194	Right to citizenship and voting for foreigners	31	1.59%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	195	Vernacular languages in job interviews	31	1.59%
	196	Respect of girl child	31	1.59%
	197	Right to regulate religious groups	30	1.54%
	198	Fair land allocation	30	1.54%
	199	Preserve and protect shrines and monuments	29	1.49%
	200	Gender equality in salaries	29	1.49%
	201	Life employment	29	1.49%
	202	Protection against rape/ castrate rapists	29	1.49%
	203	Former presidents should go on trial for crimes committed during his tenure of office	29	1.49%
	204	No to death penalty	28	1.44%
	205	Social grants for patients with communicable diseases	28	1.44%
	206	Right to cultural practises in succession in traditional leadership	28	1.44%
	207	Love	28	1.44%
	208	Easy access to self-registration without adults	28	1.44%
	209	Tax for widows	27	1.38%
	210	Right not to be abused politically	27	1.38%
	211	No to modelling and beauty pageants	27	1.38%
	212	Title and rights for mineral resources	27	1.38%
	213	Earn interest from money deposited in the bank	26	1.33%
	214	Devolution of power and resources	26	1.33%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	215	Abortion on medical recommendation of at least 3 practitioners	26	1.33%
	216	Right to transport	25	1.28%
	217	Decent clothing	25	1.28%
	218	Local shareholding in companies	25	1.28%
	219	Nationalise mining sector	24	1.23%
	220	Legalise smoking of dagga	24	1.23%
	221	Government to control commodity pricing	24	1.23%
	222	Devolution of power	23	1.18%
	223	Right to title deeds in rural areas	23	1.18%
	224	No exploitation of natural resources by foreigners	23	1.18%
	225	No to death penalty for culpable homicide	23	1.18%
	226	No to distribution of condoms	23	1.18%
	227	Right to public offices	22	1.13%
	228	Access to the history of the country	22	1.13%
	229	Mines to pay royalties	21	1.08%
	230	Retention of the patriarchy	21	1.08%
	231	Vocational training centres	21	1.08%
	232	Ban public drinking	21	1.08%
	233	Cross border movement for communities	21	1.08%
	234	More authority for chiefs	21	1.08%
	235	Land not to be sold	21	1.08%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	236	Access to traditional court system	21	1.08%
	237	No to mercy killing	20	1.03%
	238	Chiefs to be non-partisan	20	1.03%
	239	Respect of election results	20	1.03%
	240	Women participation in business activities	19	0.97%
	241	Single farm ownership	19	0.97%
	242	No illegal possession of fire arms	19	0.97%
	243	Free medication for the elderly	18	0.92%
	244	Right to monogamy	18	0.92%
	245	Respect for prisoners	18	0.92%
	246	Right to donor assistance	18	0.92%
	247	Right to self-employment	18	0.92%
	248	Removal of abusive religious and traditional practises	18	0.92%
	249	Access to modern technology	18	0.92%
	250	Ease of business licensing	17	0.87%
	251	Land not to be repossessed	17	0.87%
	252	Access mining documents	17	0.87%
	253	Women ownership of land	17	0.87%
	254	All rights as stated in the United Nations Bill of Rights	17	0.87%
	255	Free transport for the elderly	17	0.87%
	256	Promote adult literacy	17	0.87%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	257	Agric extension and training centres	16	0.82%
	258	Right to choose chiefs	16	0.82%
	259	Laws not to be put forward by individuals	16	0.82%
	260	Right to self defence	16	0.82%
	261	Domesticate UN Human Rights Charter	16	0.82%
	262	Initiation of girls	15	0.77%
	263	Right to use talents freely	15	0.77%
	264	Prisoners to work in local areas for community service	15	0.77%
	265	No to corruption	15	0.77%
	266	No to incest and pornographic literature	15	0.77%
	267	No to statutory rape	15	0.77%
	268	Accountable administration	14	0.72%
	269	Regulate bride prize	14	0.72%
	270	Civil protection	14	0.72%
	271	Right to recall non performing Members of Parliament	14	0.72%
	272	A day set aside for rain prayers	13	0.67%
	273	No to political bases	13	0.67%
	274	Reduction of bureaucracy in employment acquisition	12	0.62%
	275	Pensions for war collaborators	11	0.56%
	276	Stiffer penalties for those who further deforestation	11	0.56%
	277	No to negotiation of lobola after death	11	0.56%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	278	National youth service for youths	11	0.56%
	279	Disabled to access braille and sign language	10	0.51%
	280	Right to free and compulsory immunisation	10	0.51%
	281	Women to also be appointed as traditional leaders	9	0.46%
	282	Right to compensation if displaced	9	0.46%
	283	Easy access to foreign direct investments	9	0.46%
	284	Protection against arbitrary displacement	8	0.41%
	285	Right to be buried in local community	7	0.36%
	286	To be assisted by a person of choice when voting	7	0.36%
	287	Rapists to get death penalty	6	0.31%
	288	Police not to abuse the elderly	5	0.26%
	289	Local value addition of minerals	5	0.26%
	290	Affordable inputs for productive sectors	5	0.26%
	291	Right to elect traditional leaders by ballot	3	0.15%
	292	Prompt assistance from the police	2	0.10%
	293	Right to monogamy for women only	2	0.10%
	294	Right to sports and recreation	2	0.10%
	295	Free veterinary services	2	0.10%
	296	All vernacular languages to be used in Parliament	0	0.00%
	297	No to multiple sexual partners	0	0.00%
DEATH PENALTY	298	Yes	901	46.21%

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Concept	#	Responses		
	299	Divided opinion	716	36.72%
	300	No	518	26.56%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

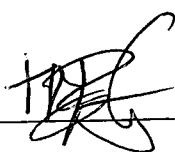
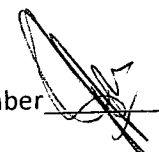
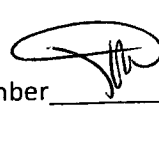


Citizenship

20. CITIZENSHIP

The following were views aired by Zimbabweans with regards to acquisition of citizenship: by birth, by decent, by registration, by marriage, by registration after five years and by registration after ten years.

On Dual citizenship the following views emerged: no to Dual citizenship, there was also a divided opinion with some saying yes to Dual citizenship.

Team member  Team member  Team member 

20. CITIZENSHIP - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	CITIZENSHIP
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →		1941	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
Acquisition of Citizenship	1 By Birth	1886	97.17%
	2 By Decscent	1742	89.75%
	3 By Registration	1721	88.67%
	4 By Marriage	1347	69.40%
	5 By Registration after 5 years	304	15.66%
	6 By Registration after 10 years	111	5.72%
Dual Citizenship	7 No	1021	52.60%
	8 Divided Opinion	723	37.25%
	9 Yes	199	10.25%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Religion

21. RELIGION

The views expressed include the need for freedom of worship for all religions and freedom of worship and association as well as the preservation of religious liberty. In terms of Satanism, the view is that it has no place in society and there is also a call to ban extreme religions and abolish bogus sects. In addition the view is that homosexuality and same sex marriages be abolished, and that homosexuality should be criminalised.

In addition the supremacy of God is acknowledged. Further there is call for respect for good cultural values and norms and that there is need to respect monuments and shrines. There is a call for apolitical religious groups, and that religious groups should be apolitical and that there should be no political meddling and sloganeering by churches. There is also a view that religious groups need to uphold human rights and promote peace and unity where everyone can worship without fear and intimidation. In addition the views are that religious groups should participate in politics; that they should not prohibit inter-marriages ; and that places of worship should have proper sanitation.

Churches are also called upon to promote child rights by affording them health care and rejecting forced marriages; and also act on those who abuse children in the name of religion. In addition the churches are called upon to uphold women rights and reject forced marriages. The other views are: that churches should be registered; that they should not be registered as private companies; that they should not be registered; that they need to observe the rules of the country; recognise the national flag and no to churches that cover faces and leave eyes.

In addition the views are that the African traditional beliefs must be upheld; and that churches should not defile sacred places; that religious groups need to be represented in parliament; that a ministry of religion needs to be established; that Zimbabwe be declared a Christian state or nation; and that Christianity be recognised as the official religion. In terms of regulation, the views were: that there is need for a regulatory Board/ Council; that there should be two religious groupings namely Christianity and African tradition; that there should be a commission on African religion.

The other views raised include: no to polygamy; the recognition of the existence of witchcraft; that land should not be sold to churches; that churches should not be commercialised; that religion should be part of the school curriculum; and that religion should not be run as a business.

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21. RELIGION - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	RELIGION
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →		1946	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
1. FREEDOM OF WORSHIP	1 There should be freedom of worship for all religions	1783	91.62%
	2 Freedom of worship and association	92	4.73%
	3 Preservation of religious liberty	15	0.77%
2. SATANISM	4 No to Satanism and Wapusa Wapusa	1641	84.33%
	5 Outlaw extreme religions	76	3.91%
	6 Bogus religious sects should be abolished	22	1.13%
3. HOMOSEXUALITY	7 Outlaw Homosexuality and same sex marriages	1093	56.17%
	8 Criminalise Homosexuality	38	1.95%
4. SUPREMACY OF GOD	9 Supremacy of God	421	21.63%
	10 Acknowledge the presence of one God	48	2.47%
5. GOOD CULTURAL VALUES AND NORMS	11 Respect good cultural norms and values	220	11.31%
	12 Should respect our monuments and shrines	20	1.03%
6. APOLITICAL	13 Religious groups should be apolitical	698	35.87%
	14 No political meddling by churches	56	2.88%
	15 No to sloganeering and politics in churches	9	0.46%
7. POLITICAL	16 Separate politics and religion and abolish the one that mix the two	6	0.31%
	17 Religious organisations to observe and uphold human rights	549	28.21%
8. PROMOTE PEACE AND UNITY	18 Right to follow the dictates of one's conscience when worshipping without fear and intimidation	259	13.31%
9. HUMAN RIGHTS	19 Religious groups to promote peace and harmony	130	6.68%
	20 Yes to political participation by religious groups	59	3.03%
	21 Religions should not prohibit intermarriages	47	2.42%
	22 Place of worship to have proper sanitation	32	1.64%
10. MINOR RIGHTS	23 Minor rights of health care irrespective of parents religious beliefs	490	25.18%
	24 No to forced minor marriages	370	19.01%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

21. RELIGION - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	RELIGION
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →		1946	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	25 We should act on those who abuse children in the name of religion	276	14.18%
11.WOMEN RIGHTS	26 Religious organisations to uphold women rights	102	5.24%
	27 No to forced marriages	24	1.23%
12.REGISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS	28 Religious organisations to be registered	641	32.94%
	29 Churches should not be registered as private companies	324	16.65%
13.NON REGISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS	30 Religious organisations should not be registered	163	8.38%
14.LAWS OF THE COUNTRY	31 Churches to observe rules of the country	175	8.99%
	32 Recognise national flag vevn at chirches	58	2.98%
	33 Religions should follow national holidays and national events	47	2.42%
	34 Churches must support the government of the day	14	0.72%
	35 Religious flags should be inferior to national flag	13	0.67%
	36 No to churches that cover faces and Leave eyes	5	0.26%
15.AFRICAN TRADITIONAL BELIEFS	37 African traditional beliefs should be upheld	451	23.18%
	38 Sacred places should not be defiled by churches	282	14.49%
16.REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN PARLIAMENT	39 Representation of religious groups in parliament	138	7.09%
17.MINISTERIAL REPRESENTATION	40 Establish the ministry of religion	66	3.39%
18.DECLARATION OF CHRISTIAN STATE AND NATION	41 Zimbabwe to be declared a chrstian state or Nation	82	4.21%
	42 Christianity recognition as the official religion with christian rites used in official functions	43	2.21%
19.REGULATORY BOARD/COUNCIL	43 Regulatory Board/Council	84	4.32%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

21. RELIGION - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	RELIGION
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →		1946	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	44 There should be two religious groupings, Christianity and African Tradition	27	1.39%
	45 We should have a commission on African Religion	9	0.46%
20.POLYGAMY	46 No to polygamy	12	0.62%
21.WITCHCRAFT	47 Recognise the existence of witchcraft	66	3.39%
22.STATE ASSISTANCE	48 No selling of land to churches	18	0.92%
23.TAXATION	49 Churches not to be commercialized	22	1.13%
24.SCHOOL CURRICULUM	50 School curriculum to teach religion	3	0.15%
25.EXPLOITATION	51 Religion not to be run as business	4	0.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Disabled

VERSION 1 NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT

DISABLED

The views expressed with regards to Disabled were that there should be state assistance, right to free education, right to employment, free health and right to represent themselves in Parliament without discrimination. Other views were that there should also be free public transport, accessible amenities, vocational and skills training, Economic Empowerment, Braille and sign languages as well as free assistive devices as some of the rights to the Disabled.

Further views were that there should also be rights to rehabilitation including community based rehabilitation, ministerial representation, registration of disabled, disability commission, and others suggested that the disabled be given preferential treatment as well as a right to political leadership.

There were also indications of other rights which included the right to vote, right to access information, right to marriage, right to food and clothing, right to integrated schools, right to quota system and that they be exempted from duty and taxes whilst getting protection from all forms of abuse. Some views expressed were that care givers should receive government support.

T. GOSHA *T. Gosha*

T. MUCHOVO *T. Muchovo*

B. DUBE *B. Dube*

22. DISABLED - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	DISABLED
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →		TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →		1950	
Frequencies →		National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
RIGHTS	1 State provided assistance (Welfare)	1548	79.38%
	2 No discrimination	1502	77.03%
	3 Right to free education	1469	75.33%
	4 Right of employment	1233	63.23%
	5 Self representation in Parliament	1212	62.15%
	6 Free health	1050	53.85%
	7 Free public transport	897	46.00%
	8 Decentralised Institution and Shelter	853	43.74%
	9 Accessible Amenities	832	42.67%
	10 Vocational and Skills Training	814	41.74%
	11 Economic Empowerment	695	35.64%
	12 Free assistive devices	695	35.64%
	13 Braille and Sign Language	380	19.49%
	14 Right to own land	303	15.54%
	15 Rehabilitation including Community Based Rehab	264	13.54%
	16 Ministerial Representation	210	10.77%
	17 Preferential Treatment	170	8.72%
	18 Registration of disabled	166	8.51%
	19 Disability Commission	161	8.26%
	20 Right to political leadership	146	7.49%
	21 Right to vote	106	5.44%
	22 Right to information	98	5.03%
	23 Right to marriage	78	4.00%
	24 Exemption from Duty and Taxes	74	3.79%
	25 Right to food and Clothing	72	3.69%
	26 Right to protection from all forms of abuse	68	3.49%
	27 Right to integrated schools	52	2.67%
	28 Care givers to receive government support	37	1.90%
	29 Right to quota system	26	1.33%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Electoral Systems

NATIONAL REPORT

TEAM 2

ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

VERSION 1

At national level, the views expressed with regard to the Electoral Systems thematic area were as follows: On the First Past the Post concept there were varied with some responses strongly agreeing with the concept, whilst others strongly disagreed and yet some had a divided opinion on this. The same trend prevailed nationally on the other 2 concepts which are: PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION and HYBRID.

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M. Chirwa
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M. Chirwa

23. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx
VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ELECTORAL SYSTEMS
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL PROVINCES)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
FIRST PAST THE POST	1	STRONGLY AGREE	697	35.74%
	2	STRONGLY DISAGREE	668	34.26%
	3	DIVIDED OPINION	298	15.28%
PROPOTIONAL REPRESENTATION	4	STRONGLY AGREE	773	39.64%
	5	STRONGLY DISAGREE	513	26.31%
	6	DIVIDED OPINION	187	9.59%
HYBRID	7	STRONGLY AGREE	1192	61.13%
	8	DIVIDED OPINION	263	13.49%
	9	STRONGLY DISAGREE	128	6.56%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".



Labour

VERSION 1 NATIONAL NARRATIVE REPORT: TEAM 4

LABOUR

Under this Theme, the views which the people wanted to be included in the constitution are shown below. They are classified under eleven concepts which act as subheadings.

1. REMUNERATION

Specific provision needed to be made on the need to pay all workers adequate remuneration, living wages and give pay on time in monetary terms not in kind. Salaries should be gazetted, above PDL (Poverty Datum Line) and the remuneration must be commensurate with qualifications as well as paid on merit. All these they said, should be constituted as a fundamental rights accorded equally to both men and women in adequate amounts including civil servants.

The rights to collective bargaining, tax reduction, provision of pay slips whose deductions therein must be proportionate to one's net salary or payouts were also advocated for in the new constitution.

The people further called for the prohibition of the culture of paying incentives to all teachers by parents saying that teachers must be paid adequate salaries by the government.

2. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The views expressed on this particular concept called for the inclusion of the rights to protective clothing, compensation of workers when injured at work, observation of health and safety regulations, mandatory provision of medical aid to all workers and subsequently, periodic checkups.

3. LEAVE RIGHTS

There were calls to the effect that constitution must enshrine the provision of leave such as vocational, sick, study, special, compassionate and above all maternity. More importantly covering all these leaves was a fundamental fact that all leave must always be granted by the employer on full pay.

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Page 1

4. WORKER BENEFIT

The response advocated for the institutionalization of worker benefits in the new constitution. This they agreed would ensure effective protection of the proletariat. The particular benefits to be included are provision of accommodation, giving of workers shares in their companies, annual bonus, over time pay and provision of transport.

5. CONDITION OF SERVICE

The responses advocated for inclusion of good conditions of service to employees at all facets of work places. The people's views were that there should be prevention of slavery and servitude. They said that all forms discrimination must be outlawed at every work place. The views were explicitly in saying the constitution must say no nepotism, grant rights to arbitration, freedom of association, freedom of expression, sue employers when they do not pay them well and also have the right of first preferential claim on liquidation of the company. The other aspect raised was that of mutual respect between the employer and his employees.

6. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT

The constitution should include mandatory provision of a contract of employment for every worker. The contract should stipulate 8 working hours per day. Outlaw child labor, respect government rules and regulations, prevent unfair labor practice at work places, prohibit unlawful dismissals, and provide three months mandatory notice on termination, issue proper job description and above all issue a written contract of employment to every employee.

7. TRADE UNIONS

Specific provisions were that, workers must be allowed to freely form trade unions, register them in terms of the law and be allowed to participate in all their *bona fide* activities. The constitution must also provide for the right to collective bargaining and allow the unions to be either political or apolitical. The other made were that trade unions must be free to partake on all those activities that champion workers interest. The people further added that there should be an independent labour commission established for the regulation of worker's issues. In conclusion, there was a view advocating for worker representation in parliament/government.

8. INDUSTRIAL ACTION/STRIKE ACTION

Some views were for the granting of right to strike, whilst others were of the view that every other worker should be allowed to strike/demonstrate except civil servants and those engaged in essential services. The other submission was that there should be no strike at all. They

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Page 2

further said that there should be 14 days' notice before any strike action can be embarked on by workers.

9. PENSION AND RETIREMENT

The view was that, pension should be an enshrined right to every worker in Zimbabwe. The retirement age ranged from 45, 60 or 65 and their pension benefits should be easily accessible and quickly paid out. They advocated for a mandatory social security scheme for those retiring at 60 years Pension was to be statutory and set at 50% of one's pay at the time of retirement. Pension contribution to NSSA by workers should attract interest to benefit contributors and the pension package should be sustainable based on the policy of the living benefits.

10. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

These should be domesticated through provision of the new constitution.

11. OTHER ISSUES

The other host of views raised for inclusion in the constitution are the honouring of the workers day, right to join political parties of own choice, limitation of all short term contracts to a maximum of three months where after such employees must be made permanent. This they said should be supported by the establishment of a labor court to enforce this aspect among others.

They called for the constitution to embrace a job reservation policy for the local people, establishment of a quick dispute resolution mechanism where workers should be assisted with free legal representations. Upon death of the worker, the surviving family's members should be given holistic funeral assistance by the employer and accorded quick release of the deceased's terminal benefits. The people further said that the constitution should make it compulsory that workers easily access loans, enjoy all forms of protection by law, are given on job training, quickly receive their terminal benefits when they leave service for whatever reason and be protected from all forms of abuse. The people submitted that all forms of workplace corruption must be must prohibited by the new constitution.

MRS. T. GOSHA..... P. MUKUCHAMANO..... Z.D. SHAMBARE.....

Page 3

24. LABOUR - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LABOUR
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
REMUNERATION	1	Adequate remuneration/ living wage to all workers	1575	80.77%
	2	Pay on time and not in kind	919	47.13%
	3	Gazetted minimum wage	779	39.95%
	4	Salary above PDL	760	38.97%
	5	Salary commensurate to qualification	698	35.79%
	6	Pay living wage	641	32.87%
	7	Right to remuneration	636	32.62%
	8	Equal pay to men & women	572	29.33%
	9	adequate salaries for civil servants	549	28.15%
	10	Collective bargaining	502	25.74%
	11	Tax reduction	302	15.49%
	12	Tax reduction	229	11.74%
	13	Provide pay slips	169	8.67%
	14	no incentives	141	7.23%
	15	No incentives for teachers	114	5.85%
	16	Deductions must be proportionate with payouts at the end of	45	2.31%
HEALTH AND SAFETY	17	Protective clothing	1139	58.41%
	18	Compensation for injury at work	963	49.38%
	19	Health and safety regulations observed	942	48.31%
	20	Medical aid	386	19.79%
	21	Periodic medical check ups	162	8.31%
LEAVE	22	Full pay maternity leave	877	44.97%
	23	leave rights/vacation	857	43.95%
	24	Sick leave	576	29.54%
	25	Study leave	381	19.54%
	26	Off days	293	15.03%
	27	Time to rest	268	13.74%
	28	Compassionate leave	230	11.79%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

24. LABOUR - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LABOUR
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	29	Paternity leave	122	6.26%
WORKER BENEFITS	30	Employer to provide accommodation	402	20.62%
	31	Workers to have shares in companies	323	16.56%
	32	Medical benefits	271	13.90%
	33	Annual bonus	254	13.03%
	34	Overtime pay	210	10.77%
	35	Provision of transport	149	7.64%
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE	36	Fair labour practices	804	41.23%
	37	No to slavery and servitude	425	21.79%
	38	No to all forms of discrimination	411	21.08%
	39	Mutual respect	383	19.64%
	40	Right to arbitration	283	14.51%
	41	No nepotism	244	12.51%
	42	Freedom of expression/assembly	176	9.03%
	43	Right to first preference claims	161	8.26%
	44	Right to sue employer when they do not pay their workers well	111	5.69%
EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS	45	Stipulated working hours- up to 8 hours a day	735	37.69%
	46	No to child labour	650	33.33%
	47	Respect & government regulation for contracts	522	26.77%
	48	No unfair dismissals	306	15.69%
	49	Three months' notice for termination of employment	245	12.56%
	50	Proper job description	213	10.92%
	51	Proper job description	213	10.92%
	52	Have written contracts	179	9.18%
TRADE UNIONS/REPRESENTATION	53	Form and participate in trade unions	898	46.05%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

24. LABOUR - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LABOUR
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	54	Collective bargaining	357	18.31%
	55	Apolitical trade unions	303	15.54%
	56	registration of trade unions	300	15.38%
	57	Have a labour commission	258	13.23%
	58	Form trade unions under government	137	7.03%
	59	Worker representation in parliament/gvt	98	5.03%
INDUSTRIAL ACTION	60	Right to strike/ demonstration	1284	65.85%
	61	Right to strike except civil servants	605	31.03%
	62	No to strike	337	17.28%
	63	14 days' notice for industrial action	170	8.72%
PENSIONS & RETIREMENT	64	Right to statutory pension at 50%	869	44.56%
	65	Retirement age to be at 45, 60 or 65	696	35.69%
	66	Easy access to pension benefits	639	32.77%
	67	Sustainable/living pension benefits	589	30.21%
	68	To have mandatory social security schemes for those retiring at 60	461	23.64%
	69	NASSA contributions to attract interest/reviewed	111	5.69%
INTERNATIONAL LAWS & CONVENTIONS	70	Domestication of international labour laws and conventions	224	11.49%
	71	Worker day's	36	1.85%
OTHER ISSUES	72	Right to join political party of choice	58	2.97%
	73	Contract workers not to exceed three months	365	18.72%
	74	Job reservation for local people	354	18.15%
	75	Protection by law e.g. Government	349	17.90%
	76	Establishment of a labour court	279	14.31%
	77	Quick dispute resolution	269	13.79%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

24. LABOUR - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LABOUR
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	78	Funeral assistance by employer	265	13.59%
	79	Good working conditions	234	12.00%
	80	Right to untaxed pension	205	10.51%
	81	Harmonisation of labour laws	197	10.10%
	82	Decentralize NSSA to regions	190	9.74%
	83	Right to be heard	188	9.64%
	84	No corruption	170	8.72%
	85	Employee retention fund	162	8.31%
	86	Payment of terminal benefits	148	7.59%
	87	Access to loan	146	7.49%
	88	Compulsory on job training and staff development	95	4.87%
	89	Right to salary privacy e.g civil servants	88	4.51%
	90	Consider local languages for employment	82	4.21%
	91	No to all forms of abuse	70	3.59%
	92	Tax exemption for lowly paid	62	3.18%
	93	Citizens to have right to be employed anywhere in the country	54	2.77%
	94	Deployment in areas using languages in which one is proficient	53	2.72%
	95	Protection of women	47	2.41%
	96	Allowances to senior citizens	41	2.10%
	97	Right to employment/job security	41	2.10%
	98	No multiple currency	38	1.95%
	99	Provision of food	38	1.95%
	100	Free legal representation	35	1.79%
	101	Unlimited retirement age	33	1.69%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

24. LABOUR - NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS.xlsx

VERSION 1 - NATIONAL FREQUENCY SUMMATION



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LABOUR
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	10

Province →			TOTAL NATIONAL (ALL)	
Number of Wards →			1950	
Frequencies →			National Frequency	National Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	102	Planned projects for retirees	26	1.33%
	103	No separate of families on deployment	24	1.23%
	104	Tripartite negotiations	17	0.87%
	105	Quick release of deceased benefits	16	0.82%
	106	No voluntary work	12	0.62%
	107	Scrap NSSA	6	0.31%
	108	No strike on political grounds	5	0.26%
	109	No to collective bargaining	4	0.21%

Frequency - number of "wards" where a "response" was mentioned in each "province" and "nationally".

SPECIAL SUBMISSIONS

STATISTICAL AND

NARRATIVE REPORT



CHILDREN

Founding Principles and Preamble

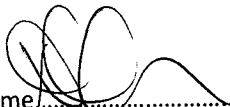
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE

There were twelve major issues that were raised in this thematic area .Notable among these include: Land and Natural Resources as our Heritage; Traditions and Culture; Liberation History of the country; Supremacy of the constitution; Diversity of the people, tribes and languages; Name of the country is Zimbabwe; Define our identity; no racism, tribalism and oppression; Recognise national values; No to homosexuality; Constitutional amendment after every five years and respect for human dignity and tolerance. The table below shows the above mentioned key concepts and responses

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	FOUNDING PRINCIPLE AND PREAMBLE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT	CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT
Concept	#	Response	
Legacies, values, aspirations and principles	1	Lands and natural resources as our heritage	
		1	100.00%
	2	Traditions and culture	
		1	100.00%
	3	Liberation history of the country	
		1	100.00%
	4	Supremacy of the constitution	
		1	100.00%
	5	Diversity of the people, tribes & languages	
		1	100.00%
	6	Name of country is Zimbabwe	
		1	100.00%
	7	Define our identity	
		1	100.00%
	8	No racism, tribalism & oppression	
		1	100.00%
	9	Recognise national values	
		1	100.00%
	10	No to homosexuality	
		1	100.00%
	11	Constitutional amendment after every 5 years	
		1	100.00%
	12	Human dignity and tolerance	
		1	100.00%

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Arms of State

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT
2. ARMS OF THE STATE

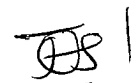
The Children's Parliament suggested that Executive powers be vested in the: President; King; President and Prime Minister and Prime Minister only with other views agreeing to have both appointed by a popular vote through a general election and the Prime Minister to be appointed from a party with a majority in Parliament. It was further expressed that All Ministers should be MP's and that they be appointed by the President; By the Executive on Merit and by the Prime Minister respectively

It was suggested that there be two houses of Parliament while the other view was that there be one house of assembly. There was a divided opinion on MP's who are appointed. It was further acknowledged that MP's should not be allowed to cross floor with their seats, however there was a divided opinion on the same issue

There should be Parliamentary seats reserved for Women and the Disabled whilst there was a divided opinion on Parliamentary seats to be reserved for: Traditional Leaders; Disabled and Special interest groups.

The need to add a constitutional court to the current setup of the court system was outlined with another view advocating for the maintenance of the status quo. It was further suggested that the President appoints Judges on merit while others suggested that they be appointed by an independent commission

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

2.ARMS OF STATE: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMEN

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA

ARMS OF THE STATE

TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS

CHILDREN

Location →

Types of Submission →

CHILDREN

1

Frequencies →

Concept

Response

CHILDREN

CHILDREN

EXECUTIVE POWERS

1 Executive President

2 King

3 President And Prime Minister

4 Prime Minister

LEADERSHIP TYPE

5

6 Divided Opinion

PRESIDENT

PRIME MINISTER

BOTH

EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENT:

PRESIDENT

PRIME MINISTER

SHOULD ALL MINISTERS BE M.P'S

SHOULD ALL MINISTERS NOT BE M.P'S

SHOULD SOME MINISTER BE MPS AND OTHERS

NOT

HOW SHOULD MINISTERS BE APPOINTED?

16 President

18 By Executive on Merit

20 Prime Minister

1

100.00%

1

100.00%

1

100.00%

1

100.00%

1

100.00%

1

100.00%

1

100.00%

1

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1

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1

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1

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1

100.00%

2.ARMS OF STATE: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMEN

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN

Location →			CHILDREN	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			CHILDREN	CHILDREN
Concept	#	Response		
HOW MANY HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT SHOULD WE HAVE?	21	Two	1	100.00%
	22	One	1	100.00%
SHOULD THERE BE M.P'S WHO ARE APPOINTED	23	Divided Opinion	1	100.00%
	24	Yes	1	100.00%
SHOULD M.P'S BE ALLOWED TO CROSS THE FLOOR WITH THEIR SEATS?	25	No	1	100.00%
	26	Divided Opinion	1	100.00%
SHOULD ANY SEATS BE RESERVED FOR:	27			0.00%
I) WOMEN	28	Yes	1	100.00%
	29	Divided Opinion	1	100.00%
II) TRADITIONAL LEADERS	31	Divided Opinion	1	100.00%
	32	No	1	100.00%
III) DISABLED	33	Yes	1	100.00%
IV) SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS	34	Yes	1	100.00%
	35	No	1	100.00%
HOW SHOULD OUR COURT SYSTEM BE ORGANISED?	36	Status Quo	1	100.00%
	37	Status Quo Plus Constitutional Court	1	100.00%
HOW SHOULD THE JUDGES BE APPOINTED?	38	President On Merit	1	100.00%
	39	Independent commission	1	100.00%

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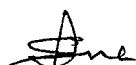
Systems of Government

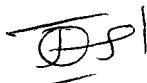
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

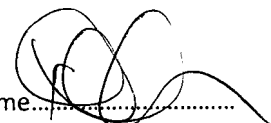
3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

On systems of Government, Participants felt that they be: Federal; Unitary and Devolved systems of government. There was however a divided opinion on the existence of the Provincial and Local governments. It was further acknowledged that both local and Provincial governments be democratically elected and appointed

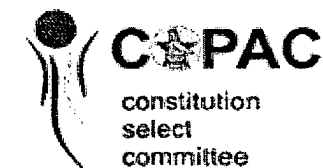
On Provinces, Participants felt that there be 10 Provinces and that they be determined by the number of districts; Productivity and Population density

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

3.SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT: CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION



ensuring a people-driven constitution

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN

Location →		CHILDREN	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN	CHILDREN
Concept	# Response		
SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT	1 Federal	1	100.00%
	2 Unitary	1	100.00%
	3 Devolved	1	100.00%
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	4 Yes to Provincial Governments	1	100.00%
	5 No to Provincial Governments	1	100.00%
B) APPOINTMENT	6 Appointed	1	100.00%
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	7 Yes to local Governments	1	100.00%
	8 No to local Governments	1	100.00%
HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED? A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	9		
B) APPOINTMENT	10 Some must be appointed	1	100.00%
C) ELECTIONS	11 To be democratically Elected	1	100.00%
B) DEVELOPMENT	12 Spearhead development (social, economic and infrastructural), social amenities	1	100.00%
	13 Employment creation	1	100.00%
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	14 10 provinces	1	100.00%
DETERMINATION OF PROVINCES A) NAMING	15 As it is/status quo	1	100.00%
	16 Number of districts	1	100.00%
	17 In terms of productivity	1	100.00%
C) POPULATION/ETHNICITY	18 Population density	1	100.00%

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Executive Organs of the State

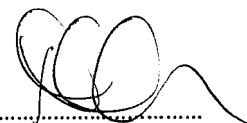
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

4. EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS

Executive Commissions suggested by the children's Parliament are inter alia: Defense Forces; Police Services; Prison Services; Public Service; Judiciary Services Commission; State Security; Children's rights and Forestry Commission respectively as per the table below

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

4. EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →			CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
Concept	#	Response		
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS	1	Defence	1	100.00%
	2	Police	1	100.00%
	3	Prisons	1	100.00%
	4	Public Service	1	100.00%
	5	Judiciary Services Commission	1	100.00%
	6	State security	1	100.00%
	7	Children's Rights Commission	1	100.00%
	8	Forestry	1	100.00%

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Independent Public Offices

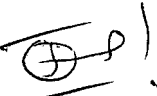
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

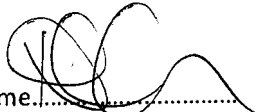
5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES

Independent Public Offices suggested by the Children's Parliament are Attorney General and Public Protector/Ombudsman. It was expressed that the office bearers be appointed by an independent legal commission whilst the Attorney General was tasked to be the Chief Legal Advisor to Government. It was further acknowledged that the Attorney General should be independent; Play an oversight role on the court system and be a legal representative of the people

The Children's Parliament suggested that the Attorney General should not be both Legal Advisor and National Prosecutor

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES: CHILDREN'S PAI ENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT	CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT
Concept	# Response		
(19.1.A) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES	1 Attorney General	1	100.00%
	2 Public protector/ Ombudsman	1	100.00%
(19.1.B) HOW THEY ARE APPOINTED	3 Appointed by Legal Independent Commission	1	100.00%
(19.2.A) PROVISION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL	4 Appointed by Legal Independent Commission	1	100.00%
(19.2.B) PROVISION FOR AUDITOR/COMPTROLLER GENERAL	5 Appointed by Legal Independent Commission	1	100.00%
(19.2.C) PROVISION FOR PUBLIC PROTECTOR/ OMBUDSMAN	6 Appointed by Legal Independent Commission	1	100.00%
(19.3) FUNCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	7 Chief Legal advisor to government	1	100.00%
	8 Should be Independent	1	100.00%
	9 Oversight of court system	1	100.00%
	10 Legal representative to the people	1	100.00%
(19.4) SHOULD THE AG BE THE LEGAL ADVISOR TO GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL PROSECUTOR?	11 No	1	100.00%

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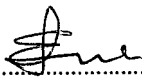
Independent Commissions

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

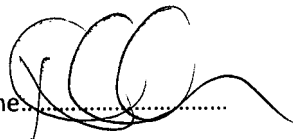
6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS

The Children's Parliament views on Independent Commissions to be included in the constitution are inter alia: Anti-corruption; Electoral; Public Utility and monitoring; Anti-Child labour; Human rights; Media; Budgetary; Youth and Decentralisation of funds and resources commission respectively. The commissions are appointed by Parliament: NGOs; By Proportional representation; SADC and by the people

On their protection, the participants expressed the need to operate without threats; Free from political interference; Have no political power and their leaders come from different tribes

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
		CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT	CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT
Frequencies →			
Concept	# Response		
INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS	1 Anti-Corruption	1	100.00%
	2 Electoral	1	100.00%
	3 Public utility and monitoring	1	100.00%
	4 Anti-child Labour	1	100.00%
	5 Human Rights	1	100.00%
	6 Media	1	100.00%
	7 Budgetary	1	100.00%
	8 Youth Commission	1	100.00%
	9 decentralisation of funds and resources commission	1	100.00%
APPOINTMENTS	10 Parliament	1	100.00%
	11 NGOs	1	100.00%
	12 Proportional representation	1	100.00%
	13 SADC	1	100.00%
	14 By the people	1	100.00%
PROTECTION	15 Free from politicians	1	100.00%
	16 Should operate without threats	1	100.00%
	17 Should have no political power	1	100.00%
	18 Leaders should come from different tribes	1	100.00%





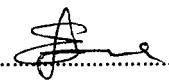


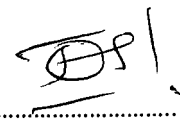
Languages, Arts and Culture

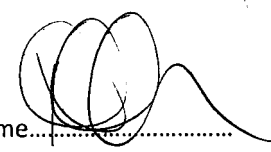
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE

Regarding Languages, arts and culture, the children's parliament suggested that all local languages should be officialised; Zimbabweans must be free to use any language and beliefs; The constitution should provide respect of cultural diversity and tolerance; There must not be pledging of the girl child for any rituals; Sign language must be recognized and English language to be the international language for Zimbabwe. It was further acknowledged that minority languages should be recognised

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN

Location →		CHILDREN	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN	CHILDREN
Concept	# Response		
LANGUAGES	1 All local languages should be officialised.	1	100.00%
	2 Freedom of language	1	100.00%
	3 Freedom of beliefs	1	100.00%
	4 Respect for cultural diversity and tolerance	1	100.00%
	5 No to girl child pledging	1	100.00%
	6 Recognise sign language	1	100.00%
	7 English to be the international language for Zimbabwe.	1	100.00%
	8 Minority languages should be recognised	1	100.00%







Traditional Institutions

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

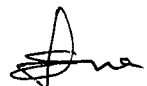
8. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

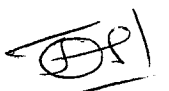
There were three major concepts that were raised under the Traditional Institutions thematic. Notable among these included: Recognition, Protection and Continuation of traditional leaders; Functions, Duties and responsibilities; Relations with government/Parliament.

Under recognition, protection and continuity of traditional leader's concept, participants felt that their power and authority should be escalated.

On functions, they felt that traditional leaders should be custodians of traditional values and culture at the same time leading traditional rituals

It was further noted that traditional leaders should have a representative in Parliament and that they must bridge the gap between communities and government

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

8. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS Parliament

Location →		children parliament	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		children parliament	children parliament
Concept	# Response		
RECOGNITION, PROTECTION AND CONTINUATION OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS	1 Increase their power and authority	1	100.00%
FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	2 Custodians of traditional values and culture	1	100.00%
RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT/ PARLIAMENT	3 Representation in Parliament	1	100.00%
	4 Be the link between communities and Government	1	100.00%
	5 Should be leaders of traditional rituals	1	100.00%

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Transitional Mechanisms

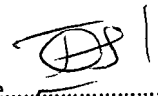
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

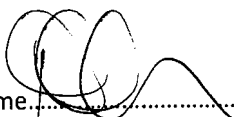
9. TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS

The children's Parliament expressed the need for handover takeover period to be within one week; two weeks; 3 months; Two days and 1 month respectively. In the event of incapacitation of a sitting President the Vice President will be acting President, for a period of one month before elections whilst other views were that he/she acts for a period of 6months; 1 week; 2months respectively. It was further expressed that the transitional authority be vested in the chairman of the ruling party; Speaker of parliament; First Presidential runner up and former President.

It was noted that Councilors, MPs and Senators assume office immediately; 7 days; 48 hours; two weeks; one month and three months respectively. The by-elections for the above Public Offices to be carried out in 3 months; 6 months; 2 months and one week respectively. The children's Parliament further suggested that there should be 2 five year terms whilst another view was that there should be a 1 five year term for the President.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDREN	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN	CHILDREN
Concept	# Response		
HANDOVER TAKEOVER (TIME PERIOD)	1 One week	1	100.00%
	2 Two Weeks (14 Days)	1	100.00%
	3 3 Months (90 Days)	1	100.00%
	4 Two days	1	100.00%
	5 1 Month (30 Days)	1	100.00%
	6 One five year term	1	100.00%
	7 3 years	1	100.00%
	8 4 years	1	100.00%
	9 Two five year term	1	100.00%
INCAPACITATION (TIME PERIOD)	10 Vice President to act in the event of death of a President	1	100.00%
	11 Prime Minister to act in the event of death of a President	1	100.00%
	12 One Month (30 Days)	1	100.00%
	13 6 Months	1	100.00%
	14 1 week	1	100.00%
	15 Two Months	1	100.00%
TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY DURING ELECTION PERIOD	16 Chairman of the ruling party	1	100.00%
	17 First lady	1	100.00%
	18 Speaker Of Parliament	1	100.00%
	19 First Presidential runner up	1	100.00%
	20 Former President	1	100.00%
OTHER	21 Councilors, MPs, Senators to assume office within:		
	22 2months	1	100.00%
	23 Immediately	1	100.00%
	24 7 Days (One Week)	1	100.00%
	25 48 Hours (2 Days)	1	100.00%
	26 Two Weeks (14 Days)	1	100.00%
	27 One Month (30 Days)	1	100.00%
	28 Three months	1	100.00%
	29 By-elections for Counsellor, MPs, Senator, to be held within		0.00%
	30 3months	1	100.00%
	31 6 months	1	100.00%
	32 2months	1	100.00%
	33 one week	1	100.00%

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Youth

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

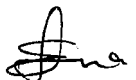
10. YOUTH

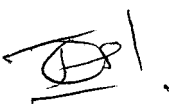
There were ten major concepts that were raised in the Youth thematic area. These are inter alia: Definition of children and youth; Right to economic empowerment; Basic rights and freedoms; Right to employment; Quota systems; National youth council; Right to vote and be voted for; To be taught culture and to have separate youth ministry

Participants proposed age ranges: 12-21; 13-30; 15-21; 15-35 as the age that represents the youth

On the Right to economic empowerment, participants suggested that there be access to bank loans; Right to economic empowerment and the need of a national budget for economic empowerment

Basic rights for the youth are inter alia: Right to health care; protection from all forms of abuse; Right to employment; Right to vote at 18 years; Right to be voted for at 18, 25, 35, 30 and 21

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

10. YOUTH: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →			CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →			1	
			CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
Frequencies →			SENATE	SENATE
Concept	#	Response		
DEFINITION OF YOUTH	1	12-21.	1	100.00%
	2	13-30.	1	100.00%
	3	15-21.	1	100.00%
	4	15-35.	1	100.00%
DEFINITION OF CHILDREN	5	0-15	1	100.00%
	6	0-18	1	100.00%
	7	0-21	1	100.00%
	8	16-30.	1	100.00%
RIGHT TO ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	9	Access to Bank Loans	1	100.00%
	10	Economic Empowerment	1	100.00%
	11	National budget for economic empowerment	1	100.00%
BASIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS	12	Right to health care	1	100.00%
	13	Protection from all forms of abuse (political, social, economic and cultural)	1	100.00%
RIGHT TO EMPLOYMENT	15	Right to Employment	1	100.00%
QUOTA SYSTEM	16	In all decision making bodies	1	100.00%
NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL	17	National Youth Council	1	100.00%
RIGHT TO VOTE AND TO BE VOTED FOR	18	Right to Vote at 18years	1	100.00%
	19	Right to be voted for at 18, 25,35, 30, 21 and above as MP or councillor	1	100.00%
	20	Right to Vote	1	100.00%
	21	Right to be voted for	1	100.00%
TO BE TAUGHT CULTURE	22	Marrying age	1	100.00%
SEPARATE YOUTH MINISTRY	23	Own Ministry Headed by Youth	1	100.00%

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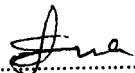


Women and Gender

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

11. WOMEN AND GENDER

The Children's parliament expressed that women must have the right to choose own marriage partner even though it was also expressed that they submit to their husbands and that there must be gender equality in all sectors at all levels. It was further expressed that women must be protected from all forms of discrimination and that women must have equal education opportunities

Name.....

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11. WOMEN AND GENDER: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	WOMEN AND GENDER
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
Concept	# Response		
WOMENS RIGHTS	1 Right to choose own marriage partner	1	100.00%
	2 Gender equality in all sectors and all levels	1	100.00%
	3 No discrimination	1	100.00%
	4 Equal education opportunities between men and women	1	100.00%
	5 Women to submit to there husbands	1	100.00%

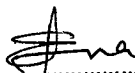


Public Finance

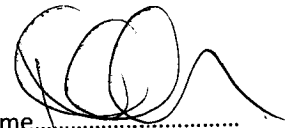
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT
12. PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue generation for Public Finance to be through: Proceeds from minerals and natural resources; Taxes and Duties; Tourism. It was expressed that the RBZ be the custodian of Consolidated Revenue which in turn is to be used for: Provision of loans; Fund investments; Public investments; Public education; Buying of foreign; social development and Infrastructural development. It was further stated that public finance be disbursed to different government ministries

The Children's Parliament expressed that Budget formulation be made through stakeholders consultations. The need for the Parliament to manage national budget proposals was expressed. The functions of the RBZ included :Outlining the monetary policy; Providing loans; Funding government expenditure and providing loans to the youth

Name.....

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
		DIASPORA	DIASPORA
Frequencies →			
Concept	# Response		
REVENUE COLLECTION	1 Sale of minerals and other natural resources	1	100.00%
	2 Taxes and duties	1	100.00%
	3 Tollgate	1	100.00%
	4 Tourism	1	100.00%
MANAGEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	5 Custody by R.B.Z.	1	100.00%
	6 To provide loans	1	100.00%
	7 For investment purposes	1	100.00%
	8 For Public Education	1	100.00%
	9 Buying foreign bonds	1	100.00%
	10 Building more schools	1	100.00%
	11 For economic infrastructural development	1	100.00%
	12 To be disbursed to different ministries	1	100.00%
BUDGET FORMULATION	13 National budget proposal to be done through parliament Parliament	1	100.00%
	14 National budget to be controlled by Parliament	1	100.00%
	15 Stakeholder consultation	1	100.00%
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY	16		
MONETARY POLICY	17 R.B.Z to outline Monetary Policy	1	100.00%
	18 Provide loans	1	100.00%
	19 Fund Government	1	100.00%
	20 Provide loans for the youth	1	100.00%



War Veterans

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

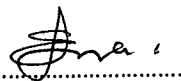
13. WAR VETERANS

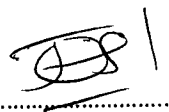
There were six major concepts that were raised in the war veterans' thematic area. These were inter alia: Definition of war veteran; Recognition, respect and honor; Pensions/Gratuities/Compensation; Economic empowerment and Political rights

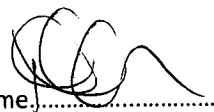
Participants felt that War veterans should be defined as those who died before independence while another view was that they be defined as those in the structures from 1964-1980; those who fought in the liberation war. It was further expressed that War veterans be defined as those who continue to fight for the development of the country whilst others suggested that they be defined as war collaborators, ex-combatants and those who provided logistical support.

The need for a National War Veterans Commission was expressed. It was further suggested that war veterans have: Right to receive government gratuities; Right to economic support; Right to bank loans; Right to elect leaders of own choice.

The children's parliament further expressed concerns that war veterans should not abuse the nation.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

13. WAR VETERANS: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN

Location →		CHILDREN	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN	CHILDREN
Concept	# Response		
DEFINE WHO IS A WAR VETERAN	1 Include war collaborators, ex-combatants and logistical support	1	100.00%
	2 Those who died before Independence	1	100.00%
	3 Those in the structures from 1964-1980	1	100.00%
	4 Those who fought the liberation war	1	100.00%
	5 Those who continue to fight for the development of the country	1	100.00%
(ENTITLEMENT) RECOGNITION, RESPECT AND HONOR	6 National War veterans commission	1	100.00%
(ENTITLEMENTS) PENSIONS/GRATUITIES/COMPANSATION	7 To receive government gratuities in line with economy's performance	1	100.00%
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	8 Right to economic empowerment	1	100.00%
	9 Right to bank loans	1	
POLITICAL RIGHTS	10 Right to elect Leaders of own choice	1	100.00%
CONCERNS RAISED	11 Should not abuse the nation e.g unlawful taking of people's property	1	100.00%



Land

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

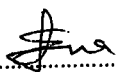
14. LAND

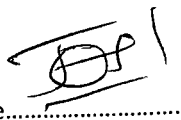
There were three major concepts that were raised in the land thematic area. These included Land reform; Tenure and Administration.

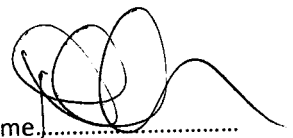
On land reform, participants felt that the land should be managed by the state whilst others felt the need for transparency on land distribution. Some were of the opinion that the land was the prime cause of the liberation struggle. It was further noted that the land reform was irreversible

On Tenure, the participants felt that there should be a 25 year lease

On Administration, the Children's Parliament felt that there should be equitable and fair distribution of land; Right to access land by all Zimbabweans; Right to inherit land from parents ; Government to define land use; Productive use of land i.e. constant evaluation; Protection of all land owners; Land to be given the capable; No multiple farm ownership and Agricultural support.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

14. LAND: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	LAND
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDREN	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN	CHILDREN
Concept	# Response		
LAND REFORM	1 Remain state land	1	100.00%
	2 Land as prime cause of the liberation struggle	1	100.00%
	3 Land reform is irreversible	1	100.00%
	4 Transparent land distribution	1	100.00%
TENURE	5 25 Year Lease	1	100.00%
ADMINISTRATION	6 Right to inherit land from parents	1	100.00%
	7 Equitable and fair distribution of land	1	100.00%
	8 Right to access land for all Zimbabweans	1	100.00%
	9 Land to be accessed by Zimbabweans only	1	100.00%
	10 Government to define land use	1	100.00%
	11 Productive use of land-constant evaluation	1	100.00%
	12 People who own land to be protected	1	100.00%
	13 Land to be given to the capable	1	100.00%
	14 No multiple farms	1	100.00%
	15 Agricultural support	1	100.00%

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Empowerment

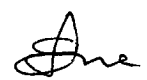
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT
16. EMPOWERMENT

The major concepts raised in the Empowerment thematic area were inter alia: Government assistance; Empower local communities.

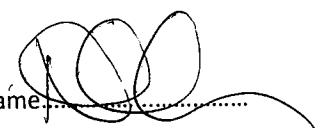
On government assistance, participants felt that the government should establish and support SMEs It was further expressed that the Government support Junior Parliament through National budget and promote Vocational training at ward level

On empowering local communities, it was suggested that there be Housing support for every Zimbabwean and the right to acquire land

The need for the IMF and NGOs to support empowerment was expressed.

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16.EMPOWERMENT: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →			CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
Concept	#	Response		
GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE	1	Government to establish and support SMEs	1	100.00%
	2	Government To support Junior Parliament through National budget	1	100.00%
	3	Vocational Training At Ward Level	1	100.00%
EMPOWER LOCAL COMMUNITIES	4	Housing Support For Every Zimbabwean	1	100.00%
	5	Right to acquire land	1	100.00%
ADDITIONAL ISSUES	6	IMF Funds/NGOs	1	100.00%

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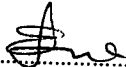
Environment & Natural Resources

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

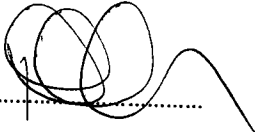
17. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Issues raised by the Children's Parliament on the environment are in 3 categories i.e. Conservation/Preservation; Regulation and Legislation and Beneficiaries/Benefits

Proposals are that the environment and natural resources should be preserved and conserved; Promotion of a safe and clean environment; minimization of pollution; the governing of operations of gold miners. Legislation that protects the environment to be enforced with stiff penalties for environmental offenders including companies that release pollutants into rivers. It was further expressed that all Zimbabweans must benefit from the country's national resources profits

Name.....

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17. ENVIRONMENT: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ENVIRONMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
Concept	# Response		
CONSERVATION/ PRESERVATION	1 preservation and conservation of the environment and natural resources	1	100.00%
	2 Safe and clean environment	1	100.00%
	3 Pollution should be minimised	1	100.00%
	4 Gold panners operations to be governed by the law	1	100.00%
REGULATION AND LEGISLATION	5 Enforce legislation that protect the environment	1	100.00%
	6 Service delivery to be prioritised	1	100.00%
	7 Equal distribution of resources	1	100.00%
	8 Water should be conserved	1	100.00%
	9 Stiff penalties for people who cause veld fires	1	100.00%
	10 Stiff penalties for companies that release pollutants into our rivers	1	100.00%
BENEFICIARIES/BENEFITS	11 All Zimbabweans to benefit from natural resources profits	1	100.00%
	12 Locals to benefit from environmental and natural resources in their area.	1	100.00%

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Media

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

18. MEDIA

Concepts raised on Media Thematic are inter alia: Press freedom; Regulation; Content; Access and Media Development.

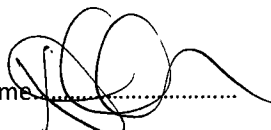
On Press Freedom, it was suggested that Media should not be intimidated and harassed. It was further suggested that there should be Free, Media

On Regulation, it was suggested that the media should respect confidentiality/Private Life; Desist from homosexuality; Desist from bias; Government and Public to support media; Media to respect cultural values; Media to be monitored and that it should be registered.

On Content, the need for truthful reporting was noted. On media development, it was suggested that there be development of extensive and decentralised media coverage

Name.....

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Name.....

18.MEDIA: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →			CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
Concept	#	Response		
PRESS FREEDOM	1	Media Should Not Be Intimidated And Harrased	1	100.00%
	2	Free Media	1	100.00%
REGULATION	3	Media to respect confidentiality/Private life	1	100.00%
	4	No to homosexuality	1	100.00%
	5	Media should not be biased	1	100.00%
	6	Government and public to support media	1	100.00%
	7	Media to respect cultural values	1	100.00%
	8	Media To Be Monitored	1	100.00%
	9	To Register	1	100.00%
CONTENT	10	Truthful Reporting	1	100.00%
ACCESS	11	Wide Coverage Of Media	1	100.00%
MEDIA DEVOLOPMENT	12	Extensive And Decentralised Media Coverage	1	100.00%

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Bill of Rights

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT
19. BILL OF RIGHTS

The children parliament submissions on the bill of rights can be categorized as follows Socio-economic and political rights. Issues raised pertains to freedoms and liberties that human beings in general and children in particular should enjoy as enshrined in the UN declaration on Human rights. Social rights that the constitution should include free health care and education, free examinations, right to have identity documents, right to be heard and equal treatment for both and girls. These and other rights are clearly illustrated in the table below.

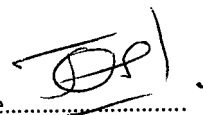
Political rights as raised by the children are as follows: Participation in democracy through the constitutional provisions of the Junior parliament which has the budgetary allocation for its activities. It was further expressed that there must be freedom of expression and association, corporal punishment must be outlawed and the legal age majority to be 21 years. The table below summarizes all the key concepts and responses that were raised in this thematic.

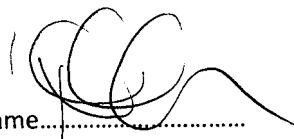
Economic rights suggested by the Children's Parliament are that the government must support economic projects for the youth; Ownership of shares in mines; Access to land by the people with capacity; the constitution to provide for BEE. The rights and others are as per the table attached

Culturally the constitution should provide for equal treatment of boys and girls, protection from child labour and all forms of abuse, freedom of religion, right to inheritance, criminalization of prostitution and baby dumping, right to marriage at 18 years of age.

Other issue raised by the children's Parliament include: Protection of the environment; Support for children living on the streets and with HIV and AIDS, BEAM should be extended to University level, There was a divided opinion on death penalty. These submissions and others are as per table below.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

19. BILL OF RIGHTS: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN

Location →		CHILDREN	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN	CHILDREN
Concept	# Response		
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	1 Junior Parliament should be enshrined in the constitution	1	100.00%
	2 Mentally challenged and street kids should be protected by the	1	100.00%
	3 Right to have birth certificate	1	100.00%
	4 Right to empowerment	1	100.00%
	5 Child protection board	1	100.00%
	6 Right to state protection	1	100.00%
	7 Right to free medication	1	100.00%
	8 Freedom of movement without fear	1	100.00%
	9 Right to be heard in all matters that affect children	1	100.00%
	10 Right to education	1	100.00%
	11 Freedom before and after speech	1	100.00%
	12 Recognise and domesticate the UN Human rights charter	1	100.00%
	13 Freedom to choose political leaders without being threatened	1	100.00%
	14 Right to privacy and confidentiality	1	100.00%
	15 Right to education and health	1	100.00%
	16 Equal rights and treatment for both boys and girls	1	100.00%
	17 Right to BEE	1	100.00%
	18 Access to land by people with capacity	1	100.00%
	19 Ownership of shares in mines	1	100.00%
	20 Political meetings should not be done at schools during school terms	1	100.00%
	21 No to homosexuality	1	100.00%
	22 Right to life	1	100.00%
	23 Protection from all forms of abuse	1	100.00%
	24 Right to free education	1	100.00%
	25 Right to shelter	1	100.00%
	26 Right to state protection	1	100.00%
	27 Right to participate in National events	1	100.00%
	28 Protection from child labour	1	100.00%

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19. BILL OF RIGHTS: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN

Location →		CHILDREN	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN	CHILDREN
Concept	# Response		
	29 Freedom of religion	1	100.00%
	30 Right to parental care and guidance	1	100.00%
	31 Corporal punishment to be outlawed	1	100.00%
	32 Right to be heard	1	100.00%
	33 Legal age majority to be 21years	1	100.00%
	34 Right to free medication	1	100.00%
	35 Right to inheritance	1	100.00%
	36 Right to food security	1	100.00%
	37 Right to love, loved and respected	1	100.00%
	38 Right to participation	1	100.00%
	39 Right to information	1	100.00%
	40 Right to identification and nationality	1	100.00%
	41 Right to clothing	1	100.00%
	42 Right to leisure	1	100.00%
	43 Right to free public examinations	1	100.00%
	44 Right to employment	1	100.00%
	45 Right to belong to a family	1	100.00%
	46 Affordable school and examination fees	1	100.00%
	47 Freedom of expression	1	100.00%
	48 Freedom of movement	1	100.00%
	49 Right to all human rights	1	100.00%
	50 Right to dignity	1	100.00%
	51 Right to access information	1	100.00%
	52 Right to be represented in Parliament	1	100.00%
	53 Right to media coverage on children issues	1	100.00%
	54 Right to fair and justice	1	100.00%
	55 Right to learn peacefully during elections	1	100.00%
	56 Right to own child representative	1	100.00%

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19. BILL OF RIGHTS: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDREN

Location →		CHILDREN	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDREN	CHILDREN
Concept	# Response		
	57 No to discrimination of children infected with HIV/AIDS	1	100.00%
	58 Income generating projects	1	100.00%
	59 BEAM to be extended to Tertiary Education	1	100.00%
	60 Government support for orphans	1	100.00%
	61 Right to qualified nurses in rural areas-No nurse aids	1	100.00%
	62 Improved accessibility of schools	1	100.00%
	63 Prostitutes to be prosecuted	1	100.00%
	64 Children with HIV/AIDS should be given time off from school to access their medication	1	100.00%
	65 Right to Vocational Training Centre	1	100.00%
	66 Right to full medical equipment	1	100.00%
	67 Health centres should be accessible	1	100.00%
	68 ARV support for children	1	100.00%
	69 Children to be responsible citizens	1	100.00%
	70 Project support for children living on the streets	1	100.00%
	71 Legalise abortion in cases of rape	1	100.00%
	72 Equal distribution of electricity to curb deforestation	1	100.00%
	73 Child dumping to be criminalised	1	100.00%
	74 Improve communication in rural areas	1	100.00%
	75 Government to provide free statinary in schools	1	100.00%
	76 Right to transport	1	100.00%
	77 Courts should be impartial during execution of their mandate	1	100.00%
	78 Right to marriage at 18 years	1	100.00%
	79 Beneficiaries should not be bonded by government	1	100.00%
	80 Girl child should have a right to inheritance	1	100.00%
	81 NGOs to support vulnerable children	1	100.00%
DEATH PENALTY	82 Divided opinion	1	100.00%

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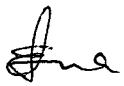


Citizenship

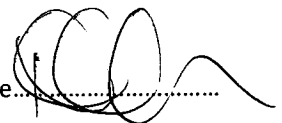
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

20. CITIZENSHIP

On the issue of Citizenship, it was proposed that the constitution provides as follows: Citizenship to be acquired by Birth; Descent; Marriage; Registration after 10 years respectively. There was a divided opinion on Dual citizenship with some for it and some against it.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

20. CITIZENSHIP: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMEN

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	CITIZENSHIP
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
Concept	# Response		
Acquisition of Citizenship	1 By Birth	1	100.00%
	2 By Decscent	1	100.00%
	3 By Marriage	1	100.00%
	4 By Registration	1	100.00%
	5 By Registration after specific number of years	1	100.00%
	6 By Registration after 10 years	1	100.00%
Dual Citizenship	7 Yes	1	100.00%
	8 No	1	100.00%
	9 Divided Opinion	1	100.00%

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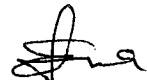


Religion

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

21. RELIGION

Issues raised by the Children's Parliament on Religion thematic are inter alia: Freedom of worship; recognition of the supremacy of God; Protection of minor rights on health care irrespective of parent's religious beliefs. It was further suggested that Zimbabwe be declared a Christian nation and that they be protected from forced marriages

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

21.RELIGION:CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	RELIGION
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
		CHILDRENS	CHILDRENS
Frequencies →			
Concept	# Response		
1. FREEDOM OF WORSHIP	1 Freedom of worship and association	1	100.00%
4. SUPREMACY OF GOD	2 Supremacy of God	1	100.00%
10.MINOR RIGHTS	3 Minor rights of health care irrespective of parents religious beliefs	1	100.00%
	4 No to forced minor marriages	1	100.00%
11.WOMEN RIGHTS	5 No to forced marriages	1	100.00%
18.DECLARATION OF CHRISTIAN STATE AND NATION	6 Zimbabwe to be declared a chrsitian state or Nation	1	100.00%

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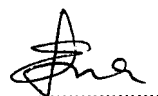


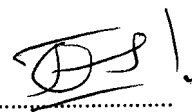
Disabled

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

22. DISABLED

It was suggested that the constitution has to enshrine all rights and freedoms to people living with disabilities, These are but not limited to the following: right to employment, right to assistive devices, in all schools, examination board for the disabled, tertiary grants, freedom of expression, protection from all forms of abuse and discrimination, free transport and ministerial representation. The table below shows all the concepts and responses that were put forward by the children.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

22.DISABLED: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	DISABLED
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
Concept	# Response		
RIGHTS	1 Right of employment	1	100.00%
	2 Right to assistive devices in all schools	1	100.00%
	3 Examination board for the disabled	1	100.00%
	4 Right to tertiary Education grants	1	100.00%
	5 Establish special schools	1	100.00%
	6 Freedom of expression	1	100.00%
	7 Right to freedom of association	1	100.00%
	8 Right to equal treatment	1	100.00%
	9 No discrimination	1	100.00%
	10 State provided assistance (Welfare)	1	100.00%
	11 Free health	1	100.00%
	12 Right to participate in social activities	1	100.00%
	13 Free public transport	1	100.00%
	14 Self representation in Parliament	1	100.00%
	15 Ministerial Representation	1	100.00%
	16 Braille and Sign Language	1	100.00%
	17 Right to integrated schools	1	100.00%

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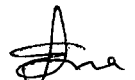


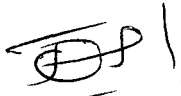
Electoral Systems

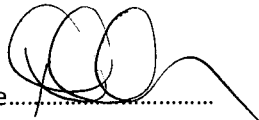
CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

23. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

There were three major concepts that were raised on the Electoral Systems thematic area. These were namely: First past the post; Proportional representation and hybrid. There was a divided opinion on the type of electoral systems to be used

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

23. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ELECTORAL SYSTEMS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT
FIRST PAST THE POST	1	DIVIDED OPINION	1 100.00%
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION	2	DIVIDED OPINION	1 100.00%
HYBRID	3	DIVIDED OPINION	1 100.00%

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Labour

CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT
24. LABOUR

The constitutional provisions that were raised by the children's parliament are in six categories i.e. remuneration, health and safety, leave, employee benefits, employment contracts, pensions and retirement respectively. It was suggested that teachers be adequately remunerated. All civil servants to be paid salaries that are above the Poverty Datum Line (PDL). Teachers' incentives should be banned and must be paid by the Government. Regarding health and safety, the constitution should enshrine the workers' rights to friendly working conditions, compensation for injury at work and the observation of health and safety regulations. The constitution should guarantee employee rights to vacation leave, fully paid maternity leave and paternity leave. Workers must have 12% of company profits and employment contracts should clearly stipulate working hour's i.e. up to 8 hours a day. Workers to have the right to pension.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

24. LABOUR: CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LABOUR
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT

Location →			CHILDRENS PARLIAMENT	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			CHILDRENS	CHILDRENS
Concept	#	Response		
REMUNERATION	1	Teachers should be adequately paid so that they don't go on strike	1	100.00%
	2	All civil servants should be paid above PDL	1	100.00%
	3	Teachers incentives should be banned and teachers should be paid by government	1	100.00%
HEALTH AND SAFETY	4	Right to worker friendly conditions	1	100.00%
	5	Compensation for injury at work	1	100.00%
	6	Health and safety regulations observed	1	100.00%
LEAVE	7	Right to rest i.e leave	1	100.00%
	8	Full pay maternity leave	1	100.00%
	9	Paternity leave	1	100.00%
WORKER BENEFITS	10	Workers to have 12% company profits	1	100.00%
EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS	11	Stipulated working hours- up to 8 hours a day	1	100.00%
PENSIONS & RETIREMENT	12	Right to pension	1	100.00%

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INSTITUTIONS

CONTENTS

1. Founding Principles and Preamble
2. Arms of State
3. Systems of Government
4. Executive Organs of the State
5. Independent Public Offices
6. Independent Commissions
7. Languages, Arts and Culture
8. Traditional Institutions
9. Transitional Mechanisms
10. Youth
11. Women and Gender
12. Public Finance
13. War Veterans
14. Land
15. Natural Resources
16. Empowerment
17. Environment
18. Media
19. Bill of Rights
20. Citizenship
21. Religion
22. Disabled
23. Electoral Systems
24. Labour

INSTITUTIONS

1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE

In respect of the Institutions on Founding Principles and Preamble, the views mentioned are; lands and natural resources as our heritage, liberation history of the country, respect national anthem, flag, emblems, shrines and national events, country's sovereignty and independence, Supremacy of God, supremacy of the Constitution, peace, security, tranquillity and defence and good governance free of corruption and nepotism.

The Institutions further highlighted that there should be diversity of the people, tribes and languages, recognition of traditional leaders, uphold human rights, democratic principles i.e. free and fair elections, equality before the law, no racism, tribalism, oppression, national prosperity and development.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher A. Anchove

Researcher B. B. B.

Researcher P. Pasca

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	FOUNDING PRINCIPLE AND PREAMBLE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
Legacies, values, aspirations and principles	1 Lands and natural resources as our heritage	1	100.00%
	2 Liberation history of the country	1	100.00%
	3 Respect national anthem, flag, emblems, shrines and national events	1	100.00%
	4 Country's sovereignty and independence	1	100.00%
	5 Supremacy of God	1	100.00%
	6 Supremacy of the constitution	1	100.00%
	7 Peace, security, tranquility & defence	1	100.00%
	8 Good governance (no corruption, nepotism, etc)	1	100.00%
	9 Diversity of the people, tribes & languages	1	100.00%
	10 Recognise traditional leaders	1	100.00%
	11 Recognise & uphold human rights	1	100.00%
	12 Democratic principles (free and fair elections etc)	1	100.00%
	13 Equality before the law	1	100.00%
	14 No racism, tribalism & oppression	1	100.00%
	15 National prosperity and development	1	100.00%

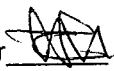
2. ARMS OF THE STATE

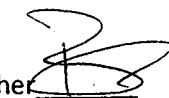
The views captured from the institutions on Executive powers indicate that it should be vested in the Executive President, Prime Minister, President and Cabinet, President and one Vice President, Cabinet, Separation of powers/Executive, Judiciary and Legislature.

Details into types of leadership highlighted that the Institutions felt that there should be President or both President and Prime Minister.

On appointment issue the Institutions mentioned that there should be a general election for both the President and Prime Minister with an additional view that the Prime Minister should come from a party with majority in Parliament.

In question of whether Ministers should be MPs, the Institutions pointed out that there should be MPs and others not. It was the Institutions feeling that Ministers should be appointed on merit and or by the President and Parliament.

Researcher  Aducho

Researcher 

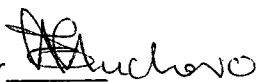
Researcher 

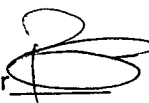


They further felt that the Constitution should enshrine the right to have one or two houses of Parliament, but they disagreed on the appointment of MPs and the right of MPs crossing the floor with their seats. There was a divided opinion on the issue of reserved seats for women and traditional leaders but agree on disabled's favour.

Apart from the above and on how our Court Systems should be organised the Institutions, highlighted that the System should remain as is, and Judicial Service Commission. The appointment of Judges as it was put by the Institutions the officials shall be appointed by the President and Judicial Service Commission, Parliament and Judicial Service Commission and Attorney General.

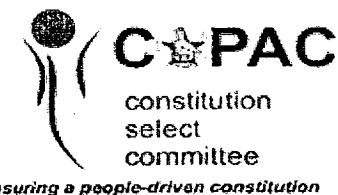
Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - WEBS & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBS AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →			INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	#	Response		
EXECUTIVE POWERS	1	Executive President	1	100.00%
	2	Prime Minister	1	100.00%
	3	Separation Of Powers / Executive, Judiciary And Legislature	1	100.00%
	4	President And One Vice President	1	100.00%
	5	President And Cabinet	1	100.00%
	6	Cabinet	1	100.00%
LEADERSHIP TYPE	7			
PRESIDENT	8	Yes	1	100.00%
PRIME MINISTER	9	No	1	100.00%
	10	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
	11	Yes	0	0.00%
BOTH	12	Yes	0	0.00%
	13	Divided Opinion	1	100.00%
	14	No	0	0.00%
EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENT:	15			
PRESIDENT	16	General Election	1	100.00%
PRIME MINISTER	17	From Majority Party In Parliament	1	100.00%
	18	General Election	1	100.00%
SHOULD ALL MINISTERS BE M.P'S	19	Yes	1	100.00%
	20	No	0	0.00%
	21	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
SHOULD ALL MINISTERS NOT BE M.P'S	22	Yes	1	100.00%
	23	No	0	0.00%
	24	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
SHOULD SOME MINISTERS BE M.P'S AND OTHERS NOT	25	No	1	100.00%
	26	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
	27	Yes	0	0.00%
HOW SHOULD MINISTERS BE APPOINTED?	28	Merit	1	100.00%
	29	President And Parliament	1	100.00%
HOW MANY HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT SHOULD WE HAVE?	30	Two	1	100.00%

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - WEBS & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBS AND SECTORAL FREQU



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →			INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	#	Response		
	31	One	1	100.00%
SHOULD THERE BE M.P'S WHO ARE APPOINTED	32	No	1	100.00%
	33	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
	34	Yes	0	0.00%
SHOULD M.P'S BE ALLOWED TO CROSS THE FLOOR WITH THEIR SEATS?	35	No	1	100.00%
	36	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
	37	Yes	0	0.00%
SHOULD ANY SEATS BE RESERVED FOR:	38	Divided Opinion	1	100.00%
I) WOMEN	39	No	0	0.00%
	40	Yes	0	0.00%
II) TRADITIONAL LEADERS	41	Divided Opinion	1	100.00%
	42	Yes	0	0.00%
	43	No	0	0.00%
III) DISABLED	44	Yes	1	100.00%
	45	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
	46	No	0	0.00%
IV) SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS	47	No	1	100.00%
	48	Yes	0	0.00%
	49	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
HOW SHOULD OUR COURT SYSTEM BE ORGANISED?	50	Status Quo	1	100.00%
	51	JSC	1	100.00%
HOW SHOULD THE JUDGES BE APPOINTED?	52	President And JSC	1	100.00%
	53	Parliament And JSC	1	100.00%
	54	Attorney General	1	100.00%

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

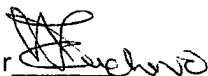
Unitary and Devolved are the two systems mentioned. The Institutions appeared divided on the issue of Provincial Governments. They want local elected Governors and Provincial Councils or Governors appointed by the Parliament.

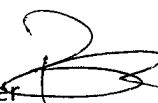
The Institutions indicated that they want a Devolved structures or decentralised government offices starting from Traditional Leaders, Councillors/MPs/Provincial Administrators/Governors.

The Institutions also want elected Local Governments with necessary qualifications /competence/potential capacity, which are appointed by Parliament, but maintain the current set up which govern the affairs of their communities subject to national and provincial governments.

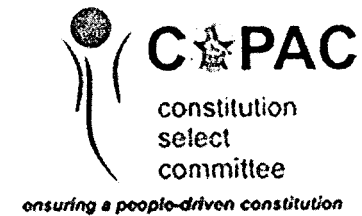
An Act of Parliament will provide for the establishment and powers of the local government institution, including by-laws and regulations and levy rates and taxes.

In terms of development they are to spearhead development (social, economic and infrastructural), social amenities, borrow funds for development of their areas and create employment.

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 
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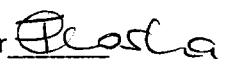
Furthermore the Institutions indicated that the Local Government should advise central government, bring business of government closer to the people/implement government policy, deal with all governance issues, craft their own budgets/taxation powers and do revenue collection, be given adequate resources to run their constituencies, distribute land, have a devolved system of government at local level, ensure natural resources benefit their communities and to ensure equitable distribution of the Provincial budget.

The number of Provinces suggested by the Institutions are 10, 5 and 4, to be determined as currently constituted or in the case of five; Manicaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Midlands, Masvingo, and or cardinal points (North, East, West, South).

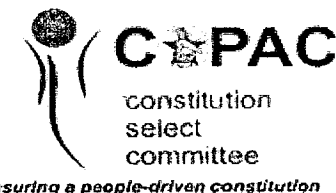
Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - WELL-BEING & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT	1 Unitary	1	100.00%
	2 Devolved	1	100.00%
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	3 Yes to Provincial Governments	1	100.00%
	4 No to Provincial Governments	1	100.00%
HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED? A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	5 Elected Provincial Councils	1	100.00%
	6 With elected Governors who have Provincial Councils	1	100.00%
B) APPOINTMENT	7 Appointed by Parliament	1	100.00%
C) ELECTIONS	8 Elected Governor	1	100.00%
	9 Elected by the electorate	1	100.00%
	10 Elected by an Electoral College of members of the National Assembly from that Province	0	0.00%
	11 By proportional representation	0	0.00%
D) COMPOSITION	12 To start from Traditional Leaders, Councillors/MPs/Provincial Administrators/Governors	1	100.00%
	13 Devolved structures/Decentralise government offices	1	100.00%
QUALIFICATIONS	14 Governors must come from the area	1	100.00%
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	15 Yes to local Governments	1	100.00%
HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED? A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	16 As it is	1	100.00%
	17 A local government institution will govern the affairs of its community subject to national and provincial governments	1	100.00%
B) APPOINTMENT	18 Parliament to appoint	1	100.00%
C) ELECTIONS	19 Elected Councillors	1	100.00%
E) QUALIFICATION	20 Necessary qualifications /competence/potential capacity	1	100.00%

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →			INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	#	Response		
G) GOVERNING LEGISLATION	21	An Act of Parliament will provide for the establishment and powers of the local government institution, including by-laws and regulations and levy rates and taxes	1	100.00%
FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS A) POLICY FORMULATION	22	Formulate policies that raise revenue in their areas	1	100.00%
	23	Enact and enforce by-laws	1	100.00%
B) DEVELOPMENT	24	Spearhead development (social, economic and infrastructural), social amenities	1	100.00%
	25	To borrow funds for development areas	1	100.00%
	26	Employment creation	1	100.00%
C) SOCIAL SERVICES	27	Service Delivery	1	100.00%
D) REPRESENTATION	28	To advise central government	1	100.00%
	29	Bring business of government closer to the people/ implement government policy	1	100.00%
E) ADMINISTRATION	30	Should deal with all governance issues	1	100.00%
	31	Provincial Governments to craft their own budgets/taxation powers and do revenue collection	1	100.00%
	32	To be given adequate resources to run their constituencies	1	100.00%
	33	To distribute land	1	100.00%
	34	Administration	1	100.00%
	35	Monitoring NGOs	1	100.00%
	36	They should have a devolved system of government at local level	1	100.00%
	37	Ensure natural resources benefit their communities	1	100.00%
	38	To have a provincial budget that is distributed equally	1	100.00%
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	39	10 provinces	1	100.00%
	40	5 provinces	1	100.00%

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3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

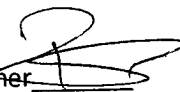
Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
DETERMINATION OF PROVINCES A) NAMING	41 As it is/status quo	1	100.00%
	42 Manicaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Midlands, Masvingo	1	100.00%
B) GEOGRAPHICAL & GEO-POLITICAL	43 Cardinal points (North, East, West, South)	1	100.00%
E) STATUS QUO	44 As they were before inclusive government	1	100.00%

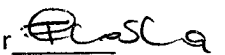
4. EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE

The Executive Organs of the State mentioned by the Institutions are Defence, Police, Prisons, Public Service, Anti-corruption, Land, Education, Parliament, Public Finance, Human Rights, Health, Finance, Truth and Justice, Anti-Sanctions, National Heroes and Public service.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

4. EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE - (ON-SITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS) ON-SITE AND SECTORAL FR



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →			INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	#	Response		
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS	1	Judiciary	1	100.00%
	2	Defence	1	100.00%
	3	Police	1	100.00%
	4	Prisons	1	100.00%
	5	Central intelligence	1	100.00%

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES

With regards to Independent Public Offices, the Institutions mentioned the following; Attorney General, Auditor and Comptroller General, Public Protector/Ombudsman and the Registrar General.

In terms of appointment of the Independent Public Offices, the Institutions felt that they should be appointed by the President, Parliament, the President in consultation with Parliament, non- partisan and on merit.

In respect of the Functions of the Attorney General the Institutions mentioned that he/she should be a Legal advisor to government and Chief prosecutor.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

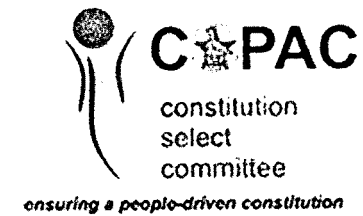
Researcher 

Researcher 

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →			INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	#	Response		
(19.1.A) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES	1	Attorney General	1	100.00%
	2	Auditor and Comptroller General	1	100.00%
	3	Public protector/ Ombudsman	1	100.00%
	4	Judicial	1	100.00%
(19.1.B) HOW THEY ARE APPOINTED	5	Appointed by Parliament	1	100.00%
	6	Status quo	1	100.00%
	7	President in consultation with Parliament	1	100.00%
	8	President in consultation with the Judicial Service Commission	1	100.00%
	9	Appointed on Merit	1	100.00%
	10	Non- partisan	1	100.00%
(19.2.A) PROVISION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL	11	Status quo	1	100.00%
(19.3) FUNCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	12	Legal advisor to government	1	100.00%
	13	Autonomous	1	100.00%
(19.4) SHOULD THE AG BE THE LEGAL ADVISOR TO GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL PROSECUTOR?	14	No	1	100.00%



6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS

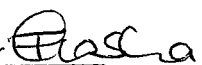
The Independent Commissions which were aired out by the Institutions are Anti-Corruption, Electoral, Land, Status Quo, Human Rights, Media, Judiciary, Truth and Reconciliation, Women and Gender, Children's rights, Local Government, Disabled, and Arts and Culture.

The Institutions mentioned that the Independent Commissions shall be appointed by Parliament, Judicial Service Commission and the President and Parliament.

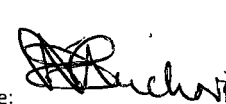
Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM			
THEMATIC AREA		INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS	
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS		INSTITUTIONS	
Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS	1 Anti-Corruption	1	100.00%
	2 Electoral	1	100.00%
	3 Land	1	100.00%
	4 Status Quo	1	100.00%
	5 Human Rights	1	100.00%
	6 Media	1	100.00%
	7 Judiciary	1	100.00%
	8 Truth And Reconciliation	1	100.00%
	9 Women And Gender	1	100.00%
	10 Children's Rights	1	100.00%
	11 Local Government	1	100.00%
	12 Disabled	1	100.00%
	13 Arts And Culture	1	100.00%
APPOINTMENTS	14 Parliament	1	100.00%
	15 Judiciary Service Commission	1	100.00%
	16 President And Parliament	1	100.00%
PROTECTION	17 Non Partisan	1	100.00%





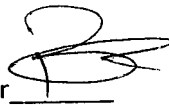
7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE

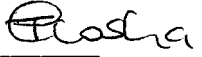
As far as Languages, Arts and Culture is concerned the Institutions mentioned the following; all local languages should be officialised.

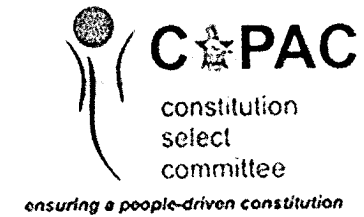
promote and teach braille and sign languages, English to be the international language for Zimbabwe, local languages should be taught in schools, all local languages should be respected, promoted, recognised, and protected, nationalize all indigenous languages, right to use language of choice, Parliament and Courts to use local languages, should be compulsory for children to know at least two (2) languages-bilingual, there should be a language policy, promote and tolerate multilingualism, teachers versed in local languages to teach at primary schools and child rights to learn in mother language.

The Institutions felt that the following Zimbabwean languages should be enshrined in the Constitution : Shona, Ndebele, Kalanga, Nambya, Chikunda, Venda, Xangani, Chewa, Nyanja, Sotho, Tonga, Xhosa, Pfumbi, Barwe, Hwesa, Tshawo, Doma, English and sign language.

Researcher 

Researcher 

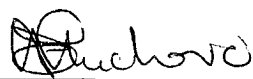
Researcher 

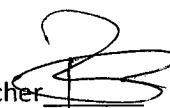


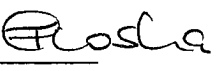
It was also mentioned that there should be a Language Regulatory Board, and that the constitution should adopt a two or three tier language policy in education.

The Institutions also highlighted that the Constitution should promote, protect, preserve local arts and culture that reflect national history and traditions. The Institutions further mentioned that the Constitution must ban pornography.

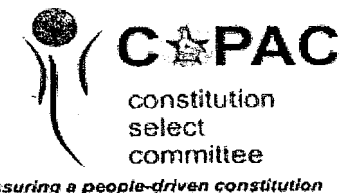
Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FR



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
LANGUAGES	1 All local languages should be officialised.	1	100.00%
	2 Promote and teach braille and sign languages.	1	100.00%
	3 English to be the international language for Zimbabwe.	1	100.00%
	4 Local languages should be taught in schools	1	100.00%
	5 All local languages should be respected, promoted, recognised, and protected.	1	100.00%
	6 Nationalize all indigenous languages.	1	100.00%
	7 Right to use language of choice.	1	100.00%
	8 Parliament and courts to use local languages.	1	100.00%
	9 Should be compulsory for children to know at least two (2) languages-bilingual.	1	100.00%
	10 There should be a language policy.	1	100.00%
	11 Promote and tolerate multilingualism.	1	100.00%
	12 Teachers versed in local languages to teach at primary schools.	1	100.00%
ARTS	13 Child rights to learn in mother language.	1	100.00%
	14 There should be a language regulatory board.	1	100.00%
CULTURE	15 The following are Zimbabwe's languages: Shona, Ndebele, Kalanga, Nambya, Chikunda, Venda, Xangani, Chewa, Nyanja, Sotho, Tonga, Xhosa, Pfumbi, Barwe, Hwesa, Tshawo, Doma, English and sign language.	1	100.00%
	16 The constitution should adopt a three tier language policy in education.	1	100.00%
	17 The constitution should adopt a two tier language policy in education.	1	100.00%
	18 Promote, protect and preserve local arts and craft.	1	100.00%
	19 Should reflect national history and traditions.	1	100.00%
	20 Promote, respect and preserve culture.	1	100.00%
	21 No to pornography.	1	100.00%

8. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The views expressed on Traditional Institutions are that the Constitution should recognise Traditional leaders (Izinduna, Sabhuku, Abalisa), traditional culture and values, and that their court systems should be respected.

In respect of the method of selection/appointment the Institutions highlighted that there should be no corruption in chieftainship appointments.

The Functions, Duties And Responsibilities were stated as follows; preserve culture, tradition, history and heritage, intervene on disputes, should not be corrupt when trying cases, be custodians of sacred shrines, enforce traditional and customary laws, must not have judicial powers but retain administrative powers, ensure people dress decently and have jurisdiction over communal cases.

It was also mentioned that Traditional Institutions must be involved in community development programmes, have the right to parliamentary representation, should constitute a commission for chiefs, be included in Provincial and Local Governments, be apolitical/non-partisan, respect legislation and constitution and be remunerated by the state.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
HANDOVER TAKEOVER (TIME PERIOD)	1 24 Hours (One Day)	1	100.00%
	2 3 Months (90 Days)	1	100.00%
	3 7 Days (One Week)	1	100.00%
	4 6 Months	1	100.00%
INCAPACITATION (WHO TAKES OVER)	5 Vice President	1	100.00%
	6 Judiciary	1	100.00%
RELEASE OF ELECTION RESULTS	7 24 Hours (One Day)	1	100.00%





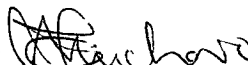
9. TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS

The Institutions, in respect of Transitional Mechanisms on handover takeover (time period) mentioned the following; 24 Hours (One Day), 3 Months (90 Days), 7 Days (One Week) and six months.

In terms of Incapacitation (who takes over) the Institutions felt that the Vice President or Judiciary can take over.

In respect of election results release, the Institutions felt that it should be done in 24 Hours (One Day).

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

9. TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS - WHITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WHITE AND SECTORAL FRE



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
HANDOVER TAKEOVER (TIME PERIOD)	1 24 Hours (One Day)	1	100.00%
	2 3 Months (90 Days)	1	100.00%
	3 7 Days (One Week)	1	100.00%
	4 6 Months	1	100.00%
INCAPACITATION (WHO TAKES OVER)	5 Vice President	1	100.00%
	6 Judiciary	1	100.00%
RELEASE OF ELECTION RESULTS	7 24 Hours (One Day)	1	100.00%

10. YOUTH

On Youth age range the Institutions mentioned the following; 0-18, 15-30, 16-35 and 18-35 years.

In respect of the Right to Education the Institutions aired out that Youth should have rights to free Education, free Primary Education, be heard, health care, shelter, life, marry, birth certificate, national identity card and Education.

Apart from the above the Institutions also mentioned that there should be freedom of choice, association, expression, protection from all forms of abuse (political, social, economic and cultural) and voluntary National Youth Services.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

10. YOUTH - WEBSITE & DISCUSSION FORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND ELECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →			INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	#	Response		
AGE RANGE	1	0-18.	1	100.00%
	2	15-30.	1	100.00%
	3	16-35.	1	100.00%
	4	18-35.	1	100.00%
RIGHT TO EDUCATION	5	Free Education	1	100.00%
	6	Free Primary Education	1	100.00%
	7	Education	1	100.00%
BASIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS	8	Freedom of Choice	1	100.00%
	9	Freedom of Association	1	100.00%
	10	Freedom of Expression	1	100.00%
	11	Right to be heard	1	100.00%
	12	Right to health care	1	100.00%
	13	Right to Shelter	1	100.00%
	14	Protection from all forms of abuse (political, social, economic and cultural)	1	100.00%
	15	Right to Life	1	100.00%
NATIONAL REGISTRATION	16	Birth Certificate	1	100.00%
	17	National Identity	1	100.00%
	18	Registration Documents	1	100.00%
NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE	19	Voluntary National Youth Services	1	100.00%
	20	Youth to attend National Youth Services	0	0.00%
TO BE TAUGHT CULTURE	21	Right to Marry	1	100.00%

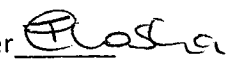
11. WOMEN AND GENDER

Views expressed by the Institutions on Women and Gender are inter-alia 50/50 at all levels including Parliament, right to leadership positions including presidium, equal employment opportunities, land for youth, gender equality at work places, transparent exploitation of resources, free maternal care and delivery, reproductive health, shelter, paternity leave, children under 5 years to access free healthcare, obtain registration documents for children without spouse, and abolish lobola.

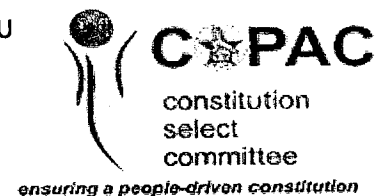
Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

11. WOMEN AND GENDER WEB & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS AND SECTORAL FREQU



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WOMEN AND GENDER
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
	1 50/50 at all levels including parliament	1	100.00%
	2 Right to leadership positions including Presidium	1	100.00%
	3 Economic rights and empowerment (participation)	1	100.00%
	4 Fully paid maternity leave	1	100.00%
	5 Equal employment opportunities	1	100.00%
	6 Land for youth	1	100.00%
	7 Gender equality at work places	1	100.00%
	8 Transparent exploitation of resources	1	100.00%
	9 Free maternal care and delivery	1	100.00%
	10 Right to reproductive health	1	100.00%
	11 Paternity leave	1	100.00%
	12 Children under 5 years to access free healthcare	1	100.00%
	13 Right to obtain registration documents for children without spouse	1	100.00%
	14 Abolish lobola	1	100.00%
	15 Right to shelter	1	100.00%

12. PUBLIC FINANCE

The Institutions, on Public Finance and Revenue Collection in particular mentioned the following; dividends from state enterprises, donations, fines, foreign direct investments, interest from loans, loans and borrowings, royalties and levies, taxes and duties.

With regards to the Management of Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Institutions mentioned the establishment of a Central Bank. Apart from the above and on Supervision and Oversight the Institutions mentioned the following; by Auditor General, by Cabinet and Parliament, by Independent Commission, by Ministry of Finance and Parliament.

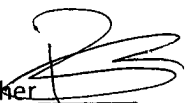
In terms of Budget Formulation the following views were mentioned; annual Budget by Minister of Finance and ban usage of state funds by political parties

The Institutions mentioned the following; Auditor General to monitor, embezzlers of public finance to be prosecuted and to be transparent with regards to Accountability and Transparency.

Researcher



Researcher

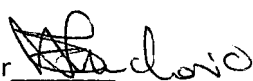


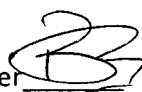
Researcher



On the issue of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Functions, the Institutions mentioned the following; control inflation, granting loans, local bank supervision, promotion of economic development, and external borrowing to be authorised by Parliament. The Governor shall be appointed by Parliament, Independent Commission/Board, on merit and he/she should be apolitical.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
REVENUE COLLECTION	1 Dividends from state enterprises	1	100.00%
	2 Donations	1	100.00%
	3 Fines	1	100.00%
	4 Foreign Direct Investments	1	100.00%
	5 Interest from loans	1	100.00%
	6 Loans and borrowings	1	100.00%
	7 Royalties and levies	1	100.00%
MANAGEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	8 Taxes and duties	1	100.00%
	20 Establishment of central bank	1	100.00%
SUPERVISION AND OVERSIGHT	28 By Auditor General	1	100.00%
	29 By Cabinet and Parliament	1	100.00%
	30 By Independent Commission	1	100.00%
	31 By Ministry of finance	1	100.00%
	32 External borrowing to be authorised by Parliament	1	100.00%
	33 Parliamentary oversight	1	100.00%
BUDGET FORMULATION	47 Annual Budget by Minister of Finance	1	100.00%
	48 ban usage of state funds by political parties	1	100.00%
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY	90 Auditor general to monitor	1	100.00%
	91 Embezzlers of public finance to be prosecuted	1	100.00%
	92 To be transparent	1	100.00%
	93 Control inflation	1	100.00%
OTHER FUNCTIONS OF R.B.Z	106 Granting loans	1	100.00%
	107 Local bank supervision	1	100.00%
	108 Promote economic development	1	100.00%
APPOINTMENT OF R.B.Z GOVERNOR	117 Apolitical	1	100.00%
	118 By Parliament	1	100.00%
	119 On merit	1	100.00%
SUPERVISION AND REGULATION	127 By Parliament	1	100.00%
	128 Independent Commission / Board	1	100.00%

13. WAR VETERANS

The Institutions Define war veterans as the following; war collaborators, ex-detainees and parents who cooked during the struggle.

Further to the rights to the rights and entitlement of war veterans the Institutions stated the following monthly pensions, free education for war veteran's children, decent accommodation and right to land.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

13. WAR VETERANS - WEBSITE DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUEN



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
DEFINE WHO IS A WAR VETERAN	1 War collaborators, ex-detainees and parents who cooked during the struggle	1	100.00%
(ENTITLEMENT) RECOGNITION, RESPECT AND HONOR	2 To recognise war collaborators	1	100.00%
(ENTITLEMENTS) PENSIONS/GRATUITIES/COMPANSATION	3 Monthly pensions	1	100.00%
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	4 Free education for war veteran's children	1	100.00%
POLITICAL RIGHTS	5 Decent accommodation	1	100.00%
	6 Right to land	1	100.00%

14. LAND

The views expressed by the Institutions on land are among other things; Land reform is irreversible, there should be 99 year lease, title deeds, security of tenure, Land should be owned by Zimbabweans, equitable distribution of land, land audit, one man one farm policy, land commission, no multiple farms, agricultural support, traditional leaders to allocate land and that land should be our heritage.

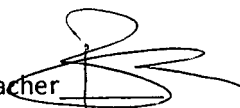
They further aired out that there should be no discrimination on land distribution, land should benefit locals, traditional leaders should preside over land, be custodians of land, access to agricultural inputs, bankable leases, consider productivity, land must be conserved, youth to be given land, local communities first, women must be given land, compensation to be paid, local authority to distribute land, transparent land distribution, foreigners not to own land but have leasehold, utilisation of land, low land taxes, disabled to get land, right to settlement and form land local boards.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

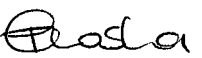
Researcher



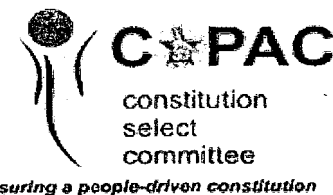
Researcher



Researcher



14. LAND - WEB E & D IORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSISWEB E AND ECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LAND
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
LAND REFORM	1 Land reform is irreversible	1	100.00%
TENURE	6 99 year lease	1	100.00%
	7 Title deeds	1	100.00%
	8 Security of tenure	1	100.00%
ADMINISTRATION	18 Land should be owned by Zimbabweans	1	100.00%
	19 Equitable distribution of land	1	100.00%
	20 Land audit	1	100.00%
	21 One man one farm policy	1	100.00%
	22 Land commission	1	100.00%
	23 No multiple farms	1	100.00%
	24 Agricultural support	1	100.00%
	25 Traditional leaders to allocate land	1	100.00%
	26 Land our heritage	1	100.00%
	27 No discrimination on land distribution	1	100.00%
	28 Land to benefit locals	1	100.00%
	29 Traditional leaders to preside over land	1	100.00%
	30 Traditional leaders to be custodians of land	1	100.00%
	31 Access to agricultural inputs	1	100.00%
	32 Bankable leases	1	100.00%
	33 Consider productivity	1	100.00%
	34 Land must be conserved	1	100.00%
	35 Youth to be given land	1	100.00%
	36 Local communities first	1	100.00%
	37 Women must be given land	1	100.00%
	38 Compensation to be paid	1	100.00%
	39 Local authority to distribute land	1	100.00%
	40 Transparent land distribution	1	100.00%

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	LAND
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
	41 Foreigners not to own land but have leasehold	1	100.00%
	42 Utilisation of land	1	100.00%
	43 Low land taxes	1	100.00%
	44 Disabled to get land	1	100.00%
	45 Right to settlement	1	100.00%
	47 Form land local boards	1	100.00%

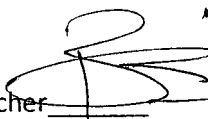
15. NATURAL RESOURCES

The views expressed by the Institutions on Natural Resources are: Traditional leaders must be given powers to control and monitor resources, all minerals should be processed locally, extraction companies to pay royalties to the relevant authorities, accountability and transparency.

In addition to the above the Institutions aired out the following; natural resources should be processed locally, preserve natural resources, development of local communities, decentralise processing zones for employment creation, legislate and regulate to protect natural resources and their proceeds, registration of all mines conservancies and all dealings with natural resources.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

15. NATURAL RESOURCES WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	NATURAL RESOURCES
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
ADMINISTRATION /MANAGEMENT	1 Traditional leaders must be given powers to control and monitor resources	1	100.00%
	2 All minerals to be processed locally	1	100.00%
	3 Extraction companies to pay royalties to the relevant authorities	1	100.00%
	4 Accountability and transparency	1	100.00%
BENEFICIATION/VALUE ADDITION	5 Natural resources should be processed locally	1	100.00%
CONSERVATION /PRESERVATION	6 Preserve natural resources	1	100.00%
BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES	7 Development of local communities	1	100.00%
	8 Decentralise processing zones for employment creation	1	100.00%
LEGISLATION/REGULATION	9 Legislate and regulate to protect natural resources and their proceeds	1	100.00%
	10 Registration of all mines conservancies and all dealings with natural resources	1	100.00%

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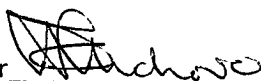
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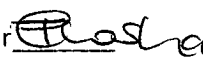
16. EMPOWERMENT

The views expressed by the Institutions are among other things; people want access to loans with or without collateral, access to lines of credit, compensate previously marginalised communities for the period of deprivation, foreign companies to have BEE policies for education and social activities and creation of an Empowerment fund.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 
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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE	1 People Want Access To Loans With Or Without Collateral	1	100.00%
	2 Access To Lines Of Credit	1	100.00%
EMPOWER LOCAL COMMUNITIES	3 Compensate Previously Marginalised Communities For The Period Of Deprivation	1	100.00%
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF INVESTORS	4 Foreign Companies To Have BEE Policies For Education And Social Activities	1	100.00%
ECONOMIC	5 Empowerment Fund	1	100.00%

17. ENVIRONMENT

In relation to the Environment, the Institutions aired the following views; no cutting of trees, traditional leaders to be custodians of environment, protection of environment, protection of wild animals in the region, utilization of alternative sources of energy, right to an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being.

Locals should have access to environmental information and to participate in environmental decision and policy making processes, Government to own resources, Traditional leaders to be custodians of the environment, promotion of environmental friendly energy sources, access to clean water and that locals should benefit.

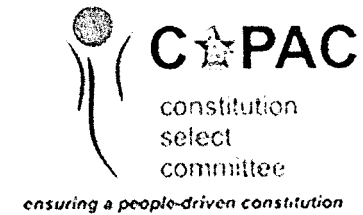
Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

17. ENVIRONMENT - WEBSITE & DIRECTORATE THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ENVIRONMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
CONSERVATION/ PRESERVATION	1 No cutting of trees	1	100.00%
	2 Traditional leaders to be custodians of environment	1	100.00%
	3 Protection of environment	1	100.00%
	4 Protection of wild animals in the region	1	100.00%
	5 Utilize alternative sources of energy	1	100.00%
	6 Right to an environment that is not harmful to health and well being	1	100.00%
	7 Locals should have access to environmental information and to participate in environmental decision and policy making processes	1	100.00%
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	16 Government to own resources	1	100.00%
	17 Traditional leaders to be custodians of the environment	1	100.00%
	18 Promotion of environmental friendly energy sources	1	100.00%
BENEFICIARIES/BENEFITS	44 Locals to benefit	1	100.00%
	45 Access to clean water	1	100.00%
	46 Benefits	1	100.00%



18. MEDIA

The views expressed by the Institutions on Media are; freedom to news coverage, free media, Independent Media Commission, truthful reporting, no pornography, no hate speeches, promotion of plurality, use of all local languages and use of sign and braille.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher *Richove*

Researcher *BB*

Researcher *Phosha*

18. MEDIA - WEBSITE & DIASP. A THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SE ORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
PRESS FREEDOM	1 Freedom To News Coverage	1	100.00%
	2 Freedom of Media	1	100.00%
	3 Free Media	1	100.00%
REGULATION	4 Independent Media Commission	1	100.00%
	5 Broadcast complaints Commission	1	100.00%
CONTENT	6 Truthful Reporting	1	100.00%
	7 No to obscene films or literature	1	100.00%
	8 No Pornography	1	100.00%
	9 No Hate Speeches	1	100.00%
DIVERSITY AND PLURARITY	10 Promote Plurality	1	100.00%
LANGUAGES	11 Use Of All Local Languages	1	100.00%
	12 Use Sign Languages And Braille	1	100.00%

19. BILL OF RIGHTS

The Fundamental Rights enunciated by the Institutions are access to information, life, liberty, protection against discrimination, freedom of and after speech, freedom of association, accessible education, health, access to clean water, freedom of assembly, respect, protection from intimidation, human dignity and reputation, free political affiliation, clean and safe environment, fairness in administrative issues and food.

Further their feelings were that there should be no to homosexuality and lesbianism, shelter, acquisition of registration documents in locality, freedom from harassment, land, right to rule of law, choice, privacy, free health, press freedom, protection against arbitrary arrest and harassment by police, protection by the law, to be heard, social welfare for all vulnerable groups, no to forced and arranged marriages, no discrimination of scholars, legal representation, recognition of women's rights, no to torture, protection of children rights, equality and respect of private property.

Further they mentioned that there should be free and fair elections, right to outlaw abortion, right to participate in international human rights, and they must be implemented, right to access information, no to stigmatisation of HIV positive people and no to violence during elections.

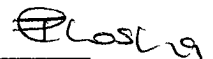
Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



In respect of Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights the Institutions aired the following; Religion, education, employment, own land, protection of property, own property, right to electricity and accurate billing, freedom of expression, right to good sanitation, protection from state security organs and freedom from exploitation and slavery.

In addition to the above, the Institutions felt that there should be free primary education, parental discipline up to the age of 16, fair treatment at workplace, acquisition of identity registration without spouse, protection against discrimination of disabled, food security, right to public offices, gender equality in salaries, no to polygamy, nationalisation of the mining sector, protection from corporal punishment, decent clothing, free medication for the elderly, protection against rape/castrate rapists, respect the family institution, respect customary marriage, retain lobola, legalise smoking of dagga, supremacy of the constitution and any amendments to bill of rights should be done through a referendum.

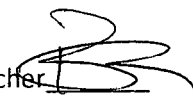
It was further stated that chiefs should be non-partisan, police should not abuse the elderly, disabled should have access to braille and sign language, land to have title deeds, gender balance in education, child labour should be illegal, there be easy access to self-registration without adults and no to multiple sexual partners.

The rights further mentioned are right to cultural practises in succession in traditional leadership, love, protection against arbitrary displacement, not to be abused politically, all rights as stated in the united nations bill of rights, citizenship, free maternity health care, choice, rapists to get death penalty, no to distribution of condoms, respect of girl child, sports and recreation and protection from organized violence.

The Institutions disagreed on the death penalty issue.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

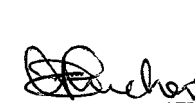
Researcher 

Researcher 
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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	1 Access to information	1	100.00%
	2 Life	1	100.00%
	3 Liberty	1	100.00%
	4 Protection against discrimination	1	100.00%
	5 Freedom of and after speech	1	100.00%
	6 Freedom of-association	1	100.00%
	7 Accessible education	1	100.00%
	8 Health	1	100.00%
	9 Access to clean water	1	100.00%
	10 Freedom of assembly	1	100.00%
	11 Respect	1	100.00%
	12 Protection from intimidation	1	100.00%
	13 Human dignity and reputation	1	100.00%
	14 Free political affiliation	1	100.00%
	15 Clean and safe environment	1	100.00%
	16 Fairness in administrative issues	1	100.00%
	17 Food	1	100.00%
	18 No to homosexuality and lesbianism	1	100.00%
	19 Shelter	1	100.00%
	20 Acquisition of registration documents in locality	1	100.00%
	21 Freedom from harassment	1	100.00%
	22 Land	1	100.00%
	23 Right to rule of law	1	100.00%
	24 Choice	1	100.00%
	25 Privacy	1	100.00%
	26 Free health	1	100.00%
	27 Press freedom	1	100.00%
	28 Protection against arbitrary arrest and harassment by police	1	100.00%





19. BILL OF RIGHTS - WEBSITE & DI... FORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND... ECTORAL FREQUEN



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
	29 Protection by the law	1	100.00%
	30 To be heard	1	100.00%
	31 Social welfare for all vulnerable groups	1	100.00%
	32 No to forced and arranged marriages	1	100.00%
	33 No discrimination of scholars	1	100.00%
	34 Legal representation	1	100.00%
	35 Recognition of women's rights	1	100.00%
	36 No to torture	1	100.00%
	37 Protection of children rights	1	100.00%
	38 Equality	1	100.00%
	39 Respect of private property	1	100.00%
	40 Free and fair elections	1	100.00%
	41 Right to outlaw abortion	1	100.00%
	42 Right to participate in international human rights and they must be	1	100.00%
	43 Right to access information	1	100.00%
	44 No to stigmatisation of HIV positive people	1	100.00%
	45 No to violence during elections	1	100.00%
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	46 Religion	1	100.00%
	47 Education	1	100.00%
	48 Employment	1	100.00%
	49 Own land	1	100.00%
	50 Protection of property	1	100.00%
	51 Own property	1	100.00%
	52 Right to electricity and accurate billing	1	100.00%
	53 Freedom of expression	1	100.00%
	54 Right to good sanitation	1	100.00%
	55 Protection from state security organs	1	100.00%
	56 Free primary education	1	100.00%

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
	57 Freedom from exploitation and slavery	1	100.00%
	58 Parental discipline up to the age of 16	1	100.00%
	59 Fair treatment at workplace	1	100.00%
	60 Acquisition of identity registration without spouse	1	100.00%
	61 Protection against discrimination of disabled	1	100.00%
	62 Food security	1	100.00%
	63 Right to public offices	1	100.00%
	64 Gender equality in salaries	1	100.00%
	65 No to polygamy	1	100.00%
	66 Nationalise mining sector	1	100.00%
	67 protection from Corporal punishment	1	100.00%
	68 Decent clothing	1	100.00%
	69 Free medication for the elderly	1	100.00%
	70 Protection against rape/ castrate rapists	1	100.00%
	71 Respect the family institution	1	100.00%
	72 Respect customary marriage	1	100.00%
	73 Retain lobola	1	100.00%
	74 Legalise smoking of dagga	1	100.00%
	75 Supremacy of the constitution	1	100.00%
	76 Any amendments to bill of rights should be done through a referendum	1	100.00%
	77 Chiefs to be non-partisan	1	100.00%
	78 Police not to abuse the elderly	1	100.00%
	79 Right to cultural practises in succession in traditional leadership	1	100.00%
	80 Love	1	100.00%
	81 Disabled to access braille and sign language	1	100.00%
	82 Protection against arbitrary displacement	1	100.00%
	83 Right not to be abused politically	1	100.00%
	84 All rights as stated in the United Nations Bill of Rights	1	100.00%

19. BILL OF RIGHTS - WEBSITE & DISCUSS FORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
	85 Land to have title deeds	1	100.00%
	86 No to child labour	1	100.00%
	87 Right to citizenship	1	100.00%
	88 Free maternity health care	1	100.00%
	89 Gender balance in education	1	100.00%
	90 Right to choose	1	100.00%
	91 Rapists to get death penalty	1	100.00%
	92 No to multiple sexual partners	1	100.00%
	93 No to distribution of condoms	1	100.00%
	94 Respect of girl child	1	100.00%
	95 Right to sports and recreation	1	100.00%
	96 Easy access to self-registration without adults	1	100.00%
	97 Protection from organized violence	1	100.00%
DEATH PENALTY	98 No	1	100.00%
	99 Yes	0	0.00%

20. CITIZENSHIP

Generally the Institutions mentioned that citizenship be acquired by Birth, Descent and registration after 5 years.

The Institutions were divided over the issue of dual citizenship.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

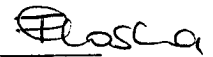
Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	CITIZENSHIP
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

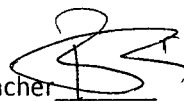
Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
Acquisition of Citizenship	1 By Birth	1	100.00%
	2 By Decscent	1	100.00%
	3 By Registration after 5 years	1	100.00%
	4 By Marriage	0	0.00%
	5 By Registration	0	0.00%
	6 By Registration after 10 years	0	0.00%
Dual Citizenship	7 Divided Opinion	1	100.00%
	8 Yes	0	0.00%
	9 No	0	0.00%

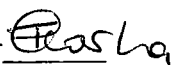
21. RELIGION

The following are the views expressed by the Institutions with regards to Religion: freedom of worship and association, preservation of religious liberty, there should be freedom of worship for all religions, no to Satanism, outlaw Homosexuality and same sex marriages, Supremacy of God, religious organisations to observe and uphold human rights and they objected to forced minor marriages.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

21. RELIGION - WEBSITE & DIASpora THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND S TOTAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	RELIGION
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
1. FREEDOM OF WORSHIP	1 Freedom of worship and association	1	100.00%
	2 Preservation of religious liberty	1	100.00%
	3 There should be freedom of worship for all religions	1	100.00%
2. SATANISM	4 No to Satanism and Wapusa Wapusa	1	100.00%
3. HOMOSEXUALITY	5 Outlaw Homosexuality and same sex marriages	1	100.00%
4. SUPREMACY OF GOD	6 Supremacy of God	1	100.00%
9. HUMAN RIGHTS	7 Religious organisations to observe and uphold human rights	1	100.00%
10. MINOR RIGHTS	8 No to forced minor marriages	1	100.00%

22. DISABLED

The Rights of the Disabled were stated as follows; right of employment, no discrimination, free education, free health, free public transport, decentralised institution and shelter, accessible amenities, free assistive devices, economic Empowerment, Ministerial Representation, exemption from duty and taxes, food and clothing, Braille and Sign Language, preferential treatment, protection from all forms of abuse and quota system.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

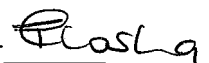
Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	DISABLED
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	INSTITUTIONS

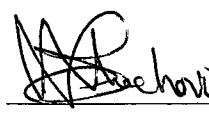
Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	# Response		
RIGHTS	1 Right of employment	1	100.00%
	2 No discrimination	1	100.00%
	3 Right to free education	1	100.00%
	4 Free health	1	100.00%
	5 Free public transport	1	100.00%
	6 Decentralised Institution and Shelter	1	100.00%
	7 Accessible Amenities	1	100.00%
	8 Free assistive devices	1	100.00%
	9 Economic Empowerment	1	100.00%
	10 Ministerial Representation	1	100.00%
	11 Exemption from Duty and Taxes	1	100.00%
	12 Right to food and Clothing	1	100.00%
	13 Braille and Sign Language	1	100.00%
	14 Preferential Treatment	1	100.00%
	15 Right to protection from all forms of abuse	1	100.00%
	16 Right to quota system	1	100.00%

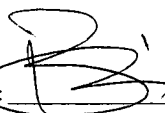
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

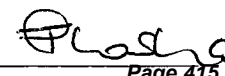
THEMATIC AREA ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS INSTITUTIONS

Location →			INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
FIRST PAST THE POST	1	DIVIDED OPINION	1	100.00%
	2	NO	0	0.00%
	3	YES	0	0.00%
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION	4	DIVIDED OPINION	1	100.00%
	5	NO	0	0.00%
	6	YES	0	0.00%
HYBRID	7	DIVIDED OPINION	1	100.00%
	8	NO	0	0.00%
	9	YES	0	0.00%


 Richard


 B


 P

23. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

The Institutions' views were divided over the issue of First Past The Post, Proportional Representation and Hybrid types of Electoral Systems.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



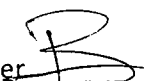
24. LABOUR

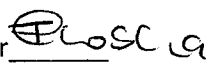
With regards the issue of Labour, the Institutions mentioned the following rights: adequate remuneration/living wage to all workers, salary above poverty datum line, salary commensurate to qualification, pay on time and tax reduction.

Further the following rights were mentioned, protective clothing, leave rights/vacation, fair labour practices, proper job description, have written contracts, no to child labour, form and participate in trade unions, sustainable/living pension benefits and protection by law.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

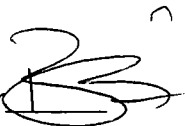
24. LABOUR

With regards the issue of Labour, the Institutions mentioned the following rights: adequate remuneration/living wage to all workers, salary above poverty datum line, salary commensurate to qualification, pay on time and tax reduction.

Further the following rights were mentioned, protective clothing, leave rights/vacation, fair labour practices, proper job description, have written contracts, no to child labour, form and participate in trade unions, sustainable/living pension benefits and protection by law.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM			
THEMATIC AREA		LABOUR	
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS		INSTITUTIONS	
Location →		INSTITUTIONS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS
Concept	#	Response	
REMUNERATION	1	Adequate remuneration/ living wage to all workers	
	2	Salary above PDL	
	3	Salary commensurate to qualification	
	4	Pay on time	
	5	Tax reduction	
HEALTH AND SAFETY	6	Protective clothing	
LEAVE	7	leave rights/vacation	
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE	8	Fair labour practices	
EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS	9	Proper job description	
	10	Have written contracts	
	11	No to child labour	
TRADE UNIONS/REPRESENTATION	12	Form and participate in trade unions	
PENSIONS & RETIREMENT	13	Sustainable/living pension benefits	
OTHER ISSUES	14	Protection by law e.g. Government	



SENATE CHAMBERS

PARLIAMENT

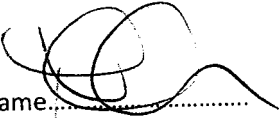
CONTENTS

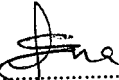
1. Founding Principles and Preamble
2. Arms of State
3. Systems of Government
4. Executive Organs of the State
5. Independent Public Offices
6. Independent Commissions
7. Languages, Arts and Culture
8. Traditional Institutions
9. Transitional Mechanisms
10. Youth
11. Women and Gender
12. Public Finance
13. War Veterans
14. Land
15. Natural Resources
16. Empowerment
17. Environment
18. Media
19. Bill of Rights
20. Citizenship
21. Religion
22. Disabled
23. Electoral Systems
24. Labour

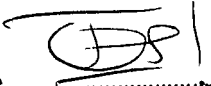
SENATE CHAMBERS

1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE

Issues raised on founding principles and the preamble are that the constitution stipulates that land and natural resources as the natural resources as the country's heritage, that traditions and culture should be respected, liberation history of the country, respect of the national anthem, flag, emblems, shrines and national events. The supremacy of God to be enshrined in the founding principles. Peace, security and tranquility and defense. The rule of law and good governance should be provided for in the constitution. Participants felt that there be recognition of traditional leaders, equality before the law, democratic principles, free and fair elections, post-independence internal conflicts e.g. murambatsvina, gukurahundi, to be in the preamble. They also suggested should condone racism, tribalism and oppression.

Name.....

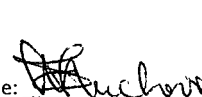
Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
Legacies, values, aspirations and principles	1 Lands and natural resources as our heritage	1	100.00%
	2 Traditions and culture	1	100.00%
	3 Liberation history of the country	1	100.00%
	4 Respect national anthem, flag, emblems, shrines and national events	1	100.00%
	5 Supremacy of God	1	100.00%
	6 Peace, security, tranquility & defence	1	100.00%
	7 Rule of law-non above the law	1	100.00%
	8 Good governance(no corruption, nepotism, etc)	1	100.00%
	9 Recognise traditional leaders	1	100.00%
	10 Name of country is Zimbabwe	1	100.00%
	11 Democratic principles(free and fair elections etc)	1	100.00%
	12 Equality before the law	1	100.00%
	13 Post independence, internal conflicts & challenges(gukurahundi, murambatsvina, 2008 violence)	1	100.00%
	14 No racism, tribalism & oppression	1	100.00%

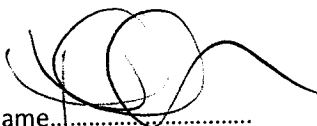




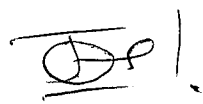
SENATE CHAMBERS

2. ARMS OF THE STATE

It was suggested that the executive powers should reside in an Executive President, President and Prime minister, President, Prime Minister and the cabinet. In the senate chamber, it was suggested that the leadership type be that of President. Appointment of President is by way of general election and Prime minister being appointed from an MP whose party commands the majority in Parliament. It was further suggested that all ministers should be MPs There was a divided opinion on whether some ministers should be MPs or not. There was a feeling that ministers should be appointed by Parliament on merit. It was further suggested that there should be two houses of parliament, others also suggested one house. A divided opinion was reached on MPs who are appointed. Another divided opinion was expressed on whether MPs should be allowed to cross the floor. At the same time it was raised that reserved seats for the disabled be there and point's special interest groups being represented in Parliament. Status quo on the organization on the court system to be maintained. There must be constitutional and traditional courts. Judges are appointed by the President, Parliament and the Judicial services commission or the President and Parliament.

Name.....

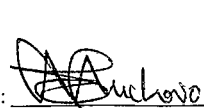
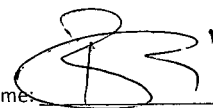
Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

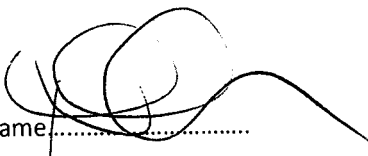
Location →			SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			SENATE	SENATE
Concept	#	Response		
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS	1	Defence	1	100.00%
	2	Police	1	100.00%
	3	Prisons	1	100.00%
	4	Public Service	1	100.00%
	5	Anti-corruption	1	100.00%
	6	Land	1	100.00%
	7	Education	1	100.00%
	8	Parliament	1	100.00%
	9	Public Finance	1	100.00%
	10	Human Rights	1	100.00%
	11	Health	1	100.00%
	12	Finance	1	100.00%
	13	Truth and Justice	1	100.00%
	14	Anti-Sanctions	1	100.00%
	15	National Heroes	1	100.00%
	16	Public service	1	100.00%

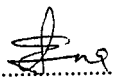



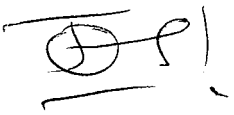

SENATE CHAMBERS

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

On systems of government to be used in Zimbabwe participants in the Senate Chamber suggested two systems of government, i.e. unitary and devolved state respectively. A divided opinion was expressed on the existence of provincial governments whilst other views advocated for the status quo to be maintained. It was suggested that Provincial Governors should be appointed by the President, President in consultation with Parliament while some suggested that they be elected. Provincial governments' composition to be as follows traditional leaders, councilors/MPs/Provincial Administrators and Governors. There was a general consensus that local governments be part of the system of governments and these are to be elected and their functions include, but are not limited to spearheading development, creating employment, service delivery, addressing people's grievances, ensuring equal distribution of resources, providing overall administration as well as maintaining the status quo. It was suggested that the Mayor should be elected and in turn appoint Executive Commissioners. It was expressed that the incumbents for local and provincial governments' posts have the necessary qualifications, competencies or potential capacity. On the number of provinces, participants in the Senate Chamber suggested that there be ten and five provinces respectively and these are determined by population density and the status quo to be maintained.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - SENATE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS - SENATE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT	1 Unitary		
	2 Devolved	1	100.00%
	3 Federal	1	100.00%
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	4 Yes to Provincial Governments	0	0.00%
	5 No to Provincial Governments	1	100.00%
	6 With Elected Governors who have Provincial Councils	1	100.00%
HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED? A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT			
B) APPOINTMENT	7 Status quo		
	8 Appointed by President	1	100.00%
	9 Governor to be appointed by President in consultation with Parliament	1	100.00%
C) ELECTIONS	10 Elected Governor	1	100.00%
D) COMPOSITION	11 To start from Traditional Leaders, Councillors/MPs/Provincial Administrators/Governors	1	100.00%
QUALIFICATIONS	12 Yes to local Governments	1	100.00%
HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED? A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	13 As it is	1	100.00%
B) APPOINTMENT	14 Mayor is elected and appoints Executive Commission	1	100.00%
C) ELECTIONS	15 Elected Councillors	1	100.00%
	16 Must be voted for	1	100.00%
	17 Mayor to be elected	1	100.00%
E) QUALIFICATION	18 Necessary qualifications /competence/potential capacity	1	100.00%
	19 As it is/status quo	1	100.00%
B) DEVELOPMENT	20 Spearhead development (social, economic and infrastructural), social amenities	1	100.00%
	21 Employment creation	1	100.00%
C) SOCIAL SERVICES	22 Service Delivery	1	100.00%

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - SENATE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS SENATE AND SECTORAL FREQ



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
		SENATE	SENATE
Frequencies →			
Concept	# Response		
D) REPRESENTATION	23 To address people's grievances/representation in central government	1	100.00%
E) ADMINISTRATION	24 Equal distribution of resources between men and women	1	100.00%
	25 Administration	1	100.00%
	26 To have a provincial budget that is distributed equally	1	100.00%
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	27 10 provinces	1	100.00%
	28 5 provinces	1	100.00%
DETERMINATION OF PROVINCES A) NAMING	29 As it is/status quo	1	100.00%
C) POPULATION/ETHNICITY	30 Population density	1	100.00%

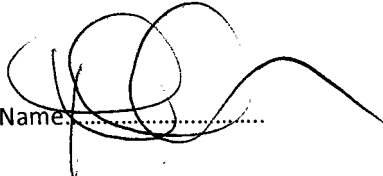
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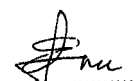
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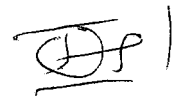
SENATE CHAMBERS

4. EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS

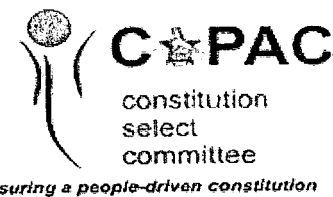
Executive commissions suggested in the Senate chambers are as follows: Defense forces, Police services, Anti-corruption, Land, Education, Parliament, Public finance, Human rights, health, finance, truth, justice and reconciliation, anti-sections as shown in the table below.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

4. EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE - V SITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS V SITE AND SECTORAL FR



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

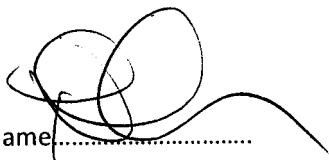
THEMATIC AREA	EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

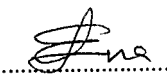
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS	1 Defence	1	100.00%
	2 Police	1	100.00%
	3 Prisons	1	100.00%
	4 Public Service	1	100.00%
	5 Anti-corruption	1	100.00%
	6 Land	1	100.00%
	7 Education	1	100.00%
	8 Parliament	1	100.00%
	9 Public Finance	1	100.00%
	10 Human Rights	1	100.00%
	11 Health	1	100.00%
	12 Finance	1	100.00%
	13 Truth and Justice	1	100.00%
	14 Anti-Sanctions	1	100.00%
	15 National Heroes	1	100.00%
	16 Public service	1	100.00%

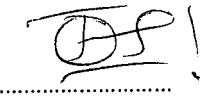
SENATE CHAMBERS

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES

Independent Public offices suggested in the Senate Chambers are Attorney General (AG), Public Protector/Ombudsman, Register General who are appointed by Parliament on merit. It was suggested that the office bearers be appointed by the President, Parliament and on merit. Provisions for the Attorney General are that the Public Official is appointed by the President, Parliament, President in consultation with Parliament and is to be non-partisan. Auditor and Comptroller General to be appointed by the President with other views suggesting that the incumbent be appointed by the President in consultation with Parliament. The Ombudsman, it was suggested that he/she be appointed by the President, President in Consultation with Parliament and should be non-partisan. Functions of the AG are that he/she is the Legal Advisor to government and Chief Prosecutor who is non-partisan.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

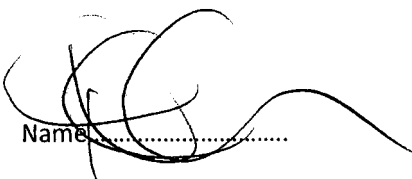
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

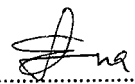
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Senate	Senate
Concept	# Response		
(19.1.A) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES	1 Attorney General	1	100.00%
	2 Auditor and Comptroller General	1	100.00%
	3 Public protector/ Ombudsman	1	100.00%
	4 Registrar General	1	100.00%
	5 Appointed by President	1	100.00%
(19.1.B) HOW THEY ARE APPOINTED	6 Appointed by Parliament	1	100.00%
	7 Appointed on Merit	1	100.00%
(19.2.A) PROVISION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL	8 Appointed by President	1	100.00%
	9 Appointed by Parliament	1	100.00%
	10 President in consultation with Parliament	1	100.00%
	11 Non- partisan	1	100.00%
(19.2.B) PROVISION FOR AUDITOR/COMPTROLLER GENERAL	12 Appointed by President	1	100.00%
	13 President in consultation with Parliament	1	100.00%
(19.2.C) PROVISION FOR PUBLIC PROTECTOR/ OMBUDSMAN	14 Appointed by President	1	100.00%
	15 President in consultation with Parliament	1	100.00%
	16 Non- partisan	1	100.00%
(19.3) FUNCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	17 Legal advisor to government	1	100.00%
	18 Chief prosecutor	1	100.00%
	19 Non-partisan	1	100.00%
(19.4) SHOULD THE AG BE THE LEGAL ADVISOR TO GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL PROSECUTOR?	20 Yes	1	100.00%

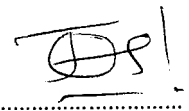
SENATE CHAMBERS

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS

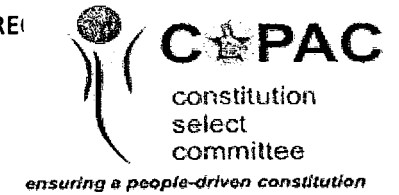
Independent Commissions that were suggested in the Senate Chambers are; Anti-corruption; Land; Media; Human Rights; Truth, Justice and Reconciliation; Nurses; Public Services; Land audit; Anti-sanctions; Parliamentary; Heroes and ZEC. On their appointments, it was suggested that they should be appointed and protected by the Parliament and the Commissioners must be non-partisan.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - WHITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FRE



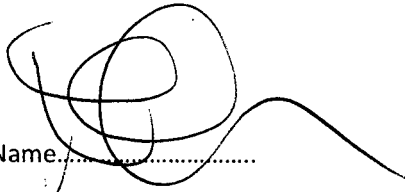
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

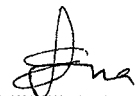
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS	1 Anti-Corruption	1	100.00%
	2 Land	1	100.00%
	3 Human Rights	1	100.00%
	4 Media	1	100.00%
	5 Justice And Reconciliation	1	100.00%
	6 Truth And Justice	1	100.00%
	7 Nurses Commission	1	100.00%
	8 Public Service	1	100.00%
	9 Land Audit	1	100.00%
	10 Anti-Sanctions	1	100.00%
	11 Parliamentary Commission	1	100.00%
	12 Heroes	1	100.00%
	13 ZEC	1	100.00%
	14 Consumer Rights	1	100.00%
	15 Teaching Services	1	100.00%
	16 Competition	1	100.00%
	17 Forestry	1	100.00%
	18 Elected	1	100.00%
	19 Sectors	1	100.00%
	20 Non Political Interference	1	100.00%

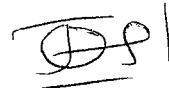
SENATE CHAMBERS

7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE

Responses raised in the Senate Chambers pertaining to languages, arts and culture are that all local languages should be respected, promoted, recognised, officialised and nationalized. Braille and sign language to be promoted and media should be in local languages. It was further suggested that primary school teachers should be well versed in local languages and that children be allowed to learn in their mother language. Descent dressing and local arts and crafts to be promoted and protected by the constitution. No to homosexuality.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

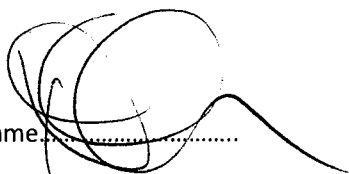
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

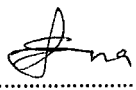
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
LANGUAGES	1 All local languages should be officialised.	1	100.00%
	2 Promote and teach braille and sign languages.	1	100.00%
	3 Media should be in local languages.	1	100.00%
	4 All local languages should be respected, promoted, recognised, and protected.	1	100.00%
	5 Nationalize all indigenous languages.	1	100.00%
	6 Teachers versed in local languages to teach at primary schools.	1	100.00%
	7 Child rights to learn in mother language.	1	100.00%
ARTS	8 Promote, protect and preserve local arts and craft.	1	100.00%
CULTURE	9 Promote, respect and preserve culture.	1	100.00%
	10 Promote decent dressing/accommodation and national dress.	1	100.00%
	11 No homosexuality.	1	100.00%

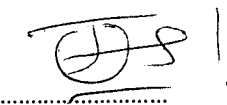
SENATE CHAMBERS

8. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Traditional leaders' authority and power should be increased and their power escalated. It was also suggested that they should be respected and their court systems should be recognised. The Ndebele kingdom should be revived. It was further expressed that traditional leaders be installed according to traditional practices, on tribal lines and clan whilst other views want them to be voted for. The duties of traditional leaders are Preservation of culture, tradition and heritage, fair treatment of subjects, performing rituals, ruling independently, being custodians of sacred shrines and administrators of land and law. Traditional leaders to be non-partisan and apolitical, while other views advocated for their right to political affiliation. The table below illustrates the above mentions positions.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

8. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS - WHITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WHITE AND SECTORAL FRE



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM			
THEMATIC AREA		TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS	
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
RECOGNITION, PROTECTION AND CONTINUATION OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS	1 Traditional leaders (Izinduna, Sabhuku, Abalisa) should be in the constitution.	1	100.00%
	2 Increase their power and authority	1	100.00%
	3 Be called kings	1	100.00%
	4 To be respected	1	100.00%
	5 Their court systems to be recognised and respected	1	100.00%
	6 They should revive the Ndebele Kingdom	1	100.00%
METHOD OF SELECTION/APPOINTMENT	7 Installation to be done according to traditional practices	1	100.00%
	8 Appointed on tribal and clan and not by ministers	1	100.00%
	9 Not to be voted	1	100.00%
	10 No corruption in chieftainship appointments	1	100.00%
	11 Should be appointed according to lineage	1	100.00%
	12 Chiefs must install other chiefs	1	100.00%
FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	13 Preserve culture, tradition, history and heritage	1	100.00%
	14 Fair treatment of subjects	1	100.00%
	15 Perform ritual functions	1	100.00%
	16 Rule independently	1	100.00%
	17 Custodians of sacred shrines	1	100.00%
	18 To return to their original land	1	100.00%
WELFARE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS	19 Chiefs to be custodians but not administrators of land and law	1	100.00%
	20 To distribute land	1	100.00%
	21 Be given vehicles	1	100.00%
	22 Non partisan	1	100.00%
	23 Be apolitical	1	100.00%
	24 Right to political affiliation	1	100.00%
REGALIA OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS	25 To be dressed traditionally	1	100.00%

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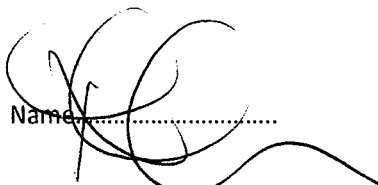
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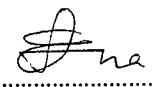
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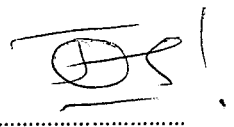
SENATE CHAMBERS

9. TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS

Views raised in the Senate Chambers expressed the need for handover takeover period to be within 24 hours; 3 months and 2 days respectively. Further suggestions on transitional mechanisms are that there should be 2 five year Presidential terms with other views suggested that the terms be unlimited. Presidential lower age to be 40years with no upper age limit. The President to be sworn in by the Chief Justice.

Name.....


Name.....


Name.....


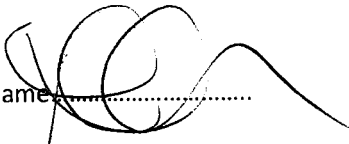
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

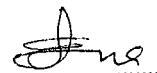
Location →			SANATE	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			SENATE	SENATE
Concept	#	Response		
HANDOVER TAKEOVER (TIME PERIOD)	1	24 Hours (One Day)	1	100.00%
	2	3 Months (90 Days)	1	100.00%
	3	2 Days (48 Hours)	1	100.00%
PRESIDENTIAL TERMS	4	2x5 Years Term	1	100.00%
	5	Unlimited	1	100.00%
PRESIDENTIAL AGE	6	40 +	1	100.00%
PRESIDENTIAL AGE LIMIT	7	Unlimited	1	100.00%
WHO SWEARS IN?	8	Chief Justice	1	100.00%

SENATE CHAMBERS

10. YOUTH

Participants in the Senate Chamber proposed the following age ranges as the definition of a youth; 15-35, 16-35, 18-35 to be age groups. On the rights of youth there were suggestions on the following: free education, right to vocational skills training, access to land, right to health care, protection from all forms of abuse, right to political participation, right to life, right to attend voluntary national youth service. The need for a National Youth Commission was expressed. It was further noted that the youth should have the right to marry.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

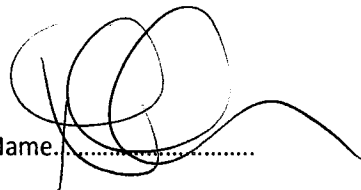
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

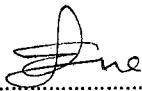
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
AGE RANGE	1 15-35.	1	100.00%
	2 16-35.	1	100.00%
	3 18-35.	1	100.00%
RIGHT TO EDUCATION	4 Free Education	1	100.00%
	5 Education	1	100.00%
VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING	6 Vocational Skills Training	1	100.00%
LANDS	7 Access to Lands	1	100.00%
	8 Farming Inputs	1	100.00%
BASIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS	9 Right to health care	1	100.00%
	10 Protection from all forms of abuse (political, social, economic and cultural)	1	100.00%
	11 Right to political participation	1	100.00%
	12 Right to Life	1	100.00%
NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE	13 Youth to attend National Youth Services	1	100.00%
	14 Voluntary National Youth Services	1	100.00%
NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION	15 National Youth Commission	1	100.00%
TO BE TAUGHT CULTURE	16 Right to Marry	1	100.00%

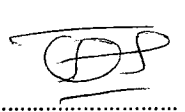
SENATE CHAMBERS

11. WOMEN AND GENDER

Issues suggested in the Senate Chamber on the Women and Gender thematic area are that the constitution should provide for 50/50 representation at all levels including in parliament and equal decision making opportunities including traditional leadership. There must be fully paid maternity leave, free maternal care and delivery, right to reproductive health, free health care and paternity leave, Pregnant girls must not be expelled from schools and there must not be appeasement of ngozi. Women must be respected and the girl child must have the right to inherit the parents property.

Name.....

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

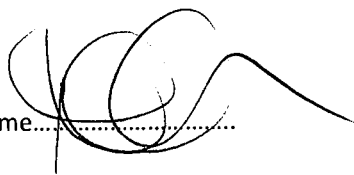
THEMATIC AREA	WOMEN AND GENDER
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

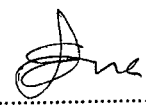
Location →		SANATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
	1 50/50 at all levels including parliament	1	100.00%
	2 Equal decision making opportunities including traditional leadership	1	100.00%
	3 To inherit chieftainship	1	100.00%
	4 Right to land and natural resources	1	100.00%
	5 Fully paid maternity leave	1	100.00%
	6 Free maternal care and delivery	1	100.00%
	7 Right to reproductive health	1	100.00%
	8 Free health care	1	100.00%
	9 Paternity leave	1	100.00%
	10 Right to health	1	100.00%
	11 Pregnant girl child not to be expelled from school	1	100.00%
	12 No to appeasement of ngozi	1	100.00%
	13 Women to be respected	1	100.00%
	14 Girl child to inherit parents property	1	100.00%
	15 Keep lobola and other positive cultural practices	1	100.00%

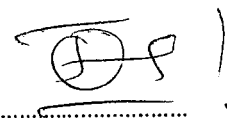
SENATE CHAMBERS

12. PUBLIC FINANCE

The Consolidated Revenue Fund shall have custody at the RBZ External borrowing to be authorized by Parliament which plays an oversight role on public finance. National budget to be drawn from provincial budget through grassroots and stakeholders consultations with parliament. There must not be any spending outside national budget. Management of the budget should guarantee equal and equitable distribution of resources to provinces. Accountability of public finances to be through an act of parliament and government borrowing to be approved by parliament and has to be transparent. Monetary policy to control inflation. Other functions of the RBZ are that it is the lender of last resort and granting of loans. RBZ Governor to be appointed by parliament, the President and other views suggesting that the appointment, be done by a commission. Supervision and regulation of public finance to be done by Parliament, an Independent commission or Ministry of finance.

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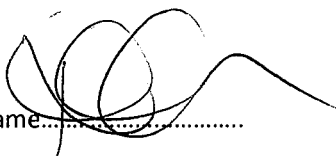
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

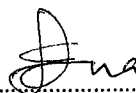
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
MANAGEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	1 Custody by R.B.Z.	1	100.00%
	2 Establishment of central bank	1	100.00%
SUPERVISION AND OVERSIGHT	3 External borrowing to be authorised by Parliament	1	100.00%
	4 Parliamentary oversight	1	100.00%
BUDGET FORMULATION	5 Drawn up from provincial budgets to national budget	1	100.00%
	6 Grassroots consultation	1	100.00%
	7 In consultation with Parliament	1	100.00%
	8 No expenditure outside the budget	1	100.00%
	9 Stakeholder consultation	1	100.00%
MANAGEMENT OF BUDGET	10 Equal distribution to provinces	1	100.00%
	11 Equitable distribution of resources	1	100.00%
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY	12 Act of Parliament	1	100.00%
	13 Government borrowing should be approved by Parliament	1	100.00%
	14 To be transparent	1	100.00%
MONETARY POLICY	15 Control inflation	1	100.00%
OTHER FUNCTIONS OF R.B.Z	16 Granting loans	1	100.00%
	17 Lender of last resort	1	100.00%
	18 By Parliament	1	100.00%
APPOINTMENT OF R.B.Z GOVERNOR	19 By President	1	100.00%
	20 by commission	1	100.00%
SUPERVISION AND REGULATION	21 By Parliament	1	100.00%
	22 Independent Commission / Board	1	100.00%
	23 Ministry of finance	1	100.00%

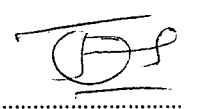
SENATE CHAMBERS

13. WAR VETERANS

Definition of a war veteran to include war collaborators, ex-detainees and those who gave logistical support, those who fought the war from 1890-1980 and the first, second and third chimurengas respectively. War collaborators must be recognised and respected and get monthly pensions and all should be compensated. There must be government welfare, free education, health. There should be a war veteran commission and war veterans should have the right to land. Concerns raised in this thematic area are that they must be non-partisan/apolitical and should not harass civilians.

Name.....

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
DEFINE WHO IS A WAR VETERAN	1 Include war collaborators, ex-detainees	1	100.00%
	2 War collaborators, ex-detainees and parents who cooked during the struggle	1	100.00%
	3 To be referred to as liberation war veterans	1	100.00%
	4 Those who fought the war 1890-1980	1	100.00%
	5 First, second and third Chimurenga fighters	1	100.00%
	6 Victims of 27 June are war vets	1	100.00%
	7 To be from former freedom fighters only		0.00%
	8 Refers to ZIPRA and ZANLA forces plus collaborators and masses	0	0.00%
	9 Refers to liberation war veterans like Nkomo, Kaguvi (Chimurenga)	0	0.00%
	10 To be inclusive of those who carried guns, war collaborators and ex-detainees and should all be treated equal	0	0.00%
	11 Include fighters for democracy	0	0.00%
	12 Sell-outs not war veterans	0	0.00%
	13 Third Chimurenga to be registered	0	0.00%
	14 To be called pensioners not war veterans	0	0.00%
(ENTITLEMENT) RECOGNITION, RESPECT AND HONOR	15 To recognise war collaborators	1	100.00%
	16 They should be respected	1	100.00%
	17 To be accorded hero status	0	0.00%
	18 Heroes day commemoration	0	0.00%
	19 To be honoured constantly as freedom fighters by all governments	0	0.00%
	20 Honour, recognise and respect war veterans, war collaborators and ex-detainees	0	0.00%
	21 War veterans day	0	0.00%
	22 Renaming of national institutions after war veterans	0	0.00%
	23 Commemorative medals for war veterans	0	0.00%
	24 Memorial hospitals for war veterans	0	0.00%

13. WAR VETERANS - WEBSITE DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE D SECTORAL FREQUEN

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
	25 Cherish and maintain national shrines of fallen heroes in local and foreign lands e.g. Chimoio and Nyadzonya	0	0.00%
	26 Recognise them on all national commemorations	0	0.00%
	27 Portraits for fallen heroes like Joshua Nkomo	0	0.00%
	28 Development of provincial heroes acres	0	0.00%
	29 Local currency to bear images of war veterans	0	0.00%
(ENTITLEMENTS)PENSIONS/GRATUITIES/COMPANSATION	30 Monthly pensions	1	100.00%
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	31 War vets, war collaborators, ex- detainees and recruitees to be compensated	1	100.00%
POLITICAL RIGHTS	32 Welfare for war veterans and their dependents	1	100.00%
	33 Free education for war veterans	1	100.00%
	34 Free education for war veteran's children	1	100.00%
	35 Free health care for war veterans	1	100.00%
	36 Free health care for war veterans and their children	1	100.00%
	37 War veterans commission	1	100.00%
	38 Right to land	1	100.00%
	39 To be accorded senior citizen status	0	0.00%
	40 trust fund for sustenance into posterity be set up	0	0.00%
	41 Disability fund	0	0.00%
	42 Participation in all national programs	0	0.00%
	43 Families of the 1st Chimurenga heroes to be publicly recognised and compensated	0	0.00%
	44 Should get pensions at par with mps salaries	0	0.00%
	45 Decent burial or reburial with full military honour	0	0.00%
	46 Families of fallen heroes to receive benefits on their behalf	0	0.00%
	47 Decent accommodation	0	0.00%
	48 Decent employment	0	0.00%
	49 Provide them vehicles	0	0.00%
	50 Ministry to cater for their needs(ministry of war veterans)	0	0.00%
	51 Rehabilitation and compensation of the injured	0	0.00%
	52 Free public transport	0	0.00%

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NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
	53 Right to loans	0	0.00%
	54 Quota system in all economic sectors	0	0.00%
	55 Vocational training	0	0.00%
	56 Economic empowerment	0	0.00%
	57 To be given loans without collateral	0	0.00%
	58 Easy access to input support and mechanisation programs	0	0.00%
	59 Free access to exploit mineral resources	0	0.00%
	60 Appoint war veterans to ministerial posts	0	0.00%
	61 Ministry of defence to cater for war veterans	0	0.00%
	62 Should get opportunities to rule	0	0.00%
	63 Self-parliamentary/ political representation	0	0.00%
	64 Guarantee freedom of political affiliation	0	0.00%
	65 Should be under an independent commission	0	0.00%
	66 Salaries at par with civil servants/zna	0	0.00%
	67 Must be exempted from taxes and rates	0	0.00%
	68 Must have access to the president	0	0.00%
	69 War veterans to be treated as reverse forces	0	0.00%
CONCERNS RAISED	70 Be non-partisan/apolitical	1	100.00%
	71 Should not harass and intimidate ordinary civilians	1	100.00%
	72 Must promote peace	0	0.00%
	73 Pension for the former Rhodesian front to be stopped	0	0.00%
	74 Not to be given land	0	0.00%
	75 Should also respect others	0	0.00%
	76 Be equally treated	0	0.00%
	77 All pension to be stopped	0	0.00%
	78 Need for documentation/teaching of the history of the armed struggle	0	0.00%
	79 Must be confined to barracks	0	0.00%
	80 Must not be included in the constitution	0	0.00%
	81 To be given land instead of monthly pensions	0	0.00%
	82 Vetting and revetting of war veterans	0	0.00%
	83 To ban war veteran association	0	0.00%

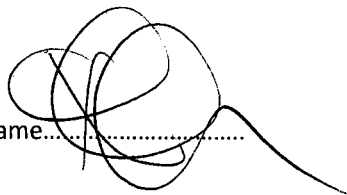
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

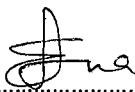
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
	84 Victims of Gukurahundi and 27 June to receive compensation	0	0.00%
	85 Post-independence violence victims to be compensated	0	0.00%
	86 Budget in finance	0	0.00%

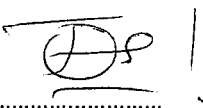
SENATE CHAMBERS

14. LAND

Views raised in the Senate Chambers are that land should remain state land; land reform is irreversible and must continue. Land tenure to be by way of 99 year leases and title deeds. Land must be owned by Zimbabweans and there has to be equitable distribution of land. There must be a land audit, no multiple farm ownership (one man one farm policy), land commission, land not to be sold, Government to give agricultural support, with land benefiting locals. Compensation should be paid and traditional leaders to allocate land. No discrimination on land distribution. Communal lands must be reserved.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

14. LAND - WEBSITE & D PORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND CTORAL FREQUENCY



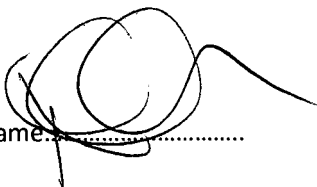
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LAND
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

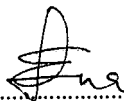
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
LAND REFORM	1 Remain state land	1	100.00%
	2 Land reform is irreversible	1	100.00%
	3 Land reform to continue	1	100.00%
TENURE	4 99 year lease	1	100.00%
	5 Title deeds	1	100.00%
ADMINISTRATION	6 Land should be owned by Zimbabweans	1	100.00%
	7 Equitable distribution of land	1	100.00%
	8 Land audit	1	100.00%
	9 One man one farm policy	1	100.00%
	10 Land commission	1	100.00%
	11 Land should not be sold	1	100.00%
	12 No multiple farms	1	100.00%
	13 Agricultural support	1	100.00%
	14 Traditional leaders to allocate land	1	100.00%
	15 Land our heritage	1	100.00%
	16 No discrimination on land distribution	1	100.00%
	17 Land to benefit locals	1	100.00%
	18 Access to agricultural inputs	1	100.00%
	19 Compensation to be paid	1	100.00%
	20 Transparent land distribution	1	100.00%
	21 Reserve Communal land	1	100.00%
	22 Wild life	1	100.00%

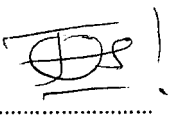
SENATE CHAMBERS

15. NATURAL RESOURCES

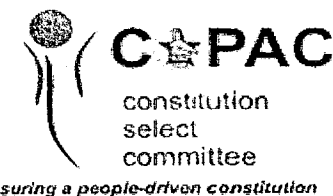
Issues raised in the Senate Chambers on natural resources are that the Zimbabwean constitution provides for the following: the need for traditional leaders to be given power to control and monitor resources, all minerals and natural resources to be processed locally, infrastructure development from natural resources proceeds, decentralisation of processing zones for employment creation and the creation of an independent environment. It was further suggested that environmental offenders should be prosecuted and poaching must be prohibited.

Name.....

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Name.....

15. NATURAL RESOURCES - WEBS & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBS AND SECTORAL FREQU



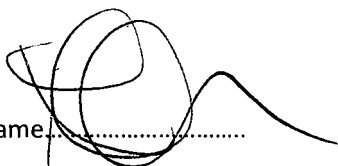
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	NATURAL RESOURCES
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

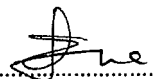
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
ADMINISTRATION /MANAGEMENT	1 Traditional leaders must be given powers to control and monitor resources	1	100.00%
	2 All minerals to be processed locally	1	100.00%
BENEFICIATION/VALUE ADDITION	3 Natural resources should be processed locally	1	100.00%
CONSERVATION /PRESERVATION	4 Preserve natural resources	1	100.00%
BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES	5 Infrastructure development from natural resources	1	100.00%
	6 Decentralise processing zones for employment création	1	100.00%
LEGISLATION/REGULATION	7 Administration and management	1	100.00%
	8 Independent Environment	1	100.00%
	9 No poaching	1	100.00%
	10 No cutting down of trees	1	100.00%
	11 Criminalisation for Environmental offenders	1	100.00%

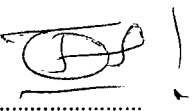
SENATE CHAMBERS

16. EMPOWERMENT

Views raised on empowerment are that projects must benefit all Zimbabweans; there must be majority ownership of companies by locals, and natural resources to benefit people in that area. It was also suggested that all displaced persons must be compensated. Local communities must be given the right of first refusal to the 51% shareholding in the implementation of the Indigenization Act. Natural resources to be benefited locally for employment creation. There must be 51% local ownership of resources and foreigners getting 49%. Traditional leaders should allocate land. There must be an Independent Economic Empowerment Commission.

Name.....

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Name.....

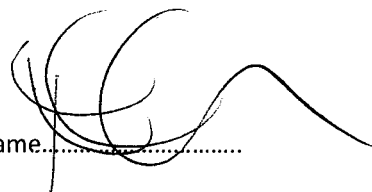
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	ENVIRONMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

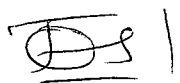
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
CONSERVATION/ PRESERVATION	1 No cutting of trees	1	100.00%
	2 No burning of bushes or grass	1	100.00%
	3 Traditional leaders to be custodians of environment	1	100.00%
	4 Protection of environment	1	100.00%
	5 Protection of wild animals in the region	1	100.00%
	6 Banning of sledges	1	100.00%
	7 Locals to engage in re-forestation activities	1	100.00%
	8 Gvt, farmers to be involved in stopping soil erosion	1	100.00%
	9 No to deforestation, government should encourage tree planting by providing seeds	1	100.00%
	10 Locals should have access to environmental information and to participate in environmental decision and policy making processes	1	100.00%
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	16 Independent commissions/ board	1	100.00%
	17 Administration and management	1	100.00%
BENEFICIARIES/BENEFITS	44 Locals to benefit	1	100.00%
	45 Infrastructure development in rural areas	1	100.00%

SENATE CHAMBERS
17. ENVIRONMENT.

The constitutional provisions raised in the Senate Chambers on the Environment thematic area are the following: no cutting down of trees and burning of grass and trees, Traditional leaders to be custodians of the environment, protection of environment, banning of sledges and protection of wild animals in the region. It was further expressed that locals should benefit from the environment and that they should have access to environmental issues. The need for an Independent commission/board for administration and management of the environment was another proposal.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ENVIRONMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
CONSERVATION/ PRESERVATION	1 No cutting of trees	1	100.00%
	2 No burning of bushes or grass	1	100.00%
	3 Traditional leaders to be custodians of environment	1	100.00%
	4 Protection of environment	1	100.00%
	5 Protection of wild animals in the region	1	100.00%
	6 Banning of sledges	1	100.00%
	7 Locals to engage in re-forestation activities	1	100.00%
	8 Gvt, farmers to be involved in stopping soil erosion	1	100.00%
	9 No to deforestation, government should encourage tree planting by providing seeds	1	100.00%
	10 Locals should have access to environmental information and to participate in environmental decision and policy making processes	1	100.00%
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	16 Independent commissions/ board	1	100.00%
	17 Administration and management	1	100.00%
BENEFICIARIES/BENEFITS	44 Locals to benefit	1	100.00%
	45 Infrastructure development in rural areas	1	100.00%

SENATE CHAMBERS

18. MEDIA

Concepts that were raised on the Media Thematic area are Press freedom; Regulation; Content; Access; Diversity and Plurality; Languages and Media Development respectively.

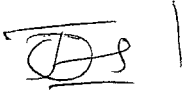
On press freedom, it was suggested that there should be freedom to news coverage; Freedom of expression; Right to free press; Freedom of practitioners to be guaranteed; independent media to be guaranteed; journalist should have the right to media; media should be independent; free airwaves to be guaranteed; media to be free from political control; freedom of information to be guaranteed and the control of press freedom by the state.

Regarding media regulation, it was suggested that an Independent Media Commission be set up and that Media be registered. It was further proposed that media registration should not be difficult; and that Foreign radio stations be embraced. The need for licensing scrapping of censorship laws and truthful reporting was also raised.

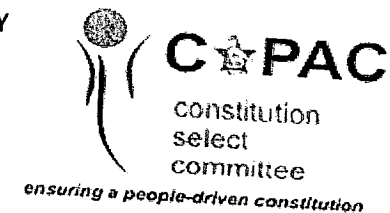
The constitution to guarantee access to media with wide coverage including in rural areas and that the right to setup community stations and newspapers. On diversity and plurality it was suggested that media plurality in all local languages be promoted. It was further expressed that suggested that media should be non-tribal. In as far as media development is concerned, it was proposed that media equipment should be expanded and the promotion of community radio stations be guaranteed.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

18. MEDIA - WEBSITE & CORPORATE THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE ALLEGED FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA

MEDIA

TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS

SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →

Types of Submission →

SENATE CHAMBERS

1

Frequencies →

Concept

PRESS FREEDOM

Response

SENATE

SENATE

1 Freedom To News Coverage

2 Freedom Of Expression

3 Right To Free Press

4 Freedom For Practitioners

5 Free Media

6 Journalist Should Have Right To Free Media

7 Right To Report Freely

8 Should Be Independent

9 Independent Media

10 Free Airwaves

11 Must Be Free From Political Control

12 Right To Information

13 Freedom Of Information

14 Press Freedom Must Be Controlled By The State

57 Independent Media Commission

58 To Register

59 No Pirate Radio Stations

60 Criminalisation Of False Reporting

61 Scrap Censorship Laws

62 Should Be Apolitical

63 Registration Should Not Difficult

64 Community Registration

65 Welcome Foreign Radio Stations

66 Licencing

156 Truthful Reporting

157 Media Should Be Apolitical

205 Wide Coverage Of Media

206 Right To Access All Information

REGULATION

CONTENT

ACCESS

Frequency - number of "times" where a "response" was mentioned

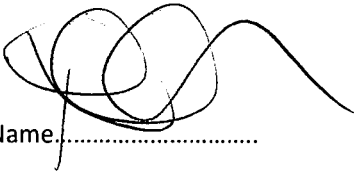
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

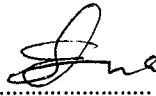
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
	207 Coverage Of Rural Areas	1	100.00%
	208 Right To Set Up Community Stations And Newspapers	1	100.00%
DIVERSITY AND PLURARITY	213 Multiple Media	1	100.00%
	214 Right To Community Radio Stations	1	100.00%
	215 Promote Plurality	1	100.00%
LANGUAGES	228 Promote Local Languages	1	100.00%
	229 Media Should Be Non-Tribal	1	100.00%
MEDIA DEVELOPMENT	238 Promotion Of Community Radio Stations	1	100.00%
	239 Expansion Of Media Equipment	1	100.00%

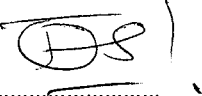
SENATE CHAMBERS

19. BILL OF RIGHTS

Fundamental rights expressed in the Senate Chambers are: right to vote and be voted for, access to information, right to life, right to health, free political participation, right to shelter and protection by the law. The need for the right to education, religion, employment was further expressed. It was suggested that the death penalty be maintained.

Name.....

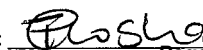
Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	1 Vote and be voted for	1	100.00%
	2 Access to information	1	100.00%
	3 Life	1	100.00%
	4 Health	1	100.00%
	5 Free political affiliation	1	100.00%
	6 Shelter	1	100.00%
	7 Protection by the law	1	100.00%
	8 Right to access information	1	100.00%
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	9 Religion	1	100.00%
	10 Education	1	100.00%
	11 Employment	1	100.00%
DEATH PENALTY	12 Yes	1	100.00%

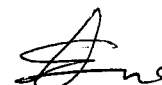



SENATE CHAMBERS
20. CITIZENSHIP

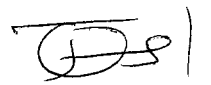
On the issue of citizenship, it was proposed that the constitution should provide as follows: citizenship to be acquired by birth, descent, registration, registration after 5 years. There was a divided opinion on whether there should be dual citizenship.



Name.....



Name.....



Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

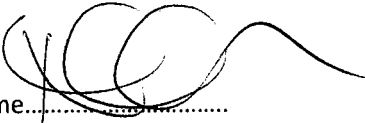
THEMATIC AREA	CITIZENSHIP
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
Acquisition of Citizenship	1 By Birth	1	100.00%
	2 By Decscent	1	100.00%
	3 By Registration	1	100.00%
	4 By Registration after 5 years	1	100.00%
Dual Citizenship	7 Divided Opinion	1	100.00%
	8 Yes	0	0.00%

SENATE CHAMBERS

21. RELIGION

Issues raised in the Senate Chambers pertaining to religion are inter-alia freedom of worship and association, no to Satanism (wapusa wapusa), outlaw homosexuality, Supremacy of God, religious groups should be apolitical, protection of minority rights' to healthcare irregardless of parents religious beliefs, abolishment of forced minor marriage . It was further proposed that religious organizations should be registered.

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Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

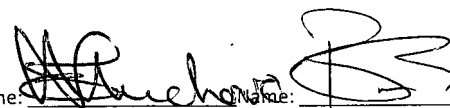
THEMATIC AREA

RELIGION

TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS

SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
1. FREEDOM OF WORSHIP	1 Freedom of worship and association	1	100.00%
	2 There should be freedom of worship for all religions	1	100.00%
2. SATANISM	3 No to Satanism and Wapusa Wapusa	1	100.00%
3. HOMOSEXUALITY	4 Outlaw Homosexuality and same sex marriages	1	100.00%
4. SUPREMACY OF GOD	5 Supremacy of God	1	100.00%
6. APOLITICAL	6 Religious groups should be apolitical	1	100.00%
10. MINOR RIGHTS	7 Minor rights o haelth care irrespective of parents religious beliefs	1	100.00%
	8 No to forced minor marriages	1	100.00%
12. REGISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS	9 Religious organisations to be registered	1	100.00%




SENATE CHAMBERS

22. DISABLED

Views to be enshrined in the constitution regarding rights of the disabled are: right to employment, no to discrimination, state provided assistance, right to free education and health, decentralised institutions, free assistive devices, economic empowerment, rehabilitation facilities, braille and sign language, right for the disabled to be integrated in schools. Right to marriage and vote.

Name.....

Name.....

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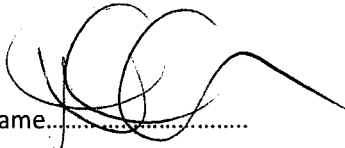
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	DISABLED
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
Concept	# Response		
RIGHTS	1 Right of employment	1	100.00%
	2 No discrimination	1	100.00%
	3 State provided assistance (Welfare)	1	100.00%
	4 Right to free education	1	100.00%
	5 Free health	1	100.00%
	6 Decentralised Institution and Shelter	1	100.00%
	7 Free assistive devices	1	100.00%
	8 Economic Empowerment	1	100.00%
	9 Rehabilitation facilities for mentally ill people	1	100.00%
	10 Braille and Sign Language	1	100.00%
	11 Right to integrated schools	1	100.00%
	12 Right to marriage	1	100.00%
	13 Right to be loved and be respected	1	100.00%
	14 Right to vote	1	100.00%

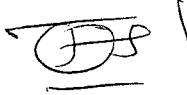
SENATE CHAMBERS

23. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

There were two major concepts raised in the Senate Chamber on electoral systems to be used in Zimbabwe and these are first past the post and hybrid electoral systems respectively. There was a divided opinion expressed on the type of electoral system to be used.

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Name.....

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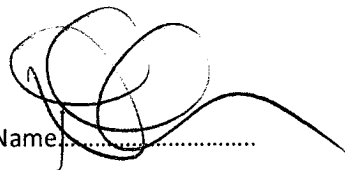
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ELECTORAL SYSTEMS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	SENATE CHAMBERS

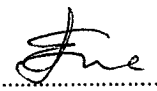
Location →		SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		SENATE	SENATE
FIRST PAST THE POST	1	DIVIDED OPINION	1 100.00%
		NO	0 0.00%
		YES	0 0.00%
HYBRID		DIVIDED OPINION	1 100.00%
		NO	0 0.00%
	7	YES	0 0.00%

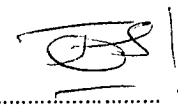
SENATE CHAMBERS

24. LABOUR

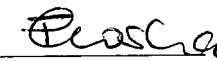
Participants in the Senate Chambers expressed the need for adequate remuneration above PDL; Reduction of taxes; Right to remuneration; Payment of a living wage; fully paid maternity leave; Fair labour practices and the abolishment of child labour. It was further expressed that workers should have a right to form registered and apolitical trade unions. The constitution to provide for collective bargaining; retirement age to be between 45 and 65 years and the right to strike except for civil servants.

Name.....

Name.....

Name.....

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM				
THEMATIC AREA		LABOUR		
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS		SENATE CHAMBERS		
Location →			SENATE CHAMBERS	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			SENATE	SENATE
Concept	#	Response		
REMUNERATION	1	Adequate remuneration/ living wage to all workers	1	100.00%
	2	Salary above PDL	1	100.00%
	3	Collective bargaining	1	100.00%
	4	Right to remuneration	1	100.00%
	5	Pay living wage	1	100.00%
LEAVE	6	Full pay maternity leave	1	100.00%
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE	7	Fair labour practices	1	100.00%
EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS	8	No to child labour	1	100.00%
TRADE UNIONS/REPRESENTATION	9	Form and participate in trade unions	1	100.00%
	10	Apolitical trade unions	1	100.00%
	11	registration of trade unions	1	100.00%
	12	Collective bargaining	1	100.00%
INDUSTRIAL ACTION	13	Right to strike/ demonstration	1	100.00%
	14	Right to strike except civil servants	1	100.00%
PENSIONS & RETIREMENT	15	Retirement age to be at 45, 60 or 65	1	100.00%



WEBSITE - DIASPORA

CONTENTS

1. Founding Principles and Preamble
2. Arms of State
3. Systems of Government
4. Executive Organs of the State
5. Independent Public Offices
6. Independent Commissions
7. Languages, Arts and Culture
8. Traditional Institutions
9. Transitional Mechanisms
10. Youth
11. Women and Gender
12. Public Finance
13. War Veterans
14. Land
15. Natural Resources
16. Empowerment
17. Environment
18. Media
19. Bill of Rights
20. Citizenship
21. Religion
22. Disabled
23. Electoral Systems
24. Labour

WEBSITE / DIASPORA NARRATIVE REPORT

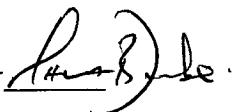
1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES & PREAMBLE

LEGACIES, VALUES, ASPIRATIONS AND PRINCIPLES

In respect of the Website and Diaspora on Founding Principles and Preamble, the views mentioned are; land and natural resources as our heritage, traditions and culture, liberation history of the country, Respect National Anthem, Flag, a Coat of Arms, Emblems, Public Seal, shrines and national events, country's sovereignty and independence, supremacy of God, unity of the people, national unity, peace and stability, respect of human dignity, supremacy of the Constitution, peace, harmony, security, tranquillity and defence, rule of law-non above the law, good governance(no corruption, nepotism), liberty, freedom and movement.

Further views mentioned are diversity of the people, tribes and languages, founding fathers, nationalists and heroes, recognise traditional leaders, recognition of cultural and economic rights, recognise and uphold human rights, name of country is the Republic of Zimbabwe, recognise social justice, democratic principles(free and fair elections), universal adult suffrage, right to life, equality before the law, recognise Unity Accord and GPA, participatory democracy, democracy, gender equality and rights, post-independence, internal conflicts & challenges(Gukurahundi, Murambatsvina, 2008 violence), people power-leaders accountable to people, recognise national holidays(events), patriotism to country, no dictatorship, economic and political domination, no racism, tribalism and oppression, national prosperity and development, equitable land distribution, transparency, accountability and recognise international laws.

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

Recognise Chimurenga and country history, access to information, no racialism and non-sexism, Christian state, national healing, devolution of governmental functions, freedom of religion, freedom, no to homosexuality, freedom of speech, protect private property, regulate wealth tax, protect minority rights, no discrimination and that the Constitution can only be amended through referendum.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

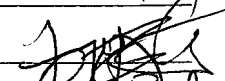
Researcher 

1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	FOUNDING PRINCIPLES & PREAMBLE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
		A	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
Legacies, values, aspirations and principles	1 Lands and natural resources as our heritage	1	100.00%
	2 Traditions and culture	1	100.00%
	3 Liberation history of the country	1	100.00%
	4 Respect National Anthem, Flag, a Coat of Arms, Emblems, Public Seal, shrines and national events	1	100.00%
	5 Country's sovereignty and independence	1	100.00%
	6 Supremacy of God	1	100.00%
	7 Unity of the people	1	100.00%
	8 National unity, peace and stability	1	100.00%
	9 Respect of human dignity	1	100.00%
	10 Supremacy of the constitution	1	100.00%
	11 Peace, harmony, security, tranquility & defence	1	100.00%
	12 Rule of law-non above the law	1	100.00%
	13 Good governance(no corruption, nepotism, etc)	1	100.00%
	14 Diversity of the people, tribes & languages	1	100.00%
	15 Founding fathers, nationalists and heroes	1	100.00%
	16 Recognition of cultural and economic rights	1	100.00%
	17 Recognise & uphold human rights	1	100.00%
	18 Name of country is the Republic of Zimbabwe	1	100.00%
	19 Recognise social justice	1	100.00%
	20 Democratic principles(free and fare elections etc)	1	100.00%
	21 Universal adult suffrage	1	100.00%
	22 Right to life	1	100.00%
	23 Equality before the law	1	100.00%
	24 Democracy	1	100.00%
	25 Gender equality & rights	1	100.00%

Name: 
 Name: 
 Name: 

1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	FOUNDING PRINCIPLES & PREAMBLE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

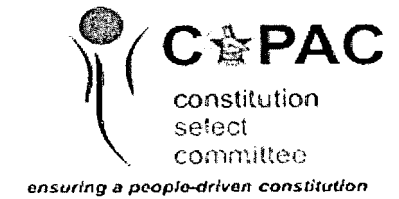
Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
		A	
Types of Submission →		1	
		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
	26 Post independence, internal conflicts & challenges(gukurahundi, murambatsvina, 2008 violence)	1	100.00%
	27 People power-leaders accountable to people	1	100.00%
	28 Patriotism to country	1	100.00%
	29 No dictatorship, economic and political domination	1	100.00%
	30 No racism,tribalism & oppression	1	100.00%
	31 Equitable land distribution	1	100.00%
	32 Transparency	1	100.00%
	33 Accountability	1	100.00%
	34 Recognise international laws	1	100.00%
	35 Recognise Chimurenga and country history	1	100.00%
	36 Access to information	1	100.00%
	37 No racialism and non sexism	1	100.00%
	38 Christian state	1	100.00%
	39 National healing	1	100.00%
	40 Devolution of governmental functions	1	100.00%
	41 Freedom of religion	1	100.00%
	42 Freedom	1	100.00%
	43 No to homosexuality	1	100.00%
	44 Freedom of speech	1	100.00%
	45 Protect private property	1	100.00%
	46 Regulate wealth tax	1	100.00%
	47 Protect minority rights	1	100.00%
	48 No discrimination	1	100.00%

Name: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

1. FOUNDING PRINCIPLES AND PREAMBLE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	FOUNDING PRINCIPLES & PREAMBLE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
		A	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
	49 Constitution can only be amended through referendum	1	100.00%
	50 Participatory democracy	1	100.00%

Name: 

Name: 

Name: 

2. ARMS OF THE STATE

The views expressed on the Arms of the State indicate that the Executive powers be vested in the Executive President, Prime Minister, Separation Of Powers / Executive, Judiciary And Legislature, President And One Vice President, President Head Of State And Prime Minister Head Of Government, Ceremonial President And Prime Minister, President and Cabinet, President and One Vice President, Prime Minister and One Vice Prime Minister.

In terms of the Leadership type views mentioned are the President and the Prime Minister.

On how the President and or the Prime Minister come into office the people proposed that the President be elected in a general election and then be sworn by the Chief Justice. There should be general elections for the Prime Minister, or be appointed by Parliament or the President.

On the question of all Ministers being M.P'S there was a divided opinion, and it was agreed that all Ministers should not be M.P'S. Apart from the above, on the appointment of Ministers views mentioned are that they should be appointed by the President, Parliament, Parliament and Judiciary, on merit, on Legal qualification and experience, election, Prime Minister, both President and Prime Minister, President and Parliament, and Prime Minister and Parliament. Also the community felt that there should either one or two houses of Parliament. The community rejected the appointment of Members of parliament, but there was a divided opinion on whether Members of parliament should be allowed to cross the floor with their seats. On reserved seats for women the community said no, and there was a divided opinion on traditional leaders, disabled and the special interest groups.

Researcher 

Researcher 

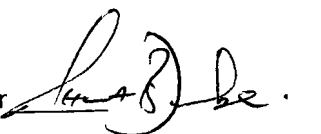
Researcher 

The respondents are of the opinion that our courts should be organised as follows; Presidential court, Judicial Service Commission courts, Special courts, Chief's courts, Small claims, Labour, Labour Appeal Court, Administrative Court, Family Court, Customary Law Court, Magistrates, High Court, Supreme and Constitutional Court, Electoral Court and International courts.

The respondents proposed that Judges should be appointed by the President, on merit, by the President in consultation with the Prime Minister, Parliament, Judicial Service Commission, Political Parties and that there should be Non-partisan.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

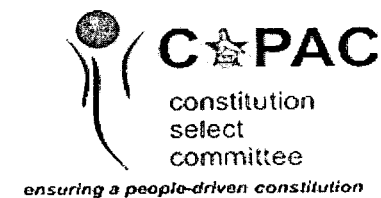
Researcher 

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →			WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			Website	Website
Concept	#	Response		
EXECUTIVE POWERS	1	Executive President	1	100.00%
	2	President And Prime Minister	1	100.00%
	3	Prime Minister	1	100.00%
	4	Separation Of Powers / Executive, Judiciary And Legislature	1	100.00%
	5	President And One Vice President	1	100.00%
	6	President Head Of State And Prime Minister Head Of Government	1	100.00%
	7	Ceremonial President And Prime Minister	1	100.00%
	8	President And Cabinet	1	100.00%
LEADERSHIP TYPE	9	Yes	1	100.00%
PRESIDENT	10	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
	11	No	0	0.00%
PRIME MINISTER	12	Yes	1	100.00%
	13	No	0	0.00%
	14	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENT:	15	General Election	1	100.00%
PRESIDENT	16	Sworn In By Chief Justice	1	100.00%
	17	Parliament	1	100.00%
PRIME MINISTER	18	General Election	1	100.00%
	19	Parliament	1	100.00%
	20	Appointed By President	1	100.00%
SHOULD ALL MINISTERS BE M.P'S	21	Yes	1	100.00%
	22	No	1	100.00%
	23	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
SHOULD ALL MINISTERS NOT BE M.P'S	24	Yes	1	100.00%
HOW SHOULD MINISTERS BE APPOINTED?	25	President	1	100.00%
	26	Parliament	1	100.00%
	27	Parliament and Judiciary	1	100.00%
	28	Merit	1	100.00%
	29	Legal qualification and experience	1	100.00%
	30	Election	1	100.00%
	31	Prime Minister	1	100.00%
	32	President And P.M	1	100.00%

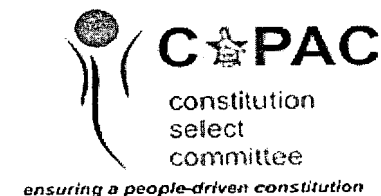
2. ARMS OF THE STATE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

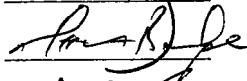
Location →			WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			Website	Website
Concept	#	Response		
	33	President And Parliament	1	100.00%
	34	President, Pm & Parliament	1	100.00%
HOW MANY HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT SHOULD WE HAVE?	35	Two	1	100.00%
	36	One	1	100.00%
SHOULD THERE BE M.P'S WHO ARE APPOINTED	37	No	1	100.00%
	38	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
	39	Yes	0	0.00%
SHOULD M.P'S BE ALLOWED TO CROSS THE FLOOR WITH THEIR SEATS?	40	No	1	100.00%
	41	Yes	1	100.00%
	42	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
SHOULD ANY SEATS BE RESERVED FOR:	43	No	1	100.00%
I) WOMEN	44	Yes	0	0.00%
	45	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
II) TRADITIONAL LEADERS	46	Yes	1	100.00%
	47	No	1	100.00%
	48	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
III) DISABLED	49	Yes	1	100.00%
	50	No	1	100.00%
	51	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
IV) SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS	52	Yes	1	100.00%
	53	No	1	100.00%
	54	Divided Opinion	0	0.00%
HOW SHOULD OUR COURT SYSTEM BE ORGANISED?	55	President	1	100.00%
	56	JSC	1	100.00%
	57	Special Court	1	100.00%

2. ARMS OF THE STATE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ARMS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →			WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			Website	Website
Concept	#	Response		
	58	Chief's courts, Small claims, Labour, Labour Appeal Court, Administrative Court, Family Court, Customary Law Court, Magistrates, High Court, Supreme and Constitutional Court, Electoral Court	1	100.00%
	59	International courts	1	100.00%
HOW SHOULD THE JUDGES BE APPOINTED?	60	On Merit	1	100.00%
	61	President	1	100.00%
	62	President In Consultation With P.M	1	100.00%
	63	Parliament	1	100.00%
	64	Judicial Service Commission	1	100.00%
	65	Non partisan	1	100.00%
	66	Political Parties	1	100.00%

Name: 
 Name: 
 Name: 

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

Federal and Devolved are the two systems mentioned. The community said yes to Provincial Governments.

Views mentioned on Type of Government are Provincial Governments, Provincial Assembly reporting to central government, Elected Provincial Councils and devolved system. They felt that they should be appointed by the President, Parliament, on merit and with a proposal that Governors be elected by councillors, electorate and by proportional representation.

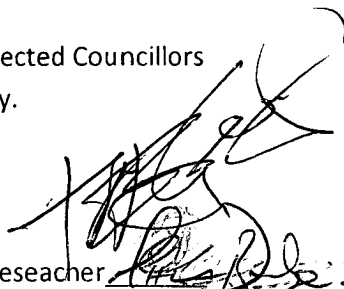
The community aired out that there should be devolved structures/Decentralise government offices and do away with chiefs.

In terms of Tenure the community felt that the Governor and Councillors voted for should have one 5 year term, the Provincial Governor should serve a maximum two 5 year terms, the Head of State and MPs 5 years and Local Government 4 years. Officials elected to be non-partisan.

A local government institution will govern the affairs of its community subject to national and provincial governments. Office bearers i.e. elected Councillors or Mayors should have the necessary qualifications/competence/potential capacity. There should be provision of a moderator and a deputy.

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

An Act of Parliament will provide for the establishment and powers of the local government institution, including by-laws and regulations and levy rates and taxes.

On functions of Provincial and Local Governments the community has a feeling that there should be formulate policies that raise revenue in their areas, enact and enforce by-laws, development and maintenance of infrastructure, attract investors, promote peace, spearhead development (social, economic and infrastructural) and social amenities.

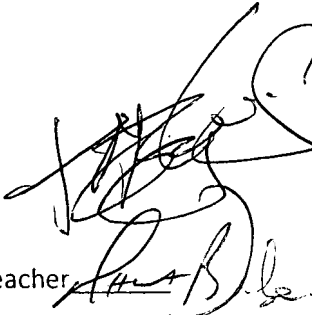
On Administration Provincial Governments should craft their own budgets, taxation powers and do revenue collection. They should practice a devolved system of local Governance.

The suggested number of Provinces was 10, 5 and 8, determined as follows; as it is/status quo, not named on tribal grounds, current names are fine, Manicaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Midlands, Masvingo plus one, Eastern, Western, Southern, Northern and Central and Geographical demarcation.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS

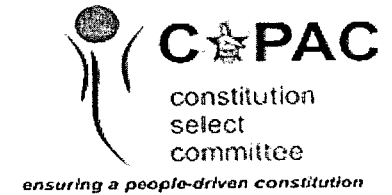
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website & Sectoral Frequency	Website & Sectoral Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT	1 Federal	1	100.00%
	2 Devolved	1	100.00%
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	3 Yes to Provincial Governments	1	100.00%
HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED? A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	4 Provincial Governments	1	100.00%
	5 Provincial Assembly reporting to central government	1	100.00%
	6 Elected Provincial Councils	1	100.00%
	7 Devolved system	1	100.00%
B) APPOINTMENT	8 Appointed by Parliament	1	100.00%
	9 Merit	1	100.00%
	10 Governors to be elected by councillors	1	100.00%
C) ELECTIONS	11 Elected Governor	1	100.00%
	12 Elected by the electorate	1	100.00%
	13 By proportional representation	1	100.00%
D) COMPOSITION	14 Devolved structures/Decentralise government offices and do away with chiefs	1	100.00%
E) TENURE	15 Those voted for should have one 5 year term	1	100.00%
	16 The Provincial Governor should serve two 5 year terms up to a maximum of 10 years.	1	100.00%
	17 Head of State and MPs 5 years	1	100.00%
	18 Local Government 4 years	1	100.00%
QUALIFICATIONS	19 Non partisan	1	100.00%
HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTITUTED? A) TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	20 A local government institution will govern the affairs of its community subject to national and provincial governments	1	100.00%
C) ELECTIONS	21 Elected Councillors	1	100.00%
	22 Mayor to be elected	1	100.00%

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website & Sectoral Frequency	Website & Sectoral Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
	23 To be elected by the people and have the necessary qualifications/competence/potential capacity	1	100.00%
	24 Independent electoral commissions	1	100.00%
D) COMPOSITION	25 Provision of a moderator and a deputy	1	100.00%
G) GOVERNING LEGISLATION	26 An Act of Parliament will provide for the establishment and powers of the local government institution, including by-laws and regulations and levy rates and taxes	1	100.00%
FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS A) POLICY FORMULATION	27 Formulate policies that raise revenue in their areas	1	100.00%
	28 Enact and enforce by-laws	1	100.00%
	29 Ensure good governance/democracy		0.00%
	30 Development and maintenance of infrastructure	1	100.00%
	31 Attract investors	1	100.00%
	32 Promote peace	1	100.00%
B) DEVELOPMENT	33 Spearhead development (social, economic and infrastructural), social amenities	1	100.00%
C) SOCIAL SERVICES	34 Food aid supply	1	100.00%
	35 Service Delivery	1	100.00%
E) ADMINISTRATION	36 Provincial Governments to craft thier own budgets/taxation powers and do revenue collection	1	100.00%
	37 Administration	1	100.00%
	38 They should have a devolved system of government at local level	1	100.00%
	39 Devolution of resources	1	100.00%
NUMBER OF PROVINCES	40 10 provinces	1	100.00%

Name: 

Name: 

Name: 

3. SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →			WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			Website & Sectoral Frequency	Website & Sectoral Frequency (%)
Concept	#	Response		
	41	5 provinces	1	100.00%
	42	8 provinces	1	100.00%
DETERMINATION OF PROVINCES A) NAMING	43	As it is/status quo	1	100.00%
	44	Not named on tribal grounds	1	100.00%
	45	Current names are fine	1	100.00%
	46	Manicaland, Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Midlands, Masvingo plus one	1	100.00%
	47	Eastern, Western, Southern, Northern and Central	1	100.00%
	48	Geographical demarcation	1	100.00%
B) GEOGRAPHICAL & GEO-POLITICAL	49	North, East, West, South and Central	1	100.00%

4. EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE

The community proposed the following Executive Commissions, Judicial, Defence, Police, Prisons, Public Service, Land, Security Commissions, Gender and anti-discrimination, Human Rights, Labour, Health, Arts and culture, Finance, Natural resources/Environment, Truth and Justice, Electoral, Youth and children and Central intelligence.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher



Researcher



Researcher

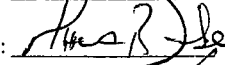


4. EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EXECUTIVE ORGANS OF THE STATE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →			WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			Website	Website
Concept	#	Response		
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONS	1	Judicial	1	100.00%
	2	Defence	1	100.00%
	3	Police	1	100.00%
	4	Prisons	1	100.00%
	5	Public Service	1	100.00%
	6	Land	1	100.00%
	7	Security Commissions	1	100.00%
	8	Gender and anti-discrimination	1	100.00%
	9	Human Rights	1	100.00%
	10	Labour	1	100.00%
	11	Health	1	100.00%
	12	Arts and culture	1	100.00%
	13	Finance	1	100.00%
	14	Natural resources/Environment	1	100.00%
	15	Truth and Justice	1	100.00%
	16	Electoral	1	100.00%
	17	Youth and children	1	100.00%
	18	Central intelligence	1	100.00%

Name: 
 Name: 
 Name: 

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES

The suggested Independent Public Offices mentioned are Attorney General, Auditor and Comptroller General, Public protector/ Ombudsman and Zimbabwe Electoral Commission.

The above offices shall be appointed by Parliament and the President in consultation with the Judicial Service Commission.

As far as the Attorney General is concerned the community felt that he or she shall be appointed by the President, Judicial Commission and the person shall be non-partisan. In respect of the Auditor/Comptroller General and the Public Protector/Ombudsman the general feeling of the community was that the two shall be appointed by the President or on merit respectively.

The suggested functions of the Attorney General are Chief prosecutor, sits in cabinet, shall be a Member of Parliament and those functions that are currently ascribed to his office.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 
Page 497 of 543

5. INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
(19.1.A) INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OFFICES	1 Attorney General	1	100.00%
	2 Auditor and Comptroller General	1	100.00%
	3 Public protector/ Ombudsman	1	100.00%
	4 ZEC	1	100.00%
(19.1.B) HOW THEY ARE APPOINTED	5 Appointed by Parliament	1	100.00%
	6 President in consultation with the Judicial Service Commission	1	100.00%
(19.2.A) PROVISION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL	7 Appointed by President	1	100.00%
	8 Judicial Commission	1	100.00%
	9 Non- partisan	1	100.00%
(19.2.B) PROVISION FOR AUDITOR/COMPTROLLER GENERAL	10 Appointed by President	1	100.00%
(19.2.C) PROVISION FOR PUBLIC PROTECTOR/ OMBUDSMAN	11 Appointed on Merit	1	100.00%
(19.3) FUNCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	12 Chief prosecutor	1	100.00%
	13 Sits in cabinet	1	100.00%
	14 Member of Parliament	1	100.00%
(19.4) SHOULD THE AG BE THE LEGAL ADVISOR TO GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL PROSECUTOR?	15 Status quo	1	100.00%

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS

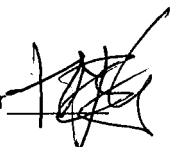
The Independent Commissions mentioned are Anti-Corruption, Electoral, Land, Human Rights, Media, Women and Gender, Public Finance, Truth and Justice, Gender, and Arts and Culture.

The community felt that the Independent Commissions should be appointed by Parliament, Prime Minister, Independent Commission, Judiciary Service Commission and shall be apolitical.

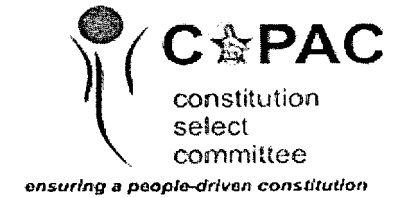
Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

6. INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/WEBSITE

Location →		WEBSITE/WEBSITE	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS	1 Anti-Corruption	1	100.00%
	2 Electoral	1	100.00%
	3 Land	1	100.00%
	4 Human Rights	1	100.00%
	5 Media	1	100.00%
	6 Women And Gender	1	100.00%
	7 Public Finance	1	100.00%
	8 Truth And Justice	1	100.00%
	9 Gender	1	100.00%
	10 Arts And Culture	1	100.00%
APPOINTMENTS	11 Parliament	1	100.00%
	12 Prime Minister	1	100.00%
	13 Independent Commission	1	100.00%
	14 Judiciary Service Commission	1	100.00%
	15 Apolitical	1	100.00%

7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE

The views mentioned on Languages are among other things, all local languages should be officialised, Shona, Ndebele, English must be officialised, equality and non-discrimination among languages, English to be the international language for Zimbabwe. Local languages should be taught in schools.

All local languages should be respected, promoted, recognised, and protected, and the following are Zimbabwe's languages: Shona, Ndebele, Kalanga, Nambya, Chikunda, Venda, Xangani, Chewa, Nyanja, Sotho, Tonga, Xhosa, Pfumbi, Barwe, Hwesa, Tshawo, Doma, English and sign language.

In terms of Arts and Culture, the community highlighted that there should be freedom of expression and operation, no Satanism, no forced marriages, no religions that undermine children's rights and retain lobola.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

7. LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LANGUAGES, ARTS AND CULTURE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Frequencies →			
Concept	# Response		
LANGUAGES	1 All local languages should be officialised.	1	100.00%
	2 Shona, Ndebele, English must be officialised	1	100.00%
	3 Equality and non-discrimination among languages.	1	100.00%
	4 English to be the international language for Zimbabwe.	1	100.00%
	5 Local languages should be taught in schools	1	100.00%
	6 All local languages should be respected, promoted, recognised, and protected.	1	100.00%
	7 The following are Zimbabwe's languages: Shona, Ndebele, Kalanga, Nambya, Chikunda, Venda, Xangani, Chewa, Nyanja, Sotho, Tonga, Xhosa, Pfumbi, Barwe, Hwesa, Tshawo, Doma, English and sign language.	1	100.00%
CULTURE	8 Freedom of expression and operation.	1	100.00%
	9 No Satanism	1	100.00%
	10 No forced marriages.	1	100.00%
	11 No religions that undermine children's rights	1	100.00%
	12 Retain lobola	1	100.00%

8. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Traditional leaders (Izinduna, Sabhuku, Abalisa) should be in the constitution and their court systems to be recognised and respected.

In as much as for the Selection/Appointment it was the community's feeling that women should also be appointed traditional leaders and that all traditional leaders should be trained by the judiciary and educated to a minimum education standard.

In respect of functions, duties and responsibilities of traditional leaders, it was also felt that there should be preservation of culture, tradition, history and heritage. Traditional leaders should preside over village courts, submit, report cases to magistrates courts for checking, intervene on family disputes, enforce traditional and customary laws, deal with communal land issues, be custodians but not administrators of land and law, manage natural resources and promote Zunde Ramambo. Traditional leaders should also be included in provincial and local governments, apolitical and impartial.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

8. TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website & Sectoral Frequency	Website & Sectoral Frequency (%)
Concept	# Response		
RECOGNITION, PROTECTION AND CONTINUATION OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS	1 Traditional leaders (Izinduna, Sabhuku, Abalisa) should be in the constitution.	1	100.00%
	2 Their court systems to be recognised and respected	1	100.00%
METHOD OF SELECTION/APPOINTMENT	3 Women to be appointed as traditional leaders	1	100.00%
	4 Must be trained by the judiciary and educated to a minimum education standard	1	100.00%
FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	5 Preserve culture, tradition, history and heritage	1	100.00%
	6 Preside over village courts	1	100.00%
	7 Should submit, report cases to magistrates courts for checking	1	100.00%
	8 To consult subjects		0.00%
	9 Must intervene on disputes	1	100.00%
	10 Enforce traditional and customary laws	1	100.00%
	11 Chiefs must deal with communal land issues	1	
	12 Chiefs to be custodians but not administrators of land and law	1	100.00%
RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT/ PARLIAMENT	13 Manage natural resources	1	100.00%
	14 Promote Zunde Ramambo	1	100.00%
	15 Be given land to promote Isiphala seNkosi		0.00%
	16 Be included in provincial and local governments	1	100.00%
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	17 Be apolitical	1	100.00%
	18 Be impartial	1	100.00%

9. TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS

The respondents on Handover Takeover (time period) mentioned that it be done immediately, 24 Hours (One Day), 5 Days (Five), 3 Days (Three), Two Weeks (14 Days), 1 Month (30 Days), 7 Days (One Week), 2 Days (48 Hours), Within 21 days and within 90 days.

On who takes over during incapacitation, respondents felt that it should be the Speaker of Parliament, Independent Commission, Vice President and the Chief Justice. The incapacitation period shall be 3 Months (90 Days), One Month (30 Days), 6 Months, Two Months, One week and or two (2) weeks.

Apart from the above the respondents felt that the term of office for the President shall be a 1x5 Year Term. Election results shall be released within 24 Hours (One Day), 48 Hours (2 Days), 5 Days (Five) and or one week.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

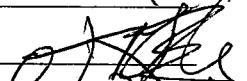
9. TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY

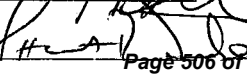


NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	TRANSITIONAL MECHANISMS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →			WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			Website	Website
Concept	#	Response		
HANDOVER TAKEOVER (TIME PERIOD)	1	Immediately	1	100.00%
	2	24 Hours (One Day)	1	100.00%
	3	5 Days (Five)	1	100.00%
	4	3 Days(Three)	1	100.00%
	5	Two Weeks (14 Days)	1	100.00%
	6	1 Month (30 Days)	1	100.00%
	7	7 Days (One Week)	1	100.00%
	8	2 Days (48 Hours)	1	100.00%
	9	Within 21 days	1	100.00%
	10	Within 90 days	1	100.00%
INCAPACITATION (WHO TAKES OVER)	11	Speaker Of Parliament	1	100.00%
	12	Independent Commission	1	100.00%
	13	Vice President	1	100.00%
	14	Chief Justice	1	100.00%
INCAPACITATION (TIME PERIOD)	15	3 Months (90 Days)	1	100.00%
	16	One Month (30 Days)	1	100.00%
	17	6 Months	1	100.00%
	18	Two Months	1	100.00%
	19	One week	1	100.00%
	20	2 Weeks	1	100.00%
PRESIDENTIAL TERMS	21	1x5 Years Term	1	100.00%
RELEASE OF ELECTION RESULTS	22	24 Hours (One Day)	1	100.00%
	23	48 Hours (2 Days)	1	100.00%
	24	5 Days (Five)	1	100.00%
	25	One Week	1	100.00%

Name: 

Name: 

Name: 

10. YOUTH

The ages which were considered to denote youth are 0-18 years, 18+ and up to 45 years.

The rights mentioned by the people that should be enshrined in the constitution include the following; free Education, Educational Grants, Education, right to be heard, right to health care and right to shelter. It was the people's feeling that youth should be protected from all forms of abuse (political, social, economic and cultural), they should have the right to social services, freedom from unfair labour practices, right to parental care, right to have a birth Certificate, National Identity and should not be forced to attend National Youth Services.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

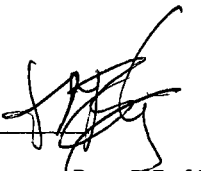
Researcher



Researcher



Researcher

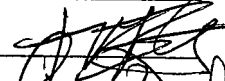
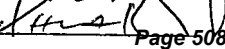


10.1 TH - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	YOUTH
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
	1 0-18.	1	100.00%
	2 18+.	1	100.00%
	3 Up to 45 years	1	100.00%
RIGHT TO EDUCATION	4 Free Education	1	100.00%
	5 Educational Grants	1	100.00%
	6 Education	1	100.00%
BASIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS	7 Right to be heard	1	100.00%
	8 Right to health care	1	100.00%
	9 Right to Shelter	1	100.00%
	10 Protection from all forms of abuse (political, social, economic and cultural)	1	100.00%
	11 Right to social services	1	100.00%
	12 Freedom from unfair labour practices	1	100.00%
	13 Right to parental care	1	100.00%
NATIONAL REGISTRATION	14 Birth Certificate	1	100.00%
	15 National Identity	1	100.00%
NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE	16 No to National Youth Services	1	100.00%

Name: 
Name: 
Name:  Page 508 of 543

11. WOMEN AND GENDER

The respondents mentioned the following rights for women and gender to be enshrined in the constitution; right to political participation and the right to health.

It was highlighted that if political fields are equal, then women participate more in political governance of the country. A quota system can only serve to deform the capacities of either sex, and there should be a dual ownership of property or land between men and women.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



11. WOMEN AND GENDER - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WOMEN AND GENDER
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	# Response		
Rights	1 Political participation	1	100.00%
	2 If take away political violence then we are likely to see more women	1	100.00%
	3 A quota system can only serve to deform the capacities of either sex	1	100.00%
	4 Dual ownership of property or land between men and women	1	100.00%
	5 Right to health	1	100.00%

Name: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

12. PUBLIC FINANCE

In respect of Public Finance and revenue collection in particular the people mentioned the following that revenue should be collected through taxes and duties and levies. As for the management the people have the feeling that there should be a central bank that should be given limited borrowing powers and exercise transparency.

In terms of supervision and Oversight people mentioned that there should be a Board of Directors/Governors, overseeing by the Ministry of finance, Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and Parliament.

When formulating the budget the grassroots should be consulted and its details should be published in all languages. Management of same should be apolitical and tender system should be transparent.

Apart from the above and on accountability and transparent issues there should be an Act of Parliament, annual audited reports, a report by the Finance Minister to parliament quarterly, and an Independent audit.

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

The functions of the RBZ and Monetary Policy in particular, the community mentioned the following; control of inflation, regulate local currency, taxes and interests rates. Other functions of the RBZ as they are mentioned by the people are advisor to government, lender of last resort, local bank supervision, promotion of economic development and quasi fiscal activities.

The community mentioned that the RBZ Governor should be appointed by Parliament, President, Ministry of Finance, on merit and the person should be apolitical.

The community further highlighted that the Central Bank should be independent, have autonomy, have an Independent Commission/Board, be under the Ministry of Finance and should publicise government expenditure.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Reseacher 

Reseacher 

Reseacher 

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

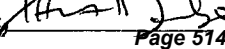
Province →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Number of Wards →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
	1 Taxes and duties	1	100.00%
	2 Taxes to be paid to local government	1	100.00%
MANAGEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	3 Establishment of central bank	1	100.00%
	4 R.B.Z. to be given limited borrowing powers	1	100.00%
	5 Transparency	1	100.00%
SUPERVISION AND OVERSIGHT	6 By Board of Directors/Governors	1	100.00%
	7 By Ministry of finance	1	100.00%
	8 By R.B.Z.	1	100.00%
	9 Parliamentary oversight	1	100.00%
	10 Grassroots consultation	1	100.00%
BUDGET FORMULATION	11 Published in all languages	1	100.00%
MANAGEMENT OF BUDGET	12 Apolitical use	1	100.00%
	13 Tender system should be transparent	1	100.00%
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY	14 Act of Parliament	1	100.00%
	15 Annual audited reports	1	100.00%
	16 Finance Minister to report to parliament quarterly	1	100.00%
	17 Independent audit	1	100.00%
MONETARY POLICY	18 Control inflation	1	100.00%
	19 Regulate local currency	1	100.00%
	20 Regulate taxes and interests rates	1	100.00%
OTHER FUNCTIONS OF R.B.Z	21 Advisor to government	1	100.00%
	22 Lender of last resort	1	100.00%
	23 Local bank supervision	1	100.00%
	24 Promote economic development	1	100.00%
	25 Quasi fiscal activities	1	100.00%
APPOINTMENT OF R.B.Z GOVERNOR	26 By Parliament	1	100.00%
	27 By President	1	100.00%
	28 Ministry of finance	1	100.00%
	29 On merit	1	100.00%
	30 Apolitical	1	100.00%

12. PUBLIC FINANCE - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	PUBLIC FINANCE
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Province →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Number of Wards →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
SUPERVISION AND REGULATION	31 Be independent /have autonomy	1	100.00%
	32 Independent Commission / Board	1	100.00%
	33 Ministry of finance	1	100.00%
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY	34 Independent audit	1	100.00%
	35 Publicize government expenditure	1	100.00%

Name: 
 Name: 
 Name:  Page 514 of 543

13. WAR VETERANS

In defining who a war veteran is, the respondents mentioned war collaborators, ex-detainees and parents who cooked during the struggle. As a form of recognition, respect and honour they are to be accorded hero status. War veterans should be under an independent commission, non-partisan/apolitical.

The community also mentioned that there should be no war-veterans commission and no compensation.

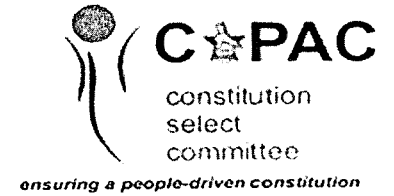
Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 
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13. WAR VETERANS - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS
WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	WAR VETERANS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →			WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			Website	Website
Concept	#	Response		
DEFINE WHO IS A WAR VETERAN	1	War collaborators, ex-detainees and parents who cooked during the struggle	1	100.00%
(ENTITLEMENT) RECOGNITION, RESPECT AND HONOR	2	To be accorded hero status	1	100.00%
POLITICAL RIGHTS	3	Should be under an independent commission	1	100.00%
	4	War veterans to be treated as reverse forces		0.00%
CONCERNS RAISED	5	Be non-partisan/apolitical	1	100.00%
	6	No to war veterans commission	1	100.00%
	7	No compensation to war veterans	1	100.00%
	8	To ban war veteran association	1	100.00%

Name: _____
 Name: _____
 Name: _____

14. LAND

The respondents on Land Reform mentioned that land should remain state land, land reform is irreversible, land reform to continue, redistribution of land to continue, no 99yr lease and that the land reform is illegal.

In respect of the land Tenure, the same community mentioned that there should be 99 year lease, title deeds, security of tenure and leasehold.

In as much as land administration is concerned they mentioned the following: land should be owned by Zimbabweans, equitable distribution of land, land audit, one man one farm policy, land commission, Independent Land Commission, productive use of land, no compensation and no multiple farms.

The community also mentioned that there should be no discrimination on land distribution, land should be demarcated as per land use patterns, consider productivity, local communities to benefit first, compensation to be paid, consider expertise, distribution be apolitical, disputes over land must be taken to Court, Government to allocate land. It was also community's feeling that foreigners should not own land but have leasehold, with the same community saying that foreigners should own land. Land to be sold at affordable prices with no violent dispossession of land and that land reform should conform to international and regional laws.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 
Page 517 of 543

14. LAND - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND DIASPORA SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	LAND
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
LAND REFORM	1 Remain state land	1	100.00%
	2 Land reform is irreversible	1	100.00%
	3 Land reform to continue	1	100.00%
	4 Redistribution of land	1	100.00%
	5 No 99yr lease	1	100.00%
	6 Land reform illegal	1	100.00%
TENURE	7 99 year lease	1	100.00%
	8 Title deeds	1	100.00%
	9 Security of tenure	1	100.00%
	10 Leasehold	1	100.00%
ADMINISTRATION	11 Land should be owned by Zimbabweans	1	100.00%
	12 Equitable distribution of land	1	100.00%
	13 Land audit	1	100.00%
	14 One man one farm policy	1	100.00%
	15 Land commission	1	100.00%
	16 Independent Land Commission	1	100.00%
	17 Productive use of land	1	100.00%
	18 No compensation	1	100.00%
	19 No multiple farms	1	100.00%
	20 No discrimination on land distribution	1	100.00%
	21 Demarcate land as per land use patterns	1	100.00%
	22 Consider productivity	1	100.00%
	23 Local communities first	1	100.00%
	24 Compensation to be paid	1	100.00%
	25 Consider expertise	1	100.00%
	26 Apolitical	1	100.00%
	27 Disputes on land must be taken to court	1	100.00%
	28 Define land use patterns	1	100.00%

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14. LAND - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND DIASPORA SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	LAND
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
	29 Government to allocate land	1	100.00%
	30 Foreigners not to own land but have leasehold	1	100.00%
	31 Foreigners should own land	1	100.00%
	32 Land to be sold at affordable prices	1	100.00%
	33 No violent dispossession of land	1	100.00%
	34 Land reform to conform with international and regional laws	1	100.00%

15. NATURAL RESOURCES

In respect of Natural Resources the respondents mentioned that Local authorities and provinces must share natural resources with central government, natural resources should be processed locally, natural resources should be preserved and that locals should benefit from natural resources. They also mentioned that processing zones should be decentralised for employment creation, legislate and regulate natural resources.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

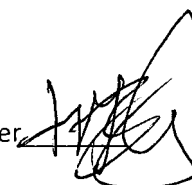
Researcher



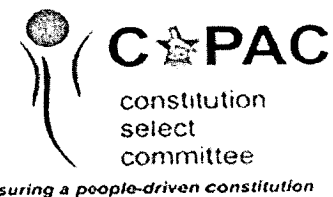
Researcher



Researcher



15. NATURAL RESOURCES - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITES AND SECTORAL FREQU



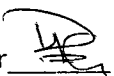
NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	NATURAL RESOURCES
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		Website	Website
Concept	# Response		
ADMINISTRATION /MANAGEMENT	1 Local authorities and provinces must share natural resources with central government	1	100.00%
BENEFICIATION/VALUE ADDITION	2 Natural resources should be processed locally	1	100.00%
CONSERVATION /PRESERVATION	3 Preserve natural resources	1	100.00%
BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES	4 Locals to benefit from natural resources	1	100.00%
	5 Decentralise processing zones for employment creation	1	100.00%
LEGISLATION/REGULATION	6 Legislate and regulate to protect natural resources and their proceeds	1	100.00%

16. EMPOWERMENT

The views captured from the people indicate that there should be no discrimination in Empowerment on political grounds. There should be provision for infrastructure and resources, skills training and equitable Empowerment. They also mentioned that there should be audit and accountability of Government project allocations.

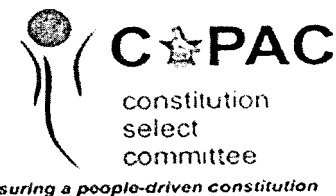
Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

16. EMPOWERMENT - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUEN



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	EMPOWERMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	#	Response	
GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE	1	No Discrimination On Political Grounds	1 100.00%
INVESTMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	2	Provision For Infrastructure And Resources	1 100.00%
SKILLS TRAINING AND EDUCATION	3	Skills Training For Empowerment	1 100.00%
INDIGENISATION	4	Equitable Empowerment	1 100.00%
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	5	Audit And Accountability Of Government Project Allocations	1 100.00%

17. ENVIRONMENT

The following views were stated by the community in relation to the Environment; these are protection of the environment, protection of wild animals in the region, fire guards to be mandatory and enactment of environmental friendly legislation.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

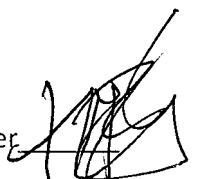
Researcher



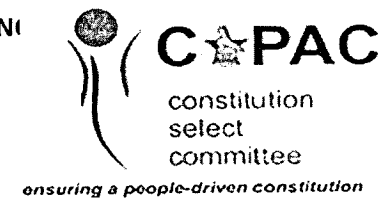
Researcher



Researcher



17. ENVIRONMENT - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ENVIRONMENT
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	# Response		
CONSERVATION/ PRESERVATION	1 Protection of environment	1	100.00%
	2 Protection of wild animals in the region	1	100.00%
ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	3 Fire guards to be mandatory	1	100.00%
REGULATION AND LEGISLATION	4 Enact environment friendly legislation	1	100.00%

18. MEDIA

The views expressed on Media and Press Freedom in particular are freedom of expression, right to free press, to be protected by law, free media, independent media, free to broadcast, freedom of press without propaganda, freedom of the press should be provided for in the constitution, freedom to media houses and their diversities, media freedom, should respect people's rights, free access to information, media accountability and regulation.

The community felt that there should be an Independent Media Commission, accreditation of all journalist, self-regulation, no state controlled media that leads to propaganda, media must be independent of political parties, no to forced registration and follow media ethics.

In terms of Content, Diversity and Plurality people felt that there should be truthful reporting, no hate speeches, right to Community Radio Stations, Multiple Media, recognition of registered Multi Media Houses, promotion of plurality, respect and tolerance to diversity.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher



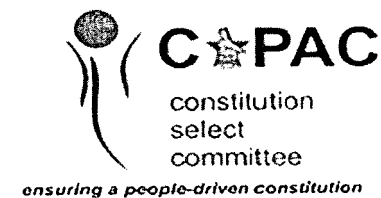
Researcher



Researcher



18. MEDIA - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE A. SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	MEDIA
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	# Response		
PRESS FREEDOM	1 Freedom Of Expression	1	100.00%
	2 Right To Free Press	1	100.00%
	3 To Be Protected By Law	1	100.00%
	4 Free Media	1	100.00%
	5 Independent Media	1	100.00%
	6 Free To Broadcast	1	100.00%
	7 Freedom Of Press Without Propaganda	1	100.00%
	8 Freedom Of The Press Should Be Provided For In The Constitution	1	100.00%
	9 Freedom To Media Houses And Their Diversities	1	100.00%
	10 Media freedom	1	
	11 Should Respect People's Rights	1	100.00%
	12 Free Access To Information	1	100.00%
	13 Media Accountability	1	100.00%
REGULATION	14 Independent Media Commission	1	100.00%
	15 Accreditation Of All Journalist	1	100.00%
	16 Self-Regulation	1	100.00%
	17 We Should Not Have State Controlled Media It Leads To Propaganda	1	100.00%
	18 Media Must Be Independent Of Political Parties	1	100.00%
	19 No To Forced Registration	1	100.00%
	20 To Follow Media Ethics	1	100.00%
CONTENT	21 Truthful Reporting	1	#REF!
	22 No Hate Speeches	1	100.00%
DIVERSITY AND PLURARITY	23 Multiple Media	1	100.00%
	24 Right To Community Radio Stations	1	100.00%
	25 Recognise Multi Media Houses Which Are Registered	1	100.00%
	26 Promote Plurality	1	100.00%
	27 Respect And Tolerance To Diversity	1	100.00%

19. BILL OF RIGHTS

The views expressed by the community with regards to Fundamental Rights are: to vote and be voted for, access to information, life, protection against discrimination, freedom of and after speech, freedom of association, freedom from fear, right to protection, accessible education, health, access to clean water, freedom of assembly, human dignity and reputation, free political affiliation, clean and safe environment, form and or join any trade unions, right to picketing, heterosexual marriage and administrative justice.

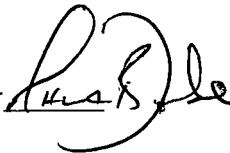
Further views mentioned are: benefits from local resources, right to food, permanent residence must be allowed to vote, no to homosexuality and lesbianism, right to shelter, acquisition of registration documents in locality, right to rule of law, right to free choice, movement, privacy, free health, press freedom, conscience, belief and thought, equality before the law, no racial discrimination and fair trial.

Apart from the above the same community mentioned the following rights: social welfare for all vulnerable groups, timely justice system, legal representation, recognition of women's rights, no to torture, protection of children rights, equality, freedom of demonstration and petition, free and fair elections, right to participate in international human rights and they must be implemented, protection of minority rights and recognition of combatants in the liberation struggle.

Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



In respect of the Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights a number of views were mentioned and captured as follows: right to citizenship, religion/ freedom of belief, education, recognise cultural diversity and practise one's culture/tradition, economic empowerment, employment, equitable share of natural resources, own property, right to one's language and culture, freedom of expression, free economic activity, free primary education, right to infrastructure, strike by civil servants, gender equality, yes to polygamy, equal opportunities, vocational training centres, respect the family institution, any amendments to bill of rights should be done through a referendum, right to cultural practises in succession in traditional leadership, love, user friendly infrastructure for disabled, right for HIV positive people to receive monthly social welfare grants, social responsibility, protection from abuse, copy right, no to incest and pornographic literature, domesticate un human rights charter, labour relations, right to intellectual property, trade, occupation and profession, honour the preamble of the constitution and access to courts.

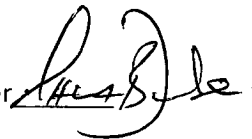
On Death Penalty, there was a divided opinion.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher



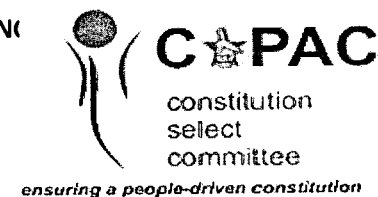
Researcher



Researcher



19. BILL OF RIGHTS - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUEN

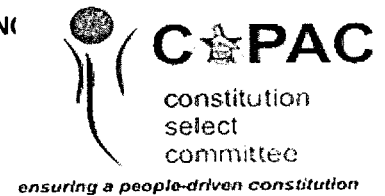


NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	# Response		
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	1 Vote and be voted for	1	100.00%
	2 Access to information	1	100.00%
	3 Life	1	100.00%
	4 Protection against discrimination	1	100.00%
	5 Freedom of and after speech	1	100.00%
	6 Freedom of association	1	100.00%
	7 Freedom from fear	1	100.00%
	8 Right to protection	1	100.00%
	9 Accessible education	1	100.00%
	10 Health	1	100.00%
	11 Access to clean water	1	100.00%
	12 Freedom of assembly	1	100.00%
	13 Human dignity and reputation	1	100.00%
	14 Free political affiliation	1	100.00%
	15 Clean and safe environment	1	100.00%
	16 Form and or join any trade unions	1	100.00%
	17 Right to picketing	1	100.00%
	18 Heterosexual marriage	1	100.00%
	19 Administrative justice	1	100.00%
	20 Benefits from local resources	1	100.00%
	21 Food	1	100.00%
	22 Permanent residence must be allowed to vote	1	100.00%
	23 No to homosexuality and lesbianism	1	100.00%
	24 Shelter	1	100.00%
	25 Acquisition of registration documents in locality	1	100.00%
	26 Right to rule of law	1	100.00%
	27 Choice	1	100.00%
	28 Movement	1	100.00%

19. BILL OF RIGHTS - WEBSITE DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	# Response		
	29 Privacy	1	100.00%
	30 Free health	1	100.00%
	31 Press freedom	1	100.00%
	32 Conscience, belief and thought	1	100.00%
	33 Equality before the law	1	100.00%
	34 No racial discrimination	1	100.00%
	35 Fair trial	1	100.00%
	36 Social welfare for all vulnerable groups	1	100.00%
	37 Timely justice system	1	100.00%
	38 Legal representation	1	100.00%
	39 Recognition of women's rights	1	100.00%
	40 No to torture	1	100.00%
	41 Protection of children rights	1	100.00%
	42 Equality	1	100.00%
	43 Freedom of demonstration and petition	1	100.00%
	44 Free and fair elections	1	100.00%
	45 Right to participate in international human rights and they must be	1	100.00%
	46 Protection of minority rights	1	100.00%
	47 Recognition of Combatants in the liberation struggle	1	100.00%
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RIGHTS	105 Right to citizenship	1	100.00%
	106 Religion/ freedom of belief	1	100.00%
	107 Education	1	100.00%
	108 Recognise cultural diversity and practise one's culture/tradition	1	100.00%
	109 Economic empowerment	1	100.00%
	110 Employment	1	100.00%
	111 Equitable share of natural resources	1	100.00%
	112 Own property	1	100.00%
	113 Right to one's language and culture	1	100.00%

19. BILL OF RIGHTS - WEBSITE DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	BILL OF RIGHTS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	# Response		
	114 Freedom of expression	1	100.00%
	115 Free economic activity	1	100.00%
	116 Free primary education	1	100.00%
	117 Right to infrastructure	1	100.00%
	118 Strike by civil servants	1	100.00%
	119 Gender equality	1	100.00%
	120 Yes to polygamy	1	100.00%
	121 Equal opportunities	1	100.00%
	122 Vocational training centres	1	100.00%
	123 Respect the family institution	1	100.00%
	124 Any amendments to bill of rights should be done through a referendum	1	100.00%
	125 Right to cultural practises in succession in traditional leadership	1	100.00%
	126 Love	1	100.00%
	127 User friendly infrastructure for disabled	1	100.00%
	128 Right for HIV positive people to receive monthly social welfare grants	1	100.00%
	129 Social responsibility	1	100.00%
	130 Protection from abuse	1	100.00%
	131 Copy right	1	100.00%
	132 No to incest and pornographic literature	1	100.00%
	133 Domestic UN Human Rights Charter	1	100.00%
	134 Labour relations	1	100.00%
	135 Right to intellectual property	1	100.00%
	136 Trade, Occupation and profession	1	100.00%
	137 Honour the preamble of the constitution	1	100.00%
	138 Access to courts	1	100.00%
DEATH PENALTY	315 Yes	1	100.00%
	316 No	1	100.00%

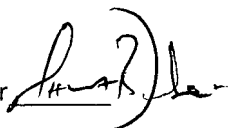
20. CITIZENSHIP

The views captured from the people indicate that Acquisition of Citizenship shall be by Birth, by Descent, by Marriage, by Registration, by Registration after 5 years and by Registration after 10 years.

On Dual Citizenship, there was a divided opinion.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	CITIZENSHIP
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

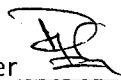
Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	# Response		
Acquisition of Citizenship	1 By Birth	1	100.00%
	2 By Decscent	1	100.00%
	3 By Marriage	1	100.00%
	4 By Registration	1	100.00%
	5 By Registration after 5 years	1	100.00%
	6 By Registration after 10 years	1	100.00%
Dual Citizenship	7 Yes	1	100.00%
	8 No	1	100.00%
	9 Divided Opinion	0	0.00%

21. RELIGION

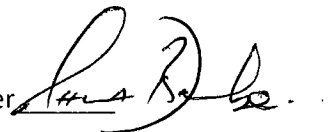
The views captured from the people in respect of Religion indicate that there should be freedom of worship and association, freedom of worship for all religions, no to Satanism, recognise the supremacy of God, Religious groups to promote peace and harmony, act on those who abuse children in the name of religion, uphold African traditional beliefs and that Zimbabwe should be declared a Christian State or Nation.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	RELIGION
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →			WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	#	Response		
1. FREEDOM OF WORSHIP	1	Freedom of worship and association	1	100.00%
	2	There should be freedom of worship for all religions	1	100.00%
2. SATANISM	3	No to Satanism and Wapusa Wapusa	1	100.00%
4. SUPREMACY OF GOD	4	Supremacy of God	1	100.00%
8. PROMOTE PEACE AND UNITY	5	Religious groups to promote peace and harmony	1	100.00%
10. MINOR RIGHTS	6	We should act on those who abuse children in the name of religion	1	100.00%
15. AFRICAN TRADITIONAL BELIEFS	7	African traditional beliefs should be upheld	1	100.00%
	8	Sacred places should not be defiled by churches		0.00%
18. DECLARATION OF CHRISTIAN STATE AND NATION	9	Zimbabwe to be declared a christian state or Nation	1	100.00%

22. DISABLED

As much as the Disabled rights are concerned people felt that the constitution should enshrine the following: right of employment, no discrimination on basis of disability, state provided assistance (welfare), right to education, food, user friendly facilities, shelter, vote on braille language, health, representation in all government institutions, protection from all forms of abuse and vote.

The respondents further expressed that there should be freedom of speech, choice, equal treatment, access to information, accessible amenities, self-representation in parliament, economic empowerment, ministerial representation and rehabilitation including community based rehab.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

22. DISABLED - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND DIASPORA SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	DISABLED
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	# Response		
RIGHTS	1 Right of employment	1	100.00%
	2 No discrimination on basis of disability	1	100.00%
	3 State provided assistance (Welfare)	1	100.00%
	5 Right to education	1	100.00%
	6 Access to food	1	100.00%
	7 Freedom of speech	1	100.00%
	8 Right to user friendly facilities	1	100.00%
	9 Right to shelter	1	100.00%
	10 Freedom of choice	1	100.00%
	11 Right to vote on braille language	1	100.00%
	12 Right to health	1	100.00%
	13 Equal treatment	1	100.00%
	14 Access to information	1	100.00%
	15 Accessible Amenities	1	100.00%
	16 Self representation in Parliament	1	100.00%
	17 Economic Empowerment	1	100.00%
	18 Right to representation in all government institutions	1	100.00%
	19 Ministerial Representation	1	100.00%
	20 Right to protection from all forms of abuse	1	100.00%
	21 Rehabilitation including Community Based Rehab	1	100.00%
	22 Right to vote	1	100.00%

23. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

The community felt that in respect of Elections, there should be a First Past the post system. On Proportional Representation their feeling was divided.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

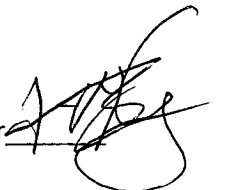
Researcher



Researcher



Researcher



23. ELECTORAL SYSTEMS - WEBSITE & DIASPORA THEMATIC SUMMARY ANALYSIS WEBSITE AND SECTORAL FREQUENCY



NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM	
THEMATIC AREA	ELECTORAL SYSTEMS
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →		WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →		1	
Frequencies →		WEBSITE	WEBSITE
FIRST PAST THE POST	1 STRONGLY AGREE	1	100.00%
	2 STRONGLY DISAGREE	0	0.00%
	3 DIVIDED OPINION	0	0.00%
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION	4 STRONGLY AGREE	1	100.00%
	5 STRONGLY DISAGREE	1	100.00%
	6 DIVIDED OPINION	0	0.00%
HYBRID	7 STRONGLY AGREE	0	0.00%
	8 STRONGLY DISAGREE	0	0.00%
	9 DIVIDED OPINION	0	0.00%

24. LABOUR

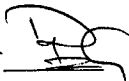
The respondents expressed a number of views on Labour which include the following adequate remuneration/living wage to all workers, protection against domestic abuse, exploitation and equal pay to men and women.

In respect of Health and Safety the respondents felt that there should be protective clothing, compensation for injury at work, observation of Health and safety regulations, leave/vacation rights and full pay during maternity leave.

With regards to Conditions of Service respondents expressed that there should be fair labour practices, no forced labour, arbitration, abiding by labour laws and no to slavery and servitude.

The community felt that there should be stipulated working hours- up to 8 hours a day, no to child labour, form and participate in trade unions, collective bargaining, right to strike/demonstration, retirement age to be at 45, 60 or 65 and domestication of international labour laws and conventions.

Details insight into the views mentioned are shown in the table below:

Researcher 

Researcher 

Researcher 

NATIONAL THEMATIC SUMMARY FORM

THEMATIC AREA	LABOUR
TYPE OF SUBMISSIONS	WEBSITE/DIASPORA

Location →			WEBSITE/DIASPORA	
Types of Submission →			1	
Frequencies →			WEBSITE	WEBSITE
Concept	#	Response		
REMUNERATION	1	Adequate remuneration/ living wage to all workers	1	100.00%
	2	Protect against domestic abuse and exploitation	1	100.00%
	3	Equal pay to men & women	1	100.00%
HEALTH AND SAFETY	4	Protective clothing	1	100.00%
	5	Compensation for injury at work	1	100.00%
	6	Health and safety regulations observed	1	100.00%
LEAVE	7	leave rights/vacation	1	100.00%
	8	Full pay maternity leave	1	100.00%
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE	9	Fair labour practices	1	100.00%
	10	No forced labour	1	100.00%
	11	Right to arbitration	1	100.00%
	12	Abide by labour laws	1	100.00%
	13	No to slavery and servitude	1	100.00%
EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS	14	Stipulated working hours- up to 8 hours a day	1	100.00%
	15	No to child labour	1	100.00%
TRADE UNIONS/REPRESENTATION	16	Form and participate in trade unions	1	100.00%
	17	Collective bargaining	1	100.00%
INDUSTRIAL ACTION	18	Right to strike/ demonstration	1	100.00%
PENSIONS & RETIREMENT	19	Retirement age to be at 45, 60 or 65	1	100.00%
INTERNATIONAL LAWS & CONVENTIONS	20	Domestication of international labour laws and conventions	1	100.00%

