THE ROLE OF FAMILY ACTION FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN ZIMBABWE (FACE ZIM) ORGANISATION IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN MUREWA DISTRICT.

BY

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I Zamira Tapiwa, do hereby declare that this research project report is my original and all sources used have been acknowledged

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my beloved, caring and hardworking parents Mr M and Mrs S Zamira. Warm thanks for the love and support you gave me during the whole academic period. Your encouragement during the most difficult times of my academics gave me strength and reason to keep going, and I wish blessings from the Almighty for you. Thank you for your hardworking, love, care and your prayers because they keep me moving and make me believe in me, and above, I thank God for answering those prayers. Without you I would not have made it.
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ACRONYMS

- AGM……..Annual General Meeting
- AIDS…….. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- DAAC…… District Aids Action Committee
- DAC……. District AIDS Coordinator
- FACE…….Family Action for Community Empowerment
- FACT…….Family Aids Care Trust
- HBC……. Home Based Care
- HIV……..Human immune virus
- INGO……..International Governmental Organization
- ISAL……..Income Savings And Lending
- MRDC…….Murewa Rural District Council
- NAC…….. National Aids Council
- NGO……..Non-Governmental Organizations.
- OVC……..Orphaned and Vulnerable Children.
- PLWHIV……People Living With HIV
- PMTCT……Prevention Of Mother To Child Transmission
- SDGs…….Sustainable Development Goals
- SHG……..Self Help Groups
- SRH……..Sexual Reproduction Health
- STI……..Sexually Transmitted Infection.
- UN……… United Nations
- UNFPA……..United Nations Population Fund
- USAID………United States Agency For International Development
- WILSA………Women In Law Of Southern Africa
- ZICHERI…...Zimbabwe Community Health Intervention Research.
- ZIMASSET……Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio Economic Transformation
- ZWLA………..Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association
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Abstract

The research sought to show the roles being played by FACE ZIMBABWE organization in promoting sustainable peace in and development in Murewa district. Lack of employment, poverty, gender based violence and the HIV pandemic have been disturbing peace and development in Murewa district. The number of OVC has been increased due to the spread of the killer diseases. FACE Zimbabwe introduced income generating projects for economic empowerment, school fees assistance for the orphan and vulnerable and also the dissemination of information of real facts about HIV/AIDS. The hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow was used as a theoretical framework to elaborate the importance of addressing human needs in a bid to achieve peace and development that is sustainable. Exploratory research design was used and qualitative research methodology was applied during the research. For the assessment of the activities being done by FACE organization, the researcher interviewed 5 key informants, had 4 focus group discussions with four groups of people that work with the organization in the Murewa community. The researcher also managed to do in-depth interviews with 28 group members that had focus group discussions. From the data that was obtained from the research, the FACE organization is doing income generating projects, psychosocial support and information dissemination. The biggest challenges being faced by the organization includes lack of funds for incentives, projects and transport for field events. The study recommends the organization to seek for more funds and to pay more support visits to the groups which the organization is working with and to empower the groups with modern technology in line with the projects they will be doing.
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Most countries classified by the UN as least developed are in Africa. Most nations suffer from military dictatorship, corruption, underdevelopment and deep poverty. This has led to many states being weak because they lack good governance. According to UNDP (2002) good governance advances sustainable development for reasons such as enjoying political freedom and participating in the decisions that shape one’s life. Political freedom promotes fundamental human rights and denial of these rights is a denial of human development. Good governance helps to protect people from economic and political dangers such famines and other crises. There is a direct correlation between bad governance and famines in Africa which is called weak state phenomenon (UNDP 2002). Good governance can promote sustainable development by empowering citizens to influence policies that promote growth and prosperity and reflect their priorities. In some developing states such as Zimbabwe such aspects of good governance were not being done.

In line with the above, due to the reduction of economic growth, lack of responsibilities and capabilities and declining trends in human development, Zimbabwe has become a weak state. This lack of development have been and still disturbing peace in the country. According to Clark (2001), no discussion of poverty, equality or development today is complete without considering the role of NGOs and whether in the North or the South, NGOs are a visible, respected and entrenched part of many societies. NGOs such as FACE, ZICHIRE, and Care International among other NGOs in Zimbabwe are playing important roles in promoting development. The successes of these and other NGOs in providing health care, education, economic opportunities and human rights advocacy to millions of people are also well-known. All these activities and programs are done to alleviate suffering from poverty, diseases and climate change as well as to implement and develop related projects. FACE Zimbabwe is one of the organisations that were
formed and still implementing projects as well as empowering the community in a bid to promote sustainable development.

In Zimbabwe, there has been economic instability. According to Cawthra (2015), Zimbabwe since 2000 had followed a common pattern with minor variations in economic collapse leading to hyperinflation. This has led to high unemployment rates leading to parents failing to pay school fees for their children. According to ZNASP 111 (2015) many girls have dropped out of school from the period of 2005 to 2014 leading to early marriages. The ZWALA report of 2015 highlighted that there were many cases of gender based violence in Zimbabwe. UNFPA 2016 states that all stakeholders in Zimbabwe joined hands together in fighting against child marriages and gender based violence in a bid to promote peace through awareness campaigns, sensitization meetings and workshops. In addition to this there was formation of Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET). ZIMASSET was formed as an economic blueprint meant to guide national development basing on four clusters which are food security and nutrition, social services and poverty eradication, infrastructure and utilities and value addition and beneficiation. However, the Zimbabwean government was not able to fully fulfil the needs of the citizens due to the country’s economic crisis hence NGOs filled that gap.

The development process is being done at national, provincial, district and ward level. In Murewa district, the Murewa Rural District Council, District Administration, National AIDS Council and NGOs are working together towards the goal of stopping child marriages, closing the tap to the spread of diseases, gender based violence and promoting education. All these government departments will be working hand in hand with NGOs to bring development in the district. The Murewa RDC and other NGOs such as FACE and Caritas have come up with idea of training and supporting the Murewa community on different life skills to reduce unemployment rates and dependence syndrome through promoting self-employment. All these activities are done so as to reach the goal of sustainable development and promoting peace.

Poverty, deterioration in public health and education and climate change attracted operational and humanitarian organisations to come and operate in African countries. FACE is a Christian based private voluntary organization, a Non-Governmental Organization that has established its headquarters in Rusape and it operates in six Districts. These six districts are referred to be the
The founder of this organization is Doctor Geoff Foster who in discovered the epidemic in both Rusape and Mutare. In Rusape he was a visiting paediatrician at Rusape General Hospital after a case he came across of a baby who was HIV positive. From then he realised this epidemic was going to be a problem. This prompted him to meet up with other Christians that he fellowshipped with to form a fund to start advocacy against the epidemic, since they wanted to spread awareness of HIV and AIDS. It was then a branch of FACT (Family Aids Caring Trust) Mutare which was formed in 1987 and registered in 1989. In 2012 FACT opened offices in Murewa district. In the year 2014 the organisation was no longer pivoted on HIV/AIDS only but also on community economic empowerment. This paved way for a transitional era whereby a new name FACE ZIM (Family Action for Community Empowerment in Zimbabwe) was proposed to be the name to be used for the organisation from FACT. To encompass the semantic meaning of development or place development at the centre of their intellectual thoughts of operation unlike FACT the abbreviation itself portrayed that the organisation’s main thrust was on HIV& AIDS hence the name Family Aids Caring Trust. The organisation was officially registered to conform to the law of the Republic of Zimbabwe as a NGO operating under the name FACE Zimbabwe in 2015.

On its evolution FACE ZIMBABWE’s core focus was on prevention, through mutation of challenges associated with HIV/AIDS because when it started there were a large number of people who were bedridden in the community. Focus has been broadened to incorporate mitigation, care and support as a response to the needs of the communities which the organisation is working in. FACE Zimbabwe follows a multi-sectorial approach in its operation and does not believe in the segregation of people basing on their socio-cultural, political or religious affiliations. The organisation operates in various ways that include development; health and wellness which involve mental social and physical well-being deals with such issues as HIV&AIDS, tuberculosis, PMTCT and other outbreaks; poverty alleviation; economic recovery; sustainable livelihoods; special groups, these include people with disabilities, incarcerated prisoners, marginalised women and girls especially those in rural areas, orphans and sex workers and climate change and natural resource management.
1.2 Statement of the problem

Poor living conditions, lack of empowerment and HIV pandemic in Murewa district is one of the factors promoting gender based violence and disturbing peace. This problem is affecting the community as a whole since children are not able to go to school and the elderly being affected by Gender Based Violence and lack of food. In addition to this, climate change has affected the community negatively to the extent that the community experienced lack of water and food shortages. The study was done to seek the effectiveness and sustainability of the activities being done by FACE Zimbabwe in Murewa district in a bid to promote sustainable development and the challenges being faced by the organisation.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The aim of the study was to assess the role of FACE organisation in promoting sustainable peace and development.

1.4 Objectives

- To examine the roles played by FACE in promoting sustainable peace and development.
- To assess the effectiveness of the activities which are done by FACE Zimbabwe
- Examine the challenges being faced by the organisation in promoting sustainable peace and development.

1.5 Research questions

- What are the roles being played FACE organisation in promoting sustainable peace and development.
- How effective are the activities being done by FACE organisation
- What are the challenges being faced by the organisation in promoting sustainable peace and development.

1.6 Assumptions

People in Murewa district have been affected by el-nino phenomenon that has a negative impact on food security. Climate change affected women to a larger extend in the district because
women are responsible for the domestic care work so shortage of water and poor harvests affected the community. Living conditions for people in Murewa district were low, parents were failing to pay fees for their children and women were just housewives with nothing to bring income. FACE organisation has come up with different programs to improve the living standards of Murewa community. FACE promotes gender mainstreaming in all the programs but domestic and direct care work have been disturbing women to participate effectively, however, the burden of care work is now being reduced since most of the women in the community are using time labour saving equipment they are buying through projects being implemented by FACE organisation.

1.7 Significance of the study

The importance of the study is seen through showing the advantage of working with the family for community development. The inclusion of grassroots in every aspect of development is important since the development will be including everyone, thus making it effective. The study will be useful to the organisation since it will show the weakness, strengths, threats and opportunities of the organisation. The study will also help the organisation on stakeholder mapping for future programs and the evaluation will show how effective their work is. The study will also be important to the Murewa community since it will show the importance of gender mainstreaming and the roles being played by humanitarian organizations in promoting sustainable development in communities.

1.8 Delimitations

The research was done in Murewa district in wards 12. The study was done from February to May 2018. The research was targeting specific groups in mentioned wards of the district and the groups involve both males and females of all age groups despite status, belief and race.

1.9 Limitations

Most of the data was not verifiable so in some activities, the researcher worked using the organisation records. Some important issues might have been over looked since there were many groups of people to be interviewed and observed with one researcher. However the researcher strategically planned on how to get important information on each and every activity pertaining the study.
1.10 Definition of key terms

- The concept sustainable development is defined as development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs, (World Commission on Environment, 2013).

- Non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit organization, voluntary citizen group that is task oriented and driven by people with a common interests, perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concern to government advocate and monitor policies (Stern, 2012).

- Sustainable peace is defined as peace which exist in a state where the probability of using destructive, conflict, oppression, and violence to solve problems is so low that it does not enter into any party’s strategy, while the probability of using cooperation, dialogue and collaborative problem solving to promote social justice (Coyle, 2012).

- Empowerment is defined as the ability of individuals to gain control socially, politically, economically and psychologically through access to information, knowledge, skills, decision making and industrial self-efficacy, community participatory and perceived control (Rappaport, 2008).

1.11 Proposed chapter outline

The research presentation includes other four chapters which are chapters 1, chapter2, chapter3, chapter 4 and chapter 5.

Chapter 2 consists of previous studies that were done relating to NGOs and development in developing states such as Zimbabwe.

Chapter 2 will also consist of the theoretical framework that guided the research. Chapter 3 will include the methodology and the research design used.

Chapter 4 is a presentation of data that was collected and analysis that was done on the data.

Chapter 5 is a summary of the whole research as well as constraints that the researcher faced and overcame. Chapter 5 also include recommendations that the researcher came up with following an analysis of information obtained throughout the research.
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter is going to focus on the literature of the roles being played by NGOs in promoting sustainable peace and development. Since NGOs have been dominant in the development of different states globally, many researches assessing the work done and literature were written. This chapter will also show the effectiveness and challenges being faced by the NGOs in doing different activities. This research will also show some areas which were not critically analysed by other researchers. This chapter will also include the theoretical framework that link with the research.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The Maslow Hierarchy of needs theory (1943) was used to explain the human’s desire to live as well as the constraints faced by people in Murewa district. This helped to know how to promote peace and development within individuals since sustainable development means the inclusion of everyone in the development process hence development and peace begins within an individual. This is supported by Todaro (2005) in his definition of development as a multi-dimensional process involving changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and the eradication of poverty. Development socially entails the reduction of poverty, malnutrition, mortality and discrimination and increase in literacy rates. All the aspects mentioned above have to be fulfilled for a person to reach self-actualization as well as promoting peace.

Maslow’s Hierarchy of needs is a theory proposed by Abraham Maslow in his 1943 paper, “A Theory of Human Motivation”. Maslow focused attention on five levels of individual needs which are physiological needs, safety and security, love and belonging, self-esteem and self-actualization. The most fundamental and basic four layers of the pyramid contain what Maslow called deficiency needs that is; esteem, friendship, love and security and physical needs. If these are not met, the body gives no physical indication but individual feels anxious and tense. Maslow’s theory suggest that the most basic level of needs must be met before the individual will strongly desire or focus motivation upon the higher level of needs. In this sense it shows that
the promotion of human security will lead to sustainable peace since fulfillment of human needs will lead to peace and development begins within the inner personal. This shows the importance of human security. Aspects of human security include social, economic, personal and community security among other aspects. NGOs are doing activities such as economic empowerment and certain workshops that promote human security. Promotion of human security will bring peace among humans leading to development that will be sustainable.

Maslow’s hierarchy of needs helps in explaining what motivates one’s behaviour at a given point in time and promotes decision making. Self-esteem will help a person in choosing to live peacefully and to learn to cope with the environment and have self-confident despite health or economic status. Since the hierarchy promotes better decision making, fulfilling of human needs will reduce gender based violence and conflicts in the society because self-actualisation will result in people thinking positively as according to humanist philosophers. In promotion of decision making, one will choose a behaviour that will be beneficial to their health, hence will help in the controlling of diseases such as HIV. The importance of development to sustainable peace can be explained using the concept of peace building which is defined as a strategic process involving a synergetic series of actions targeted at addressing the sources of conflict and supporting the structures and capacities for peace; usually includes a variety of institutional and socioeconomic measures, at the local or national level aimed at institutionalizing justice, building positive peace (Azar 1990). Positive peace requires a combination of different aspects which must be combined together and these factors have different levels of motivation for different individuals. According to Maslow, for one to pursue a certain dimension for him /her to live positively, it is a prerequisite that some needs have to be met first. If these needs are not met first, then positive peace is not a priority. Fulfilling of human needs will reduce conflicts and promote peace since people will have reached a point of self-actualisation. Sustainable peace will have been promoted as well as development through addressing the safety needs of employment, physiological and esteem needs.

In line with the above, human needs should be presented in such a way that they strengthen administrative, social and economic administrations of the affected communities and contribute to re-establish psychological well-being. According to Sincero (2012) the NGOs, therefore, must orient themselves, preferably, towards those projects that allow the affected population to
overcome by themselves the situation, which contributes to a large extent to increase the capacities of the people to be self-sufficient and to be able to get on by themselves. Using as much as possible the local resources and capacities is the starting point of a development process. This proves that distributive justice is also a key component of sustainable peace and development. Sustainable peace and development are both processes that are dynamic, so if one has achieved self-actualisation, that person will be able to face any changes and challenges in the development process in a peaceful way. This is because when one reaches the self-actualisation stage, they will be free and able to make decisions. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs when fulfilled will lead to personal development and confidence through self-actualisation. When one have reached the stage of self-actualisation, they will have better choices in life and that will reduce gender based violence, child marriages, the spread of diseases such as HIV and people will know their rights and start fighting for them.

2.2 Literature review

2.2.1 Roles played by NGOs in promoting sustainable peace and development

In a bid to promote sustainable peace and development, NGOs have to address issues of poverty and justice. In doing this NGOs are working towards their main goal of peace building. According to Schirch (2010), most organizations use the term peacebuilding as an umbrella concept to describe different activities that non-violently prevent, limit, resolve or transform conflict and create peaceful just society. Sustainable development goal 16 is on promoting peaceful and inclusive society, thus different NGOs are working on achieving that goal in a bid to promote development that is sustainable.

In a bid to promote sustainable development, NGOs in Zimbabwe have done different activities in partnership with other governmental institutions. As a way of working towards achieving sustainable development goal number 1, some organizations such as FACE go beyond donating short term aid such as food but also go further to train people on life skills so that they can be able to create their own jobs. This is supported by Riddle (2013) as he stipulates that non-financial resources manufactured kilometres away are brought in to poorer countries, whereas resources are often available locally. This will promote dependency syndrome and hinder sustainable development. Resources may furthermore damage health and well-being. For example, the introduction of water points in many locations, such as Ghana and Tanzania,
without technical training of locals has led to stagnant water found around the area, and in at least one case led to a breeding ground for mosquitoes (Adunga, 2010). Life skills training and workshops are being done to build resilience of the poor and reduce their vulnerability to climate related extreme events and invest in poverty reduction (Gray, 2010). Teaching the community on how to do certain job is sustainable rather than to spoon feed the community. This research will prove if NGOs are helping the communities to use local resources or they are just bringing projects that will not promote the utilisation of the local resources. One may argue that most NGOs are promoting projects such as poultry projects of which there is need to introduce a variety of projects when empowering developing societies to promote competition and better profits. Morden projects that will bring outputs that are on demand will bring sustainable development to the communities.

In a bid to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 to empower women and girls, NGOs are promoting gender mainstreaming in all the activities that are being done. Salamon (2011) states that organizations are engaged into direct peace work which include peace education, training and advocacy work. In Zimbabwe NGOs such as ZICHIRE and FACE are advocating against child marriages and gender based violence. Anderson (2013) states that it is of great significance to include men in the empowerment of women and in every aspect that affect the female race because women do not live in an isolated world and it is also the role of the men to promote, protect and empower women. As the NGOs are advocating, both men and women are being included in all the activities. This research will show if women are being included in political, social, economic and environmental aspects. The research will also show how women are being included and to what extend are they benefiting in the development process.

In achieving sustainable development goal number 4 of improvement in education to improve literacy rate in developing states NGOs such as FACE being supported by INGOs such as Action Aid are giving funds to the poor to go to school. Earlie (2015) states that planning and financing sustainable education system is one of the significant roles towards the development of a country. In working towards achieving sustainable development, the organizations are funding for both boys and girls. One may argue that NGOs and INGOs are donating educational aid but to what extent will that be sustainable if the education system and living conditions are not changed. Some NGOs will just come with school assistance without looking at the living
conditions. At the end of the day the child will be in school the whole term but the living conditions will be disturbing that pupil to pass. This will link with the Maslow’s hierarchy of needs since the failure to fulfil some of the needs will result into negative results or outcome of an individual. This research will also analyse if the school assistance given by NGOs being sustainable.

In addition to the above, most NGOs are non-profit making and their work is pivoted on promoting peace and development. NGOs are frequently idealized as organizations committed to “doing good” while setting aside profit or politics and among the various actors that participate in these processes are the NGOs, which fulfil a pivotal role in terms of establishing and maintaining essential services, assisting the refugee and internally displaced populations and helping to strengthen societies (Fisher, 2003). This is supported by Early (2015) as he pinpointed that in the area of national reconciliation, the development NGOs can carry out contributions of major importance by promoting forms of community organization around rehabilitation, reconstruction and development projects, which involve vulnerable people that belong to different groups, encouraging dialogue, communication, the coming together of the parties, peaceful resolution of disputes and inter-community relationships based on mutual trust and shared values. This shows that working with relevant stakeholders will result in achieving the organisation’s roles. This is supported by Anderson (2010) as he stipulates that the process of empowerment is, in consequence, the crux of the work of some NGOs that try to strengthen the abilities of people, communities and institutions, in order to help the people be stronger and less vulnerable and to have greater control over everything that affects their lives. This shows the importance of bottom up approach in the process of development.

Empowerment is helpful to people of low self-esteem who has faced discrimination due to health or economic status. Such people who are facing discrimination are usually left out during decision making profit but due to the involvement of NGOs in the social arena of the disadvantaged people, vulnerable people are now included in decision making. According to Anderson (2010), actions that confront structural factors of vulnerability and are oriented to the strengthening of the capacities of local organizations to confront the crisis, and especially the peace capacities which encourages dialogue and negotiation and links people together, weakening the dynamics that push a society to divide and confront itself in a bloody armed
confrontation. This study will show how empowerment has improved the lives of the special groups in developing communities.

Another role of NGOs is to promote human security. Alkre (2012) sees the objective of human security as safeguarding of the vital core of all human lives from critical pervasive threats, in a way that is consistent with long-term human fulfilment. To achieve sustainable peace and development fulfils human needs is crucial. NGOs are addressing human security through addressing social and economic needs through introduction of economic workshops, activities that promote economic empowerment. Alkre describes the concept of human security as divided into two aspects which are human development that seeks to create and enhance opportunities and capabilities, and human security that aims at securing social protection against risks and vulnerabilities. The study will show how does addressing both aspects mentioned will result in sustainable development.

2.2.2 Effectiveness of the activities done by NGOs in promoting sustainable peace and development

To achieve the goal of ensuring the healthy lives through reducing deaths and illness, most NGOs are working towards avoiding the spread of the pandemic disease, HIV and AIDS. Some gains made in responding to HIV and AIDS have been attributed to the introduction of antiretroviral treatment. Coyle (2002) notes the significant progress that has been made in getting millions of people on treatment between 1995 and 2009, were an estimated two million life years were gained between 2002 and 2008 in sub-Saharan Africa alone. According to SAfAIDS (2013) positive living is when people living with HIV have a positive attitude towards themselves and takes action to improve their situation by continuing to live their normal lives, working and viewing the future positively. The role of NGOs such as FACE is to sensitize to the community on how to avoid and control the spread of the disease. The research will affect the effectiveness of the activities being done through studying the trends of the positivity in the Murewa district and see if people are changing their sexual behaviour and how people are empowered in HIV education.

NGOs can reach communities that government bodies lack the infrastructure or funds to work with, and are the local experts on which millions rely for their health, education and economic development needs. In the realm of international development, NGOs have been characterized as
the new “favoured child” of official development agencies and proclaimed as a “magic bullet” to target and fix the problems that have befallen the development process (Edwards, 2016). According to Alkre (2012), to ignore NGOs, is to misread the history of the twentieth-century world. This shows how important and effective the work done by the NGOs is. According to Chege (2009) despite talk of how NGOs are spreading democratic institutions and liberal values, or saving the environment, the bulk of funds flowing through NGOs remains focused on basic humanitarian assistance and development delivering goods and services in poor countries using resources from rich countries. NGOs are seen as instrumental in changing mind-sets and attitudes in addition to being more efficient providers of goods and services (Edwards 2016). This can be supported by tangible evidence of some infrastructures such as schools, toilets, hospitals that were built by NGOs such as Caritas and save the children among other NGOs.

NGOs promote human security. An examination of the largest NGOs according to their level of international expenditures reveals that five U.S-based NGOs had overseas expenditures greater than $500 million in 2004, World Vision; Feed the Children, Food for the Poor, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and CARE (USAID, 2006). Such amount of money to humanitarian support proves that NGOs are doing activities that have positive impacts on human lives. All of these organizations specialize in relief and development programs several randomized evaluations of local NGOs projects in Kenya and India found that they improved educational outcomes (Banerjee and Kremer, 2003). NGOs promote education through providing uniforms, textbooks, and classroom construction in developing states. This really shows long term resolution for development. In Zimbabwe, Capernaum Trust, UNICEF, FACE and other humanitarian organisations are promoting education through mentioned activities and promotion of gender equality in all their programs is resulting in long term development.

However, most NGOs seem to concentrate much on social and economic aspects ignoring the political and environmental factors. One cannot talk about sustainability ignoring political and environmental aspects. According to Lasswell (2001) a human being is a political animal. This shows that politics affect human development. Most humanitarian organisations are apolitical meaning that they do not even empower people on the negatives or positives of politics. Even if one is empowered economically or socially, whatever result will be influenced by politics. According to Easton, politics is ubiquitous. One cannot discuss about sustainable development
without including political aspects. One can argue that NGOs lack the capacity to empower people on political aspects that will bring sustainable development. Such political aspects include empowerment on political rights.

NGOs such as FACE and WILSA do not work in all wards or all districts nationally but work with a few wards in the selected districts. It is not all the times where NGOs will bring sustainable development and peace. Not all randomized evaluations of NGOs programs, however, find positive outcomes; some evaluations find no difference (Duflo and Kremer, 2003). Relatedly, Gauri and Galef (2005) note that the adoption of micro-finance activities by Bangladeshi NGOs seems to have created incentives for managers of these organizations to maximize the size of their portfolios by targeting wealthier villages. While this may be efficient in a strictly economic sense, this can mean that activities of NGOs might not reach the poorest individuals. NGOs in both Bangladesh and Uganda do not appear to locate in the most needy communities (Barr 2006). According to SAFAIDS (2007) survey of such assessments, there is still a lack of reliable evidence on the impact of NGO development projects and programmes. Most of the activities done by NGOs do not reach everyone in developing societies. According to UN, the 2018 theme of SDGs is living no one behind in the development process. One can argue that the development will not be sustainable since some people are left behind in some activities being done.

However, some NGOs promote the idea of UN of living no one behind and engage programs in some developing states since they work with the whole district includes all wards in whatever activities they will be doing. Non-governmental organizations play an important and increasing role in international development. Funds are being allocated through them, both from individual donors in wealthy countries and from bilateral aid agencies (SAFAIDS 2012). USAID, Global fund and voluntary overseas are promoting organisations such as FACE, ZICHIRE and other government institutions such as national aids council. These INGOs are promoting aspects of human security and donating inputs to use in different projects such as trucks, funds and food. According to Zimbabwe National Strategic Plan the donated trucks are delivering supplies to poor communities in the most remote regions of the world. Their managers, and the managers of local organizations with whom they partner, are making decisions on how to allocate scarce development resource. According to Chege (2009), assuming one could measure the impact of
individual projects; it might be difficult to calculate a net impact across NGO efforts. After all, NGO projects might be substitutes for government services or for-profit activity; program recipients may have a limited amount of time to participate in development outreach, and the opportunity cost of the capital and labour going into the NGO sector is hard to measure (SAFAIDS 2010). The study will show the impact of the projects facilitated by FACE among other NGOs and how NGOs fill the gap which is left by the government in fulfilling human needs in a bid to achieve sustainable peace.

As highlighted in the previous chapter, development in Zimbabwe is decentralised in the sense that it start from the ward level, including the grass roots to the national level. Same as NGOs, some operate at national level and some at grassroots level. The promotion of the participation and the strengthening of the organizations of at the local level represents, in this context, a positive contribution to the aims of democratization and good governance that usually prevail in the post-conflict reconstruction processes (Barr 2006). The work of the NGOs allows the public to have the impression that it is doing something and in many occasions it is quite effective work. Mendelson and Glenn (2002) scrutinise democracy-building NGOs in Eastern Europe and argue that foreign NGOs may have created domestic offshoots that were well-funded but weak in grassroots support. NGOs have become key actors within human development and human rights, does not alone prove their relevance within the field of human security. Individual NGOs are increasingly expanding their services and frontline offices across their countries. As existing providers of development services, NGOs are already working to prevent threats to human security from arising. As the most local governmental institutions are available to tackle human security issues, NGOs also be the most able to mount a rapid response to sudden downturns in their areas.

2.2.3 Challenges faced by NGOs in promoting sustainable development.

Most NGOs that are pivoted on humanitarian Aid are apolitical. Simile (2010) states that one of the reasons why NGOs are apolitical is that because engagement in the politically contentious issues of peacebuilding holds multiple risks for organizations. It can affect their perceived neutrality and complicate relationships with governments and donors, either alienating them or being seen as a tool of government agendas. This can affect access to needy populations and put agency personnel at risk. Fiona (2012) argues that if aid organizations pursue conflict resolution
and peacebuilding activities they might increase the negative consequences of humanitarian action. Schloms, (2013), supports the above idea as he stipulates that there is a concern that these NGOs lack the adaptive analysis skills and the capabilities necessary to be effective peace builders. In Africa despite the fact of being apolitical, most NGOs face a challenge where political leaders want to engage with the NGO for their own reputation. NGOs may be pressured to act as force multipliers and peacebuilding becomes closely associated with counterterrorism (Goodhand 2010). This is one of the challenges being faced by NGOs as they will be working in developing countries.

As the NGOs are bringing development in developing countries, the INGOs supporting the NGOs are to some extent to blame for brain drain and causing dependency syndrome. From a southern NGO perspective, INGOs enter communities where local NGOs were already present and compete unfairly with the local organisations while undermining the independent sector (Clark, 2001). Those INGO who have a lot of money when conducting workshops will give incentives to the participants and when poor NGOs need to conduct workshops, they will not reach the targeted number since people will not attend due to the absence of incentives. INGOs often offer higher international wages, removing a competent workforce lured away from essential local employment. Often local employees recruited into working for the INGO are the most educated and could have taken up employment in government positions or worked successfully in the private sector (Bowie 2010). This shows that some of the weaknesses of NGOs as they will be working towards achieving sustainable development in developing countries.

NGOs are facing financial challenges as they will be in the process to bring development in the country. This is leading to project unsustainability. White (2011) states that one consequence is that NGOs face more direct incentives to manage donor satisfaction than beneficiary welfare. Indeed, donations are the only “market force” in the non-government sector industry, where donors can be viewed as desiring to improve the quantity and quality of the product of the NGO without having their donation expropriated (African Forum and Network on Debt and Development 2005-2006). Most NGOs are receiving money from donors outside the country. Sometimes it is not guaranteed that the money will come, hence leading to unsustainability of many projects which are implemented to bring development to the Zimbabwean society.
Some organizations like FACE Zimbabwe help in school fees payment for the school children through the OAK foundation program. The project is not sustainable since it does not pay the school fees consecutively but anytime the money is sent. The organization is now facing challenges with the schools since there is now confusion on when the tuition for the children will come and each and every time the organization tend to be given new students since the old ones had dropped out of school due to lack of school fees. The program is lacking sustainability due to lack of funds as the organization is lacking unsustainability since it do not have enough funds to pay fees continuously for the students till secondary or tertiary level. Some scholars argue that in Africa NGOs are seen as a profit aspect that will benefit certain individuals which are the workers. Due to economic crisis in countries such as Zimbabwe, the evolution of NGOs has been used as an opportunity to solve unemployment problems. NGOs spend money and hire local labour in poor communities, and this basic economic stimulus may be a significant spill over benefit.

Most of the NGOs lack strategic planning which is leading them to fail to meet their goals and fulfilling its mission. Due to the economic political situation there is brain drain in Zimbabwe, where those who are educated are migrating from Zimbabwe to countries such as South Africa. This is leading to situations that most NGOs have interns or semi-skilled workers. This will also affect the quality of work done and most strategies used to carry out different programs will not meet the target needed to be reached. Yet the strengths of the NGO model also produce corresponding weaknesses in agenda-setting, decision-making, and resource allocation (Coyle 2012). Most organizations such as Shamwari Yemwana have many officers at the head office but one skilled officer per each district. Due to this, the values of the organization are not being able to be considered to the maximum and the mission is not accomplished. The interns and semi-skilled workers are sometimes given the platform to plan events such as campaigns or sensitization meetings and due to absence of strategic planning they fail to meet the target, hence a stumbling block to fulfill the mission of the organization. This will also disturb the donation to the organization since the donors will not be pleased with the outcome of the activities done, thus leading to lack of funds.

Development approach is one of the challenges faced by NGOs in a bid to achieve sustainable development. Most NGOs in Zimbabwe are focusing on what is called hardware approach to
development. This approach is leading to dependency syndrome leading to unsustainable development. Most organizations are doing infrastructure development for the communities. Stern (2012) states that looking at the donor and funding base of NGOs will reveal the primary set of interests that a NGO is forced to manage there is the risk that this work frees the public authorities of their responsibilities. There is lack of community involvements in the construction of the infrastructure. Only leadership will be involved not the community as a whole. Organizations such as Caritas have built boreholes, biogas station in many districts in Mash-east province. During the construction of all those things the project officers who were on the ground employed the constructers from outside the communities. Only leadership was involved and it was not officially announces to the community as whole on what was going on and for what purpose. Due to this the community lacked sense of belonging and when it was announced that the entire infrastructure belonged to them they started utilizing them in a way that the boreholes will not sustain. All those projects were termed ‘Caritas things’ not the communities property. Only a few would know how to sustainably use them and the rest will be handling them carelessly. Instead NGOs should empower the community on how to construct things such as boreholes, ideas on how to raise money to buy inputs and lend the community money to start their projects rather that spoon feeding the community.

Competition among NGOs in Zimbabwe is one of the challenges being faced by NGO on the development led initiative. There are now many NGOs in Zimbabwe and others are no being funded by INGOs such as Global Fund and UNFPA. Such organizations will have more money comparing with other organizations being sponsored by other funding partners who donates frequently. Poor organizations that have the same objectives with those being sponsored by INGOs end up not being recognized and failing to meet their targets. This is because rich organizations have better resources and incentives to mobilize people to come to either meetings or workshops. Coyle (2012) states that another problem is the large number of NGOs that appear in the field, some of which do not have any experience. The turn up of people who are mobilized by poor NGOs is less comparing with those being mobilized by rich funded organization. In Murewa district there are 90 NGOs but only 10 organizations seem to be operating and participating in different events (Murewa DAAC report 2017). Those organizations such as ZICHIRE (Zimbabwe Community Health Intervention Research) are the only organizations being invited with other stakeholders such as NAC to exhibit on what they do and market their
organizations during events such as NAC galas. Due to poorness some organizations now seems as if they do not exist and even affecting their work leading to people ending up not responding to the services of the organization. Hence being a challenge of the NGO led development initiative.

Corruption is one of the obstacles leading to the failure of the NGO to bring sustainable development. Corruption is being practiced by the project officers of the NGOs in different parts of the country. Money being send by the donors to mobilize and pay facilitators for different workshops is being used for personal use by the project officers. Nepotism is also practiced in the organizations. Families are unable to afford higher education for youth in the villages and there are no employment opportunities for youths therefore the solution is to train the youth in their own vocational skills so that they can be entrepreneurs and employ others in their business there by reducing the unemployment rate and keeping them busy means a total reduction of delinquent behavior, White (2009). The identification of projects and platforms of the NGOs and other performers is supposed to be based on the vigilant evaluation of the national context and the international initiatives, to ensure coordination and prevent duplications. This goes hand in hand with the aspect of ZIMASSET in Zimbabwe which promotes the personal creation of jobs. FACE Zimbabwe is promoting economic empowerment through life skills workshops in communities.

In addition, during mobilization of people to workshops such as life skills workshops where people will be taught and get certificates from different disciplines, the mobilisers will take their own relatives and close friends to attend the workshop leaving others behind. This will hinder development since sustainable development is all about involving everyone in the development process, leaving no one behind. As with many no- profits, it is easy to conjure up a glowing vision of how these efforts could focus on problem-solving without getting bogged down in corruption or bureaucracy African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (2005-2006). Due to corruption the organizations in the districts usually fail to reach their targets since much money was not used towards the projects. This will make donors move away with their donations because the results from the monitoring and evaluation results will not be encouraging for more donations. This will lead to under development since some of the programs being done are not sustainable.
Seasonal physical barriers and poor road networks affect negatively to the NGO led development initiatives. Most of the NGOs targets the people and have to reach everyone in the society. Some people stay in so remote areas that there are no main tarred roads. During the rainy season in Zimbabwe some gravel roads do not function. This will lead organizations to delay programs in such areas but at the same time that will disturb their plans. In some cases the organization had to sacrifice to go using a longer route to that remote area. That will strain the organization’s budget since more money for fuel will be used. In most societies in Zimbabwe rural areas people meet under trees or outside. This might be because they will want a larger group of people or activities such as roadshows need to be done outdoors. Sometimes it will be because the organization might not have enough money to hire for a building for people to gather and addressing the audience outside will be cheaper and affordable. Harsh weather conditions such as too much heat from the sun, heavy winds and rains will not favor situations that people will be addressed outdoors and some campaigns will be disturbed, hence reaching less people than the target. All this will disturb NGO led development initiatives.

The challenges of NGO led development initiatives include the country political culture as well as government policies. Many organizations such as FACE and Rozaria memorial trust are apolitical. Being apolitical is one of the values being considered most by the donors. This means that the project officers do not have by any chance being seen or show support of any political part. According to Coyle (2012) they have to bring development to everyone despite race, gender, religion, status or political party among other aspects.in other parts if Zimbabwe some politicians want to involve themselves much into NGOs and taking advantages of the donations telling people that the goods and services are being given to the people by the political party. Stern (2012) argues that both the strengths of NGOs and their weaknesses easily fit into the economists’ conceptualization of not-for-profit contractors. In some places if the organization do not include political leaders in their program people will be afraid to join or to take part since they will be afraid that they will be labeled as opposition parties since Zimbabwe politics has an environment where fair, liberty and democracy are practiced but not link.

In line with this, some government policies being put in place contradict with the goals and targets of other NGOs. Recently many humanitarian NGOs are fighting on the suppression of the spread of HIV as well as stopping child marriages. According to the Zimbabwe sexual
reproductive rights the age of consent to sex is 16 years, at the same time at 16 youths have no access to access Sexual Reproductive Health, HIV and AIDS services in health facilities. The government of Zimbabwe does not allow condom distribution in schools but at 16 years old children who have consent to sex are still in school. According to the Zimbabwe National AIDS Strategic plan HIV prevalence rate among youths are increasing as well as child marriages in schools. On the other hand, there is the risk that the donors provide funds to the NGOs so that they simply work as implementers of projects, which can lead to these organizations to become mere agents of governmental policies, both in terms of international and local NGOs (Stern 2012). Some policies are challenging developing initiatives of other NGOs since they are not effective to the promotion on sustainable development. In Zimbabwe there is no a codification act which will guarantee implementation and accountability on the part of our legal system on child marriages. It will be valid if one argues that NGOs have to look at all angles on problem identification for them to be able to notice some factors that are leading to problems affecting development.

2.3 Summary

The literature on the work and roles of NGOs in promoting sustainable development and peace clearly shows that NGOs are doing different activities in developing community. So many challenges are being faced by NGOs but despite those challenges NGOs are always promoting human security. Many activities are being done towards development but the effectiveness of the activities will determine the sustainability of the development. FACE Zimbabwe organisation focus mostly on health, social and economic aspect. It may be valid if one argues that the work being done by FACE will be to some extent not fully sustainable when ignoring the environmental and political aspect.
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology, approach, design and methods used to address the research problem as outlined in Chapter 1. It also explains the sampling methods employed and the data collection techniques that were used. It begins with the research methodology, research design, study population, sampling approach and method, and the sampling method used. This chapter finally discuss how data was analysed and highlighting ethical considerations adopted and limitations of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The exploratory research design was a case study. FACE Zimbabwe organization was used to investigate role being played by NGOs in promoting sustainable peace and development. A case study focuses on one instance (or a few instances) of a particular phenomenon with a view of providing an in-depth account of events, relationships or processes occurring in that particular instance (Sture 2011). Willing (2010) states that a case study focuses on relationships and processes within social settings which tend to be interconnected and interrelated so to understand one thing, it is necessary to understand many others and crucially how the various parts are linked. This shows that case studies tend to be general rather than deal with isolated factors. The real value of a case study is that it offers the opportunity to explain why certain outcomes might happen more than just find out what those outcomes are (Spender, 2008). Sture (2011) illustrate that the case that forms the basis of the investigation is normally something that already exists in a natural setting not a situation that is artificially generated for the purpose of the research. The type of case study that was used in the research was an illustrative case study. An illustrative case study focused on different instances to show the situation prevailing in the particular case.
3.2 Research Methodology

Qualitative research methodology was used during the research. This methodology was of great significance to the study since it gave a room for the researcher to be able to discuss with the community members. These discussions brought first-hand information on how the projects that were introduced by FACE Zimbabwe are contributing to the promotion of sustainable peace and development in the district. According to Neumann, (2010), qualitative research applies logic in practice and follows a linear research path which emphasizes on contacting detailed examinations of cases that arise in the natural flow of social life. The methodology helped the researcher to get enough information on how the people of Murewa district were living and how the FACE projects have changed their lives. The methodology includes research design, population and sample, research instruments, data collection procedure and ethical considerations.

3.3 Study Population

According to Barbie, (2012) a study population is the theoretically specified aggregation of study elements from which the sample is finally selected. The research was done in Murewa district and it involved all age groups including both males and females in 2 wards which are ward 12 and 10. These groups of people are those who have been working with FACE NGO through projects, workshops and meetings. The research also included key informants which were the local leadership and the FACE management.

3.4 Sampling Approach and Method

Natron (2010) defines a sample as a subset of the population. A research problem usually has a bearing on the population. Purposive sampling was suitable for the research since it provided the researcher with the justification to make generalisation from the sample that was being studied. Another advantage of purposive sampling approach over other approaches was that the outcome enabled the researcher to learn and answer the research question to meet the objectives. Purposive sampling approach was suitable for this research since it focused on the understanding of what was happening in each activity done by the organisation. As a result of the size of the population, it was feasible to involve all members of the study population, which were 28 people of four groups and 5 key informants. The study involved the organisation (FACE) and the groups
of people who are working with the organisation in ward 12 and ward 10 of Murewa district. These two wards have been chosen since basing on the background of the organisation in the Murewa district, the FACE organisation has been operating in those two wards for almost five years.

3.5 Data collection instruments and methods

According to Oppenheim (2012), research instruments are tools used to collect data required to find a solution to the problem under investigation. Interviews and focus group discussion are going to be used in this study.

3.5.1 Interviews

In-depth interviews were conducted with the aid of a semi structured interview schedule. Semi structured interviews were preferred in this study because they are flexible and they provided room for respondents to freely express their feelings, views and opinions. The schedules were a checklist of questions that were to be addressed in the interviews and designed to allow the researcher to engage in open, broad and flexible discussion with interviewees (Murewa community members).

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussions (FDGs)

Focus group discussions are usually conducted by inviting six to twelve people to gather for a few hours with a trained moderator to talk about a service. A huge amount of information is collected at a low cost and this set up allows the researcher and respondent to come face to face helping to clarify questions. The researcher managed to discuss with 4 groups people who are doing projects with FACE organisation from ward 10 and ward 12 of Murewa district on different times. The researcher was granted consent from the Murewa rural district council and FACE organisation to carry out the FDGs on the days they do their weekly group meetings. The researcher had targeted to have in-depth interviews with 4 local leaders and other 4 FACE management but managed to interview 2 local leaders and 3 FACE Zimbabwe staff.

3.6 Reliability and validity of instruments

The researcher used focus group discussions and interview schedules as research instruments. In the field of research, validity refers broadly to the goodness or soundness of a study (Miller,
To ensure validity and reliability of instruments, the researcher asked questions based on the research objectives and research questions in line with the activities being done by the FACE organisation. This showed that the questions were guided by the research objectives and questions. Validity is the most critical criterion and indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure (Kothari, 2004). The research instruments were introduced to the respondents within a short space of time whilst their interest in the study was at its peak.

### 3.7 Data collection procedure

The researcher asked for permission from the FACE organisation and the MRDC to carry out the research in the district. The researcher worked with the support group leaders to mobilise the research participants. The data collected was based on the objectives of the study. The researcher took the lead, asking structured and non-structured question during FDGs and structured questions on interviews. The researcher took notes and recorded nonverbal cues. One of the advantages of the chosen instruments was that the information was less biased. Interviews helped to bring in first-hand information and focus group discussions were helpful in recording the exact data since the chances of telling the truth when the people are in a group were very high. This helped to know the effectiveness of FACE organisation in promoting sustainable peace and development.

### 3.8 Data presentation and analysis

The analysis of qualitative data involves simultaneous data collection and analysis, the practice of writing memos during and after data collection, the use of some sort of coding, the use of writing as a tool for analysis, and the development of concepts and connection of one’s analysis to the literature in one’s field (Landau and Everitt 2014). The work of FACE Zimbabwe was seen through activities being done by the organisation in the Murewa community. Qualitative data was found from interviews and focus group discussions with people from Murewa district, which were the groups of people who work FACE organisation. The use of structured interview guides and focus group discussion allowed the researcher to present sufficient data. A descriptive analysis buttressed by a few graphs to allow the reader to decide at a glance if the data is in danger of violating statistical assumptions (Cone and Foster, 2010). The aim at this stage described the general distributional properties of the data, to identify any unusual observations or
any unusual patterns observations as advised by Landau and Everitt (2014). Graphs were used to illustrate the data that was obtained.

3.9 Ethical considerations

Ethics deal with human rights. Therefore to collect information without the knowledge of the participants and their expressed willingness (informed consent) was unethical. To ensure ethical principles, the consent of people living in Murewa working with FACE NGO and the organisation was of great significant in carrying the research. Confidentiality, privacy and anonymity were respected. The researcher debriefed the respondents on the purpose of the study. Confidentiality as an ethical consideration was also taken into consideration. This means that no participant was named or otherwise identified in publication which included talks, papers, posters, photographs or any other publicly disseminated material.

3.11 Summary

The research methods that were used in this study as described by this chapter included FGDs and interviews. The advantages of qualitative research method over other methods on carrying this research were discussed and clearly proved how this design met the objectives of the study. Selection of data collection instruments, the population, and sample were discussed. The issue of ethics and limitations of the study were also discussed in the chapter. The research methods that were selected helped to obtain true and valid information.
CHAPTER 4: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter will describe the data that was obtained from the research. The data was collected from Murewa district targeting four groups of people working with FACE Zimbabwe in the district and the data was collected from the local leadership, community members working with FACE and FACE management. The data was collected through focus group discussions and face to face interviews.

4.1 Demographic information of participants

The researcher had a target number of 8 key informants interviewees of which 4 were the FACE management and the other 4 would be the local leadership. The researcher managed to interview 3 project officers out of 4 that were targeted and two local leaders which are the District AIDS Coordinator and the ward coordinator of ward 12. The researcher has also targeted to interview two groups from ward 12 and other two groups from ward 10, targeting 10 people per each group in every ward making a total of 40 interviews. The researcher managed to have focus group discussions with all groups on target and interviewed 28 members out of 40 targeted members.

There are four groups that were chosen during the research with a total membership of forty (40). Of the four groups, two are from ward 12 and the other two from ward 10. Each group had a constitution and does activities that abide to the rules of the constitution. During the focus group discussions the group members clearly describe how they work in ISALS.

Figure 4.1 will illustrate the response rate of participants interviewed in the study as well as the focus group discussions that were done.

FIGURE 4.1
4.2 The roles of FACE organisation

During the face to face interviews with FACE management, different roles objectives of the organisation were outlined. FACE project officers outlined that FACE ZIM endeavours to implement efforts to mitigate community developmental challenges. These include health, education, psycho-social and socio-economic well-being of communities, with more focus on building the capacity of marginalised populations, that is, children, poor rural women and girls, people living with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, commercial sex workers and prison inmates to fend for their own livelihoods. The objectives of the organisation include complimenting government efforts in mitigating developmental and emergency challenges. One of the project officers further explained these objectives as he stipulated that: ‘In line with this the organisation promotes self-employment which has been encouraged by the Zimbabwean government through the ZIMASSET program.’

As a way of working towards achieving sustainable development goal number 1, some organizations such as FACE go beyond donating short term aid such as food but also go further to train people on life skills so that they can be able to create their own jobs. This is supported by Riddle (2013) as he stipulates that non-financial resources manufactured kilometers away are brought in to poorer countries, whereas resources are often available locally. This show that sustainable development is being promoted as the organization concentrates much in long term solutions of the problems through introducing income generating projects. Peace and development are inextricably linked concepts. Coyle (2002) asserts that peace is regarded as an important prerequisite especially in weak or failing states so as for sustainable political, economic and social development to take place. It lays a foundation whereby organizations, and institutions build on for the sustainable development for a country. On the other hand development is also seen as the main key to maintaining peace, this is because lack of development greatly contributes to feelings of disgruntlement which often manifest themselves as violence. Therefore the relationship between peace and sustainable development in essence is a delicate balance. Some FACE management also noted that some objectives are to contribute multi-sectorial response to community health challenges, to provide for the emotional, physical and spiritual needs of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. One of project officer noted that:
‘In doing this the organisation is supporting and working hand in hand with the National AIDS Council to provide for measures to combat the spread of HIV and implementing programs that reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS in the country.’

Health is one of the aspects that Maslow put on his hierarchy of needs for one to reach self-actualisation. A healthy community will also contribute to the development of the community. Face organisation management supported the above idea as they illustrated that such strategies include presenting and promotion of the Biblical view of faithfulness in marriage and that sex outside God’s law accelerate the spread of AIDS. In doing so, organisation is promoting the idea that it is all very well to fall in love for God is love but have to abide by the ruled of love of having one very faithful partner for life. The organisation have to increase access to sexual reproductive health services (SRHS) through capacity building of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and government actors and to support people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS. Maslow in his 1943 paper put interest in the exploring of sources of happiness, health and personality. All these aspects contribute for one to reach self-actualisation, which will contribute for one to behave in a positive way. The FACE organisation management illustrated that the organisation has an objective to organise and manage the fundraising activities for the financing of activities relating to care, prevention and mitigation of AIDS, to increase public awareness of the causes, effects and prevention of HIV/AIDS and to strengthen capacity of community based organisations and government sector so that they can effectively implement economic empowerment initiatives, HIV prevention and sexual reproductive health initiatives for targeted women and girls. Other objectives include the support and promotion of education as a tool to achieve community development and to provide skills, training and support in livelihood activities.

The roles of the organization include the creation of a platform for the success of the projects, land, resources and resource availability. It is the role of the organization to liaise with local stakeholders, councils, ministry, embassy and consultancy. The district facilitator for the organization connoted that:

‘The organization has to be accountable for resources, give monthly reports and quarterly reports to the government institutions and other key stakeholders as well as to enhance community social cohesion through markets and production groups.’
The respondents also illustrated that one of the organization role is to facilitate trainings that are designed to promote the concept and the promotion of economic empowerment especially women through production of local homes livelihoods enhancement. In a bid to promote peace, the aspects of human security such as food security, personal security and economic security are being promoted by FACE organization in a way that is sustainable. The idea of giving them skills to start their own projects will be sustainable because those skills will remain their life experience. In a bid to fulfill the physiological needs basing on Maslow’s hierarchy of needs economic empowerment is being promoted helping towards the securing of food and economic security. Basing on the information given by face management, poor living conditions, lack of empowerment and HIV pandemic in Murewa district have been promoting gender based violence and disturbing peace. The ward coordinator disclosed that: ‘This problem has been affecting the community as a whole since children were not able to go to school and the elderly being affected by Gender Based Violence and lack of food’.

From the research that has been carried out, NGOs such as FACE Zimbabwe are doing activities such as income generating projects, ISALs, information dissemination, psychosocial support, school fees assistance, workshops and sensitization meetings. Basing on the information from the focus group discussions income generation projects being done and being facilitated by the FACE organization includes poultry projects and Income Savings And Lending (ISALs). The Murewa DAC supported the idea that the organization is promoting community development as she stressed that: ‘As a way of contributing focus of the community to reduce unemployment, FACE Zimbabwe also do life skills trainings in partnership with some colleges.’

According to the organization monthly reports submitted to the organization key stakeholders such as DAC and Murewa rural district council, in the fourth quarter of 2016 FACE ZIM held a life skills training with the youths in Murewa district targeting in four disciplines which are hotel and catering, building, carpentry and dressmaking. After the training the students went into groups and each group was asked to come up with the plan how exactly they will do their operations and to make their community contributions by providing those essential items needed to start their operations. According to the monthly report which was being referred to by the District AIDS Coordinator of Murewa district as one of the key informants, the groups submitted their project proposals to the organization and one proposal per discipline was chosen.
On the 3rd of February 2016 FACE ZIM handed over the certificates to the youths as well as equipment to the chosen groups. The DAC pinpointed that: ‘The groups were to provide those items missing in the starter packs being provided by the organization and this will reduce dependency syndrome.’ Sustainable development entails three core dimensions which are economic sustainability, socio-political sustainability and environmental sustainability. Economic sustainability is being promoted by the organization through such activities that maximize the society’s well-being, economic equity and eradicating poverty through creation of livelihoods. Cawthra (2015) states that socio-political sustainability is when there is promotion of social equity and uplifting the welfare and quality of life by improving access to basic health and education services, fulfilling standards of security and respect of human rights.

FACE management clearly illustrated that the organisation operates in various ways that is the services offered are development health and wellness which involve mental, social and physical well-being deals with such issues as HIV&AIDS, tuberculosis, PMTCT, poverty alleviation economic strengthening sustainable livelihoods. Special groups working with the organisation include people with disabilities, incarcerated prisoners, marginalised women and girls especially those in rural areas, orphans and sex workers. The organisation also deals with climate change and natural resource management. NGO’s most striking qualities are simplicity and effectiveness in a country where poverty manifests in homelessness, orphan hood and prostitution where 73% people live on less than US$1 per-day and school enrolments are on free fall (UNDP, 2012).
4.3 Effectiveness of the activities being done by the organisation in promoting sustainable development and peace

The vision of the organisation is an empowered community with quality life. The FACE management interpreted that FACE ZIM has a vision to see a community and Zimbabwe living above the world recognised poverty datum line. The mission of the organisation is to work with the community to implement life changing programmes based on sustainable humanitarian principles and moral values. This can be supported by Maslow’s hierarchy of needs which support the idea that for a person to reach self-actualisation all levels of human needs have to be fulfilled. Humanist theorists such as Maslow believe that humans strive for upper levels of capabilities, which means that involvement of community members in the development process will lead to sustainability of the activities being done. This will lead to human development. FACE management interpreted the mission in a way that FACE ZIM places the community at the centre of their intellectual thought. The project officer stipulated that:

‘The community is our primary market as well as secondary working /implementing partners. As diverse as the community is, we work with the community to implement programmes that upgrade their facets of life in coherence with long lasting human fundamental guidelines as well as moral values.’

This therefore the organisation centralised on developing the community. FACE management illustrated that working with the family will equip the families with a patriotic mentality that they are the ones who can develop their communities creating an ideology that there are no other better/best developers of their communities who can develop their communities other than them. Therefore this means though the organisation is the skilled primary implementer but it places the community in front to take the fore-front steps in carrying out these programmes. Maslow believes in personal growth movement and people can continue to grow beyond their usual limits. This will increase the level of sustainability of the activities being done. For example Caregivers are taken equally from various village of the ward to make caregivers of the ward no outsider or non-resident is recruited as a caregiver if not from within the ward.

Basing on the research, the organisation values quite a number of values. The list is long but the researcher noted down what the FACE management said that are the core values which they consider according to the 2015 AGM of FACE ZIM. One of the project officers stipulated that,
‘These core values were critical to the operations of FACE ZIMBABWE in the past and remain as such for the unforeseeable future’.

These core values are life, family, professionalism, excellence, commitment, apolitical and teamwork. The value of life is the key aspect in the hierarchy of needs by Maslow and he divided them into four broad categories which are physiological, safety, love and belonging and esteem needs. If all these needs are fulfilled one can reach the level of self-actualisation. FACE ZIM project officers stated that operations are founded on the fundamental belief and value of the sanctity of life which is a divinely given gift and right. The project officer illustrated that:

‘The family is a critical institution in the social setting of the community that FACE ZIM serves and the organisation believes in serving the community with the bounds of the family institution and its subsets such as marriage, children and social co-existence.’

FACE ZIM management stated that the organisation endeavours to comply with the basic precepts of professionalism whose key attributes are accountability, transparency, honesty, responsibility, as well as good public relations. FACE organisation support officer pointed out that ‘FACE ZIM is committed to the maintenance of its integrity through the upholding of excellence, which entails conscientiousness and perfection during service delivery.’

FACE ZIM acknowledges the contributions, from its evolution through volunteerism and continues to urge all stakeholders to remain thus committed to the cause and course of FACE ZIM. For FACE ZIM’s undertakings to be successful there is need for community involvement, ownership and commitment. FACE ZIM management explained that the organisation is not tied to any political affiliation and the staff members operates as a team and the organisation seeks to promote teams building and social coherence in the areas which it will be operating in.

Though the research only targeted two wards which are ward 10 and 12, the FACE management made it clear that in Murewa District projects are being implemented in 5 wards which are ward 10, 11, 12, 13, and 30. The FACE management highlighted that these wards under operation have been noted to be areas of high risk in the spreading of HIV because of several activities which take place in them. The FACE support officer illustrated that:
‘All these areas are in the transit corridor of truckers; Macheke is along the Highway that connects Harare the capital city and the Mozambican Forbes Boarder and the other four wards connect to Nyamapanda Border Posts. Another factor is that these areas have nucleated populations hence the program is being implemented in these areas to reduce the number of new HIV infections and STI’s.’

The facts above have been supported by the Murewa DAC as she stipulated that:

‘Operating such hotspot areas will be effective in reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS in the district because basing on Murewa hospital data base, such areas has been recorded high STI and HIV prevalence rate.’

FACE management illustrated that its activities include sex workers in its programs and activities. One of the groups which were included in the focus group discussions were of the sex workers in ward 12. The sex workers reported that the organization does condom distribution, information dissemination, sensitization meetings on positive living and life skills workshops. To strengthen such activities the organization encouraged the sex workers in ward 12 to choose projects of their choice and they are currently doing a poultry project as a group which is being facilitated by the organization.

In line with the above, one of the key informants who was interviewed stated that the poultry project for the sex workers has contributed on less sexual activities and spending more children with their children at home. One of the sex workers pinpointed that, ‘kubva pandakatanga kuchengeta huku kana kubhawa havachandiziyako since ndakuwana mari irinani pakutengesa kwandiri kuita huku uyezve dai vamwe vasikana vekubhawa vauya vaitawo zvemaproject.’ (I am no longer going to the bar since I am now getting more money from selling chicken and I am encouraging other sex workers to do the same projects rather than doing sex work)

The DAC illustrated that:

‘The problem with sex workers is that they do not have patience but just want easy and fast money,’ says one of the sex workers who is doing the poultry project and out of 16 sex workers, only 10 chose to do the project and of the 10 only 6 are serious the rest seem not to be interested,’ says one of the sex workers.’
This shows that the projects implemented by the organization to the sex workers are being effective but only to a few.

FACE ZIM is a Christian based private voluntary organisation which seeks to work with communities to initiate, implement and nature sustainable holistic intervention programmes so as to improve the quality of life based on fundamental humanitarian principles and values. The project officer pin pointed that:

*By so doing it seeks to improve the quality of life of communities it operates mainly focusing on the marginalised groups of people in the community especially those affected and infected by HIV/AIDS, to incorporate mitigation, care and support as response to the needs of its catchment area.*

To achieve its goals the organisation works on the following projects, activities and programmes.

**FIG 4.2**

Activities being done by FACE in district ward 12 and 10. ISALs (Income Savings And Lending)

### 4.3.1 Providing income generating projects (livelihoods) in communities

FACE management clearly illustrated that the main goal is to support and strengthen communities in Murewa on economic self-reliance. The support officer illustrated that, ‘*This activity seeks to empower people especially the special groups in the community such as rural women, girls, those with disabilities and people living with HIV.*’

The objectives were described as to provide skills training and support in sustainable livelihoods activities to PLWHIV and their families. Some of the livelihoods projects which are being done in Murewa include broilers, roadrunners and piggery project.

### 4.3.2 Self-help groups

This is a programme that targets women. It is targeting those women who say they do not have enough money to run their businesses which they use to sustain their living. The support officer stipulated that
‘This is a savings programme that is slightly different from ISAL (savings) in the sense that the SHG encourages members to save for lifetime. In this concept members will not share their savings at any given time but they are encouraged to boost their businesses.’

According to Earlie (2015) the NGOs, therefore, must orient themselves, preferably, towards those projects that allow the affected population to overcome by themselves the situation, which contributes to a large extent to increase the capacities of the people to be self-sufficient and to be able to get on by themselves. Of all the 3 groups that were interviewed, every member seems to benefit a lot from the savings. Some reported that it has helped to stabilize the economic situation in households and has reduced gender based violence.

The district coordinator illustrated stated that:

‘The groups in ward 12 meet every Tuesday and in ward 10 meet every Wednesday to save money and the we will be there to offer assistance to the groups on how to effectively run their projects.’

The district facilitator further explained that the face project officers help group members in the process of saving the money, calculate the interest of the money borrowed by any member in the group and is returned within a period of time depending on what they had agreed in their constitution. The project officer pinpointed that:

‘During their meetings groups take some time to discuss various issues that affect them on daily basis such as health issues and social life issues. This means that groups do not only meet for the sole purpose of saving cash and borrowing but members share information on different issues with the main agenda being to help each other to improve their lives and in turn have healthy community.’

Face management made it clear that of the four groups that were involved in focus group discussions; three of them are doing ISAL projects. The FACE project officer disclosed that ‘The other group in ward 12 is a group of sex worker. Form the beginning of the project they were more than 10 but only six are doing the poultry project the rest had quittd.’
4.3.3 Raising awareness campaigns in conjunction with other organisations

The FACE management clearly explained that the awareness campaigns acts as the modes of information disseminating to reach the target audiences to the people. Some forms of campaigns which the organisation takes involve environmental, health and social issues in the community and has contributed a lot in behaviour change of many people in the community.

4.3.4 Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)

The FACE management described OVC program as the goal to support and strengthen a community based Orphans and Vulnerable Children, making for sustainable, holistic and integrated initiatives. The project officer clearly explained that

‘OVC project is a brainchild of Home Based Care which started in 1998 when it was realised that parents who were clients on the HBC programme were dying and leaving their offspring’s with no one to look after.’

From the results of the research, it was clearly noticed that the project meets all the psychosocial needs of children in Murewa and the major goal is to support and strengthen a community based orphans and vulnerable children programme that facilitates sustainable holistic and integrated initiatives. The FACE management clearly describe its objectives as to eradicate all forms of abuse, exploitation and discrimination of children, maintain increased school attendance by OVCs, to facilitate the attainment of good nutrition of orphans and vulnerable children, promote and facilitate the provision of psychosocial support and to improve the economic well-being of OVCs.

The Murewa DAC illustrated that:

‘FACE ZIM reports that under the OVC programme, FACE ZIM mainly focuses on direct and indirect payment of school fees (block granting), provision of stationary and uniforms, payment of examination fees provision of inputs for nutritional gardens as well as establishing them and rehabilitating school infrastructure.’

In achieving sustainable development goal number 4 of improvement in education to improve literacy rate in developing states NGOs such as FACE being supported by INGOs such as Action Aid are giving funds to the poor to go to school. Earlie (2015) states that planning and financing
sustainable education system is one of the significant roles towards the development of a country. This clearly shows that the organisation is promoting peace as well as development since it is giving educational support to the OVC.

4.3.5 Gender project

FACE management clearly stated that gender project is funded by VSO which seeks to empower the marginalised people in the community including women and girls. The FACE support officer explained that, ‘The goal of this project is to enhance rights of women and girls through sexual reproductive health services and reproductive health rights.’

The key informants made it clear that the objectives are to improve economic status of women and girls through small grants and income generating activities (IGAS) and also to increase access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS services of women and girls through capacity building of CBOs government actors. The project officer also stressed that:

‘The issues of gender have continuously been magnified and got the attention of the entire world thus causing a need for them to be looked into, to demystify all the myths and misconceptions and promote leverage in terms of empowering marginalized sexes both male and female.’

Anderson (2013) states that it is of great significance to include men in the empowerment of women and in every aspect that affect the female race because women do not live in an isolated world and it is also the role of the men to promote, protect and empower women. As the NGOs are advocating, both men and women are being included in all the activities. One of the FACE intern came up with the idea that, ‘Patriarchy is the African social set up which leaves women submissive to their male counter parts. From gender studies, gender awareness, sensitivity and equality have been established.’

This proves that FACE Zimbabwe promotes gender mainstreaming in all its operations. The key informants were all agreeing that all beneficiary compilations are biased towards gender to observe participation from both males and females. Gender equality is being promoted through the women empowerment program in which the organization is raising awareness in women on issues of gender equality and gender based violence and giving them income generating projects like piggery projects and poultry projects to eliminate the imbalance of having only one bread
winner within the household as that situation promotes inequalities. One of the group members testified that.

‘Ini mukando wakandibatsira kuti nditange kuchengeta huku dzemabroiler. Zvese zvakandibatsira kuti ndikwanise kuwana mari nemhuri yangu sezvo tave takubatsirana nababa mumba pakutsvaka mari. Kana kunetsana hatichanetsane nemurume rudo mumba rwave kutsva.’

(Through ISALs I managed to start a poultry project. This have contributed a lot economically since I am now able to help my husband financially and now enjoying love with my husband, no more quarrels between me and my husband.)

Face management made it clear that under the same movement is a child sponsorship program which is promoting the girl child with direct school fees payments as traditionally male children are given priority in education in rural set ups. As much of the programming was targeting women especially SHG’s and IGP groups they were mostly targeting women. Of the groups that the researcher had focus group discussion with, the majority of the members in the groups were women. These activities help the community in realising the concerns and interest of women even before approaching them.

4.3.6 Support Visits and Monitoring Visits

These are visits which are done to the community to strengthen their existence and also to strengthen their relations. These are done mostly to self-help groups (SHG’s). Enriched information will be given to them to sustain their existence. A FACE ZIM officer might attend a meeting and help them in naming of their group and acting as moderator during voting processes and also capacitating them to be able to run their own business, to be able to use resources available and also give them knowledge so that they can think as many projects as they can. This will contribute to the sustainability of the projects. They are done to monitor how the group is functioning, monitoring progress, and identifying gaps as well as assessing their strength and weakness. Also the FACE ZIM officer assesses the external threats which can hinder progression of the group. Due to lack of monitoring and support visits, some groups collapsed. One may argue that there is dependency syndrome which is hindering development in some parts of the community. The FACE project officer illustrated that: ‘Some income generating projects do not
last long because beneficiaries do not wish to own the projects believing that it is the donor’s project.’ One may argue that it is important if the people in the district have to own the project for them to benefit in sustainable way.

4.3.7 Community development

FACE management clearly explained that as the organisation is giving projects to the community, it is promoting community development. The ward coordinator explained that:

‘It is vital when conducting Economic Strengthening workshops which are meant to promote economic empowerment which favours the Zimbabwe’s blueprint ZIMASSET. The organisation is pioneering and having ongoing projects which include poultry, piggery, and the rabbit rearing project.’

From the information that the researcher got from the participants, it was clear that these different types of projects managed to uplift the lives of people living in rural areas as well as vulnerable people like women and girls hence bringing rural development in Zimbabwe.

If development is not achieved, there is difficulty also in the attainment of sustainable peace. This is supported by the frustration and aggression theory which states that prevention from achieving a certain goal increases the probability of an aggressive response (Cawthra 2015). If economic dynamics are not addressed during peace building this leads to poverty and inequality in societies hence fuelling violent conflicts. Peace is not maintained if there is no development because basically peace building means combining reconciliation with social and economic investments that raise incomes and reduces social and economic inequalities (Earlie 2015). By doing this the organisation is addressing challenges of violent conflict such as domestic violence and achieving sustainable peace within the community.

4.3.8 HIV/AIDS Education

The FACE management stated that the organization promote to mix and mingle with people living with HIV (PLWHIV) as a way of avoiding stigma and discrimination in Murewa district and people can gain a practical knowhow, skills and experience on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the Zimbabwean scenario. Coyle (2002) notes the significant progress that has been made in getting millions of people on treatment between 1995 and 2009, were an estimated two million
life years were gained between 2002 and 2008 in sub-Saharan Africa alone. According to SAfAIDS (2013) positive living is when people living with HIV have a positive attitude towards themselves and take action to improve their situation by continuing to live their normal lives, working and viewing the future positively. Basing on the information given by the key informants, the community is introduced to the ripple effects of the HIV pandemic and to know the fore front of fighting against the pandemic and much experience on the respect of the rights of PLWHIV. The coordination meetings and workshops are mainly enriched with volunteer pre- counseling, community empowerment for the establishment of an HIV free generation, have capacitated this. During the interview, the ward coordinator of ward 12 stressed that:

‘The behavior of the people have been changing, there is no more stigma and discrimination and PLWHIV are now living a positive life and many of them are disclosing their status and being peer educators in the community.’

One of the care givers disclosed that:

‘Patove neshanduko iri nani kuma client atinoshanyir semacare givers pahutano hwavo uyezve masensetisation meetings nekudzidzisa kwatinoita vanhu kuri ubatsira sezvo pasisina stigma and discrimination munharaunda matiri. Kana ivo maclients edu vave kuratidza kusununguka uye vave nepeace muhana dzavo.’ There is an improvement on the health status of the clients they pay home visits and there is no more stigma and discrimination due to information dissemination and sensitization meetings which are being done in the community and the clients are now living at peace. In line with the above the DAC also illustrated that, ‘The positivity rate of the wards under research has been decreasing but there are high STI cases in such areas.’ One can argue that there is need for sensitization on key drivers of HIV and STIs, ways to avoid the spread of HIV and the effects of HIV.

4.4 Challenges faced by the organisation

The FACE management that the challenges faced by the organisation include no camping facilities, shortage of transport to cater for field visits, shortage of adequate equipment, no effective communication links within the communities, no conference facilities, inadequate qualified staff, there are no volunteer incentives. In addition to these the project officers stated that, the organisation face difficulties in its areas of operation because of negative publicity
populist amongst NGOs, political twist where some traditional and political leaders may have different views on ethical values. In addition to the above, NGOs are frequently idealized as organizations committed to “doing good” while setting aside profit or politics (Fisher, 2003). The DAC also noted that

‘There is also lack of co-ordination with other NGOs leading to the duplication of activities this will lead to unwanted competition the organisation is strained financially and that might be the reason why the organisation is operating in only 5 wards out of 30 wards in Murewa district.’

From a southern NGO perspective, INGOs enter communities where local NGOs were already present and compete unfairly with the local organizations while undermining the independent sector (Earlie, 2015). The FACE management also stipulated some challenges that are beyond the organisation’s control which are HIV/AIDS continuously spreading, inflation global recession and seasonal physical barriers. The finance officer also pointed out that, ‘Lack of resources, mobility is also a challenge as most of the areas do not have public transport and the organisation’s fleet is currently depleted.’

In addition, the DAC and the ward coordinator were of the same idea that lack of finance is leading the organisation to recruit many volunteers without giving them any incentives and lack of incentives will affect the quality of work being done. White (2011) states that one consequence is that NGOs face more direct incentives to manage donor satisfaction than beneficiary welfare. The ward coordinator further explained that:

‘The organisation lacks motivation. That psychological mechanism whereby when you motivate someone with an incentive whatever that person will be done whole heartedly. I encourage the FACE organisation to source for funds to give volunteers a token of appreciation to improve the quality of work’.

The FACE project officer also illustrated that:

‘There is too much staff turn off within the organisation due to lack of funds. Since the organisation work with the community, it will be better if staff members have to work in one district for a long period of time so as to familiarise with the people, knowing their needs and weakness for the quality of work to be better and to reach the organisation’s goal.’
Another challenge that was noted by the project officer is that people are failing to pay back the money they had borrowed from the ISALs. The ward coordinator tried to bring a solution to that problem as she stipulated that:

‘The organisation has to do frequent support visits during ISALs because limited support visit will affect the quality of the projects. One the groups in ward 11 collapsed due to lack of monitoring. This means that there is need of constant education and workshops on sensitising on the importance of the projects.’

4.5 Summary

The data was collected in Murewa district in two wards based on four groups. Interviews and focus group discussions were used. The researcher managed to reach more than half of the targeted population on interviews and managed to have four focus group discussions with the four targeted groups. The organisations activities are promoting economic empowerment and as well as peace. Activities being done include income generating projects, workshops and information dissemination. In doing different activities the organisation is facing financial challenges which are hindering the organisation to promote effective development.

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter will focus on giving the summary of the whole research and conclusions of the study. The chapter will also focus on giving recommendations to the solutions of the research problems. This chapter will also include areas of further studies in line with this research. This chapter will also give a summary in detail of the research findings that presented in the previous chapter. The summary, conclusions and recommendations in this chapter will be guided by the problem statement, research objectives, questions and the theoretical framework of the research.

5.1 Summary of the project

The whole project consists of chapter I, chapter 2, chapter 3, chapter 4 and chapter 5. Chapter 1 was a discussion of the background of the research. In the background of the study it was
highlighted that due to the reduction of economic growth, lack of responsibilities and capabilities and declining trends in human development, Zimbabwe has become a weak state. This lack of development have been and still disturbing peace in the country. NGOs such as FACE, ZICHIRE, and Care International among other NGOs in Zimbabwe are playing important roles in promoting development through promoting health care, education, economic opportunities and human rights advocacy to millions of people are also well-known are done to alleviate suffering from poverty, diseases and climate change as well as to implement and develop related projects.

Poor living conditions, lack of empowerment and HIV pandemic in Murewa district is one of the factors promoting gender based violence and disturbing peace. The study was done to seek the effectiveness and sustainability of the activities done by FACE Zimbabwe in Murewa district in a bid to promote sustainable development and the challenges being faced by the organization. FACE Zimbabwe is one of the organisations that are implementing projects as well as empowering the community in a bid to promote sustainable development.

The Maslow’s hierarchy of needs was used as the theoretical framework. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs shows that the promotion of human security will lead to sustainable peace since fulfillment of human needs will lead to peace and development begins within the inner personal. Fulfilling of human needs will reduce conflicts and promote peace since people will have reached a point of self-actualisation. Sustainable peace will result in development through addressing the safety needs of employment, physiological and esteem needs.

Qualitative research methodology was used during the research. qualitative methodology was used in the study and it gave a room for the researcher to be able to discuss with the community members. The research was done in Murewa district and it involved all age groups including both males and females in 2 wards which are ward 12 and 10 targeting two groups from ward 12 and other two groups from ward 10, targeting 10 people per each group in every ward making a total of 40 and 8 key informants. The researcher managed to have focus group discussions with all groups on target and interviewed 28 members and interviewed 5 key informants.

The study shows that face organisation has objectives and roles that are promoting sustainable development. Such activities include income generating projects, income savings and lending (ISAL), educational psychosocial support to the orphan and vulnerable children. From the data
that was collected in focus group discussions, 3 groups in the two wards are doing ISAL projects. One of the groups is doing poultry project. Those doing projects were reporting that they are benefiting and there has been great change in their lives. The ISAL project has contributed a lot in the lives of the group members since that have uplifted their lives economically and the organization is promoting self-employment. Besides such projects, the organisation also focuses on implementing efforts to mitigate community developmental challenges. These include health, education, psycho-social and socio-economic well-being of communities, with more focus on building the capacity of marginalised populations, that is, children, poor rural women and girls, people living with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, commercial sex workers and prison inmates to fend for their own livelihoods. The sustainability of the projects and activities is through the people’s involvement in the projects as well as their participation and gaining experience. The major challenge being faced by the organisation is lack of funds leading the organisation failing to meet its targeted population and lack of incentives to give to volunteers leading to staff turn off.

5.2 Conclusions

The major roles being played by FACE organisation is facilitation of income generating projects and information dissemination on social aspects and health through workshops and sensitization meetings. FACE organisation in Murewa district is promoting development through economic empowerment that is being done through the creation of a platform for the success of the project-land and also responsible resources availability. Projects that are being done and implemented include poultry, rearing of chicken for eggs and ISALs. All these projects are done for income generating projects. Both women and men are included in these projects but promoting women to a larger extent through production of local homes livelihoods enhancement. The organization is also doing information dissemination on gender based violence, HIV/AIDS, psychosocial support to OVC and prisoners. The organization also does business workshops in the district targeting youths, man and women. FACE is also playing a crucial role in promoting education in the Murewa community through payment of school fees for the OVC. The organization also promotes economic empowerment in youths through life skills trainings and also supporting the youth projects.
The effectiveness of the activities being done by the organisation is seen through the sustainability of the projects and the projects are being done by the community members for their own benefit. In doing the activities the community members will be gaining experience. Even if organisation has to stop operating such community groups will be able to continue doing the projects. The projects such as ISALs are sustainable since the money being saved and used for lending is from the community members. The organisations do not have any financial contribution to the ISAL projects but its role is to guide on bookkeeping issues and facilitation of ideas on how to use the money they borrow in a way that it will bring profit.

In line with the above, all groups that were interviewed have more than 2 years working with the organization and within those two years the key informants interviewed especially the community leadership have noticed change in the people’s lives. The organisation of FACE is promoting women empowerment since in most of the projects women are the majority, thus filling the gap of gender imbalance. Basing on the data collected the organisation also support and promote development from special groups such as people living with HIV, orphan and vulnerable children and the prisoners. The organisation is also doing psycho social support to those special groups helping them to stay strong, focused, positive living and having a will to live. This is one of the ways of promoting peace within an individual.

In addition, the organisation also deals with sex workers. The organisation is working towards development living no one behind through including groups of people that face discrimination in the society. Those groups working with the organisation reported that they do not have any problems or challenges working with the organisation. This proves that the organisation is capable with the community since it focuses more on the development of the community. The organisation tries to balance social and economic development. Social development is being done through information dissemination on gender based violence, discouraging child marriage and HIV education. Balancing the two is sustainable because abandoning one aspect within the two will affect the sustainability of the other.

More so, one can argue that there is no peace without development. Economic development within households will reduce conflicts, thus reducing the rates of gender based violence. Economic empowerment will reduce school dropouts; increase the chances of girl child in school, hence reducing the child marriage rates. Educational assistance as well as economic
empowerment within the community will increase the literacy rate. For a country or community to be developed, there must be a high literacy rate. Through doing activities that fulfil human needs as according to Maslow such as psychosocial needs, love and belonging and self-esteem and self-actualisation, it can be valid if one concludes that the organisation is acknowledging the nexus between peace and development as it will be moving its mission in the fulfilment of its goal.

Basing on the research, the organisation faces some challenges which include lack of funds. The organisation is working in only 5 wards in a district of 30 wards. Working in a few wards is a result of lack of funds. Even in the selected wards, the data collected clearly shows that the organisation is also failing to reach its targeted number on empowerment. Lack of funds is also leading to high staff turn off on the FACE management and that is affecting the work of the organisation. Those who disseminate information in the community reported that they are lacking motivation since there are no any incentives and there are many volunteers in the organisation who do not receive any incentives. Another challenge is that some community members do not want to own the project and at the end of the day they end up working not being committed to their projects. Some of the groups and projects have just collapsed because of the reason that the group members will be performing with a mentality that the project is for the donor yet the projects done by FACE organisation are for the community to benefit.

5.3 Recommendations

- The organisation must pay support visit to the groups in the community frequently as a reminder to the community on how important their projects are and at the same time empowering them with modern technology pertaining their projects.

- The organisation has to source more funds and include incentives for volunteers on the organisational budget to increase the quality of work which the organisation will be doing. Incentives play a part in a person to work whole heartedly.

- For the work being done by the organisation to be effective, the organisation needs to seek for more funding or finding better methods of way forward so that it will be able to operate in the whole district rather than basing on 5 wards in a district of 30 wards, which
is Murewa district. It is important for the activities being done in 5 wards only to be done in more wards than that.

- For the aspect of sustainability to be fulfilled, the organisation has to also empower on the environmental aspects and protection. As the organisation will be doing social and economic empowerment, it is also advisable to give highlights on the environmental protection because human beings solely depend on the environmental so whatever type of the project to be done the community has to avoid environmental deterioration.

- The organisation has to work with the ministry of education in supporting the guidance and counselling program for children to grow up knowing better life skills so that they will never want to choose behaviours that will lead them into sex work.

5.4 Areas of further study

- The role being played by NGOs in empowering special groups
- Factors affecting NGOs in promoting sustainable development
- The role being played by NGOs in promoting human security

REFERENCES


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**APPENDICIES**

**Appendix 1**

**FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR SELF HELP GROUPS WORKING WITH FACE ORGANISATION**

My name is Tapiwa Zamira and I am studying an Honors’ Degree in Peace and Governance at Bindura University of Science Education. I am currently in my final year and carrying out a research project on “The role of FACE ZIMBABWE organization in promoting sustainable
peace and development in Murewa district”. May you kindly assist me with some information in the focus group discussion for my research. Your participation in this study is voluntary and you are free to answer questions of your choice during the discussion. All information you provide is considered completely confidential. Your name will not appear in any publication resulting from this study and any identifying information will be omitted from the research.

- When did you start working with FACE organization as a group?
- How did you start working with FACE organization?
- What are the projects you are doing with FACE organization?
- To what extent are those projects benefiting you as a group?
- How often do the organization come and monitor your projects?
- What are the challenges you have faced as a group whilst working with the organization?
- As a group are you now able to work and progress without the supervision of the organization of the?
- Is there anywhere you think the FACE organisation has to improve as it will be working with you?

Appendix 2

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR SELF HELP GROUP MEMBERS WORKING WITH FACE ORGANISATION

My name is Tapiwa Zamira and I am studying an Honors’ Degree in Peace and Governance at Bindura University of Science Education. I am currently in my final year and carrying out a research project on “The role of FACE ZIMBABWE organization in promoting sustainable peace and development in Murewa district” May you kindly assist me with some information in the interview guide for my research. Your participation in this study is voluntary and you are free to answer questions of your choice on the interview guide. All information you provide is
considered completely confidential. Your name will not appear in any publication resulting from this study and any identifying information will be omitted from the research.

- When did you start working with FACE organization?

- What are the projects being done by FACE organization?

- What was the first FACE project that you were engaged in

- How did you know about the organization

- What were the selection criteria for you to be working with FACE organization?

- To what extend did you benefit the projects being done by FACE organization?

- What are the challenges that you have faced in working with the face Zimbabwe organization?

- What is the main reason why you are still working with FACE organization?

- Do you see any change in your life from the day you started working with the FACE organization till now?

- If there is any change, is it negative or positive and why?

- If the organization is to stop operating today, will you be able to continue working on your own without the help and monitoring of the FACE organization.

- Were you involved in any project selection that you are doing and if yes, why did you select that type of project over the other?
Appendix 3

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE KEY INFORMANTS: FACE ORGANISATION MANAGEMENT

My name is Tapiwa Zamira and I am studying an Honors’ Degree in Peace and Governance at Bindura University of Science Education. I am currently in my final year and carrying out a research project on “The role of FACE ZIMBABWE organization in promoting sustainable peace and development in Murewa district”. May you kindly assist me with some information in the interview guide for my research. Your participation in this study is voluntary and you are free to answer questions of your choice on the interview guide. All information you provide is considered completely confidential. Your name will not appear in any publication resulting from this study and any identifying information will be omitted from the research.

• What are the objectives of your organization?

• What are the activities you are doing in promoting sustainable development?

• What are the activities you are doing in promoting peace?

• What are the challenges faced by the organization in carrying out its activities (social, political and economic challenges)?

• What are the challenges that you are facing as you are working with the people in the Murewa community?

• What type of help are you giving to the community as they will be doing their projects?

• To what extent are the activities being implemented by the organization effective in promoting sustainable peace and development?
Appendix 4

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE KEY INFORMANTS: LOCAL LEADERSHIP

My name is Tapiwa Zamira and I am studying an Honors’ Degree in Peace and Governance at Bindura University of Science Education. I am currently in my final year and carrying out a research project on “The role of FACE ZIMBABWE organization in promoting sustainable peace and development in Murewa district”. May you kindly assist me with some information in the interview guide for my research. Your participation in this study is voluntary and you are free to answer questions of your choice on the interview guide. All information you provide is considered completely confidential. Your name will not appear in any publication resulting from this study and any identifying information will be omitted from the research.

- What are the activities being done by FACE Zimbabwe in your community?
- To what extent are the activities being done by FACE promoting sustainable peace and development?
- Are there any challenges being faced by the organization that you would have noticed?
- To which extend are the activities being implemented by the organization sustainable?
- Have you noticed change in the people’s lives since they have started working with FACE organization?
- Is there anywhere you would think the organization have to improve as it will be doing its activities to increase the levels of sustainability of the project