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**RESEARCH TOPIC**

**An evaluation of Public Affairs and Parliamentary Support Trust’s (PAPST) Constituency Development Programme (CDP) in Gokwe Central Constituency**

**Supervised by**

**Dr Jephias Matunhu**

**A dissertation submitted to Midlands State University, Faculty of Arts in partial fulfilment of the requirements of Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies.**

**August 2013**

# Approval Form

**Midlands State University**



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The undersigned certify that they have read and supervised the student, Acknella Honzeri’s dissertation entitled: **An evaluation of Public Affairs and Parliamentary Support Trust’s (PAPST) Constituency Development Programme (CDP) in Gokwe Central Constituency,** the project submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in Development Studies.

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August 2013

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# RELEASE FORM

NAME OF STUDENT ACKNELLA HONZERI

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DISSERTATION TITLES AN EVALUATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT TRUST’S (PAPST) CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CDP) IN GOKWE CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY

DEGREE TITLE BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS DEGREE IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES. (HDEVS)

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# DECLARATION

I, Honzeri Acknella (R101280V) hereby declare that this dissertation is a result of my own original efforts and the investigations of such work have not been presented elsewhere for any academic purpose or any purpose whatsoever. All additional sources of information have been indicated by means of references. I authorize the Midlands State University to lend this project to other institutions and individuals for academic purposes.

Acknella Honzeri

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# DEDICATIONS

To my mother, Beatrice Chiwengwa Pfunde and my father Mr. Bonaventure Honzeri for their endearing support, sacrifices, struggles, love and patience. I also dedicate this piece of work to my late daughter, Tawananyasha Mazhandu.

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I hereby wish to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the following persons:

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To all the participants for sharing their experiences with me.

My family and friends for keeping me going and to my fiancé Bruce Mazhandu for giving me his support and love.

God bless you all.

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# ABSTRACT

*This research is an evaluation of the impacts of Public Affairs and Parliamentary Support Trust’s (PAPST) Constituency Development Programme (CDP) in Gokwe Constituency. It has attempted to collect, describe and analyze the extent to which the lives of the people in Gokwe Constituency were changed by PAPST initiatives. The major findings of the research were that the CDP initiatives greatly changed the lives of the Gokwe constituents, their socio-economic and political ways of life. These findings are fused with theoretical framework developed earlier from the literature that was consulted in the study. Derived from the literature have come out several variables that have subsequently influenced analysis and discussion of the impacts of PAPST’s CDP on the people of Gokwe. The research has made much contributions to the enlightenment of the people of Gokwe and surrounding areas of the positive and negative effects of NGOs works in Zimbabwe with PAPST being the perfect example.*

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEO : Chief Executive Officer

CDP : Constituency Development Programme

CSO : Civil Society Organisation

CRW : Constituency Relations Workshop

DA : District Attorney

ETS : End of Term Survey

FB : Feedback

IPLG : Institute for Peace Leadership and Governance

MP : Member of Parliament

NGO : Non-Governmental Organisation

PAPST : Public Affairs and Parliamentary Support Trust

POZ : Parliament of Zimbabwe

RDC : Rural District Council

TOT : Trainer of Trainer

UCA : Urban Councils Act

WRW : Ward Relations Workshop

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# CHAPTER ONE

**THE PROBLEM**

## 1.0 Introduction

This chapter will focus on the introduction to the study being an evaluation of Public Affairs and Parliamentary Support Trust’s (PAPST) Constituency Development Programme (CDP) in Gokwe Constituency. This chapter covers the background of the study, statement of the problem and research objectives. It also looks at research questions, justification of the study and delimitations of the research and the conceptual framework will be given. The chapter will end with a chapter summary.

 This section lays the vertebrae of the research in question. It attempts by all means possible to clearly define the core fundaments of the initiatives of PAPST in Gokwe Constituency for the periods the company has held its activities in this constituency. Basically PAPST has been active in Gokwe from 2001 to 2012 and most of the companies programmes have been conducted in this province which the company describes as the birthplace of PAPST. By so doing this section tries to reveal if PAPST has successfully attained its stated objectives against their work on the ground with a case of Gokwe Constituency in Midlands Province in Zimbabwe, if there are any lasting imprints left on the local people by PAPST.

It is in line with this view that PAPST as a well established Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) and various NGOs all over the world play a fundamental role in complementing governments’ efforts in the development process and in trying to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals. NGOs try by all means possible in alignment with their stated vision and mission statements to provide essential and effective service delivery so as to enhance the social, economic and political standing of their country of operation. Zimbabwe is one of the developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that is engulfed by challenges that range from poverty, the wrath of The Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) by the Breton Wood Institutions, HIV/AIDS pandemic, underdevelopment, unemployment, dilapidating health and education systems, budget deficit and hyper inflation. The Poverty and Poverty Datum Line Analysis in Zimbabwe period 2011 to 2012 , states that the percentage poverty prevalence of Midlands Province in Zimbabwe is 67% as at 2011/12, whilst that of all of Zimbabwe with poverty prevalence at 72.3% in the year 2011 (ZIMSTATS: Poverty and Poverty Datum Line Analysis in Zimbabwe 2011/12; 2013).

With such dwindling statistics and evidence the country’s economy has declined drastically and this has negatively impacted Zimbabwe’s’ economic growth and welfare of the populace. The Zimbabwean government has given development agencies operational space to complement government efforts in solving these problems by undertaking development projects that transform the fortunes of rural communities, promote empowerment and reduce socio-economic vulnerability of people at grassroots level and try to eradicate the vicious cycle of poverty. It is generally agreed that governments should partner with NGOs because between 10% and 15% of all aid to developing countries is channeled by or through NGOs (Ledwith, 2005). NGOs have become quite prominent in the field of international development over the past decades, the term NGO also include a vast category of groups and organizations. The World Bank (2000), for example, defines NGOs as “private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development”. Developmental work being carried out by PAPST in Gokwe Constituency will be the heart of this evaluation.

## 1.1 Background of the Study

The study focuses on the impacts of PAPST on the people of Gokwe Constituency from the genesis of their activities in this constituency. PAPST started its activities in Gokwe Constituency from the onset of the company in 2001, making it the birthplace of PAPST. To date the company has carried out most of its Constituency Development Programmes in this constituency. PAPST has embarked on workshops in Gokwe under the Members of Parliament (MPs) Hon. Mupukuta and Hon. Mangami, in 2001, 2003, 2009 up to 2012. This evaluation will work closely with the Hon. Mangami as her constituency is the one under review, so far PAPST has implemented its CDPs initiatives by carrying out Constituency Relations Workshops (CRW) and Ward Relations Workshop (WRW) in this constituency from the period 2008-2012. These activities were conducted in Gokwe Constituency during Hon. Mangami’s two terms of office.

Gokwe Constituency is a district in Midlands Province in Zimbabwe and comprises largely of Gokwe Centre rural district council. The town was originally a government station which used to house a district commissioner, police, hospital, veterinary services and other government rural agencies. Primarily for the administration of the distinct, it was also the base for the control of the tsetse fly and its associated lethal disease sleeping sickness. The town was pronounced a growth point in 1980 under the government growth point policy. It is one success case of such a policy whose results in July 2007 culminated in the proclamation by the state that the area be given a town status.

The step to establish the administrative machinery of the town included the putting in place of a commission appointed by the Minister for local government in terms of the Urban Councils Act (UCA). This was to last until the coming in of elected councilors. The elections of June 2008 ushered in a first crop of elected councilors for the town. This town was divided to form six wards after the June 2008 elections; accordingly they had to be two special interest Councilors appointed by the Minister in terms of the Urban Councils Act (UCA). Under Zimbabwe Electoral Commission’s (ZEC’s) mandate to delimitate constituencies before any election as stated in the current constitution of Zimbabwe, 2008 saw the splitting of Gokwe Constituency making Gokwe North and Gokwe South into standalone constituencies.

There were no new delimitations done by ZEC for the previously held 2013 harmonized elections and the constituency delimitations from 2008 were adopted. The currently available Gokwe Constituency delimitation from ZEC’s website is the insert diagram below:

Source: ZEC website

According to ZIMSTAT Census 2012 Preliminary Report, Gokwe Centre’s population has 6 wards with 10 908 males, 13 228 females, thus making the total population of Gokwe Centre 24 136 and 6 395 households. It comprises of a mixed population with groups of Tonga, Ndebele and Shangwe people. It has six suburbs that include Green Valley (low density), Njelele (high density), Mapfungautsi (high density), Sasame (low density), Cheziya (medium density) and Nyaradza (medium density). There is great cultural diversity in Gokwe Constituency due to a combination of different ethnic groups which are connected in special ways as they have collective responsibility and ownership of actions that further their growth and development. Owing to the composite nature of this area, I managed to reveal how the PAPST programmes in Gokwe have helped in improving the lives of the constituents’ social, economic and political situation as seen by the impacts PAPST has had on the ground.

This piece of work is an analysis of the effectiveness of the CDPs that have been implemented by PAPST in Gokwe Constituency. It is of interest to note that reports from Progress Reports for the CDPs submitted (Jan 2007-Dec 2008) have applauded PAPST as one of the most impressive capacity building and service delivery non-governmental organisation in Zimbabwe.

## 1.2 Overview of Public Affairs and Parliamentary Support Trust (PAPST)

PAPST is a public interest, people-oriented non-profit organization formed in 2000 by Mr. Michael Mataure, founder and executive director of the organisation. PAPST mission is to seek transformation of communities through promoting good leadership, good governance and economic development. This organisation seeks to capacitate elected representatives and appointed leaders to effectively represent their constituents democratically while at the same time upholding principles of accountability, responsiveness, participation and transparency in accordance with its vision, core values, purpose, mission and objectives (Chanakira;2009). The work being done by this organisation works hand in glove with Institute for Development in Africa (IDASA), these initiatives are similar in a way to what IDASA does. IDASA is an independent public interest organisation committed to promoting sustainable democracy based on active citizenship, democratic institutions, and social justice. According to Democracy Digest (2013) IDASA has actively supported democratic development by seeing itself as a critical ally of democracy, engaged in projects and activities covering the widest spectrum of democratic transition and consolidation, not only within the borders of South Africa but also in a growing number of other African nations. Just like PAPST, it is inevitable to note that IDASA has largely contributed to the increasing peace and prosperity of many countries in Africa, and to the deepening of democracy in South Africa and elsewhere.

IDASA promoted democracy extensively and explored the many complex policy alternatives confronting South Africa, while adhering firmly to principles of human rights and justice.  The group has had a major impact on the constitutional negotiations, the truth and reconciliation process, as well as the struggles of civil society.   IDASA’s efforts have expanded throughout Africa (including Zimbabwe). In light of the above stated facts, PAPST is a true testimony of the expansion of IDASA’s core values and principles according to the Democratic Digest. It is essential to note that PAPST has cordial relations with IDASA as the two engage in exchange programmes under the FK Norwegian sponsored internship programme. This has facilitated exchange of expertise, skills, knowledge, exposure and the enhancing of the organization’s core aims of promoting democratic development through complementing each other’s work, through experiences and written documentation of their collaborations and research areas.

 PAPST is aimed at providing information to leaders of the Zimbabwean community so that they recognize their power, work together so that they access their rights and entitlements to basic rights and freedoms as well as acquiring information about issues of governance so that they are able to influence as well as input on the management on issues that affect their day to day lives. This was put into consideration in the setting up of the organisation by Mr. Mataure, as a former Member of Parliament who experienced most of the challenges faced by most elected leaders and representatives, since he had personally tackled these challenges during his term of office as a Member of Parliament. PAPST also attempts to reinstate the role of traditional leaders in economic development in their areas of influence PAPST has local chapters in all provinces across Zimbabwe that is in Mashonaland East, West, Central, Masvingo, Midlands and Manicaland province.

PAPST is governed by a procedures manual which outlines the rules of conduct which are to be observed at the work place as well as resolving disputes that may arise in a fair, orderly and expeditious manner. It is the central employee reference for use within PAPST. The manual provides guidance on most employee matters and office operations and procedures. It complements other PAPST manuals, guidance and resources available and it is based on the principles of PAPST.

PAPST works in collaboration with Parliament of Zimbabwe (POZ) as they have a formalized relationship, initiated through a Memorandum of Understanding. The Parliamentarians apply to PAPST for the Constituency Development Programme (CDP), to be carried out in their constituencies, Constituency Relations Workshops (CRWs) and Ward Relations Workshops (WRWs), Trainer of Trainer (TOT) and Feedbacks (FB) are components of the CDP. The various key stakeholders for CRWs and WRWs include Provincial Governors, District Attorney (DA)/Civil Servants, Chief Executive Officers (CEO), Political Parties, Councilors, Traditional Leaders, Church Leaders, M.Ps, War veterans, Development leaders, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Constituency Development Committees, RDC representatives/Council staff and women`s/Youth groups. The above stated stakeholders are crucial players in leadership arenas and issues to do with constituency development.

PAPST also work in partnership with interlinked organizations at national and regional level these include Africa University`s Institute for Peace Leadership and Governance (IPLG), Fredskorpset (FK) - The Norwegian Volunteer Service. The organization is involved in intern exchange program with these two partners and interns come from within African members like Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Zambia and Tanzania. Solusi University is yet to sign an MOU with PAPST and the organization is hoping to have an MOU with Midlands State University in the near future. The main reason why PAPST is interested in linking up with educational institutions comes from the company’s embracing of the emerging ideology of cooperate development. This is whereby the academics and practitioners put their heads together and work in unison for a particular cause. This is intended for a broader benefit of students and the industry as the students apply their theories and the organizations venturing into those specific areas put them into practice and reality. This is being done by PAPST and is an exemplification of how fruitful such cooperation can yield.

Henceforth, PAPST is an organisation that is strategically composed to capacitate MPs and their constituencies as the company tries to fulfill their objectives in all their endeavors through the strengthening of democracy, nurture good governance, peace and promote human rights through enhancing the leadership capacity of elected representatives.

## 1.3 Statement of the Problem

The Constituency Development Programmes (CDPs) which have been carried out by PAPST in Gokwe Constituency has helped shape the lives of the people of this area. However, it must not be forgotten that the local people had their own way of life and developing at their own pace. PAPST has indeed played an integral part in bringing new activities which have to a greater extent changed the lives of the local populace. There have been notable socio-economic and political changes in various developmental sectors. Sustainability has become a topical issue in today`s development discourse. PAPST has embarked on a number of CDPs as mechanisms to transform and change the lives of the people of Gokwe Constituency. However, due to the problem of weaning off there has been no sustainability of some of its activities, hence new programmes being initiated are likely to follow the same path in failing to impact community beyond the planned intervention phase.

I have looked at how PAPST CDPs have managed to contribute to the development of Gokwe Constituency and assist where the government is failing or where the government is leaving gaps when addressing societal problems that beset the society. There is also increasing social expectations. The societies in general expect more from the developmental NGOs so I tried by all means to find out if PAPST in particular managed to live up to the expectations of the society and how, since not much is said about PAPST of the Constituency Development Programmes in Gokwe Constituency.

The problem is that scholars have tend to neglect some periphery areas such as Gokwe Constituency and there have not been much documentation of PAPST programmes in Gokwe, henceforth this publication is likely to do that immensely. Furthermore, not much has been said on the limitations of PAPST and its areas of operation, in this particular case utilizing Gokwe as referral point. Therefore this case study attempts to explore the realm of this unexplored area of study.

## 1.4 Research Objectives

* To assess the impact of PAPST’s Constituency Development Programmes in Gokwe Constituency.
* Evaluate the extent to which people in Gokwe Constituency benefited from PAPST developmental activities.
* To analyze the Zimbabwean communities response to PAPST intervention to Constituency Development Programmes.

## 1.5 Research Questions

Several research questions guided this study listed below are the questions:

1. How have the people in Gokwe constituency interacted with PAPST organisation?
2. How did the local people benefit from PAPST activities?
3. What were some of the limitations of PAPST activities in Gokwe constituency?
4. What is the role played by community in the development process?

## 1.6 Significance of the Study

This study will be a great contribution to already researched knowledge and information on constituents’ problems and MPs challenges and experiences in Gokwe Constituency after the initiation of CDPs by PAPST. The following are some of the points that will articulate the worthiness of this research in line with Dr. Chanakira’s view (2009):

* The results produced by this study will greatly enhance the roles, relationships, responsibilities, functions and potential conflicts and their courses in Gokwe Constituency. This will inevitably promote understanding of relevant participatory management styles to promote development and growth in the MPs respective constituencies and the general public with referral to Gokwe constituency.
* The outcome of this CDP evaluation will promote tolerance among political parties and elected representatives in addition to increasing the participation and involvement of women, youths, disabled and disadvantaged members of the society. Hence, further enhance improved liaison and collaboration among various stakeholders in the development circles.
* The CDP comprehensive evaluation will significantly boost promotion of gender mainstreaming within civil society through the involvement of elected representatives and traditional leadership in tackling development initiatives.
* The results will also effectively redress the impacts of HIV/AIDS, poverty alleviation and conflict management which require collaborative efforts of government, public/private spheres, MPs, constituents and various stakeholders.
* Most importantly, the results of the CDPs’ evaluation of Gokwe Constituency will be used by PAPST to design and improve future programmes that represents appropriate adjustments regarding content, delivery modalities and target groups.
* This research will act as a point of reference for Gokwe council, town planners, civil society groups and government as a whole in implementing developmental policies and activities that best amplify the needs of these constituents after this investigation. Policy makers will also use the results of this study to clearly articulate the needs of the people.
* Of significance is the fact that this documentation will be an important move for change in transforming the lives of the people of Gokwe Constituency as it will help in clearly revealing the real situation on the ground in issues to do with development and growth.

## 1.7 Justification of the Study

I embarked on this study in order to examine PAPST activities which were guided mainly by the organization’s aims and objectives and what impacts has come forth due to these interactions. There has not been much literature documentation that has been recorded on PAPST intervention in various constituencies; much has been on PAPST activities without specific attention on a certain area.

Most of PAPST work has been driven by desire to further development and maintain stability in these constituencies, hence this research examines how all these works have managed to change the lives of the locals and situation in Gokwe Constituency up to date 2012. Findings in the research will make great contributions to PAPST as it will bring forth lessons learnt and challenges and make recommendations on how the Constituency Development Programme can be made sustainable, adjusted and modified.

In addition, this research greatly enhanced my research skills, as it is also in partial fulfillment of an Honors Degree in Development studies I am doing at Midlands State University (MSU). To MSU, this research will provide literature review in future for other researchers on NGOs exclusively PAPST and the challenges of most implemented activities.

## 1.8 Delimitation of the study

The study shall be undertaken in Gokwe Constituency which is a small town in Midlands Province in Zimbabwe. This town has an average populace 24 136 people and it comprises of a mixed population with groups of Tonga, Ndebele and Shangwe people. There is great cultural diversity in Gokwe due to a combination of different ethnic groups which are connected in special ways and this evidently affected the outcome of this study. The research was confined to the local community of Gokwe Constituency because it is large and most of Gokwes’ population resides there making it the focal point.

 MPs, councilors, traditional leadership and various elected representatives involved in the development discos where of much use in this study as they are the leaders of the community. For effective implementation of any program in Gokwe Constituency, the implementers will have to go through these various offices; hence they provided me with useful information.

## 1.9 Summary

This chapter looked at the background of the study, a brief background of Gokwe constituency, PAPST various initiatives in relation to development. A reflection was also given on what this study seeks to accomplish. Various objectives have been put forward in order to give a relevant basis for the research study and questionnaires. The problem statement was given to help to enlighten on what I sought to achieve in this research and research questions were outlined. The foundation of the study lies in the objectives, background and problem statement.

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.0 Introduction

This section will cover the evaluation of all sources of information and data that relate to the topic and is not confined solely to academic publications, Sherpard (1998). It tries by all means possible to clearly expand the subject under study by reviewing of literature put forward by other scholars. This chapter gives the literature review and the theoretical framework that is in line with PAPST initiatives in the Gokwe Constituency. A brief history of CDPs is given and a review into the relation between theory and development. In concluding this chapter, a chapter summary will tie all ends in trying to summarize and fill in the relevant gaps as to what prompted the researcher to carry out this research.

## 2.1 Role of PAPST as a NGO in the development arena

 The work of PAPST is developmental activity by an NGO, which has made these non-governmental organizations because their operations are those serving a need and are not expected to make a profit. Non-governmental organizations are defined by United Nations Development Program (2003) as,

…any non-profit voluntary citizens’ group which is organized on a local, national or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens’ concerns to the governments, monitor policies and encourage political participation at the community level. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms and monitor and implement international agreements. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, the environment or health.

In implementing its programmes PAPST work hand in glove with the constituents to make the programmes sustainable after the phase out stage. PAPST has over the past decade been instrumental in supporting the Zimbabwean government’s attempts to promote developmental activities by its inspiration to critically empower and enhance the leadership capacity of elected representatives in the country. This organisation targets to nurture and promote democratic principles, human rights observation and good governance. Henceforth, result in effective and efficient representatives who will be proactive and responsive to the needs to the people they serve.

During the celebrations of PAPST 10th anniversary Vice President Joice Mujuru said she was pleased with the achievements that PAPST has made over the past 10 years in building relations between MPs and their constituencies. Mujuru also noted that the activities being carried out by PAPST are critical as the nation is striving to create and nature a strong sense of nationhood, tolerance and peaceful co-existence among all Zimbabweans (ZBC, 2010). Hence, this shows how commendable PAPST initiatives have passed the test of time by being successful in delivering its services to its subscriber as promised.

It is of equal importance to note that the CDP by PAPST under the evaluation done by Dr. Elijah Chanakira of Creative Education Consultants and Associates Zimbabwe (2009), the organisation has managed to benefit the constituencies after the CDP activities. The various benefits that accrue to constituencies were responses from MPs and informants from the constituencies. Most MPs respondents have cited the following as benefits from PAPST CDP activities; these include clarification of MPs’ roles, leadership workshops, conflict resolution, tolerance, cordial inter-party relations, workshops on HIV/AIDS and poverty alleviation and importance of cordial relations in development issues. Informants from the constituencies provided the following as benefits that accrued to constituencies after PAPST programme; these include information dissemination, national healing, leadership, human rights, HIV/AIDS and poverty alleviation, inter-party relations, gender issues, understanding people’s roles, coordination of development programmes and cordial relations among constituents. This shows that the organisation have played an instrumental role in trying to shape well nurtured leaders who are major players in the development of their constituencies.

The major concepts embodied in PAPST CDP focus on conflict management, peace building and development. The various assessments of the organization’s activities appear to suggest that role clarification reduces conflicts and their causes within constituents and leadership. The elimination of conflicts brings forth peace which prevails to promote development. Similarly the eradication of HIV/AIDS through behavior change results in poverty alleviation, an increase in future human capital and employment opportunities, (May, 1993). Over and above PAPST has managed to achieve this in most of its constituencies of operation and this is the case in Gokwe Constituency. It is visible that PAPST has directly and indirectly managed to enhance the MPs’ functional capacity, inter and intra party relations and MPs’ general relationships with the constituency elected leaders, institutions and constituents to promote the one cause of development and growth in their constituency.

The works of various NGOs in many developing countries has revealed that NGOs come in various guises. The ones of interest to aid community focus on improving general social welfare and reducing poverty, protecting the environment, promoting democracy, safeguarding human right, expanding access to education and health services, eradicating specific diseases, supporting women, providing humanitarian aid after disasters or wars and the like. According to Shirley (2000), some are religious; some are affiliated with corporations, trade unions, political parties or other social organizations in the donor or the host country. This is because many NGOs are staffed by volunteers and visionaries dedicated to their mission, their proponents argue that NGOs will be less bureaucratic and less subject to the moral hazard problems of official aid –givers. This is hand in glove with PAPST as this organization is apolitical in its operations under the striving political conditions in Zimbabwe as it thrives to serve the interests of the people at heart not having allegiance to any political party.

There has been a wide array of documentation of the works of PAPST in constituencies and in Gokwe constituency, largely from PAPST reports and feedbacks on Constituency Related Workshops (CRWs) and Ward Relations Workshops (WRWs), the internet sources, dissertations with nearly the same topics, various political analysis and evaluations from donors within the country and the international communities and partners i.e. FK which has been instrumental in analyzing the PAPST Constituency Development Programme over the past decade. Duayeden Adu from IDASA Exchange Programme (2009), goes on to state that, “With their mission and vision, PAPST is just like my home organisation (CDD-Ghana), where we are into promoting democracy and good governance”. This reveals that the exchange programme which PAPST undertakes with other international organizations of the same caliber is recognized not only in Zimbabwe but in the African continent as a whole.

## 2.2 PAPST’s role in promoting democracy and good governance

PAPST is a non-profit organization whose income for all its activities comes from donors through the Support Offices, the major funder being the UNDP and Norwegian embassy. Donors are both private (individuals) and public and it works with constituencies all over Zimbabwe. This is done through the CDP, which has facilitated key developmental initiatives in most constituencies. The work under review being done by this organisation is similar to that being done by IDASA and Centre for Democratic Development-Ghana (CDD-Ghana). The Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) is an independent, nonpartisan and nonprofit research-based and policy-oriented think tank. It is dedicated to the promotion of democracy, good governance and the development of a liberal political and economic environment in Ghana in particular and Africa in general. CDD-Ghana seeks to enhance the democratic content of public policy and to advance the cause of constitutionalism, individual liberty, the rule of law and integrity in public life. Whilst, The Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) is an NGO working to support the consolidation of democracy in South Africa by building civil society and governance institutions (Hofbauer; 2007).

 The works of CDD and IDASA in their countries of operation have also been confirmed to the African continent as a whole and this has helped shaped PAPST up to this age and time. These NGOs commits to advocate for sustainable democracy, poverty alleviation, equity and human rights realization through their research and capacity building activities. It is essential to note that the aspect of capacitating leaders is not new in Zimbabwe with PAPST as there are longstanding NGOs like the above states that have helped shaped the South African and Ghanaian political and social standing. But it can be argued how sustainable have these NGOs been in countries that have experienced periods of tyrannical and autocratic rule. The truth of the matter is that they have indeed helped the grassroots in bringing forth effective and efficient and leaders who are committed to constituency developments and growth but have done little or no tangible impacts on the system of governance.

## 2.3 Overview of the Constituency Development Programme (CDP) (2007-2008)

The move by the organisation to enhance and promote leadership capacity of elected representatives came to light after the 2001 Baseline Survey for the Fifth Parliament of Zimbabwe; PAPST had developed a database which assisted in launching support programmes for then elected MPs. The survey benchmarked future responses and CRWs for practical situations in constituency for the serving MPs, during period 2000-2005. The End of Term Survey (ETS) conducted at the end of 2005 to assess experiences of parliamentarians and their constituents showed a marked improvement compared with the results of the 2001 Baseline Survey.

In response to the E.T.S PAPST later initiated and developed CDP (2007-2008), a unique programme intended to enhance and strengthen the functional capacity of elected representatives, traditional leaders, stakeholders and constituents. It was also envisaged that the CDP would effectively guide all participants in a democratic manner predicated on principles of democracy, responsiveness and democracy. In order to achieve these envisioned ideals PAPST formulated and restructured the programme’s activities, processes and implementation modalities to enhance functional capacity of individuals who would participate in the planned CRWs, WRWs, FBs and TOTs activities (Chanakira; 2009).

Chanakira further stresses that the CDP is a unique PAPST programme that is funded by the UNDEF and main mandate is to enhance and strengthen the functional capacity of elected representatives, traditional leaders, stakeholders and constituents. During the designing stage PAPST hoped that the CDP would guide all participants in a democratic manner predicated on principles of democracy, responsive and accountability, this saw the implementation of Constituency Relations Workshops (CRWs) and Ward Relations Workshops (WRWs).

## 2.4 CDP Objectives

The following are the main objectives of the CDPs according to Dr. Chanakira’s evaluation of 2009. This initiative was intended to improve the functional capacity of elected representatives and appointed leaders through;

* Definition of their roles as provided for in laws of the country
* Identification of the types and causes of conflicts among leaders within communities and how these can be managed and resolved
* Provision of information and knowledge on the three MDGs namely: Goal 1-To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal2-To promote gender equality and empower women, and Goal3-To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
* Promotion of leadership development and capacity in handling issues on basic human rights as well as nurturing of effective, efficient and responsive leaders/representatives

This evaluation reveals to extent which PAPST’s states objectives facilitated the planned capacity building process for elected MPs, civil society, party members and CDP participants in Gokwe. Owing to the facts on the ground CDPs are a success story in Gokwe.

## 2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The use of theory is vital in making this evaluation more objective than subjective; this is because theoretical framework acted as a pointer to the correct way to follow in conducting this study. Making use of theory is less costly and saves time and it puts emphasis on practice. Theories are heart of practice, planning and research as they are defined as principles that can be used to predict trend and influence their understandings. All thinking in research involve theories as they shape the way any researcher collects and interpret evidence for any particular case study. Henceforth, this has balanced between theory and practice making the findings more realistic and tangible. This portion I introduce the relevant supposition that has a relation with my project.

The capacity building theory was adopted for this research as it puts emphasis on the core aim of the organisation which revolves around enhancing capacity building of elected representatives/leaders for effective and efficient representation in the execution of their duties especially in their multifaceted roles and responsibilities as civic and political leaders. In this study, capacity building is aimed towards capacitating the human resources i.e., human competencies to become able to achieve their developmental goals by enabling them to embrace the changing scenario of development. Capacity building is not a separate entity or an assignment isolated from PAPST’s vision and mission. It is associated with day to day action to fulfill the organization’s developmental mission and vision. Capacity building is a neutral process that applies for any human being and organization as needed, however, it advocates more towards the disadvantaged and most needy sectors of the society. Capacity should be responsive towards changes that occur in the individual, organization and society.

## 2.6 The Concept of capacity building

Capacity is an ability to perform, deliver, maintain and strengthen any work, project or program. “It is a living /open system. An organization with capacity is alive. It is flexible and vibrates with life and has an ability to quickly respond to changes and seeks out new opportunities for innovation” (CRWRC, 1997). It nourishes and flourishes with incentives and stimulus. Building in this context refers to a process and effort of developing something especially human attributes/ qualities like skills, efficiency and potentialities. A working definition therefore says; capacity building is an approach to develop one’s own potentiality in order to enhance his/her performance or output. It is not a separate entity but is in fact an integral part of overall human resources program. It is a response to the multi-dimensional (organizational, intellectual, social, political, cultural, physical, practical, financial) processes of change; not a pre-packaged interventions to bring intended outcome.

This concept has received much voice from the development circles in the recent century as it has emerged as a living theory that testifies to the existing situations of most developments and growth. Capacity building is a process whereby individuals, societies, organizations and groups obtain the strength to develop and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over a period of time (Global Development; 2013).

The above involves the providing of people with the necessary skills, opportunities and resources. In this view, PAPST is for the idea of capacitating the elected representatives of constituencies especially those in development circles to go back to their constituents and execute their roles responsibly and in a democratic manner. The organisation targets the leadership structures as it expects the development to trickledown to the members of the constituency according to the company’s approach. It is for this view that PAPST believes that the pyramid approach can be emphasized whereby they assume that capacity building of the elected representatives/leaders will make them proactive and responsive to the needs of the constituents and thereby promote development.

Capacity building is gradually becoming an organization development strategy for many organizations like the World Bank, USAID, UNDP, UNICEF, CIDA, Ford Foundation, Asia Foundation etc. However, it is not proceeding in a strategic manner to enhance the capacities of human resources at organization, NGO, CBO and community level for achieving developmental goals. Capacity building is a relational activity done in interdependence with other organizations. Accountability in the process is absolutely essential. Accountability creates relationships of trust and performance with all stakeholders (partners) – communities, government, donors, peer organizations, and staff members within the organization itself.

This proposition is also a broad framework, a positive revolution, a way of life, a technique of thinking and in doing that it generates power to the organization and individuals by enhancing their capacities. Hence, it is logical to hypothesize that human resources having positive attitude and behavior are more capable than the negative ones. Similarly, it can be postulated that the theory of capacity building provides a foundation for this study with meaningful propositions. Positive or appreciative tips are the building blocks of capacity building; no one can build his or her capacity without incentives, motivation, encouragement, enthusiasm, commitment and appreciation.

There is a theoretical scarcity in the arena of capacity building. The lack of appropriate capacity building theory is creating a dilemma in its practical application. Eade (1997) supports this view when he says “our lack of an adequate theory of capacity building reduces our own capacity to engage in the practice”. Kaplan (1997) states that “capacity building demands a radically new form of practice, such a radically new form of thinking that our current approaches are doomed to fail not because we lack adequate models or “technologies” but because our very approach to this issue is inadequate”. These assumptions from the above scholars emphasizes on the fact that there is still need for more flesh to this theory since it is still evolving. A good theoretical foundation practically guides human resources to build their capacities and to gain development outcome.

According to CDRA (1994) their Annual Report emphasizes that, “somehow this framework reveals itself as a perfect common sense. Especially coming from a country embarking on its own major national development drive, for one with a thriving and energetic NGO and CBO community we believe that this framework could be helpful to the entire development community.

CDRA believes that capacity building is an art not science. The temptation for the development sector to gravitate more towards assisting the government is great. The services they can provide, as limited as they are, are needed as they could contribute much to the government’s ability to deliver on its commitments. The state has much needed financial resources, and the development sector now has many "friends" in government, both from within its own ranks, and from the political links of the past. But if it is to assist the new government in achieving genuine transformation it must identify itself more with those at the periphery of society than those at the centre.

There are still many challenges to institutionalizing Africa’s democracy - and the first challenge is to help build the capacity of communities such that they are able to interface with institutions of power from a position of strength and from a position of independence. This period of crisis has to be used to ensure genuine transformation and avoid succumbing to the powerful forces that work, within all of us, against change. The process of transformation cannot be solely entrusted to those in national government, and until the ownership of government is a practical reality at local community level the transformation of the society will not be complete (James, 1998). Looking closely at PAPST’s CDPs in Gokwe one can safely say that capacity building is at the heart of this intervention and it poses a new shift to the approach to development as people have a sense of ownership of their development and growth and it tries to promote sovereignty of the populace by enhancing participation and involvement.

NGOs are professionally staffed organizations aimed at contributing to the reduction of human suffering and subsequently lead to the development of poor communities. They do this in various ways, for example funding projects, engaging in service provision and capacity building contributing to awareness and promoting self-organisation of various groups, local ownership and capacity building are the Beavis and Butthead of the development world: not only can you not have one without the other. Local ownership is about empowering communities, but communities can't be empowered if people and institutions don't have the required knowhow, abilities and support mechanisms in this regard capacity. Henceforth, it becomes necessary for the capacity of locals especially leadership structures to be groomed to increase development in their constituencies.

This has a lasting blue print to the constituents as evidenced by the CDP by PAPST in Gokwe. Capacity will in turn produce sustainable change and development in most communities under PAPST programmes, this is inevitable when programs deliver effective interventions to positively alter the attitudes, behaviors and environments in which youth develop, we advocate that systemic reforms is needed to truly foster change processes that will impact the life outcomes of those underserved and underrepresented (Centre for Advancement of Youth Development; 2011). To this end PAPST has been a major player in the aspect of enhancing the Gokwe Constituency development by being a representation of the voice of the people who might be sidelined and underrepresented as their leaders might lack technical knowhow of what their roles are in the development circle.

Capacity Building can be discussed as a method of strengthening partners and topping potentials essential for the attainability of sustainable development in any society. PAPSTs; embarking on capacity building on a small scale is meant to be an exemplification to the country at a large scale to take charge of its destiny in the long term, organize complex process and foster enabling environments through the developing of capacities of individuals and social organizations.

Furthermore, capacity building can also be referred to as capacity development as one source is for the idea that capacity is development, meaning that you do not build capacity as a means to achieving the end of development. Oxfam says it is "an approach to development rather than a set of discrete or prepackaged interventions". Increased capacity is what development is. It is the end itself. In actual fact capacity building is about development which entails to the transformation of individual and institutional capacities thereby leading to sustained change for the future generations. The working definition given by United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR); Themes and Issues in Disaster Risk Reduction (2011) define capacity development as:

The process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capability over time to achieve social and economic goals, including through improvement of knowledge, skills, systems, and institutions - within a wider social and cultural enabling environment.

It is crystal clear that there is a nexus between capacity development and CDPs by PAPST as an NGO involved in leadership development, good governance, and capacity building of elected leaders / representatives. The organization’s main aim has been well achieved in Gokwe as evidenced by the progress that leaders have put to action after the organization’s intervention. There is positive transformation of the lives of the people of Gokwe as PAPST has managed to groom leaders that know their roles and promote the ethos of democracy to maintain development and growth for the people they serve.

## 2.7 Summary

The above well discussed chapter has looked at the literature and sources that author scholars have put forward. The proponents of most of this scholarly review have outlined the tenets of NGOs and PAPST work in the development arena in line with its CDP initiatives in Gokwe. A literature review of the history of PAPST, CDPs and a theoretical framework was thoroughly conversed about the capacity building theory on development activities in Gokwe Constituency by PAPST.

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# CHAPTER THREE

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

# 3.0 Introduction

The chapter shows how I conducted the research. This section highlights the proponents of research methodology which I used during my study and it comprises of the research design, the target population and the population sample with sampling procedures and the study limitations will be highlighted too. It also describes the research instruments that were used for collecting data. The data collection procedures, data presentation, analysis procedures are also included and validation of research instruments.

## 3.1 Research Design

I used a case study as a research design to gather information. Data collection tools involved also included interviews and questionnaires. According to Heppner et.al (1992) a research design is a plan or structure for an investigation, a basic tool for conducting a research. In this case I employed a case study as a method of investigation. According to Barnyard and Grayson (1995) a case study is whereby a researcher makes use of detailed information of an individual or a group and it follows a comprehensive history. A research design is defined as a list of specifications and procedure for conducting and controlling a research project and acquiring needed information. It can also be referred to as a plan or structure for an investigation. A research design is the determination and statement of the general approach or strategy adopted for a particular project. It is also the heart of planning as it helps in preparing proper framework within which the research work will be actually carried out (Luck and Rubi, 2003). Henceforth, in simpler terms a research design is a framework for the collection, measurement and analysis of the data gathered.

Best and Kahn (1993) also define a case study as a way of organizing social data for the purpose of viewing social reality. It involves compiling a great deal of information using a variety of sources such as interviews and questionnaires which is qualitative in nature. A case study was more appropriate for me because of its richness, in depth understanding of a phenomenon and it collected very extensive data. This also enabled me to operationalise complex concepts identified within the study which is done to check the findings produced by other paradigms to make the research qualitative and these include interviews and questionnaires.

However, I observed that for the study to be effective the case study approach does not provide all necessary information needed. A case study is also prone to bias and is difficult to rule out. Also a case study is not time conscious though it provides in depth analysis thus interviews and questionnaires were used to gather detailed and efficient information.

 A situational qualitative approach was adopted for CDPs evaluation in Gokwe Constituency. Qualitative research is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines, traditionally in the social sciences but also in market research and further contexts (Denzin et.al, 2005). The qualitative approach was aimed to gather an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior. According to the conventional view, qualitative methods produce information only on the particular cases studied, and any more general conclusions are just propositions.

Qualitative research as understood by Professor. Woods (2006) has got the following approaches: a focus on natural settings; an interest in meanings, perspectives and understandings; an emphasis on process and a concern with inductive analysis and grounded theory. This is because it involves the study, use and collection of empirical materials such as case study approach, personal experiences, introspection, interviews, observations and interactional relations.

The approach above is highly prone to subjectivity and is appropriate in probing perceptions about the research at hand. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them; this is according to Denzin and Lincoln (1994). Henceforth, the qualitative approach best revealed the underlying perceptions of respondents on CDPs initiatives in Gokwe Constituency by PAPST. The use of the qualitative approach also proved to be less costly and economic as I did not make use of many respondents and in the end it brought forth the most desirable and significant results of the research.

 In light of the evaluation carried out in Gokwe Constituency of the CDPs by PAPST it is essential to note that the chosen research design enabled more practicality in undertaking my research. Henceforth, this is an example of how qualitative researchers can build on each other's work in a theoretically productive way. Not all qualitative researchers are concerned to test theory in this way. Some would argue that their aim is to understand the quality of social life. In pursuit of this they produce richly detailed material. This has been termed 'thick description', which, “….goes beyond mere fact and surface appearances. It presents detail, context, emotion and the webs of social relationships that join persons to one another. Thick description evokes emotionality and self-feelings. It inserts history into experience. It establishes the significance of an experience, or the sequence of events, for the person or persons in question. In thick description, the voices, feelings, actions and meanings of interacting individuals are heard” (Denzin, 1989). It is clear that thick description contains new ideas or concepts that cast new light on the activity under study, and has helped my understanding of similar activity.

 To note there is need of an observable link that exists between the research questions and data collected which is in correlation with the research objectives and information available on existent problem and its extent in Gokwe Constituency.

## 3.2 Data Collection Methods and Instruments

Research instruments played a major role in this study as they are data collection techniques that were used to collect data, making the smooth running of the study inevitable. These are tools that the researcher uses to gather data from respondents (Corbetta, 2003). First hand information from the primary sources of data, which refers to raw and unprocessed data collected from the field, has been of much importance in this study. In the collection of information about current procedures and factual finding, I used primary sources of data which are interviews and questionnaires. The research focuses on the impact of CDPs by PAPST in Gokwe Constituency; I managed to obtain information during my field trip from the MPs, leadership structures, various stakeholders in PAPST activities and the constituents. It is relevant to know that primary data as a source was relevant to this evaluation because it provided room for obtaining first-hand information that is undistorted from the respondents.

Secondary data was collected for some other purpose other than the research problem at hand. It was gathered through reviewing published and unpublished articles, pamphlets, journals, and textbooks, and the use of technology through the internet. The most important aspect considered was the provision of a good source of relevant and adequate information. Most of the sources used have undoubtedly passed these qualities.

## 3.3 Target population

Castillo (2009) defines a target population as generally a collection of individuals or objects that are the main focus of a scientific query. A target population can also be known as a research population. Castillo also postulates that a target population refers to the entire group of individuals or objects to which researchers are interested in generalizing the conclusion. He adds on to say that it should be a well defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. This is because the target population is used to derive conclusions that will apply to the entire population.

In the study under review (i.e. CDP evaluation) the population considered is the total target group that represents the units with relevant elements for this investigation. From Gokwe Constituency MPs and their leadership structures who participated in the PAPST CRWs and WRWs during the selected period under review constituted the population for this study. This is because this population comprised of people directly involved and their resources, the MP as the constituency leader, was of great help in acting as a referral point during the execution of this study. In this particularstudy the selection I worked with one MP and in this case Hon. Mangami and a sample of 20 individuals in the answering of questionnaires and in carrying out interviews, as supported by Polkinghorne (1989) who recommends that researchers can interview from 5 to 25 individuals who have all experienced the phenomenon.

## 3.4 Population Sample

A population sample is defined by Leedy (1985) as the individuals who participate in the study and data is collected from them. Borg and Gall (1996), defines sampling as selecting a given number of people from a defined population as representatives of that population. Purposive sampling was used to select the participants to fill questionnaires and to be interviewed in this research. I chose a sample from key informants in Gokwe Constituency. The sample consisted of one MP who participated in PAPST initiatives and informants (i.e. civil servants, councilors, traditional leaders, political leaders, church leaders and other stakeholders in civil society). The final target group (i.e. sample) I selected came from the MPs and informants whose data was analyzed to yield study results and observations, I mainly targeted the Gokwe Constituency constituents.

This was done to ensure that the population sample would be representative of the target population. The study employed simple random technique. This provided a chance for everyone to be chosen. This also allowed me to draw conclusions for the entire population because the population was fairly represented and get more and different perspectives. Purposive sampling ensured also that both genders are equally represented since situations vary according to gender differences.

## 3.5 Sampling procedures

A purposive sampling was adopted owing to the fact that the population which was under review is geographically dispersed. Bernard (2002) argue that, in purposive sampling, the researcher decides what needs to be known and sets out to find out people who can and are willing to provide information by virtue of knowledge or experience. Firstly, there was a need to select a cluster and then sub-sample within these clusters, this is because the clusters are made from the selected population. The samples chosen reflected each subgroup in proportion to their representation in the entire population. Dividing the population into several quotas leads to accuracy and divisibility into relevant strata. The main purpose of this particular sampling procedure is that it is able to achieve a more reliable sample. The constraints that arisen from this sampling design included inadequate time devoted by the people involved, costs incurred in pursuing them and at times lack of cooperation.

## 3.6 Sampling

With qualitative research I covered places, considered times and persons so as to ensure that I had sampled across the selected group using an appropriate criteria, such as age, gender, ethnicity, experience. Often, one has to make do with an opportunity sample in those areas where access is offered; or a snowball sample, where the sample is developed through personal contact and recommendation as the research proceeds. In these cases, the basis of the sampling must be made clear and no inappropriate generalizing claims made for the findings. I had a sample of 20 participants for this study. This number allowed for broad coverage for each sub-category within the research design and fits well within the recommended size for phenomenological samples (Creswell, 2007). As shown by Creswell (2007), Van Manen (1990), Moustakas (1994) and Lofland (1971), the participants who are chosen for the study must have experienced the phenomena to be studied, in this I instance must have attended PAPST workshops held in Gokwe Constituency. The participants were selected by the researcher after determining where they fit into the designed categories for the study to ensure that all ranges are filled.

## 3.7 Research Instruments

Qualitative or social research can be conducted using a variety of data collecting techniques by whose choice is determined by nature and complexity of the study. For this CDP evaluation I went for field visits to the constituency in question, interviews, internet sources and desk study that involved a critical review of the project document, PAPST’s mission, vision and objectives.

I employed interviews and questionnaires to collect data from participants because they complement each other. A questionnaire is a list of questions given to respondents to answer. The questionnaire was employed to collect data from the key informants because it provides a rapid method for discovering the characteristics, beliefs and interactional relationships of the samples under review. A questionnaire was used because it reaches a wider population and time taken to code analysis is short. Furthermore, anonymity often allows people to feel the truth. This type of data collection is not time conscious. Questionnaires are also difficult because of anonymity and they work mostly with the literate.

To counter the above challenge, the researcher used interviews to fill in the gaps and loopholes left by questionnaires to bring out valuable information. According to Patton (1990) an interview is a conversation with a purpose and consists of direct narrations from people about their experience, opinion, feelings and knowledge. Interviews were structured to make them flexible. An interview allows and the interviewer to seek clarifications or modify the line of inquiry and it allows people’s views. However, it is time consuming, lacks standardization and is prone to bias. As such I combined all data from both interviews and questionnaires. This enabled me to gather and analyse necessary information given by the participants.

## 3.7.1 Questionnaires

I mass produced the questionnaire and distributed it to respondents for them to complete them at their convenient times. Questionnaires refer to as a series of open ended and closed ended questions used to get response from the respondents. Questionnaires with open-ended questions were designed for this purpose. The questionnaires were used in this study to get information on how the constituents have benefited from PAPSTs’ intervention in their area and I handed to MPs and various leadership structures in Gokwe Constituency and constituents.

##  3.7.2 Advantages of using questionnaires

* I discovered that it was the most economical way of gathering data from a large group of people.
* There was no bias; members could freely fill in the questionnaire, at their own pace and at their own convenient times.
* This method promoted permanency of data, since it was on hard copy, it could be referenced to, from time to time.
* The results we obtained can be tabulated and analyzed rapidly and questionnaires can be implemented and administered easily and quickly.
* There is more time spent on the questionnaires and results in a better ability of the respondents to elaborate fully sustained answers.
* Questionnaires give respondents the provision to add any information that they feel would be of importance in the research and questionnaires allows the respondents to answer the questions

##  3.7.3 Disadvantages of using questionnaires

* Effective questions can be difficult to construct
* Questionnaires produce only specific, limited amount of information in direct response to the questions that are included
* Some questions are not answered or may be partially filled or may never be filled.

## 3.8 Interview

A great deal of qualitative material comes from talking with people whether through formal interviews or casual conversations. If interviews are going to tap into the depths of reality of the situation and discover subjects' meanings and understandings, it was essential for my study.

According to Patton (1990) an interview is a conversation with a purpose and consists of direct narrations from people about their experience, opinion, feelings and knowledge. I conducted interviews with identified key stakeholders within Gokwe Constituency, ranging from MP to constituents. I collected information from individuals through face-to-face interaction. The interviews helped to give an insight of PAPST functions and various activities, and to provide answers to questions that could not be answered by the former techniques.

An interview is a two way conversation initiated by the interviewer in a bid to solicit certain information from the respondent (Kumar, 2005). I used structured interviews as a data gathering technique. Structured interview were more appropriate as I had sets out with predetermined questions. This type of interviews has a weakness of being less naturalistic and there is clearly not as much scope for the interviewee to generate the agenda. For this reason, I made use semi-structured interviews - interviews which have some pre-set questions, but allow more scope for open-ended answers.

 In this sense, the structured interview is a process of constructing reality to which both parties contribute and large amounts of data is generated. I interviewed authorities like MPs who participated in PAPST initiatives and informants (i.e. civil servants, councilors, traditional leaders, political leaders, church leaders and other stakeholders in civil society), local leaders and administrative leaders including Headmen, Chiefs, NGOs and non-state actors. Interviews were onsite and the interview questions were drawn from the questionnaire that I had designed.

## 3.8.1 Advantages of using Interviews

* Interviews proved to be quicker as participants reacted immediately.
* First hand information was obtained.
* Flexible since answers were obtained spontaneously.
* Interviews help in saving time since the respondents quickly pointed out some of the strength and weaknesses of the organization’s initiatives.
* There is use of body language and it could be read and translated.

## 3.8.2 Disadvantages of an interview

* Some information could not be disclosed for security reasons.
* It was time consuming and costly to get to the constituency to conduct interviews
* It can be biased as people can give answers to make one happy i.e. telling him/her what wants to hear

## 3.9 Secondary Sources

Secondary sources in the form of thesis, books, journals and other publications were used to gather information on the research topic which I accessed from the university library in order to enhance this project. I also consulted wwritten documents in the form of articles, evaluations and reports which have PAPSTs’ work in Gokwe constituency. Internet is another instrument which I used extensively to collect contemporary written materials

Documents are a useful source of data in qualitative research, but they have to be treated with care. Documents can help reconstruct events, and give information about social relationships (Burgess, 1984). The most widely used are official documents and questionnaires, newspapers and journals, any of these might give useful information, but they do not all provide an objective truth. They have to be contextualized within the circumstances of their construction. The task I was endowed with was not to take such documents at face value, but to find out how they were constructed, and how they are used and interpreted (Colin Lacey, 1976).

## 3.9.1 Summary

The chapter has described the research design used for the research. It has also described the target population, the population sample, sampling procedures and research instruments. Inclusive in the chapter are data collection procedures as well as data presentation and analysis procedures.

**CHAPTER FOUR**

# DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

## 4.1Introduction

 This chapter is going to focus on data presentation and analysis of the research findings. This chapter discusses findings, on the basis of relevant literature review. The findings address the research objectives and thereby answer the research questions. The findings are explained and discussed in this chapter. The chapter concludes by summarizing the findings.

## 4.2 Data analysis

This section aims to analyze the data that I obtained from my field work. The MPs and key informants offered their responses and ideas in their own words in the questionnaires and during the interviews. Various strategies will be used to analyze the data. Accordingly findings will be presented separately and explanations to questions will be appropriately captured to facilitate clarification. The key informants’ responses will be articulated as in line with my research objectives.

**Objective 1: To assess the impact of PAPST’s Constituency Development Programmes in Gokwe Constituency.**

## 4.3 Sample Characteristics

All the 20 questionnaires were returned, thus giving a 100% response rate. This significant response means that results could not be generalised from the population sample to the whole target population. In order to implement the UNDEF funded CRWs and WRWs in Gokwe Constituency PAPST utilized clusters whose analysis of gender shows that 446 (61%) females and 290 (39%) males participated respectively. Of these were 1 Deputy Minister, 5 Male Ministers, 2 Female Ministers and 4 Male Deputy Ministers who participated (Gokwe CRW, 2009). This has shown a fair representation in the participation of females in political, socio-economic and development issues that affects their constituencies. Hence, PAPST workshops had a lasting imprint on the people of Gokwe as it has emphasized women participation, equity and enhancing the voice of the voiceless in this constituency.

## 4.4 Role Clarification among MPs and Leaders

One of the major aims of the CDP package by PAPST was to clarify the MPs roles and functions in Parliament and within the constituency. Similarly the project endeavored to clarify roles among the elected political leaders and informants such as traditional leaders and other stakeholders within the constituency. The following strategies were implemented to identify the roles: Analysis of MP responses, Functions of MPs and MPs respondents were asked to indicate what they perceived and understood as their duties and functions in their capacity as an elected MP. Indeed the majority of sampled informants showed that role clarification indeed assisted to control conflicts and their causes.

## 4.5 Mps Opinions and their Functions

The analysis of the MPs respondent on their duties shows that 90% of the MPs understood and recognized functions of an elected MP namely legislating, oversight and representation. However, all the MPs added another dimension of their functions. The results show that MPs are expected to account for development in their respective areas.

The question whether PAPST programmes assisted MP and informants to understand their roles and functions were answered in the affirmative by all respondents. The MPs were further asked their understanding of their roles was similar to expectations of the constituents. All the MP respondents felt that they were expected to do more than just law making, oversight and representation. Whilst the End of Term Survey (Fifth Parliament of Zimbabwe, 2000-2005) showed that 22% of the MP understood “universally recognized roles of an MP” this investigation has provided a 90% rating for the sampled MPs. Hence, this can be attributed to effectiveness of CDP. Role clarification by PAPST has therefore assisted to control potential conflicts, their causes, nature, and how they can be minimized among various elected leaders, traditional leaders and the constituents.

**Key Findings**

* Most MPs understood their roles as law making, representation and oversight
* Most MPs also felt they were accountable to development.
* All informants understood their respective and distinctive roles and functions.
* Role clarification has assisted to control conflicts and their causes.

## 4.6 Leadership Programme and initiatives

Respondents provided the following as the main leadership initiatives executed by the MPs during the period 2007-2008: management capacity building workshops, conflict resolution, gender awareness and promotion, domestic violence, youth leadership workshops, poverty alleviation, HIV/AIDS and behavior change. During the discussions I had during the interview sessions with the respondents it appeared that most MPs and other leaders who were involved in these leadership initiatives (churches, NGOs, senior civil servants) intended to encourage the constituency stakeholders to take the leading role in the issues that have affected Gokwe Constituency in the past decade.

## 4.7 MP Legislative Functions

The MPs who participated in this evaluation were requested to rate the level of consultations with the constituents, civil society, RDC and other stakeholders. MP responses indicate that there is wide consultation between the MP and the constituents. After the PAPST programmes the level of consultation was rated at 67%. More than half of the informants who responded to the questionnaires highlighted that MPs held developmental, political, RDC/UC, consultative, report back, field days and funeral meetings. The responses from the informants and attendance suggest that the MPs now understand the importance they attach to regular communication within the constituents.

## 4.8 HIV/AIDS and Poverty Alleviation

Under the CDP initiatives the Gender office is responsible for addressing the ongoing and worrying issue of HIV/AIDS as matter that needs to be addressed to the elected leaders. Most importantly HIV/AIDS was provided by all informants as an issue of great concern and a as leadership initiative that was promoted to have increased the number of orphans especially in Gokwe constituency alone. Zimbabwe estimates that in 2007 showed that there were 1.2 million orphans who had become orphaned during the period 2002-2007. Out of 10 participants sampled only 2 listed HIV/AIDS as leadership initiative that was implemented by their MPs. After the PAPST workshops positive attributes have been seen in Gokwe whereby most leadership structures have implemented programs in Gokwe to combat HIV/AIDS and increased focus was given to poverty alleviation exercises. Henceforth, with the increasingly growing infamousness of the pandemic there is needed to increase topics in the CDPs that aim to reduce and eliminate the spread of HIV/AIDS.

## 4.9 Agents of Behavior Change: MP responses

There was a distinctive change in the behavior of traditional leaders, political leaders, business people, civil servants and NGOs who participated in PAPST programmes. The behavior extended to issues such as HIV/AIDS, cordial relations among political leaders and constituents. This was noted by social worker Mrs. Masunungure from Gokwe Centre primary school who had attended the Economic Development workshop by PAPST of 2012 in Gokwe, she says “PAPST has been instrumental in the day to day running of life in Gokwe as it has helped in reducing the spread of pandemic related infections and STIs in Gokwe”. The various leaders in Gokwe who adopted a consultative approach in developmental issues have been able to identify the constituency needs and their causes.

## 4.10 Summary: Achievements of PAPST objectives-informants and MPs

The results obtained from the key informants shows that all the PAPST objectives were fully realized and achieved. Its relevant to note that of the 20 respondents I used 12 over 60% agreed that PAPST objectives have been fully achieved during the CDP designed by PAPST. It is also interesting to note that partly and nil answers were very low thus demonstrating the CDP’s success in Gokwe constituency.

The MPs and other key informants were also requested to give a detailed account of the level of achievement of MPs. Responses show that the majority of the MPs and informants states that there was a notable full accomplishment of PAPST objectives by the MPs and elected leaders. Informants’ responses indicate very strongly that the PAPST CDP project, presentation, modalities and CRWs are relevant to the development of constituencies. Henceforth, it is crystal clear to note that MPs and informants indicated that PAPST achieved all their organizational objectives.

## 4.11 Relevance of PAPST activities

I also managed to ask the respondents the relevance of PAPST activities to Gokwe Constituency. The findings show that the majority of key informants who participated in PAPST CRWs and WRWs showed that there was a great relevance of the organization’s activities and this was confirmed to the efficacy of the CDP. The CDP were rated extremely relevant and excellent by majority of respondents. This shows that PAPST work in Gokwe constituency has been commendable and tangible. Hon. Mangami goes on to support the above statement saying, “If it was not for PAPST, my constituency would still be crippling and trying to rise from the vagrancies of underdevelopment.”

## 4.12 Tolerance Level within the Constituency

It is inevitable not to mention the fact that after the CDPs activities in Gokwe the tolerance level within the constituency also shifted drastically. The tolerance level amongst MPs, Councilors, traditional leaders, party officials, civil servants and political leaders was affected directly one way or the other. The mingling and association between the leadership structures in Gokwe were positively improved greatly after the initiation of PAPST activities. This was seen by the existence of cordial relations after the CDPs between leaders and institutions in Gokwe. This was supported by the reduction of intra party hostilities and clashes after and during the time PAPST started to promote peaceful and democratic principles in Gokwe.

**Objective 2: Evaluate the extent to which people in Gokwe Constituency benefited from PAPST developmental activities.**

## 4.13 Summary of PAPST CDF benefits to Gokwe Constituency

The following are facts that have been stated by MP and key informants as the benefits that accrued to PAPST CDP activities;

* Clarification/definition of MPs and leaders roles
* Leadership workshops on skills and gender mainstreaming
* Seminars for understanding of roles as observed by Mr. Dube (RDC officer)
* Conflict resolution
* Importance of cordial relations in development
* Workshops on HIV/AIDS, behavior change and poverty alleviation
* Tolerance
* Cordial inter-party relations and development.
* Participatory approaches.
* “PAPST enabled members of different parties to live together in Gokwe Constituency”, observed one participant.

Informants provided the following benefits that accrued to Gokwe constituency after PAPST programmes:

* Information dissemination
* Co-ordination of development programmes
* Cordial relations among constituents
* Availability of IEC material for reading and reference
* Understanding of people’s roles
* Clarification/identification of MPs, elected leaders and constituents’ roles.
* HIV/AIDS and poverty alleviation
* Gender issues
* Human Rights
* Leadership
* National Healing through inter party relations workshop

## 4.14 Summary

The chapter dealt with the presentation and analysis of the research findings. Data presentation and analysis was also done through discussions and presentations of data. Chapter five will look at the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations on the course of action which should be undertaken.

# CHAPTER FIVE

# SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS

## 5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the general summary of findings that try to answer the research objectives and several recommendations are also forwarded. MPs and key informants came up with recommendations to PAPST and in this chapter the researcher came up with research findings that might be of significant importance to the concept of capacity building in Zimbabwe. Recommendations are made respectively basing on the research findings and a restatement is going to be given.

## 5.2 Major Research Findings

The data that have become available suggests strongly that workshops planned for the CDP were effective in many ways in Gokwe constituency. In this regard the majority of participating MPs’ and key informants’ responses indicated that they understood their respective roles and functions for example:

* MPs relationships with leaders and institutions became cordial after PAPST interventions
* Inter/intra party relations improved after PAPST activities, a situation which impacted positively on development and growth in the constituency
* Understanding of roles has removed conflicts and their causes.

## 5.3 PAPST programme: Issues for the Future

The data that has been availed to me for the purposes of the evaluation of the PAPSTs’ CDPs in Gokwe Constituency suggests that the programme should not focus on CRWs only but should be extended to other national issues affecting civil society. This is because the package needs to add more flesh to its approach rather being from a constituency perspective but to expand to a national scope. The following are the MPs suggestions for the sustainable development of PAPST CDPs programme:

* In co-operate more people in the CRWs, all MPs, party leaders and senior civil servants.
* CDP should be implemented every year in constituencies
* There is need for PAPST to decentralize and establish provincial structures
* There is also need for education for the whole electorate, i.e. constituents using the CRWs and WRWs
* Provide general themes to MPs and leaders for themes to be covered in the future
* Conflict resolution organ for all political parties
* Include SADC countries for CRWs

The following are informants area for the future on issues that they suggest should be reconsidered by PAPST:

* Workshops should involve all members of the constituency because PAPST is like a healing organ (Hon. Mangami)
* Resolve conflicts elsewhere in Africa ( Kenya, Mali, Sudan, Uganda)
* PAPST should target senior party leaders, all MPs and Governors in their respective constituencies to fully take part in its initiatives.
* Introduction to Participatory approaches in constituency consultations, politics and governance
* In addition to clusters PAPST should also target all political members within their respective constituencies
* All informants and MPs agreed that PAPST programmes were suitable for the region (SADC)
* Healing Organ (Comment from many respondents)

## 5.4 Recommendations

I came up with short term and long term recommendations that I strongly recommended for the organisation to enhance its CDPs programmes in Zimbabwe and in the continent as a whole:

Short term

* PAPST’s training and awareness programmes on the roles and functions of MPs and constituents should be supported and continued to enhance relations among different groups in the civil society.
* There is need for the establishment of equipped Parliamentary Constituency Information Centers (PCICS) to be intensified since they have become important constituency resource centers which encourages MPs and constituents to adopt consultative approaches in development.
* It is imperative for the MPs, leaders, institutions and all stakeholders to identify and tackle constituency needs, HIV/AIDS, poverty alleviation and behavior change through teamwork executed through CRWs.

Long Term

* PAPST CDPs be implemented every year
* CDP be used to resolve conflicts in Zimbabwe and other countries (e.g. Kenya, Uganda)
* CDP should be established in the SADC region
* In the future CRWs should be structured to involve all MPs, political parties and all political party members in the constituency. Although this requires more funds interparty relations will be enhanced as demonstrated by result from Gokwe Constituency, ultimately this brings peace and stability.

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**APPENDIX 1**

**Questionnaire Schedule**

**Questionnaire schedule for the MPs, leaders, Traditional leaders and key informants who were involved in PAPSTs’ CRW/WRWs in Gokwe**

My name is Acknella Honzeri; I am a student at Midlands State University and in my fourth year studying Development Studies. In partial fulfillment of my degree at university I am required to carry out a research on issues affecting the society, this research is an evaluation of PAPSTs’ CRW/WRWs using Gokwe Constituency as a case study. The information you are going to provide shall be used strictly for academic purposes only and it will be confidential and no part of it shall be sold or published.

1. Where you part of the CRW done PAPST from 2008-2012?
2. Do you know anything about PAPST? Yes/no
3. Is there any relationship between your constituency and PAPST? So, what is the nature of the relationship between PAPST and your constituency?
4. What were some of the issues brought forward during the CRWs held by PAPST?
5. What were the benefits and lessons learnt from the genesis of CRW/WRWs in Gokwe up to 2012?
6. Is there any change since the workshop? How are the issues discussed helped your area?
7. How is the situation in Gokwe after PAPST CRWs?
8. In your opinion are the political affiliations in the constituency compromise the importance of CRWs?
9. Was there any development programme before the CRW by PAPST?
10. What is your role as a leader in the development process after the PAPST programmes?
11. In you view what other areas or issues do you think PAPST should address in future in their programmes?

\*\*\*Thank you for your co-operation in this investigation\*\*\*

**APPENDIX 2**

**Questionnaire Schedule**

**Questionnaire for primary stakeholders**

Through this questionnaire, I wish to undertake a study in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the BA in Development Studies Honours Degree with the Midlands State University. I aim to evaluate the Constituency Development Programmes by PAPST in Gokwe Centre. The study is purely an academic piece of work hence the information you give is strictly confidential. Your co-operation determines the success of this study. Thank you

**INSTRUCTIONS**

* Do not write your name on the questionnaire.
* Omit the question if you are not certain of the response.
* Please tick in the most appropriate box
* Fill in information on given space.
	1. Gender Female Male
	2. Age (in years) 21-30

31-40

* 1. Did any kind of CDPs on development exist before PAPST? Yes No

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* 1. Did CDPs by PAPST assist people in their way of living? Yes No

State a reason why

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* 1. How did the people of Gokwe benefit from CDPs by PAPST?

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* 1. What were some of the limitations of PAPST activities in Gokwe?

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* 1. What was the role played by constituency leadership in the development process after the PAPST programmes?

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* 1. What other areas or issues do you suggest that PAPST should include or address in future in their programmes?

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* 1. How did other surrounding areas react to such initiatives by PAPST?

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* 1. What measures do you suggest be implemented to increase sustainability of the PAPST CDPs activities?

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* 1. What else would you want me to know about PAPST’s activities in your constituency?

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\*\*\*THANK YOU\*\*\*