



<b>Reporting Period:</b>	1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022
<b>Project Title:</b>	Parliamentary Support Programme
<b>Project Start and End Date:</b>	November 2019-June 2023
<b>Development Partners:</b>	Donor(s): European Union (EU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Implementing Partner(s): Parliament of Zimbabwe
<b>Project Numbers &amp; Title:</b>	UNDP Reference Parliamentary Support Programme Donor Reference 00116496
<b>Project Objective/impact</b>	Parliament enabled to perform its core functions for improved legislative, participation, representative and accountability.
<b>Parliament of Zimbabwe Institutional Goal</b>	A Parliament that supports the attainment of a prosperous Zimbabwe that sustainably and equitably benefits all people.
<b>Parliament of Zimbabwe Vision</b>	A strong, independent, people-driven, world-class Parliament
<b>Parliament of Zimbabwe Mission</b>	To protect the Constitution, make laws for good governance, effectively represent the people and hold the executive and public institutions to account.
<b>UNSDCF/ CPD Outcome 4</b>	Transformative, accountable, equitable and inclusive governance
<b>UNDP Strategic Plan RRF outcome</b>	Governance and Gender equality
<b>Key contributing SDGs: 16 and 5</b>	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
<b>Gender Marker</b>	GEN 2

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Project Budget (US\$)	Total Project expenses (US\$)	Annual Budget (US\$)	Delivery Rate (% of total budget)
2,147,400.00	1,553,253.00		72%

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## Acronyms




<b>AfDB</b>	<b>African Development Bank</b>
<b>AWP</b>	Annual Work Plan
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations'
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>ICT</b>	Information, Communication and Technology
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>LCC</b>	Liaison Coordination Committee
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MPs</b>	Members of Parliament
<b>MTR</b>	Mid Term Review
<b>NPRC</b>	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Committee
<b>SAPST</b>	Southern African Parliamentary Support Trust
<b>OAG</b>	Office of the Auditor General
<b>PAC</b>	Public Accounts Committee
<b>PBO</b>	Parliament Budget Office
<b>PCU</b>	Parliamentary Coordination Unit
<b>PLC</b>	Parliamentary Legal Committee
<b>POZ</b>	Parliament of Zimbabwe
<b>PSP</b>	Parliament Support Programme
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SC</b>	Steering Committee
<b>TAEP</b>	Tax Accountability Enhancement Project
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>ZI</b>	Zimbabwe Institute
<b>ZINWA</b>	Zimbabwe National Water Authority
<b>ZWLA</b>	Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association
<b>ZWPC</b>	Zimbabwe Women Parliamentary Caucus
<b>ZWRCN</b>	Zimbabwe Women Resource Centre Network

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## 1.0 Executive Summary

From 2020 Parliament of Zimbabwe (POZ) has been implementing a project entitled: the *Parliamentary Support Programme (PSP)* to enable parliament to perform its core functions for improved legislative, representative and oversight roles. This report is the culmination of the results achieved since 2020 with focus on 2022. In 2022, the PSP registered the following key results:

### 1.1 Key Results:

-  **Outcome 1** : In contribution to *improved good governance and economic development through the timely passing of good laws*. – *ISP Key Result Area 2: Timely passing of Laws that are consistent with the Constitution*, thirty (30) laws were passed out of a cumulative project target of twenty-one (21) laws. Twelve (12) laws were passed in 2020, seven (7) laws in 2021 and eleven (11) laws in 2022 respectively. These laws are contributing to the socio-economic and political development of Zimbabwe and some of them are part of the finalisation of the alignment of laws to the constitution of Zimbabwe. Some of the laws passed in 2022 include the Marriages Act which seeks among others to end child marriages and the Guardianship of Minors Amendment Act and the Zimbabwe Independent Complaints Commission Act.
  
-  **Outcome 2** : In contribution to *strengthening Parliamentary oversight in protecting the rights of citizens and fostering responsive and accountable governance*. – *ISP Key Result Area 1: Effective Oversight on all Institutions and Agencies of the State and government at every level*, 29% of MPs (100 out of 350) out of a target of 50% acquired targeted specialized knowledge in sector specific issues such as contemporary developments in climate change and environment, sustainable development and human rights through 3 capacity building workshops conducted in 2022. As a result of the acquisition of knowledge, evidence-based committee reports were produced, and parliamentary debates were more focused and engagements with executive were from an informed position.
  
-  **Outcome 3**: In contribution to *strengthening of the Administration of Parliament in Results-Based Project Management* - *ISP Key Result Areas 6: Effective administration of Parliament*, POZ retained its ISO 9001: 2015 certification of Quality Management Systems (QMS). The PSP supported two (2) risk management training workshops for staff in parliamentary administration contributing to increased staff capacity. Through the conducting of a Mid-Term Review of the Institutional Strategic Plan, timely production of termly PSP reports and conducting of project boards, there was contribution to enhanced result-based programming including policy and strategic guidance on the PSP from the Steering Committee which met once in December 2022. The Steering Committee confirmed the granting of a no-cost extension as well as indication of resources for a successor PSP.

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## 2.0 Project Background and Description

The 60% turnover of Members of Parliament (MPs) during the 2018 harmonised elections, created the need for lawmakers to be better equipped to carry out their constitutional duties through the PSP. The on-going reform agenda aimed at strengthening of the legislative, oversight, and representation roles of the POZ, continued to be affected by among other factors inadequate human and financial resources to execute these mandates. <sup>1</sup>

Furthermore, the year 2022 was characterised by complex socio-economic and political situation involving high inflation, rising costs of living, unsustainable national debt, poor service delivery, corruption, and poor accountability. The country is also affected by internal and external shocks such as the global financial crisis and climate change. POZ work was affected by inter-party and intra-party conflicts and polarisation which led to by-elections being held in March after parliament had gone for most of 2021 without 28 MPs who had been recalled by their opposition political parties. Challenges of social cohesion were reflected through some contestations especially from civil society organizations over the Private Voluntary Organizations Bill. However, POZ provided some social dialogue platform as it engaged with CSO representatives. This influenced the Executive to also engage the CSOs. While they may not be significant changes to areas of concerns raised by CSOs and other stakeholders at least there was some form of engagement between the government and citizens at the Ministerial level and the President<sup>2</sup>.

Against this background, the PSP seeks to enable parliament to perform its core functions for improved legislative, representative and oversight roles through a targeted approach where six (6) Parliamentary Portfolio Committees as well as the Expanded SDGs Committee and the Zimbabwe Women's Parliamentary Caucus ZWPC are being supported.

### 2.1 Programme Objectives

The PSP is informed by the main development challenge of the POZ, which is its inability to fully carry out its mandate of contributing to democratic governance (PSP Project Document), intends to provide support to the POZ in achieving its set vision of becoming "A strong, independent, people-driven, world-class Parliament." This is achievable through the PSP theory of change whose aim is to enable parliament to execute its legislative, oversight and representational roles effectively through protecting the national constitution, making laws for the good governance, effectively representing the people and hold the executive and public institutions to account through well skilled and resourced functional administration of parliament.

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<sup>1</sup> This is cited in the Parliament Institutional Strategic Plan (ISP) (2018-2023)

<sup>2</sup> In 2021 and 2022 the CSOs engaged POZ, government officials in the Ministries of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and Finance and Economic Development as well as the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

The PSP is based on a result based targeted approach where only six (6) Parliamentary Portfolio Committees are the primary targets for support. To further strengthen gender equality and women empowerment and oversight in the implementation of SDGs, support is also extended to the Zimbabwe Women’s Parliamentary Caucus (ZWPC) and Expanded Sustainable Development Goals Committee.

## 2.2 Targeted Support for Impactful Results

1. Portfolio Committee on Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and Parliamentary Legal Committee
2. Portfolio Committee on Defence, Home Affairs and Security Services
3. Portfolio Committee on Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
4. Portfolio Committee on Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
5. Portfolio Committee on Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development.
6. Portfolio Committee on Environment Climate Change Tourism and Hospitality Industry
7. Zimbabwe Women’s Parliamentary Caucus (ZWPC)
8. Expanded Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Committees focusing on SDG based National Budgeting.

The PSP seeks to bring change under the following outcomes:

Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3
Improved good governance and economic development through the timely passing of good laws. – ISP Key Result Area 2: Timely passing of Laws that are consistent with the Constitution.	Strengthened Parliamentary oversight in protecting the rights of citizens and fostering responsive and accountable governance. –ISP Key Result Area 1: Effective Oversight on all Institutions and Agencies of the State and government at every level	Strengthened Administration of Parliament in Results-Based Project Management - ISP Key Result Areas 6: Effective administration of Parliament.

### Summary of the PSP Theory of Change

*Therefore, if Parliament can carry its legislative, oversight and representational role through timely passage of laws for good governance and economic development, and oversee the executive complying with parliamentary recommendations, especially on public service delivery, promotion and protection of human rights and management of resources, through citizen participation in all parliamentary processes, then there is increased parliamentary democracy contributing to the welfare and human development of the people of Zimbabwe.*

## 3.0 Overall Achievements of the PSP in 2022

- ✓ In contribution to improved good governance and economic development through the timely passing of good laws there was expansion of the capacity of POZ to carry out parliamentary business through supporting the timely passage of laws, establishing effective executive oversight mechanisms, and increasing citizen participation and engagement. 11 laws out of a target of 8 were passed in 2022 contributing to the country’s social and economic development with the support of the PSP. These include the

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Guardianship of Minors Amendment Bill, the Zimbabwe Independent Complaints Commission Bill, Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill 2021 and the Copper Control Amendment Bill.

- ✓ In contribution to strengthening Parliamentary oversight in protecting the rights of citizens and fostering responsive and accountable governance, the PSP continued to promote citizen participation in the legislative and budgeting processes as well as educational public outreach programmes targeting learners and students in remote areas. With a breakdown of 35 874 citizens (51% being female) participating in public outreach and 8419 participating in public hearings on budgets. The POZ Educational Outreach Programme to primary and secondary schools in remote areas attracted 27455 students and teachers.
- ✓ In contribution to strengthening Parliamentary oversight in protecting the rights of citizens and fostering responsive and accountable governance. – ISP Key Result Area 1: Effective Oversight on all Institutions and Agencies of the State and government at every level, in 2022, 29% of MPs (100 out of 350) out of a target of 50% acquired targeted specialized knowledge in sector specific issues such as contemporary developments in climate change and environment, sustainable development and human rights through 3 capacity building workshops. As a result of the acquisition of knowledge, evidence-based committee reports were produced, and parliamentary debates were more focused and engagements with executive were from an informed position.
- ✓ In contribution to strengthening of the Administration of Parliament in Results-Based Project Management - ISP Key Result Areas 6: Effective administration of Parliament. Parliament retained its ISO 9001: 2015 certification of Quality Management Systems (QMS) contributing to strong systems. Contribution to increased capacity of staff in parliamentary administration was achieved through the PSP support to two (2) risk management training workshops for Parliament Staff. Contribution to increased result-based programming was attained through the conducting of a Mid-Term Review of the Institutional Strategic Plan.
- ✓ In contribution to strengthening of the Administration of Parliament in Results-Based Project Management - ISP Key Result Areas 6: Effective administration of Parliament ,organizational development efficiency and effectiveness was achieved through the establishment of POZ Knowledge Portal and procurement of advanced library equipment .This contributed to knowledge acquisition as well as innovation and digitalization programme , three (3) Elton B. Stephens Company (EBSCO )E-journal database subscriptions and Informatics Database for the Research enhanced Geospatial Analysis, Constituency Mapping and Profiling contributing to better planning and informed decision making in the work of parliament.



## 4.0 Progress against Project Outcomes and Outputs

### 4.1. Project Outcome 1 Indicator

Project Outcome 1: Improved good governance and economic development through timely passing of good laws.

Project outcome indicators	2020 Summary achievement	2021 Summary achievement	2022 Summary achievement
<p><b>1.1 % of recommendations for Bill Amendments from Committees incorporated into law by the executive.</b></p> <p>Target in 2020 = 30% Target in 2021 = 40% Target in 2022 = 50%</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2020, 40% recommendations adopted by the Executive from two reports on the public hearings for the Constitutional Amendment Bill (no.2), 25% (2 out of 8) recommendations, and 55% (41 out of 74) recommendations from the Report on the 2021 SDG National Budget Consultations.</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2021, 37% recommendations were adopted by the Executive from three reports which include (1) 10% (1 out of 10) recommendations incorporated into the Zimbabwe Independent Complaints Commission Bill and (2) 54% (39 out of 72) of recommendation by the Expanded SDG's Committee on the National Budget priorities incorporated into the 2022 Finance and Appropriations Act.</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2022, 33% recommendations adopted by the Executive from three reports which include 29% (2 out of 7) recommendations incorporated into the Guardianship of Minors Amendment Bill. 40% (2 out of 5) committee recommendations adopted in the PVO Amendment Bill.</p>
<p><b>1.2 Number of laws passed with a positive effect in the sectors covered by the 6 committees</b></p> <p>Target in 2020= 6 Acts Target in 2021 = 7 Acts Target in 2022 = 8 laws</p>	<p>According to the Parliament Acts Register (2020), 8 out of 12 Bills were passed in 2020 had a positive effect on the sectors covered by PSP targeted Committees. These included Finance Act, Appropriation Act, Veterans of Liberation Act, Attorney General's Amendment Act and National Prosecuting Authority Act.</p>	<p>According to the Parliament Acts Register (2021), 7 Laws with a positive effect were passed by Parliament in 2021. The laws include the Constitutional Amendment Number 1 and 2 Bill, Centre for Education, Innovation, Research &amp; Development (CEIRD) Act, Forest Amendment Act, and Data Protection Act.</p>	<p>According to the Parliament Acts Register (2022), 11 Laws were passed by Parliament in 2022. The laws are Marriages Bill, Pensions and Provident Funds Amendment Bill, Guardianship of Minors Amendment Bill, Zimbabwe Independent Complaints Commission Bill, Copper Control Amendment, Amendment of State Universities Statutes Bill, Finance, Appropriation (Supplementary), Health Services Amendment Bill, Finance (No. 2) and Appropriation 2023.</p>
<p><b>1.3 % of recommendations on the Constitutionality of Bills by PLC adopted by the Executive</b></p> <p>Target in 2020 = 95% Target in 2021 100% Target in 2022 = 100%</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2020, 100% was achieved. The (Parliamentary Legal Committee) PLC considered 6 Bills and 225 Statutory Instruments All Bills and SI(s) were issued with Non-Adverse Certificates and where the PLC had concerns, they wrote to the respective Ministry to Respond and Clarify.</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2021, 99,6% was achieved. The Parliamentary Legal Committee (PLC) considered and analyzed 11 Bills and 251 Statutory Instruments. The PLC checked for the constitutionality of bills in line with the 2013 Constitution with all Bills and 250 out of 251 SI(s) were issued with Non-Adverse Certificates except Statutory Instrument 25 of 2021 (Collective Bargaining Agreement-Security Industry) which was issued an Adverse report.</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2022, 100% was achieved. The Parliamentary Legal Committee (PLC) considered and analyzed 17 Bills and 186 Statutory Instruments. The PLC checked for the constitutionality of bills in line with the 2013 Constitution with all Bills and SI(s) issued with Non-Adverse Certificates. These Bills include the Marriages Act and the PVO Amendment Bill</p>

#### 4.1.1 2022 PSP Project Implementation Summary

With the support of the PSP, the POZ has progressed well towards the realisation of the Institutional Strategic Plan (ISP) Key Result Area 2 of timely passing of laws that are aligned to the constitution of Zimbabwe and contribute to the national development of the country. As of 31 December 2022, 11 Laws out of a 2022 target of 8 Laws had been passed by Parliament which include the Marriages Bill,

Pensions and Provident Funds Amendment Bill, Guardianship of Minors Amendment Bill and Zimbabwe Independent Complaints Commission Bill 2019AB.

With the contributory support of the PSP, the POZ surpassed the cumulative project target of 21 laws by passing a total of 29 laws since project inception. The passage of laws has seen an increase in the quality of approved laws by Parliament. This is because of the PSP support in production of tools such as the Good Law Checklist and increased incorporation of recommendations from the public including thematic specialised interest groups such as child rights advocates. There has been adherence to section 141<sup>3</sup> of the Constitution with POZ consulting the public on all gazetted bills and compiling reports with an average of 90% of public recommendations included in the reports on public consultations by Committees with some of the recommendations being reflected in the laws passed.

### An analysis of Laws Passed in 2022

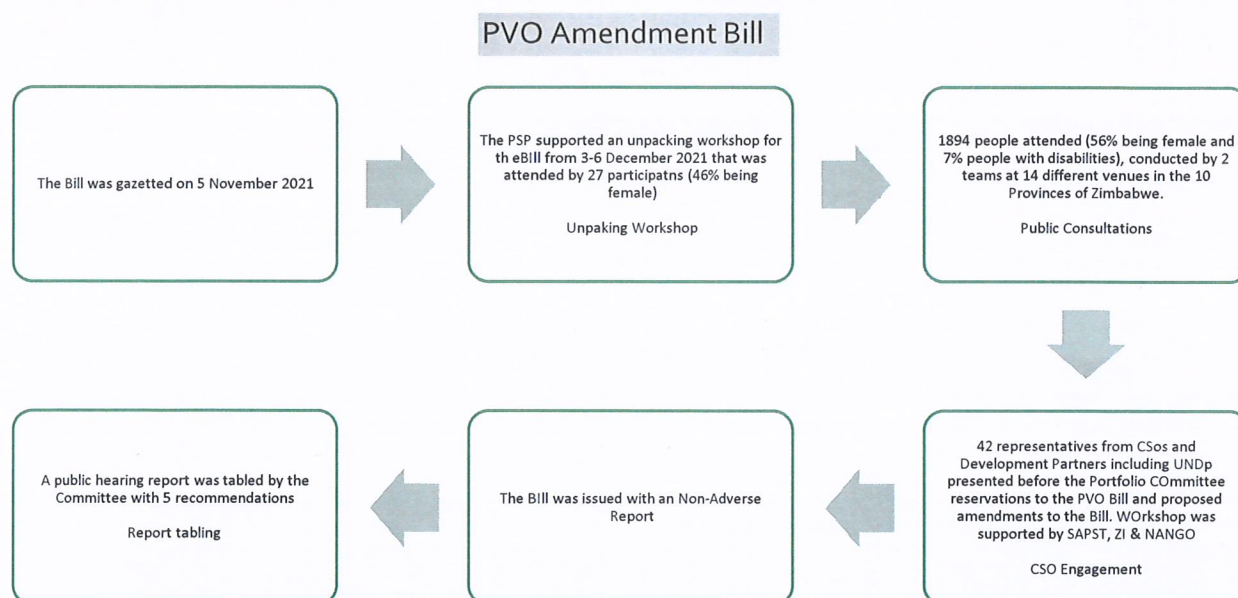
Title	Summary
Marriages Act	This law has brought a radical change to the Marriage laws in Zimbabwe with the Marriage Act (Chapter 5:11) and Customary Marriages Act (Chapter 5:07) being repealed.
Pensions and Provident Funds Amendment Act	This law carries with it the principles as enshrined in the Constitution particularly the right to administrative justice (section 68) and basic values and principles governing public administration (section 194).
Guardianship of Minors Amendment Act	This law brings in some progressive changes to matters involving the welfare of children. The new law introduces legal definitions to the terms 'custody' and 'guardianship' and brings both parents to equality in exercising their rights over the affairs of children in consultation with each other.
Zimbabwe Independent Complaints Commission Act	This law allows for complaints of misconduct from members of the public against members of the security services to be investigated and provide remedies for such misconduct. The Bill also makes provision for the functions, composition, and obligations of the Commission.
Copper Control Amendment Act	This law provides for the licensing of dealers in copper and to regulate the business of such dealers; to control the sale of copper.
Amendment of State Universities Statutes Act	This law provides a uniform mechanism for appointment of university councils, regulation of conditions of service and discipline of members of State Universities and to provide for matters connected with or incidental to the foregoing.
Health Services Amendment Act,	The law replaces the Health Services Board with a Health Services Commission prohibits health workers from embarking on industrial action.

<sup>3</sup> The Section obligates parliament to consult the public in law making and other parliamentary processes.

#### 4.1.2 Analysis of Supported Bills under the PSP in 2022:

Bill Title	Summary	Date of Gazette
<b>Private Voluntary Organisations (Amendment) Bill, 2021</b>	The Bill has three purposes namely to comply with recommendations made by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), to streamline administrative procedures and allow for the efficient regulation and administration of PVOs, and to prevent PVOs from undertaking political lobbying. The bill attracted mixed views and reactions from non-state actors and the public alike as it presented effects on development	5/11/21
<b>Labour Amendment Bill</b>	The Bill sought amend the Labour Act [Chapter 28:01] to align the Labour Act with section 65 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions ratified by Zimbabwe. In order to align with section 65 of the Constitution, this Bill will expound on the rights to fair and safe labour practices and standards.	19/11/21
<b>The Children's Amendment Bill</b>	The Bill sought to update the Children's Act in line with the Constitution and Zimbabwe's international obligations.	3/12/21

#### Key Highlight: PVO. Amendment Bill



#### a. PVO Amendment Bill

The PVO Amendment Bill was gazetted in 2021 and was supported by the PSP. The PSP supported an analysis and unpacking workshop for the bill from 3–6 December 2021 for the Portfolio Committee on Public Service, labour and Social Welfare which was attended by 27 participants (46% being female). The Public hearings on the PVO were conducted in 10 Provinces, and 1894 people attended (56% being female and 7% people with disabilities). Furthermore, 42 representatives from CSOs presented before the Portfolio Committee. The PVO bill received mixed reactions from the public with one section of the participants expressing concerns that the Bill was centralising power in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare. Other participants supported the Bill as a welcome initiative required in regulating CSOs against abuse of funds, money laundering and supporting terrorist activities. The Executive expressed a position that transparent and accountable CSOs operating in good faith would have nothing to fear. The public hearing consultations report was tabled on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2022 in the National Assembly where 90% of public input was incorporated and 5

committee recommendation tabled. Between 17<sup>th</sup> May and 20<sup>th</sup> September 2022 the bill went through heated debate in the House until it was passed by the National Assembly on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022. 40% (2 out of 5) committee recommendations were adopted by the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. These include:

- i. The involvement of the Office of PVO Registrar in the operations of PVOs as the regulatory authority.
- ii. The cancellation of a certificate or licence of any PVO that deliberately fails to adhere to its mandate.

*The bill was passed with some extensive amendments which were accepted by the Executive. The executive expressed that some improvements can be made were issues affecting sector specific groups are concerned and presented well<sup>4</sup>.*

**Figure 1: Collage of pictures during proceedings at the PVO Amendment Bill consultations**



<sup>4</sup> Clauses 2 (b), 3(a), 4, 5, 6 (a), 6 (b), 6 (c), 6 (d), 6 (e), 9 (a), 9 (b), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, put and agreed to. Considerations were also made by the Minister for the Clauses 2 – 11 as suggested by the public and captured in the report.



BEITBRIDGE — Lutumba Village Hall (3 March 2022)



JOTSHOLO – Jotsholo Recreational Ground (4 March 2022)

## b. Labour Amendment Bill

A total of 11 MPs (63% being female) had their understanding enhanced about the Labour Amendment Bill, to the specialised knowledge acquired which included appreciation of international labour standards and human rights, the socio-economic effects of labour laws and relations and the importance of social dialogue was acknowledged by committee members as very useful and instructive with the potential of enhancing their inputs in improving the bill, debating in parliament and engaging with the executive. The parliament approach of targeting specialised interest groups such as organised trade unions and employers organizations who made presentations to the committee is a good practice which visibly improved the Committee's capacity to effectively perform their legislative function. The committee's appreciation of the bill subject matter and its effects on some of the intended beneficiaries of the law when passed was further improved through public hearing consultations attended by 650 people (57% being female). The Committee report was tabled in the National Assembly on 21 July 2022 with 8 committee recommendations some of which are:

- i. Provision of a 15 percent employment quota for persons with disabilities in both public and private sector organisations in line with the National Disability Policy of 2021.
- ii. Stiffer penalties for perpetrators of child labour from level 7 or 2 years to level 12 or 10-years imprisonment.
- iii. Paternity leave for a period of 1 month upon the birth of a child to enable the father to take care of the mother during recovery, newly born baby and family.

As of 31 December 2022, the bill was at the 2<sup>nd</sup> reading stage in the National Assembly.

## c. The Children's Amendment Bill

A total of 1841 citizens (52% being females) citizens participated in the 5-day Public Hearing consultations for the Children's Amendment Bill jointly hosted by the Portfolio Committee on Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and Health and Child Care. Collaboration was also enhanced between parliament and the Centre of Applied Legal Research (CALR) particularly in mobilising citizens for specific consultations to capture the voice and submissions of the children in line with section 141 of the constitution. Key outcomes from the public's contribution came out as follows:

**Figure 2: Collage of pictures during proceedings at the Children’s Amendment Bill consultations**



*Hwedza – Hwedza Inn*

*Mhondoro — Neuso Growth Point*

*Bulawayo – Makokoba Stanley Hall*

*Bikita – Tabudirira High School*

*Plumtree – Ingwizi Growth Point*

*Binga – Pashu Centre*

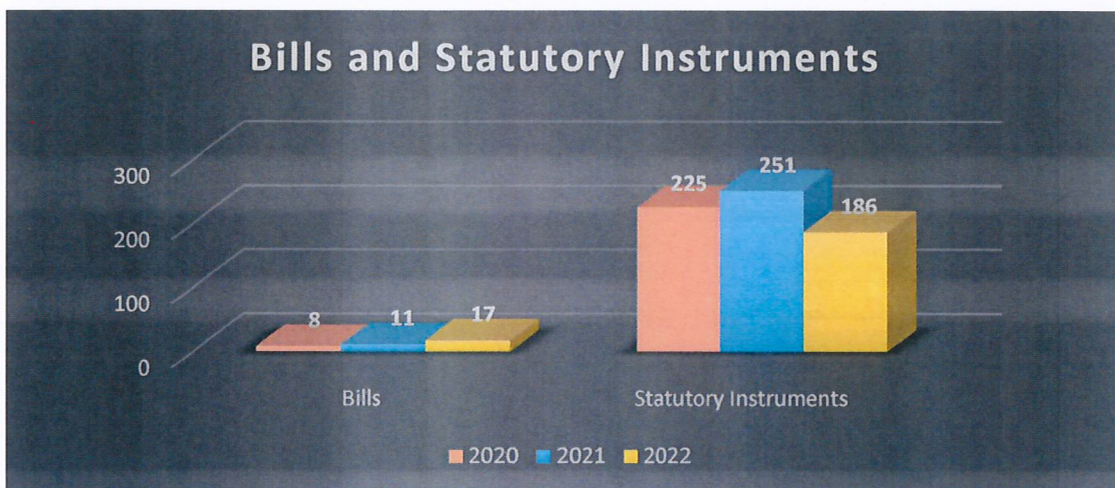
The Guardianship of Minors Amendment Act is now an Act of Parliament after it was passed by both houses with two (2) out seven (7) recommendations for bill amendment being incorporated into law. The adopted recommendations were (1) the recommendation that the Short Title be amended to read as, “This Act must be cited as the Guardianship of Minors Amendment Bill 2021” and (2) that the Bill be transcribed into all the official languages to ensure that all the citizens understand them:

### 4.1.3 Delimitation Report

The thematic committees continued carrying out experts' review of bills, laws and reports. An Ad-hoc Committee was established by POZ to review and analyse the findings of the Delimitation Report tabled before the house in 2022 and the feedback report submitted to the President<sup>5</sup>.

### 4.1.4 Bill Analysis

As at 31 December 2022, the Parliamentary Legal Committee (PLC) had considered and analysed 17 Bills and 186 Statutory Instruments in 2022, of these 48 SIs and 6 bills were analysed during the second term of 2022 which has been more momentum since 2021 started in a national covid-19 induced lockdown. The PLC checked for the constitutionality of bills in line with the 2013 Constitution with all Bills and SI(s) issued with Non-Adverse Certificates. Analysed Bills Include the Marriages Act which has been sitting in Parliament for a long period and has been enacted into law, as well as the PVO Amendment Bill which is still in Parliament. The comparison analysis of Bills and Statutory reports by the PLC from 2020 to 2022 is outlined in the graphs below:



Resultantly, Parliament had received 63% of Bills (23 out of 36) outlined in the SONA legislative Agendas since 2020 with nine (9) bills having been gazetted in 2022 which are (1) Amendment of State Universities Statutes Bill, 2021, (2) Medical Services Amendment (3) Judicial Laws Amendment Bill, (4) National Security Council Bill (5) Finance no. 2, 2022 (6) Electricity Amendment Bill (7) Institute of Chartered Loss Control and Private Security Managers Bill (8) Appropriation (9) Electoral Amendment Bill. 57% (24 out of 42) bills stated in 2021 SONA had been received by Parliament. The 2022 SONA which was delivered on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2022 at the New Parliament Building in Mt Hampden marked the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> session of the 9<sup>th</sup> Parliament and the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe stated 32 bills to be considered.

<sup>5</sup> On December 26th, 2022, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe received a preliminary delimitation report from the Chairperson of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), and on January 6th, 2023, he summoned for a special session of Parliament to receive the report. The Minister of Justice, Legal, and Parliamentary Affairs delivered the report to both the National Assembly and Senate of Parliament during their seating. Since then, both Houses went on to designate an ad hoc 13-member committee.

In line with the mantra of taking Parliament to the people and leaving no one and no place behind, PSP supported POZ to conduct educational outreach visits to primary and secondary schools in Uzumba, Maramba, Pfungwe and Mutoko District on 25 September to 8 October 2022. The main aim of the programme was to bridge the knowledge gap between pupils and the institution of Parliament, rural schools have been identified as being the blunt of the urban-rural divide scourge. To this end, a deliberate effort was made to target rural schools and educate them on the roles and functions of Parliament. Two teams on the field reached a total of 27455 students and teachers (51% being female and 36 people with disability) from 70 schools and were educated on Parliamentary business. Some of the salient trainings were on the History of Parliament, Composition of the National Assembly and Senate, the Three Arms of the State, Roles, Committee System and Functions of Parliament and the Law-making Process, more time was given for the Question-and-Answer period to enhance understanding for the audience. Promotional material was distributed including 3,800 Hansards, 41 t-shirts, 168 rulers and 86 masks. The outreach programme in both districts enabled participants to gain greater knowledge on the roles of POZ.

***Below are photos during the outreach programme***



*School children from Mayema secondary (L) listening attentively and Guyu Primary (R) .*



*Students from Maramba Secondary school Uzumba (L) and Gadaga Primary school (R) .*





Ms. Ruka (L)- (UNDP) Presenting on the Marriage Act and- far right, primary school children fully participating on the Roles of Parliament

#### 4.2 Project Outcome 1: Output Indicators

Outcome 1 Project Outputs		2020 Summary achievement	2021 Summary achievement	2022 Summary achievement
1.1.1	% of trained MPs debating on sector specific legislative issues.  Target in 2020 = 20% Target in 2021 = 30% Target in 2022 = 50%	(22%) 78 out of 350 MPs who comprised of Chairpersons of Committees were trained in SDG goals from 2-5 October 2020 and they successfully participated in the 2021 SDG based Budget consultations from 12 -16 October 2020. They resultantly produced a report containing 74 recommendations that was presented to the Executive and had 41 recommendations being adopted. The National budget was then passed as the Finance and Appropriation Acts of Parliament.	34 % of MPs (120 out of 350) trained in sector specific issues. These include the PLC members who were trained on legislative drafting in April 2021 managed to consider and 8 Bills and 121 Statutory instruments during the 2 <sup>nd</sup> term and he Expanded SDGs Committee who were sensitized on the 2022 Budget Strategy Paper.	29% of MPs (100 out of 350) trained in sector specific issues. (1) These include the MPs for the Women Affairs Committee who were capacitated on 50/50 representation and Women Empowerment in Politics (2) Labour Amendment Bill unpacking workshop (3) Assessment on Gender and Media Engagement Training workshop
1.1.2	% of Committee Reports on supported Bills tabled in the House  Target in 2020 = 90% Target in 2021 = 95% Target in 2022 = 100%	As of 31 December 2020, 100% was achieved. Two reports were tabled that is (1) Report on Public Hearings for the Constitutional Amendment Bill and (2) Report by the Extended SDGs Committee for the 2021 National Budget. The PSP supported Public Consultation Processes for these two Bills and all reports have been tabled before Parliament.	As of 31 December 2021, 100% of the reports on supported bills had been tabled in 2021. The reports that have been tabled include Report on the public hearings for the Zimbabwe Independent Complaints Commissions Bill tabled on 25 August 2021 (Hansard Vol47 No 79), report on the Guardianship of minors Amendment bill tabled on 26 August 2021 (Hansard Vol 47 No80). 2022 National budget Consultations report	As at 31 December 2022, 66%, (that is 4 out of 6) reports on supported Bills have been tabled which are '(1) Labour Amendment Bill tabled on 21 July 2022 (2) PVO Amendment Bill public hearing consultations tabled in May 2022. (3) 2023 National budget consultations.  <i>The Children's Amendment Bill public hearing consultations is yet to be tabled</i>
1.1.3	% of Positive feedback in relation to usefulness of training sessions by trained MPs and Staff  Target in 2020 = 50% Target in 2021 =60% Target in 2022 =80%	70% of MPs who attended workshops supported under the PSP in 2020 for Portfolio Committees on Environment, Expanded SDGs Committee, Women's Affairs Committee, and Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare Committee indicated that the trainings they received was useful and applicable to their line of work. This is derived from the analysis of Workshop Evaluations	66% of trained MPs from the ZWPC, Committee on Women's Affairs and SME Development and Committee on Environment have indicated that training sessions were useful and effective in the execution of their roles.	78 % of trained MPs from the Committee on Public Service labour and Social Welfare and Committee on Women's Affairs and SME Development have indicated that training sessions are useful and effective in the execution of their roles outlined by the Constitution.  <i>Information based on responses by MPs through evaluation forms</i>

<p><b>1.2.1</b> Number of people accessing Parliamentary Information (disaggregated by type of information Bills, Hansards &amp; Legislative process document)</p> <p>Target in 2020 = 10000 Monthly Target in 2021= 12000 Monthly Target in 2022= 13000 Monthly</p>	<p>The Parliament website received an average of 12,584 visitors per Month seeking information pertaining to Gazetted Bills, Committee reports and Hansard records.</p>	<p>2000 people accessed copies of the citizen's budget distributed at 2022 National budget consultations conducted from 10 -16 October 2021.</p> <p>The Budget, Finance &amp; Economic Development and the Expanded Sustainable development Goals Committees conducted 2021 post budget feedback meetings from 26 -30 April 2021. From the meeting, Parliament distributed 2500 people received copies of the 2021 Citizen's budget to citizens.</p> <p>Parliament printed 14000 copies of the legislative process document which was translated into 12 official languages. The document is yet to be distributed as Parliament is making final confirmations of translations</p> <p>Parliament printed 1000 copies of the how Good Law Manual which will be distributed to members of the public.</p>	<p>An average of 10553 visit the Parliament website in 2022</p> <p>27,455 Students (51 % being female) were sensitised during Parliament Educational Outreach programmes from 25 Sept to 8 Oct 2022. From the outreach visits, students were trained with regards to Parliamentary democracy, the roles of Parliament and how they can participate in the business of Parliament.</p>
<p><b>1.2.2</b> Number of people attending public engagement platforms (disaggregated by public hearings, Parliament Open Day exhibitions, &amp; Speakers Outreaches) for Bills. (Disaggregated by gender, disability, age, ethnic groups)</p> <p>Target in 2020 = 4000 (45% being female) Target in 2021 = 5000 (50% being female) Target in 2022 = 6000 (45% being female)</p>	<p>In 2020, 6,818 citizens (52% being female) attended public engagement platforms for (1) Public Consultations for the Constitutional Amendment No2 Bill (3973 citizens (54% being female) and (2) 2021 Budget Consultations 2,845 citizens (54% being female). The consultations were conducted through Radio platforms, virtually through ZOOM and Physical Consultations.</p>	<p>A total of 5,257 citizens (46% female) engaged in 2021. That is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2027 citizens (45% being female and 2% being persons with disability) attended the 2022 National Budget Public hearing consultations. From 10-16 October 2021.</li> <li>1079.. citizens (37% being female). attended the first of its kind post budget feedback meetings for the 2021 national</li> <li>1008 citizens (58% being female) attended the public consultations for the Zimbabwe Independent Complaints Commission Bill from 6 to 11 June 2021.</li> <li>1143 participant attended online public hearings during the second term. Specifically, (1) 453 participants attended the virtual consultations held on 4 August 2021 for the Police Amendment Bill on 4 August 2021, (2) (503 participants attended the virtual consultations held on 5 August 2021 for the Copper Amendment Bill and (3) 187 participants attended the</li> </ol>	<p>A total of 35 874 citizens engaged in 2022 that is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,794 (56% being females) attended to 2023 National Budget Public hearing consultations from 2-9 October 2022</li> <li>27,455 Students (51 % being female) were sensitised during Parliament Educational Outreach programmes from 25 Sept to 8 Oct 2022.</li> <li>1841 (52% being female) attended the Children's Amendment Bill public hearing consultations 11-15 July 2022.</li> <li>1894 (56% being female and 7% people with disability) attended the PVO Amendment Bill consultations.</li> <li>1890 participants attended fact-finding visits to prisons by Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs 28 February - 2 March 2022, 6 - 9 June 2022.</li> </ol>

		virtual consultation held on 13th August 2021 for the guardianship of minors' amendment Bill.	
<p><b>1.2.3 % of the public recommendations from public hearings incorporated into Committee reports on supported Bills</b></p> <p>Target in 2020 = 65% Target in 2021 = 70% Target in 2022 = 90%</p>	<p>In 2020, 90% of the recommendations from public hearings for the Constitutional Amendment Bill No2 were incorporated into the tabled report by the Portfolio Committee on Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. (2) 95% of the public input from the 2021 national budget consultations were incorporated in the Report tabled by the Expanded SDGs Committee.</p>	<p>In 2021, 95 % of the public input from the public consultations for the Zimbabwe independent Complaints Commission Bill, Police Amendment Bill, Copper Amendment Bill, Guardianship of Minors Amendment Bill and the 2022 National Budget Consultations were incorporated into the reports compiled by the respective Committees</p>	<p>In 2022 recommendations included in the tabled report include, (1) 95% of the recommendations from public hearings for the 2023 national budget consultations (2) 90% PVO amendment bill consultations incorporated in the report tabled the Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare Portfolio Committee. (3) 90% of recommendations from 2023 national budget consultations</p>
<p><b>1.3.1. % of People trained in Parliamentary business (disaggregated by Ministers, MPs Parliamentary Liaison Officers and Permanent Secretaries)</b></p> <p>Target in 2020 = 75% Target in 2021 = 85% Target in 2022 = 90%</p>		<p>In 2021, 43 Officers from Line Ministries (15 Parliamentary Liaison Officers and 28 Directors of Finance) were trained in Parliamentary business from 20-23 November 2021.</p>	<p>Workshop with Permanent Secretaries for line ministries yet to be conducted.</p>
<p><b>1.3.2. % of Bills outlined in the legislative agenda brought to Parliament.</b></p> <p>Target in 2020 = 45% Target in 2021 = 50% Target in 2022 = 55%</p>	<p>As at 31 December 2020, Parliament had received 37% of Bills (16 out of 43) outlined in the SONA legislative Agendas of 2018 (30 Bills) and 2019 (13 new additional Bills).</p>	<p>As at 30 December 2021, Parliament had received 35% of Bills (11 out of 36) outlined in the 2020 SONA legislative Agenda. Cumulatively, Parliament has received 24 Bills outlined in the SONA since 2018.</p>	<p>As at 31 December 2022, Parliament had received 57% of Bills (24 out of 52) outlined in the 2020 SONA legislative Agenda. Cumulatively, Parliament has received 38 Bills outlined in the SONA since 2018.</p>
<p><b>1.3.3 Number of days taken for a Bill to pass through the First, Second and Third Reading Stage of a Bill</b></p> <p>Target in 2020 = 55 days Target in 2021 = 50 days Target in 2022 = 44 days</p>	<p>By 31 December 2020, 41 days were taken for a Bill to pass from the first second and third reading stage</p>	<p>As at 24 November 2021, 49 sitting days had passed for the gazette Bills in 2021. The oldest Bill is the Pensions and Provident Bills with 147 days.</p>	<p>As at 31 December 2022, 74 sitting days had passed for the gazette Bills in 2022.</p>

## 4.3 Outcome 2: Strengthened Parliamentary oversight in protecting rights of citizens and fostering responsive and accountable governance

### 4.3.1 Project Outcome 2 Indicators

Project outcome indicators	2020 Summary achievement	2021 Summary Achievement	2022 Summary Achievement 31 December 2022)
<p><b>4 % of oversight recommendations with an effect of advancing human rights acted upon by the Executive</b></p> <p>Target in 2020 = 40% Target in 2021 = 45% Target in 2022 = 50%</p>	<p>As at 31 December 2020, 40% recommendations adopted by the Executive from two report on (1) Report on the public hearings for the Constitutional Amendment Bill (no.2), 25% (2 out of 8) recommendations and Report on the 2021 SDG National Budget Consultations 55%(41 out of 74) recommendations.</p>	<p>54% (39 out of 72) of recommendation by the Expanded SDG's Committee on the National Budget priorities incorporated into the 2022 Finance and Appropriations Act</p> <p>As at 31 December 2021, three (3) out of 6 reports were tabled that is (1) report on immigration service delivery at border posts including during the covid 19 lockdown period was tabled by the Portfolio Committee on Defense, Home Affairs and Security Services tabled on 16 March 2021, (2) report by the Portfolio Committee on Local Government, Public Works, National Housing and Social Amenities on state of waste management in Zimbabwe and (3) report on the 2021 National Budget feedback meetings conducted by the Joint Committee on Budget, Finance and Economic Development and the Expanded Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2022, 4 reports from activities that were supported under PSF were tabled that is:</p> <p>(1) Inquiry into the status and welfare of children accompanying incarcerated mothers and access to antenatal care for pregnant women in prison; (2) PVO Amendment Bill public hearing consultations tabled on 11 May consideration stage in the NA; (3) State of infrastructure at ZRF establishments in Zimbabwe. Report: await ministerial response; (4) Enquiry on the Prevalence of sexual harassment in Higher and Tertiary Education</p> <p><i>Note: The reports await Ministerial responses and uptake of recommendations.</i></p>
<p><b>2.2 % of MPs trained (disaggregated by gender) applying knowledge (Human Rights and Service delivery) in Parliamentary business</b></p> <p>Target in 2020= 30% Target in 2021= 40% Target in 2022= 50%</p>	<p>In 2020, 45 % of MPs showcased their understanding of SDGs and the importance of the national budget being aligned to SDG goals when they debated and passed 2021 national budget. MPs managed push the Executive to adopted 55% (41 out of 74) recommendations in the 2021 National Budget.</p>	<p>69% of trained MPs have indicated that training sessions were useful and effective in the execution of their roles.</p>	<p>As of 31 December 2022, 29% (100 out of 350) 88% being female, MPs trained on (1) 50/50 Women Representation under PSF support for committee on Women Affairs in the First Term of 2022 (2) Labour Amendment Bill unpacking workshop. (3) ZWPC was trained on Gender mainstreaming and Media Engagement in the Second Term of 2022 – women participation and engagement with the media has improved</p>

### 4.3.2 2022 PSP Project Implementation Summary

In pursuit of strengthening Parliamentary oversight in protecting the rights of citizens and fostering responsive and accountable governance there was some increase in submission of statutory reports. As of December 31, 2022, 75% (18 out of 24) of Line Ministries had submitted first Quarter Statutory and 58% (14 out of 24) had submitted 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter Reports of 2022. These reports comprise (1) Ministry of Defence, Home Affairs and Security Services, (2) Ministry of Health and Childcare and (3) the Ministry of Mining and Mining Development. An assessment of the submitted reports by Parliament Committee Clerks and researchers applying skills acquired during statutory reports analysis training

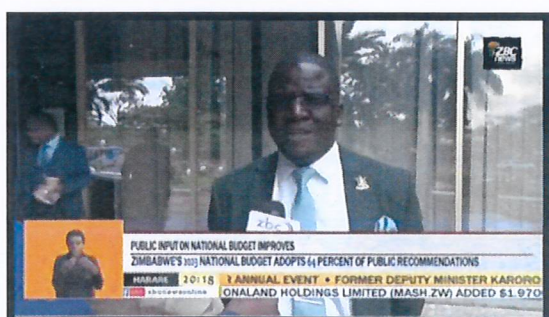
with assistance of the Parliament Budget Office revealed some inconsistencies and lack of requisite information as ministries are submitting reports that are financial in nature but lacking detailed explanations on activities, outputs and progress on implementation of planned activities.

The joint Portfolio Committee on Budget, Finance and Economic Development and the Expanded Committee on Sustainable Development Goals tabled a 'Key priorities of the 2023 National Budget report' with 73 recommendations from the public and 12 from the Joint Committee at the 2023 Pre-Budget Seminar held in Harare from 21-24 October 2022. This was after the Joint Committee conducted public hearing consultations on the 2023 National Budget from 3 to 7 October 2022 which had 2794 citizens (56% being female) participating in the consultation process at 23 different venues reached by 4 teams in all the 10 provinces. This mandate was conducted in line with the National Constitution section 13(2) and section 141. Resultantly, the Committee captured 90% of the submission of the public which were captured together with recommendations from the joint committees. The consultations were largely inclusive in terms of geographic coverage and demographic groups. People with Disabilities participated extensively and aired their views and the public applauded Parliament in collaboration with CSOs for including Sign language interpreters in some groups and for reaching very hard to reach areas. Collaboration with CSOs also fostered for a bigger reach of 2794 citizens as compared to 2021 where 2027 citizens attended. Salient recommendations from the public in the 2023 national budget include enhancement for the health sector, Water and Sanitation, Devolution, Welfare of Civil Servants, Public transport, Energy, Agriculture and for the Minister to consider a United States Dollar Indexed Budget.

**Joint committee recommendations included:**

- ✓ Subsidizing agricultural inputs especially seeds and fertilizers and producer level. With an estimated 70% of the population surviving through agriculture both directly and indirectly, inputs subsidies are a sure way to lift the masses out of poverty.
- ✓ Restructuring the Empower Bank, AFC Bank and the Women's Bank so that they adequately meet the needs of their target group
- ✓ Providing adequate resources to clinics and hospitals so that they can provide the most basic services .
- ✓ Increasing support to practical and science subjects especially in rural schools.
- ✓ Strengthening and adequately funding social protection system to support the PWDs, women, youths and children
- ✓ Timeous disbursement of devolution funds.

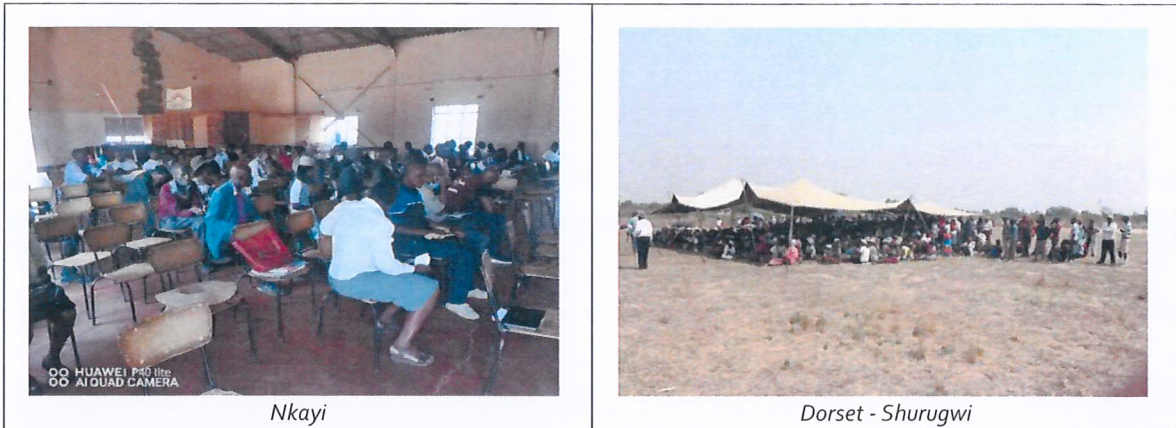
64% (47 out of 73) of public recommendations were adopted in the 2023 National Budget. The incorporation of public input on the national budget has been commended to have improved over the years, it improved from 54% for the 2022 National budget to 64% for the 2023 national budget. This gives credibility to the budget process and confirms that the national budget is people driven. The 2023 National Budget (Finance No. 2 bill) was passed by the National Assembly on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022 and by the Senate on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2022.



*Figure 3: A snapshot of media coverage of the Parliament Budget Office Director by the National Broadcasting channel confirming 64% up taking of public recommendations:*

Figure 3.2: Below has photos of proceedings during the 2023 National Budget public hearing consultations:



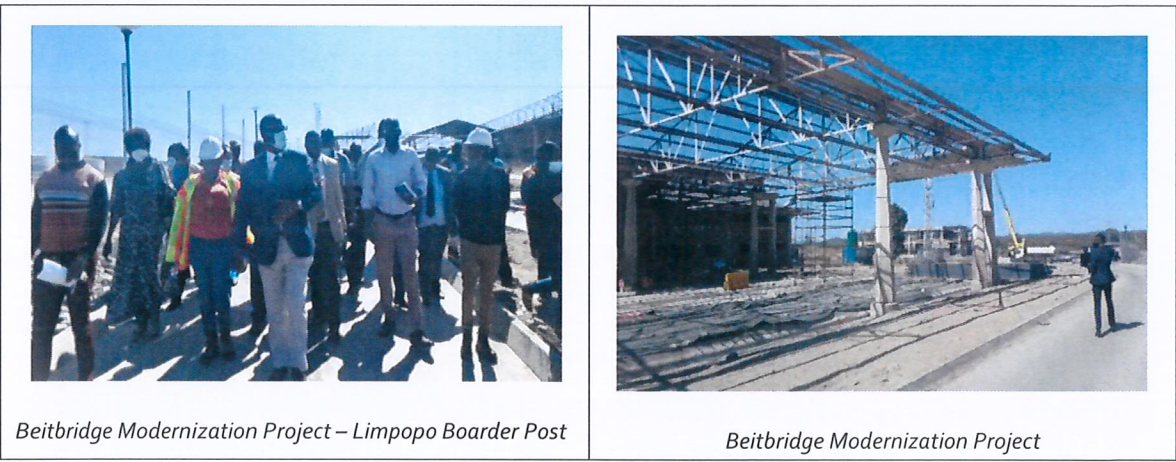


The Portfolio Committee on Budget, Finance and Economic Development embarked on verification visits on the status of implementation of Government of Zimbabwe’s flagship projects on 3 -7 July 2022. The objectives of the verification visit were to assess the progress being made in infrastructural development vis a vis the set-out targets in the 2021 Zimbabwe Infrastructure Investment Programme in the context of value for money. The projects that were assessed include:

- i. Beitbridge Modernisation Project (4 July 2022),
- ii. Gwayi-Shangani Dam construction/Pipeline Project (5 July 2022) and
- iii. Hwange 7 and 8 expansion projects.

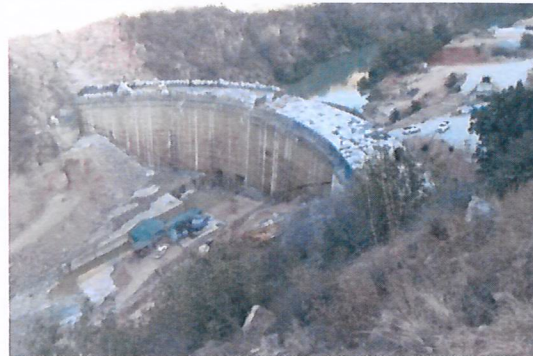
Due to the focus placed on parliamentary immunity and privileges, all officials and MPs thoughtfully discussed for capturing, all the issues that were presented. It was also impressive to note that senior representatives from each of the projects made time for the visits and contributed effectively. The committee has finalised the report but is yet to be tabled in the National Assembly.

**Figure 4: Below are proceedings during the verification visits on status of implementation of flagship government projects:**





*Gwayi-Shangani Pipeline*



*Gwayi-Shangani Dam*



*Hwange 7 expansion*



*Hwange 8 expansion*

A total of 11 recommendations were submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Portfolio Committee on Defence, Home Affairs and Security Services on 1 March 2022 following Fact Finding visits conducted in October 2021 on the country's ZRP establishments. The report investigated the state of infrastructure and service delivery by the ZRP<sup>6</sup>. Some of the key findings and recommendations which will inform public policy and relevant to the PSP results a) shortage of accommodation and human resources with the most affected being rural stations b) lack of stationery, limited ICT gadgets, the holding cells and welfare of detained persons were found to be in poor conditions. Key recommendations include resourcing the ZRP since this is a key institution with the role of contributing to good governance and upholding the rule of law in line Vision 2030 as well as instil public confidence and trust in the ZRP.

25 MPs disaggregated by 3 being male and 1 person with disability and being members of Portfolio Committee on Women Affairs, Community and SMEs Development had their capacities enhanced in appreciation of Women Representation and Empowerment Strategies in Politics on 4 April 2022 in collaboration with CSOs<sup>7</sup>. In an expression of Parliament leadership commitment, the Speaker was part of the capacity building initiative. Following deliberations on the barriers which limit women's

<sup>6</sup> The fact-finding visit was necessitated by concerns raised by the members of the police service and the public over poor service conditions and decline in service delivery.

<sup>7</sup> This workshop, which was attended by the Hon. Speaker of Parliament, was facilitated through the Help of CSOs directors from Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association (ZWLA), Women in Politics Support Unit (WiPSU), Zimbabwe Gender Commission (ZGC) and representatives from the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community and SMEs Development.



participation in politics as well as opportunities presented by gender parity provisions in the Constitution of Zimbabwe including in Constitutional Amendment Number 2 in which the PSP contributed to key resolutions to increase the participation of women in politics especially in the 2023 elections were passed. 5 female MPs including 1 with disability had the opportunity to showcase their confidence and skills in media engagement through the conduct of T.V interviews with ZBC on issues affecting women in politics with regards to Empowerment Strategies and Equal Representation. 76 % of the trained MPs indicated that the training sessions were useful in improving their execution roles outlined by the Constitution.

**Post Training Action Plan Developed at the Women Representation and Empowerment Strategies in Politics:**

Action to be Taken	Responsible Action	Timeframe
The Committee to appraise reports by Zimbabwe Gender Commission and draw up recommendations	Portfolio Committee on Women Affairs, Community and SMEs Development	Ongoing
Benchmarking visits to learn best practices on gender, community development	Portfolio Committee on Women Affairs, Community and SMEs Development	Before 2023

**Figure 5: Capacity building workshop on 50/50 Women’s and Empowerment Strategies in Politics**



*Capacity building workshop on 50/50 Women Representation*

*ZGC CEO and Chairperson for the Women Affairs Portfolio*

*Clerk of Parliament during proceedings*

*Hon. Speaker of Parliament giving a Keynote Address*

The appreciation of gender policies, women’s rights and laws, to end gender based violence, domestic violence and protection of women’s rights and empowerment of the Portfolio Committee on Women

Affairs, Community and SMEs Development was increased through their participation in a benchmark visit to Uganda from 23- 29 October 2022. Key lessons and exchange of knowledge was realised through engagement the National Women’s Council, Equal Opportunities Commission, Uganda National Gender Commission, Women Parliamentary Caucus and the Committee on Gender, Labour and Social Development<sup>8</sup>.

The Joint Portfolio Committee on Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development (PPCHTEISTD), and Women Affairs, Community and Small to Medium Enterprise Development (PPCWACSMED) tabled an evidence based and well researched joint report in the National Assembly informed by the fact-finding visits into the prevalence of sexual harassment in the institutions of higher and tertiary learning. The report was tabled with the objective of influencing policy and laws towards the combating of sexual harassment. The Committee visited 10 institutions of higher learning which included, Joshua Nkomo Polytechnic, Hillside Teachers College, University of Zimbabwe and Lupane State University.

As part of contributing to strengthened administration of Parliament in Result Based Project Management there was acquisition of knowledge in risk management by staff as a result 2 trainings conducted on August 26–29 (41 with 51% being females trained) and (80 Staff trained 48% being female) on 23 -26 September 2022. This was to support Parliament’s efforts to retain ISO certification.

**Figure 6: Below are some pictures of proceedings during the Risk Management training workshop in Bulawayo:**



#### 4.4 Project Outcome 2: Output Indicators

Project indicators	output	2020 Summary achievement	2021 Summary achievement	2022 Summary achievement
2..1.1. Number of reports tabled on service delivery & public resource management	Target in 2020 = 2	1 out of 2 reports tabled in 2020. In November 2020, The Expanded SDGs Committee tabled their report on the 2021 National Budget Consultations which is the overarching Service Delivery and public resource management Report on Budget Priorities outlined by the Public.	As of 31 December 2021, four (4) reports out of a target of 3 reports were tabled that is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Report on immigration service delivery at border posts including during the covid 19 lockdown period was tabled by the Portfolio Committee on Defense, Home</li> </ol>	As at 31 December 2022, three (4 out of 4) reports tabled that is <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Report on Inquiry into the status and welfare of children accompanying incarcerated mothers and access to antenatal care for pregnant women in prisons</li> </ol>

<sup>8</sup> The benchmarking report with recommendations is yet to be tabled in the National Assembly.

<p>Target in 2021 = 3 Target in 2022 = 4</p>		<p>Affairs and Security Services tabled on 16 March 2021,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Report by the Portfolio Committee on Local Government, Public Works, National Housing and Social Amenities on state of waste management in Zimbabwe,</li> <li>3. Report on the 2021 National Budget feedback meetings and</li> <li>4. Key priorities of the 2022 National Budget report on the public hearing consultations conducted.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Report on the 2022 national budget feedback meetings.</li> <li>3. Report on state of infrastructure and service delivery at ZRP establishments in Zimbabwe by the Defence, Home Affairs and Security Services Committee</li> <li>4. Prevalence of Sexual harassment in Higher and Tertiary Education by the Portfolio Committee on Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology.</li> </ol>
<p>2.1.2 % of Ministries submitting Quarterly statutory reports to the selected 6 Portfolio Committees</p> <p>Target in 2020 = 50% Target in 2021 = 55% Target in 2022 = 65%</p>	<p>38% of reports received in 2020. As at 31 December 2020, Parliament received 10, 13 and 3 quarterly Statutory reports for the first, second and Third quarter respectively. The reports were submitted by line Ministries which include Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Women's Affairs</p> <p>However, there are 7 Ministries that are yet to submit Statutory Reports since 2019 and 4 of them are Targeted under the PSP project which include</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and Public Works Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs</p>	<p>As December 31 2021, 90 % of Line Ministries had submitted 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Statutory Reports of 2021 and 66% of Line Ministries had submitted 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Statutory Reports. The reports are from the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Parliament had also received three (3) 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter statutory reports from the Ministry of Youth, Sports Arts and Culture, Ministry of Women's Affairs and Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education</p>	<p>As at 31 December 2022, 75% (18 out of 24) of Line Ministries had submitted 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Statutory Reports of 2022, 58% had submitted second quarter statutory reports for analysis by the Parliament Budget Office.</p> <p>The PBO has since gone on to provide recommendation to respective Portfolio Committees with the office emphasising the need to strengthen the quality of information that is submitted to Parliament.</p>
<p>2.1.3 Increased % of MPs who are more confident in conducting their Oversight work</p> <p>Target in 2020 = 25% Target in 2021= 30% Target in 2022= 55%</p>		<p>69% of trained MPs have indicated that training sessions were useful and effective in the execution of their roles.</p>	<p>78% of trained MP have indicated that training sessions were useful and effective in the execution of their roles. Based on evaluation forms issued to MPs.</p>
<p>2.3.1 % of female MPs conducting interviews with the Media</p> <p>Target in 2020 = 30% Target in 2021= 50% Target in 2022 = 55%</p>	<p>20 out of 121 (17%) Female MPs Conducted Interviews with the Media through Mainstream Media Platforms and other Social Media Platforms. Some of these MPs included: Hon Mary Mliswa, Hon Priscilla Misiharabwi, Hon Goodluck Kwaramba, Hon Perseverance Zhou, Hon Magna Madiwa and Dr Ruth Labode.</p>	<p>14% members of the ZWPC conducted interviews in the media in 2021. These members included Hon Misihairabwi-Mushonga on the reopening of School in the 2021 calendar year and Hon Chikukwa on the devolution funds.</p>	<p>25 Female MPs conducted interviews with the Media. 10% members of the ZWPC conducted interviews during the GBV awareness programme to remote areas and the international women's Day commemorations. 16% (4 out of 25) of female MPs of the Women Affairs committee conducted interviews with ZBC (including Hon Brightness Mangora, Hon Lindiwe Maphosa on barriers to women participation in politics). A tracking tool has been developed to effectively track women participation on the semi-annual assessment workshop on Gender and Media Engagement skills conducted by ZWPC. Other MPs include Hon Madiwa, Hon Tofa, Hon Matsekenyere, Hon Chinomona on a Breast-feeding presser, Hon Gezi (International Women's Day Presser), Hon E. Ncube, Hon</p>

			Chikukwa, Hon Hungwe, Hon Labode (SRHR). The chairperson of the ZWPC expressed greater self-confidence in public speaking as a result of cumulative capacity development in the regions such as media engagement, public speaking skills, networking etc as a result of the workshop.
2.3.2 A position on 50/50 representation in place.  Target in 2020 = Strategy Paper in progress Target in 2022 = A position Paper in place	WLSA produced a 50/50 Position Paper which was Validated by the ZWPC on 1 October 2020. Some of the recommendations were adopted in the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment No 2 of 2021 – Which now include at least 30 percent women representation in Local Councils.	Position Paper now in place and operational.	The position paper now in place and operational.
2.3.3 Number of processes lobbied and advocated for to mainstream gender (disaggregated by, Parliamentary Processes, & National Processes)  Target in 2020 = 5 processes Target in 2021 = 10 processes Target in 2022 = 15 processes	As at 31 December 4 Processes lobbied. The ZWPC has lobbied for the; (1) 50/50 Gender parity in Political representation and they have validated 50/50 Position Paper, (2) Recognition of Unpaid Care Work, (3) Operationalisation of Parliament's Institutional Gender Policy, and (4) Gender Responsive Budgeting through a Presentation of a Report at the pre-budget seminar for the 2021 National Budget.	1 process lobbied for by the ZWPC> The ZWPC successfully lobbied for a notice of amendment to have a 30% quota reserved for women at local authority level. The amendment has since been passed together with other amendments proposed in the Constitutional amendment No.2	30% Quota system operationalised through Constitutional Amendment number 2

#### 4.5 Outcome 3: Strengthened Administration of Parliament in Results Based Project Management

Project outcome target	2020 Summary achievement	2021 Summary achievement	2022 Summary achievement
3.1 Compliance with Project Management requirements:  Target in 2020 = 97% Target in 2021 = 98% Target in 2022 = 99%	In 2020, achievement was at 67%. The PSP held Project Board Meetings, produced the First Term and Second Term Progress Report on time and communicated with Board Member of project Results. The Project Steering Committee failed to meet as per the project requirements thus the failure to reach the 97% compliance rate.	As at 31 December 2021 there had been a 50% compliance rate. The 2021 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Term Progress Report for the PSP project submitted to the Project Board. The 2020 Audits conducted for the PSP project. We await the report from Auditors.  1 Project Board meeting for 2021 conducted. The Project is however lagging on the Steering Committee Meetings.	As at 31 December 2022, 75% compliance rate. The 2021 Annual, 2021 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Term Progress Report for the PSP project share with Development Partners and presented to the Project Board.  PSP Audit for 2021 was finalised on 7 Apr 2022 final report submitted.  1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Project Board meetings for 2022 conducted.  2022 Steering Committee meeting conducted on 29 <sup>th</sup> November.

<p>3.2 % of PSP contribution to targeted ISP Key Result Areas.</p> <p>Target in 2020 = 70% Target in 2022 = 80%</p>	<p>The PSP contributed 35% of its 2020 budget towards the achievement of the ISP. This low burn rate was attributable to the outbreak of the COVID 19 global pandemic which caught Parliament off guard and disrupted 6 months of project implementations.</p>	<p>As at 31 December 2022 PSP had contributed 41% of its total budget towards achievement of ISP.</p>	<p>As at 31 December 2022 PSP had contribute 72% of total budget towards achievement c ISP.</p>
<p>3.3 Integration of PCU into Parliament administration</p> <p>Target in 2020 = 30% Target in 2021 = 40% Target in 2022 = 50%</p>	<p>The salaries of PCU staff project cost reduced by 30% in 2020. The Administration of Parliament submitted proposal to integrate PCU into Parliament structures and the CSRO agreed for the process of integration to commence, and Parliament has since submitted a request for Cabinet Authority.</p>	<p>PCU staff salaries reduced to 60 % of project funding in 2021. The Admin of Parliament submitted proposal to integrate PCU into Parliament structures and The CSRO agreed for the process of integration to commence, and Parliament has since submitted a request for Cabinet Authority. Important to note is that cut in project staff salaries have not been compensated since 2019.</p>	<p>PCU Staff salaries retained to 100% of Project cost backdating from January 2022 of Project cost.</p> <p>Negotiations for the integration modalities c the PPCU post the PSP project are currentl underway with the Ministry of Finance.</p>

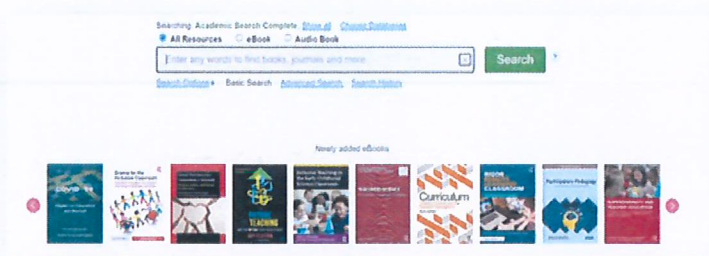
#### 4.5.2 2022 PSP Project Implementation Summary

Parliament continued to abide to its constitutional mandates and provisions whilst adhering to social distancing measures by continuing the **use 11 ZOOM Virtual Meeting licenses** which were again renewed for Committee meetings and other members connected virtually for House sittings. The virtual meetings which are incorporated in the Parliament’s Standing Rules and Orders allowed Parliament to hold:

- Parliament session
- Voting on Bills and other deliberations

Parliament has also been supported with the continual provision of Internet data and airtime for 70 Officers of Parliament since June 2020 to December 2022.

Parliament continued to register significant results towards milestones set in the ISP on **Objective 6.1: Upgrade of being a modern and well-resourced Parliament under Key Result Area 6**, as well as the results set out in Outcome 3 which seeks to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the administration of Parliament in its service to MPs and the public with the operationalisation of its new website and Knowledge Portal. These platforms enhanced the communication and sharing of information platforms for Parliament. The Knowledge Portal is offering online training through webinars and podcast to MPs and Staff. By 31 December 2022, 268 users had enrolled onto the knowledge portal allowing them to access online journals that were procured under the PSP project.



**Figure 7: The Parliament subscribed E-journal Platform subscribed under the PSP project.**

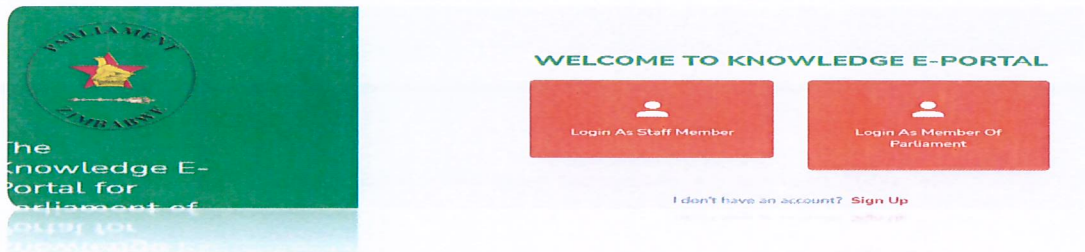


Figure 8: The newly developed Parliament Knowledge Portal



Figure 8b: The finalized Parliament website

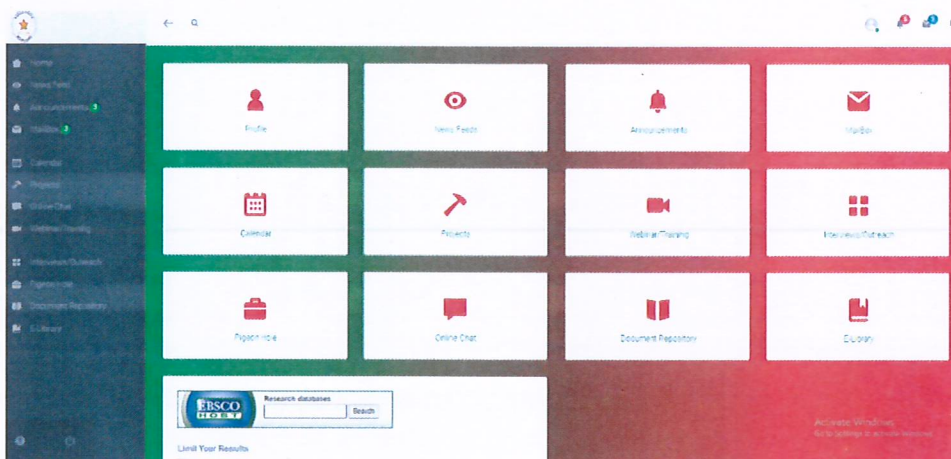


Figure 9: Finalised wireframe for the Knowledge portal

In contribution to enhanced POZ visibility as well as PSP results the project supported the printing of 150 copies of the Hon Speaker’s public lecture on Devolution, 1000 copies of the Good Law manual and 14000 copies of the “How Laws Are Made” brochure translated into twelve (12) vernacular languages. In pursuit of building internal staff capacities and expertise as well as contributing to sustainability of the PSP all the documents were drafted, designed and edited internally. Furthermore

the “Good Law manual” and “How Laws Are Made” were made into brochures contributing towards simplifying Parliamentary and Legislative processes for Parliamentarians and the public with the anticipated contribution to increased accessibility of Parliament to citizen. Two different versions for the Citizen’s national budget were produced and disseminated to the public and this improved the citizen knowledge of the budget process as was observed by their meaningful participation in the budget public hearings as monitored by UNDP in Harare . Additionally, the PSP supported the production of the first of its kind Parliament magazine which was disseminated during the 2022 ZITF exhibition with inspiring feedback from the public as analysed from the visitors’ book at the Parliament stand.



*Figure 10: Poster and Cover of the Speakers Public Lecture and the Good Law manual*

#### 4.5.3 PSP Support to E-Library

- **Koha ILMS System** ( Koha is a globally recognised fully featured, scalable library management system). –Installation and data capturing of all library information matter migrating from the traditional book format to the MARC (Machine Readable Catalogue) in a bid to ensure online public access by the users from their individual working spaces. Most book transactions can be done online apart from borrowing. Hence, library user registration was on-going to ensure all users are also entered into the system. Once all users are captured and IDs created the system will be fully fledged.
- **Heavy duty laser jet printer Colour** - Functioning well with the assistance of the ICT.
- **SD 360 Card Printer** - This printer will be utilized through user ID cards with unique binary identifiers compatible with the **Koha** (Integrated Library Management System). These will be used for all library transactions once the user biodata is captured using a camera and a suitable publisher enhancing library security in anticipation of complementing the 3M security device.
- **Virtual Reality Cameras for the visually impaired** - These pairs have been bought to assist the visually impaired in maneuvering through the library physical and computer machinery. It helps magnify content and we hope to purchase wireless VRC which will also connect to the internet for more practical research of abstract matter.
- **Braille Focus 40 key boards and Jaws screen reader Licenses x 2** - These specialized keyboards for the totally visually impaired through complementary audio and special braille keyboards .These are yet to be used due to the nature of outdated computers available at the Library, whose specs are not compatible with the system so it is expected to make use of the Keyboards at the New Parliament building in Mt Hampden in anticipation of new fast processing machines as the Jaw screen licenses and keyboards have to be installed permanently and allocated for special use only.
- **Bar Code Scanners** - complementing data capturing and continual use for other bibliographic activities at the circulation desks and individual library staff computers, they are compatible with current computers and have been effectively utilized.
- **EBSCOHOST eBooks and Journals** - useful electronic books and journals platform assisting officers and Members of Parliament in their varied information and research needs. To date, a cumulative 5829 searches has been recorded.

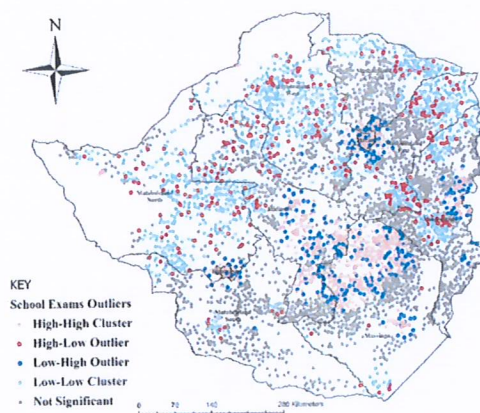
#### 4.5.4 PSP Support on Informatics for Research.

The POZ informatics project has gone through a reengineering process, which has seen the adoption of Geospatial analysis in the informatics office of the Research department. Following the acquisition of compatible equipment, progress in the production of constituency profiles has been realised. As at 31<sup>st</sup> of October 2022, all 10 provinces had been completed, this includes 210 constituency profiles. The increased number produced on a weekly basis has increased from 3 every week to 6/week owing to the processing speed of the equipment being utilised. Furthermore, the provision of an up-to-date ArcGIS Pro software package has enabled the office to produce visually appealing maps and graphs. This includes analytical, thematic and demographic map visualisations summarising humongous volumes of data.

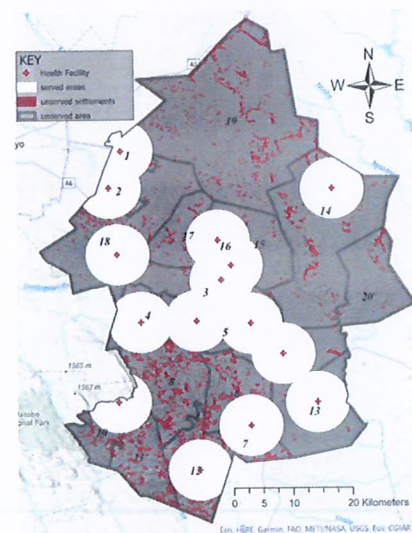
#### Challenges

Though the equipment has been helpful data availability and collection remains an area requiring improvement to optimally utilise the equipment. Below are some of the works that has been made possible through utilising the informatics:

**Figure 11: School Pass Rate Analysis: Outlier Analysis**



**Figure12: Health Facility Service area analysis for Constituency Profiling.**







<p>3.1.3 Number of people accessing the PSP developed innovative platforms (disaggregated by PSP website and Knowledge Platform) Target in 2020 = 750 Target in 2021 = 1000 per month Target in 2022 = 1500 per month</p>		<p>The Parliament contracted CIT to develop the Parliament knowledge portal and upgrade the Parliament website. The website is now functional, and the Knowledge Portal is complete</p>	<p>12508 users visited the Parliament website, and the Knowledge Portal now has 267 users on board</p>
<p>3.2.1. Annual project audit conducted  Target in 2020 = Yearly audit done Target in 2022 = Yearly audit done</p>		<p>The 2020 Audit was conducted in 2021 for the PSP project.</p>	<p>The 2021 Audit conducted and completed in April 2022 for the PSP project.</p>
<p>3.2.2. Number progress reports produced  Target in 2020 = 4 Target in 2021 = 4 Target in 2022 = 3</p>	<p>The 2020 First Term, Second Term and Annual Progress Reports produced and shared with Project Board Members</p>	<p>The 2021 First, Second and third Term Progress Report produced and shared with the project Board</p>	<p>2022 Annual progress report, 1st and 2nd Termly Project report produced and shared.</p>
<p>3.2.3. Number of Project board meetings conducted  Target in 2020 = 3 Target in 2021 = 3 Target in 2022 = 3</p>	<p>3 PSP Project Board meetings conducted in 2020.</p>	<p>2 PSP project board meeting conducted in 2021</p>	<p>Two (2) PSP Project Board meetings conducted in 2022.</p>

## 5 Cross Cutting Issues ) and NOLB Issues

### 5.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and NOLB Mainstreaming

The PSP contributed to the country's achievement of the SDGs and attainment of Vision 2030. There was emphasis on reaching those who are usually left behind due to marginalization and vulnerability for instance on disability, youth, gender and the very poor and those in hard-to-reach areas. Some of the activities supported were: National budget consultations were dominated by young male and female persons, persons with disabilities and consultations were taken to very remote rural areas. Some of the interventions are:-

- ✓ Outreach programmes with school children in very remote rural areas
- ✓ SDG based 2022 post budget feedback meetings conducted in June 2022 mostly in remote rural areas.
- ✓ SDG based public hearing consultations for the 2023 National Budget covering District centres beyond towns.
- ✓ Women's political participation capacity building initiatives which included training in media engagement inline with SDG 5 targets.
- ✓ A Climate Change workshops for the Portfolio Committee on Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry in line with SDG 13.

### 5.2 Integration of Gender Issues

In accordance with SDG 5 target on **Women and girls, everywhere, must have equal rights and opportunity, and be able to live free of violence and discrimination**, the ZWPC held an Assessment seminar to take stock of the gender mainstreaming and media engagement gains that the lobby group achieved in the 9<sup>th</sup> Parliament. The seminar was held in a bid to take stock of the effectiveness of the ZWPC and its Strategic plan particularly on Key Result Area 1 which emphasizes on increasing

women’s participation in Parliament, politics and decision making. From the assessment it was noted that in 2019 a total of 35 ZWPC members participated in both houses either through contributing to motions or asking questions during question time. For the period of 2020 to mid-2021 a total of 68 ZWPC members participated in both houses either through contributing to motions or asking questions during question time. For the period of the last quarter of 2021 to July 2022 a total of 101 ZWPC members participated in both houses either through contributing to motions or asking questions during question time. Below is a table showing the participation of women in Parliament in mainstreaming gender in debates, motions and questions for the period of 2019 to 2022.

**Table 5 showing the participation of women in Parliament**

Period	Motions	Debates	Questions
2019	3	11	20
2020-mid 2021	4	48	12
2021-mid 2022	7	53	26

### 5.3. Human Rights and Disability and other NLB (No one left behind)

The 2023 national budget public hearing consultations and all other bills supported under PSP, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and disadvantaged groups were given a platform to air their views and contribute to the Bills through public hearing consultations. The venues that were selected for the consultation processes were accessible and for the 2023 national budget public hearing consultations sign language facilities were provided. Parliament collaborated with Leonard Cheshire Foundation to translate into sign language some of the sessions.

### 5.4. Capacity Development and Sustainability

The initiative of Using internal capacities was Parliament now has an operation Knowledge Portal which is essential for information sharing both for Parliamentarians and staff. More resources are being uploaded on the portal to enhance its functionality. The Parliament website was upgraded, and this had improved accessibility to information on Parliamentary business such as Hansards by the general public. Strategic support was channeled towards the Parliament Library in the form of state-of-the-art equipment and visually impaired assistive technology in the doctrine of leaving no one behind. The informatics database for the Research Department has triggered and enhanced operations in Geospatial analysis, constituency profiling and constituency mapping.

In addition, The Project Board also approved for the reprogramming of the PSP project to incorporate funding towards the establishing of the Parliament Training Academy and Parliament Printing press. Under the proposed 6 months ‘No Cost Extension’ starting January to June 2023, Parliament is set to receive support towards the development of 5 SDG based training modules, 2 High production printers as well as video and conferencing equipment. This equipment will contribute towards strengthening Parliament’s institutional capacity and will help contribute towards institutional sustainability.

## 6. COVID-19 Strategy for the Parliament of Zimbabwe

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Consequently, the letting up of the pandemic due to the nationwide vaccination campaign has improved the business environment at Parliament. The development of the Covid 19 strategy by Parliament in 2020 enable POZ to continue operating as much as possible adapting to the changing world of work characterised by working from home but with high dependence on technology. This situation resulted in some hybrid, physical and virtual events such as public hearings .Consequently, the PSP had improved results Parliament having improved project implementation in 2022 which was complimented by the Project Board’s decision to accelerate project implementation through an accelerated budget and work plan.

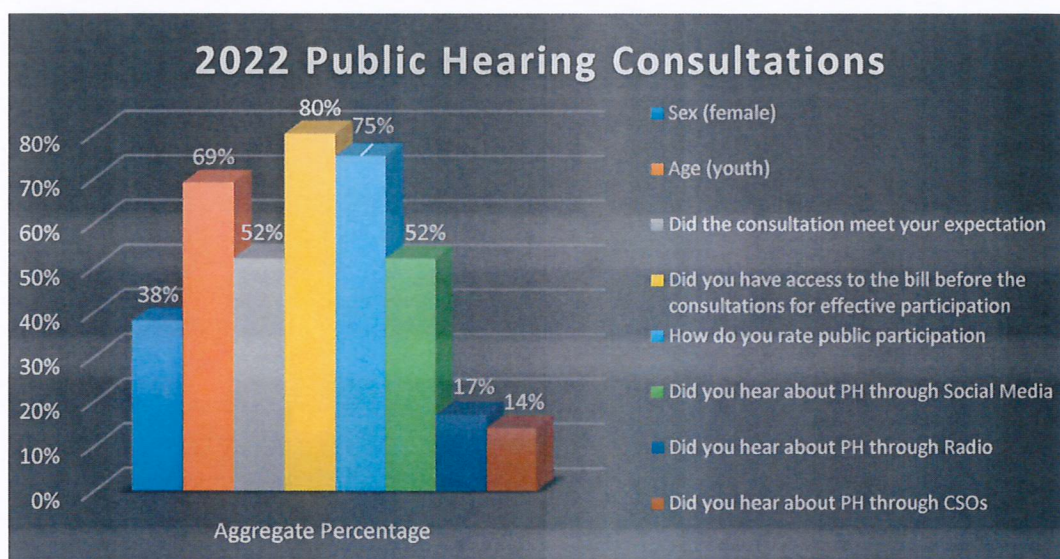
## **7. Monitoring and Evaluation and Results Based Reporting**

Cumulatively, POZ under the PSP project managed to implement more than 40 different activities between June 2020 and November 2022 which were all monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation team. UNDP monitored a few activities. In the year 2022, 14 physical activities were implemented by Parliament under the support of the PSP comprising of 3 public hearing consultations, 7 capacity building workshops, 2 fact finding visits, 1 Benchmarking visit and 1 Parliament Educational Outreach programme. From the data collected, the M&E team was able to ascertain that the capacity building and public engagement platforms offered under the PSP project were effective in enhancing the Parliamentary business. The M&E team also noted that capacity building workshops (78% of MPs confirmed that trainings were helpful) and fact-finding visits are effective platforms that allow MPs to be made aware of contemporary issues affecting government agencies and ultimately service delivery to citizens. This was the case with the Fact-finding that was conducted by the Portfolio Committee on Budget, Finance and Economic Development on the implementation of flagship government projects. The committee learnt that some of the projects were experiencing slow progress dues to a major issue of unresolved Payment Certificates (invoices) for finished work, where there are several unpaid invoices for completed work that is holding up progress.

The M&E team also observed the mechanism of encouraging collaboration and cooperation between Portfolio Committees and Chapter 12 Commissions helped enhance mapping way forward that have both agencies of the state in agreement on what should be done. This was the case with breakfast meeting conducted between the Environmental Committee and the Environment Management Agency on 21 September 2020 and the meeting between The Women’s Affairs Committee and the Zimbabwe Gender Commission.

The Monitoring team observed that PSP support had been vital in enhancing Parliament’s people’s representative role as was seen during the Children’s Amendment Bill public hearing consultations. It was also observed that fact finding visits were instrumental enhancing the oversight function of Parliamentary Committees as they were able to obtain first-hand information that will assist them in evidence-based reporting and debates. From the Children’s Amendment Bill public hearing consultations conducted on 11 to 15 July 2022, it was learnt that there is need to do sensitisation programmes to unpack bills prior to conducting public hearings as some of the elderly citizens in remote areas could not contribute meaningfully since they were not so knowledgeable about the bill.

In monitoring public hearing consultations, the monitoring team observed that Parliament has developed a good traceable culture where citizens can express themselves freely and submit their views and opinions. Participants from different public hearing consultations expressed themselves independently and confirmed value in such engagements by Parliament. *From the evaluations an aggregate 75% of the respondents from all public hearing consultations confirmed the effectiveness of Parliament in allowing citizens participation during consultations. It was also noted that the youth (69% of audience) participated in the public hearing consultations more than the elderly. About 52% of the audience indicated having learnt about the public hearing gatherings from social media platforms, whilst 17% accessed information through radio and 14% confirmed having gotten the information from other sources (mainly CSOs).* Thus, the monitoring team learnt the importance of enhancing on digital social media platforms, utilising the Radio to reach out to citizens and fostering partnerships with CSOs for effective visibility and awareness of activities. Moreover, 80% shared that they had access to information about the bills prior to attending the consultations which enabled them to contribute effectively and 52% indicated that the consultation met all of their expectations. Below is an illustration of the aggregate figures from evaluations at public hearings conducted in 2022:



## 7.2 Bills Tracking

The Monitoring Team also tracked the processing of Bills in the National Assembly and Senate Chamber. As at 23 December 2022, Parliament had before it a total of 18 Bills and these were at various stages of consideration of which 2 of them awaited gazetting. Out of the gazette Bills, nine had been gazetted in 2022 which are (1) Amendment of State Universities Statutes Bill, 2021, (2) Medical Services Amendment (3) Judicial Laws Amendment Bill, (4) National Security Council Bill (5) Financial Adjustment Bill, 2022 (6) Electricity Amendment Bill (7) Appropriation and (8) Finance no.2 (9) Electoral Amendment Bill.

Below is the Bill Status Table: *(Bills shaded in green have been passed by Parliament)*

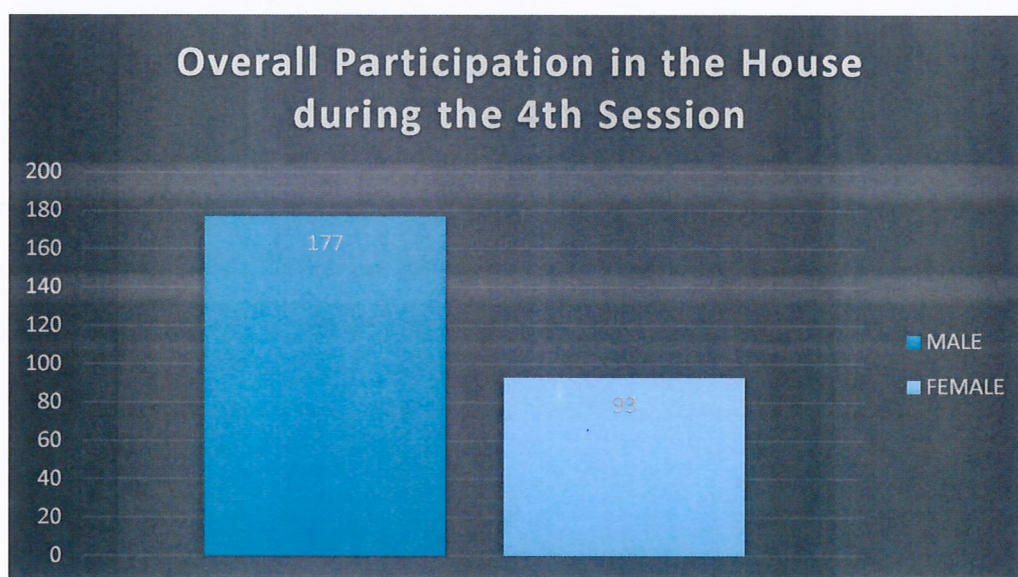
	Title of Bill	Ministry	Bill Number	Status	Gazetted
1.	Insurance	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	H. B. 1, 2021	Adjourned debate at Second Reading Stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 10/09/21
2.	Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill 2021	Ministry of Finance and Economy Development	H.B 4, 2021	Second Reading stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 31/03/21
3.	Health Service Amendment Bill, 2021	Health and Child Care	H.B 8A, 2021	Yellow copies transmitted to the OPC for Presidential Assent 20/12/22	Gazetted 23/7/21
4.	Private Voluntary Organisations (Amendment) Bill, 2021	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	H.B 10A, 2021	Second Reading Stage in the Senate	Gazetted 5/11/21
5.	Child Justice Bill, 2020	Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	H.B 11, 2021	Adjourned Debate at Second Reading stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 3/12/21
6.	Children's Amendment, 2021	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	H.B 12, 2021	Adjourned Debate at Second Reading stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 3/12/21
7.	Labour Amendment Bill, 2021	Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	H.B 14, 2021	Adjourned Debate at Second Reading Stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 19/11/21
8.	Medical Services Amendment	Health and Child Care	H.B 1, 2022	Second Reading stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 20/05/22
9.	National Security Council Bill, 2022	Defence, Security and War Veterans	H.B 2, 2022	Adjourned Debate at Second Reading Stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 06/06/22
10.	Judicial Laws Amendment	Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	H.B 3, 2022	Adjourned Debate at Second Reading Stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 29/04/22
*11.	Financial Adjustment Bill, 2022	Finance and Economic Development	H.B 4, 2022	Notice of Presentation of Bill transmitted to the Ministry 13/6/22	Gazetted 10/6/22
12.	Prisons and Correctional Services, 2021	Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	H.B. 6, 2022	Second Reading Stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 07/10/22
13.	Electricity Amendment Bill, 2022	Energy And Power Development	H.B.7,2022	Second Reading Stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 01/08/22
14.	Mines and Minerals	Mines and Mining Development	H.B 10, 2022	Bill transcript transmitted to Print flow	Awaiting Gazette
15.	Electoral Amendment	Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	H.B 11, 2022	Second Reading Stage in the National Assembly	Gazetted 18/11/22
16.	Finance (No. 2)	Finance and Economic Development	H.B. 13A, 2022	Yellow copies transmitted to the OPC for Presidential Assent 23/12/22	Gazetted 09/12/22
17.	Appropriation	Finance and Economic Development	H.B. 14, 2022	Yellow copies transmitted to the OPC for Presidential Assent 23/12/22	Gazetted 09/12/22
18.	Criminal Law Codification and Reform Amendment	Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs	H.B. 15, 2022	Bill proof transmitted to Printflow Pvt Limited 15/12/22	Awaiting Gazette

### 7.3 MPs Participation in the House

The Monitoring Team also monitored the participation in the National Assembly and Senate. The particular focus for the reporting period was on the participation on the 4<sup>th</sup> and commencement of 5<sup>th</sup> session of the 9<sup>th</sup> Parliament. Parliamentarians had been able to participate in debates and bills in 2022, as well as pose questions to the house. Both female and male MPs contributed to the debates in the National Assembly. As a result of various capacity enhancement programmes from the PSP and other partners, there was an observe increase of MPs debating on key development issues such as ending domestic violence , child rights and abuse issues including raising concern over the death of young girls , rise in the cost of living ,environment and climate change ,ratification of international instruments and culture ,heritage and human rights issues.

In terms of Parliamentary debate, MPs debate was channelled towards Committee reports and Bills. 11 laws were passed by the House after meaningful debates in 2022 and other bills were still under consideration at reporting date, these include the Labour Amendment bill which is at second reading stage in the House. Some of the debates and discussion were around the Disaster Risk Management concerns, State of education delivery, Climate Change, Gender issues, Agriculture, the 2022 national budget (supplementary Finance and Appropriation) and the 2023 National budget which was passed on 16<sup>th</sup> December by National Assembly and on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2022 by the Senate as well as the state of the current economic situation. Of mention is the 2023 National Budget debate where more female MPs participated mainly on the gender perspective following the tabling of the ZWPC report with gender responsive budgeting concerns during the pre-budget seminar on 28<sup>th</sup> October 2022 for the attention of the Minister of Finance.

Participation of MPs is provided by the graph below:



#### 7.4 Risk Monitoring

The PSP (2019-2022) was built from lessons from previous Parliamentary Support Programmes particularly the PSP (2014-2019) which seeks to innovatively strengthen the support to the Parliament of Zimbabwe. One innovative area is to continuously Monitor the PSP's identified Risks which are (1) Political Polarisation, (2) Political party whipping system, (3) Inadequate funding, (4) Delays in the tabling of Bills, (5) Limited skills in ICTs, (6) Economic risk, (7) Partial integration of the Parliament Coordination Unit into the Structures of Parliament.

#### 7.4.1 PSP Risk Management Approach (RMA)

- ✓ The PSP implemented in a non-political and non-partisan way. All activities and actions were implemented in consultation with Presiding Officers, Administration of Parliament with decisions to hold activities coming as resolutions from respective Portfolio Committees.
- ✓ PSP activities have been implemented abiding to Parliament's Constitutional mandate around legislative, oversight, and representations functions. The PSP was implemented to assist Parliament to adhere to section 119(3), section 141, section 298 and section 299 of the Constitution.
- ✓ A Resource Mobilisation Strategy for the institution was developed and approved by the CSRO to ensure increased adequate funding.
- ✓ 2020 Annual Composite Work plan managed Projects developed and approved by Project Board.

#### 7.5 Lessons Learnt

The project team is continuously identifying and harvesting lessons for the Parliamentary Portfolio of projects such as the Tax Accountability Enhancement Project (2020-2023) and Public Finance Management Enhancement Project (2017-2020).

#### Some of the lessons that were observed in implementing the project included:

1. The Use of Parliament Internal Experts in conducting Trainings is more sustainable and gives value for money which is in line with Parliament's Establishment of the Training Academy
2. Investing more in Advertisements and social media for Parliament- Public engagement activities can be a success factor in increasing citizen participation.
3. Collaboration between Parliament and CSOs through MOUs fosters improved support to Parliamentarians and Citizens as outlined in the ISP 2018-2023.

#### 8. Challenges

- ✓ The project experienced delays in the signing of Addendum Documents which are Exception Plans for project changes and adjustments to the budget and work plan. Whilst the project benefited from the effective directing from the Project Board and the technical support from UNDP, the delays in the signing of project Addendums increase project uncertainty as they are supposed to authorize and approve the requested project tolerances.
- ✓ The low DSA rate for the project has continued to affect project implementation because compared to other development partner-funded and CSO-funded rates of US\$ 40.00 per night, the project is paying US\$15.00 per night. Parliament has since provisionally resolved to move payment of all allowances for PSP-funded activities to be covered under the Parliament Treasury budget.
- ✓ The project has recently suffered from unavailability of accommodation due to the currently payment challenges that Parliament is experiencing. In 2022, Parliament has had challenges in the timely payment of expenditure for activities under the Treasury budget due to late disbursement of resources by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. This situation has created a bad debtor image for the Institution that has seen service providers particularly hotels not forthcoming in engaging in business with Parliament. As a result, Parliament is currently having challenges with securing of accommodation for activities and this applies even for activities that are under the USD funded projects.



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## 9. Key Partnerships and Inter-Agency Collaboration

### 9.1 Tax Accountability Enhancement Project (TAEP) AfDB

a) **Indicator:** Number of MPs trained from selected committees

**Baseline:** 183 MP trained (2017)

**Target:** 120 additional MPs from various selected committees of trained O/w 40% are women MPs (2022)

**Achievement to September 2022:**

**Status:** 50% - On track

Capacitation of 120 MPs and staff on specialized issues will be done after finalization of the Research which are currently underway. Two (2) draft Research reports were submitted to Parliament for review in the 3rd Quarter. The research is on:

- The Impact of Illicit Financial Flows on Economic Growth and Development in Zimbabwe
- The Impact of Land Tenure Systems and Tenancy on Investment in Agriculture in Zimbabwe.

A total of 68 stakeholders (20 female) from 21 organizations made their submissions at a stakeholder consultation in Harare for the Research on Land Tenure and Tenancy and its impact on the investment in Agriculture, in July 2022. Organizations represented included Zimbabwe Farmers Union, Bankers Association of Zimbabwe, Law Society of Zimbabwe and Institute of Directors Zimbabwe. A draft of the research was received and is currently under review.

A total of 40 delegates (10 females) from nine (9) Parliament Budget Offices had their capacity strengthened through the African Network of Parliament Budget Officers (AN-PBO) Conference which was held in Zimbabwe in August 2022. Following the conference, the PBO has managed to adopt a Charter to members of the General Council as planned and have shared with Kenya the Auditor General reports for analysis and received an analysis and they also reviewed the Kenyan Auditor General Reports.

b) **Indicator:** Parliamentary Training Academy (PTA)

**Baseline:** Assessment done (2018)

**Target:** Parliament Training Academy established, and Strategic Plan developed (2022)

**Achievement to September 2022:** 30%

- The PTA will be established upon completion of the PTA strategic plan. The PTA consultant signed their contract in September 2022. An inception report was received and consultant is currently doing desk review.
- The Procurement process for PTA equipment started in the 2nd Quarter of 2022. The tender for the procurement of ICT equipment closed in September 2022 and 27 bids were received and it's at the evaluation stage.
- Parliament staff continue to facilitate trainings and workshops in line with establishment of a PTA and these include PBO staff, Researchers and Committee Clerks for the PAC Analysis workshops.

- 
- A total of 44 staff (24 female-55%) are being supported with finance on professional courses. A total of 3 staff have successfully completed their studies and 32 officers are at different stages in their studies.

**c) Indicator:** Capacitation of MPs on Illicit Financial Flows

**Baseline:** APNAC in place; Money Laundering Bill in place & Corrupt practices Act enacted (2019)

**Target:** APNAC Strategic Plan developed (2021); 200 MPs sensitized on IFF; 2 reports published by CSOs on IFFs and public oversight (2022)

**Achievement to September 2022: 60% (On track)**

- The APNAC Strategic Plan (2021-2025) and Resource Mobilization Strategy (RMS) was developed and finalized in 2021.
- 200 MPs will be sensitized on IFFs once the Research on the Impact of Illicit Financial Flows on Economic Growth and Development in Zimbabwe is finalized in the 4th Quarter of 2022.
- Publication of the reports will be done once the research has been completed.
- APNAC tabled its first Report on African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC) Benchmarking visit to Kenya on the 27th of September 2022 .

APNAC membership now stands at 69MPs (34 females- 49%). In 2022, 15 new Members joined APNAC, representing a 27% increase in membership figures. In the 3rd Quarter, a total of 43 MPs raised issues to do with corruption in the National assembly for a total of 17 out of the 24 sitting days in the quarter. The chairperson of APNAC made a presentation on 12 July on the Anti- Corruption Day.

**d) Indicator:** Training Modules development and Number of MPs trained

**Baseline:** 11 Training of Trainers modules developed (2018)

52 MPs trained using TOT modules (2019)

27 officers trained at TOTs (2019)

**Target:** 5 additional training modules developed; 150 more MPs trained using TOT modules; 20 more members of staff trained at TOTs (2022)

**Achievement to September 2022: 55%**

The procurement process for the consultancy firm to undertake the assignment is at the contract negotiation stage. The modules are expected to increase the resources for the Parliament Training Academy to be established and they are for the following disciplines:

1. Illicit Financial Flows Module
2. Budget Analysis Module
3. Media Liaison Module
4. Diplomatic Etiquette and Protocol Module
5. Monitoring and Evaluation Module

Twenty (20) members of staff are expected to be trained to be trainers once the 5 additional training modules have been developed. A total of 261 MPs and staff out of a target of 150 (41 % female) had their capacity strengthened using the 12 training modules developed.

**a) Indicator:** Parliament Gender Policy

**Baseline:** Draft Parliament Gender Policy (2019)

**Target:** Gender Policy approved (2020); 400 MPs and staff sensitized on the Gender Policy (2022).

**Achievement to September 2022: 75%**

- The Parliament Gender Policy was approved and printed in 2020
- 373 MPs and staff of Parliament were sensitized on the IGP from 2021. More sensitization workshops for Parliamentarians will be integrated in the capacity building workshops on specialized issues.
- 107 staff of Parliament were sensitized on the institutional gender policy (IGP) in August and September 2022 bringing the total number of MPs and staff to 373 (93% of target).
- A total of 137 officers (83-60% female) of Parliament had their knowledge strengthened in gender mainstreaming in 2021.
- Trainings on gender mainstreaming have enhanced the integration of gender issues within Parliament.
- Parliament has established a Gender committee comprising of selected gender focal persons under the supervision of the Deputy Clerk which is scheduled to meet frequently to support and monitor gender issues from respective departments.
- Two (2) female MPs were invited to South Sudan to give presentations at the conference on empowering women for community development following support they received to attend the workshop on transformative leadership in Kenya in 2021.

**b) Indicator:** No. of Follow up reports on Audit Recommendations

**Baseline:** Zero (2019)

**Target:** 3 External Audit recommendations Reports submitted by Parliament (2022)

**Achievement to September 2022: 200% Achieved**

- The Public accounts committee has managed to table 7 reports out of a target of 3 since 2020 when the project started.
- In 2022, The Public Accounts Committee has managed to conduct two (2) workshops in the 3rd Quarter of 2022 which unpacked the 2020 Financial Audit Reports.
- As planned in the action plan the PAC held oral evidence with Parliament and now waits to invite losing and winning bidders, before drafting the final Report.

The following Public Accounts Committee reports have been tabled in Parliament from 2020 to 2022 with audit recommendations and the Treasury Minutes for the reports are still outstanding:

Title of Report	Date Report was tabled
1. First Report of The Public Accounts Committee on Compliance Issues for The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	12 November 2019
2. Report of the Public Accounts Committee on The Analysis of the 2017 Auditor General's Report on Local Authorities	2 June 2020
3. First Report of The Public Accounts Committee on The Analysis of ZINARA's Audited Accounts for The Years Ending December 2017 and 2019	22 April 2021
4. Second Report of The Public Accounts Committee on Analysis of Vote 8, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural Resettlement for The Years Ended 2017 And 2018	7 September 2021
5. Third Report of The Public Accounts Committee on The Special Maize Programme/Command Agriculture-	3 March 2022
6. Challenges faced by the Audit Office in discharging its duties	17 March 2022

7. The PAC tabled a report on the Covid-19 Pandemic Financial Management and Utilization of Public Resources in the Country's Provinces by Ministries, Departments and Agencies ( <i>Treasury minutes still outstanding</i> )	10 May 2022
8. Report on the Non-compliance with respect to submission of financial statements to the Auditor General by some State-Owned Enterprises and Parastatals ( <i>Treasury minutes outstanding</i> )	12 July 2022

## 9.2 World Bank Public Finance Management Enhancement Project (PFMEP)

The PFMEP project's 8% of pending operations were utilized as POZ utilized the remaining resources developing the Public Accounts Committee Manual, documenting results, printing compendiums covering project support to Parliament, and planned a professional training course for Parliament Administration through proposed and submitted trainings in (1) Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning and (2) data visualization and infographics. These have complemented the work on PSP outcome 3 on institutional strengthening. The project was completed in May 2021 and mop us resources supported PAC during the first term of 2022.

## 9.3 Spotlight Initiative Project

After the realization that the SI, Parliament component had a low burn rate. Parliament prioritized the project in the first term of 2021. By 31 August, 2021 the project managed to complete 50% of the budgeted activities and had 28% of activities being work in progress which include Design of the Parliament Knowledge Portal, website upgrade and toll-free line. In the year 2022 Parliament had a budget of \$70,000 which supported verification visits to prisons to assess welfare of on incarcerated mothers with children in female prisons and the remaining resources are supporting the 2022 edition of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign.

## 9.4 Institutional Support for Improved Governance and Public Finance Management Enhancement Project (GPFM)

The Project was launched on the 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> of March 2022 and the inaugural Project Steering Committee meeting was done on the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2022. Parliament received support with the 2022 AWP and Procurement plan to the tune of US\$683,287.00. The project duration is from 2022 – 2024 and complements PSP on enhancing the capacity of Parliament MPs and staff in executing their constitutional roles. As at 6 December 2022, some of the activities that had been implemented under the GPFM Project include:

- (1) Gender Responsive Budgeting for the ZWPC.
- (2) Training of Parliament staff on analysis of Quarterly and annual reports submitted by Ministries.
- (3) Capacity building workshop on Disaster Risk Management for the joint Portfolio Committee on Environment, Climate and Tourism and the Local Government, Public works and National Housing.

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## **10. Steering Committee and Project Board Meetings Outcomes, Strategic Guidance and Programmatic .**

The PSP has continued to benefit from strategic and programmatic guidance. During the period under review, the Steering Committee (SC) met once in December 2022 and provided strategic and policy guidance in respect to issues such as inclusion of youth in parliament processes, indicative resources for successor programme and also affirming the Project Board decision on the No-Cost Extension“ (PSP Closeout No Cost Extension period of 6 months from January to June 2023). The Project Board met and made decisions on No-Cost Extension and on salaries of the PCU, resource reallocation to procurement towards the e-library and POZ conferencing equipment.

## **11. PSP Sustainability and Way Forward**

As a development entity, UNDP, works with national institutions, building their capacities to implement their own development priorities, this approach ensures that programme results are integrated and institutionalized in institutions for longer term sustainability. The PSP sustainability plan is anchored on the Parliament Training Academy .

This report has highlighted activities, achievements, challenges, and measures which were being taken or proposed to overcome them. During the January - December 2021 period, although good progress was made towards meeting the project results, especially towards end of year The performance on the budget was at 44% of the delivery rate. Looking at the progress made so far, the program has been affected by COVID 19 pandemic lockdown restrictions and may not achieve all three outcome results by December 2021. Consequently, and as recommended by the Steering Committee, some work has started developing a strategy for a no-cost extension for at least one year to cover at least the induction of new MPs in 2023.

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**12. Signature**

Approved By

*Verity Mubvumba Nyagah*

**Verity Nyagah**

**UNDP Resident Representative a.i**



Date