| Danish organisation | Crossing Borders (CB) |
| --- | --- |
| Title of the intervention | Enhanced citizen participation through sustainable Community Radio Stations |
| Partner name(s) | ZACRAS (The Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio Stations) |
| Amount applied for | 499.999 DKK |
| Country(ies) | Zimbabwe |
| Period (# of months) | 9 |

1. **Objective and relevance (the world around us)**

The purpose of the project is to ensure six (6) community radio stations in Zimbabwe are capacitated to provide men, women and youths in target communities with critical information and platforms so that they are able to take part in the socio-economic and democratic political spaces.

The project is modelled around the need for licensed and non-licensed community radio stations to be provided with sustainable technical capacities to ensure that their role in human rights awareness, democracy and governance – including elections, and community development is enhanced. Through engaging with the stations and their local communities, the project aims to strengthen the six community radio stations as civic community actors, and engage their local communities in and with the work of the stations. Lastly the project will lobby for better conditions for community radios to operate in Zimbabwe.

* The context of the intervention

Zimbabwe represents a political context in which political power has, since national independence in 1980, been dominated by the Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), with a brief interlude of power-sharing with opposition parties during a Government of National Unity (GNU) from 2009-13. Zimbabwe’s development trajectory is best characterised as an extreme case of predatory authoritarian rule, in which public policy has been geared towards benefiting a small elite and its supporters of the ruling party. The 2000s were marked by extreme economic volatility and food insecurity, including episodes of hyperinflation, drought and recurrent food crises requiring emergency humanitarian assistance at large scale. Civic space has been closely shaped by the nature of the Zimbabwean regime. The democratic opening initiated by the GNU and constitutional reforms narrowed again once the ruling ZANU-PF resumed control of power after the 2013 elections. The main means through which civic space has been controlled since 2013 is through bureaucratic measures and the violation of socio-economic rights. By contrast, while civil and political rights continue to be violated, the situation has not returned to the same scale and intensity of the political violence as prior to 2009.

In November 2017, the military brought an end to the decades long rule of President Mugabe, through what was internationally regarded a ‘soft coup’ (Chikowore and Davis 2018). The Presidency of ZANU-PF was taken over by former Vice-President Emmerson Mnangagwa, also a former army general and ally of Mugabe since the liberation struggle. ZANU-PF and President Mnangagwa won the 2018 elections with a narrow margin of 50.8 per cent, avoiding the need for a run-off. The election results were contested and the opposition MDC-Alliance1 filed a court case, which it lost. International election observers were critical of certain flaws but condoned the elections. Therefore, the international community considers the ZANU-PF government legitimate.

What happens to civic space continuously depends on how the ZANU-PF leadership intends to hold on to and consolidate its power. President Mnangagwa may promote a discourse of unity and openness at national level while at the local level partisan agents may continue to enforce loyalty to the party through intimidation, as was very visible just before the elections. The government has as well continued to threaten closing of NGOs if they stray away from their mandate, since the threats to clamp down on the CSOs by the President of Zimbabwe in his State of the Nation Address in which he warned “…all NGOs who do not stick to their mandates shall risk being de-registered or facing the wrath of the law”. There have also been numerous statements by government officials attacking CSO’s. E.g.-Statement by ZANU-PF Secretary for Administration, Dr. Obert Mpofu, in his opening remarks to the ZANU-PF Policy and Coordination meeting held at the Party Headquarters on 18 August 2020. These remarks are signifying that NGOs are severely restricted in their ability to operate in the current political situation, putting their safety at stake.

The civic space for NGOs in Zimbabwe has evidently been shrinking. This has since regressed democracy and independence of NGOs in performing their watchdog role especially in ensuring checks and balances for the Executive, the Judiciary, and the Legislature. As a result, the country is lacking accountable democratic institutions and shows little respect for political rights, leaving the control of corruption completely up to the political will of the government which undermines any improvements in anti-corruption efforts made so far. The efforts and trajectory to strengthening civic space and championing in promoting the rule of law in the country is now becoming a fallacy due to the threats against NGOs. On the 21st of June 2021, the Provincial Development Coordinator for Masvingo Province circulated a memorandum advising all CSOs and CBOs that are working with youth issues to be cleared and granted Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture with immediate effect. Shockingly, this directive was given a timeline of only 7 working days which in our view is an attempt by the authorities and officials to shrink CSOs operating spaces. On the 30th of June 2021, Harare Metropolitan Provincial Development Coordinator issued a letter advising that all NGOs are now required to register with the Provincial Development Coordinator, submit their work-plans and projects by 9 July 2021. These developments are also coming at a time when there are ongoing intentions to enact one or more NGO constraining bills (see the box here below) that will work towards controlling, and thereby undermining, the civic space.

| **Private Voluntary Organisations’ Amendment Bill**   * Proposed to overhaul the administration of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and private voluntary organisations (PVOs) in the country. * Very little information but media reports suggest the Bill is intended to bring about efficiency in the registration and regulation of CSOs, which will include the incorporation of the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which is a money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog, to ensure Zimbabwe’s compliance with international anti-money laundering and counter- terrorist financing efforts.   **Patriotic Bill**   * ZANU-PF legislator for Mberengwa South, Alum Mpofu, proposed a motion in the National Assembly for the enactment of the Bill which would criminalise private correspondence with foreign governments. * Yet to be formulated., However, in a Sunday Mail article, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Mrs. Virginia Mabhiza, was quoted: It is the duty of the State to engage other sovereign nations on issues pertaining to foreign relations, and not self-serving citizens.” The Bill is premised on the constitutional provision on the foreign policy of our country, which values the promotion and protection of the national interests of Zimbabwe. |
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**Bureaucratic obstructions.** CSOs are facing administrative challenges imposed by local authorities. To hold meetings, CSOs are asked to have a Memorandum of Understanding with District Administrators. This is even though this is not a legal requirement.

**Threats and shaming.** State spokespersons and officials use the media to threaten and intimidate critical CSOs and activists. An often-used method is to accuse critics of attempting to overthrow the ‘democratically elected’ government.

**Journalists' experience returns to Mugabe era repression.** One of Zimbabwe’s best-known journalists, Hopewell Chinono, was arrested in July 2020 in Harare. Eight security agents smashed the sliding glass door of his house to force their way in. Chinono was charged for inciting public violence, probably linked to his tweets about a planned anti-corruption protest. Earlier, Chinono helped expose overbilling by a company that was supplying medical equipment to combat COVID.

During the first half year of the pandemic, at least ten journalists were arrested arbitrarily in Zimbabwe and four of which were attacked by the security forces, sometimes on the sole ground of not having an up-to-date press card. The arrests and attacks ‘recall the persecution of media and journalists during the Mugabe dictatorship’, commented Arnaud Froger, head of the Africa desk of Reporters without Borders. His organisation ranks Zimbabwe among the countries with least press freedom. Under the COVID-19 restrictions imposed, spreading ‘false news’ can lead to twenty years of imprisonment. This is already the case when one criticises the state’s enforcement of the lockdown.

**Restricting digital space**. Despite the expansion of telecommunication and internet, the free use of the digital space is curtailed. Following civic protests in January 2019, the government imposed a total Internet shutdown. In February 2019, the police arrested comedian/vlogger Gonyeti for posting a comic video online on ‘who should take over`.

**Restricting freedom of association.** The right to freedom of association is guaranteed under Zimbabwe’s constitution. However, adherence to this right is not reflected in domestic laws and regulations, nor in practice. Associations are subject to mandatory registration requirements through complex registration procedures, with severe penalties (including fines and imprisonment) for operating as an unregistered group. Associations can be denied legal recognition on broad and politically motivated grounds, with no clear time-frame for review or appeal processes. Foreign funding is restricted for organisations engaged in voter educating programmes, which is matched by hostile government rhetoric against groups that receive foreign funding. NGOs and their leaders are also subject to routine harassment and intimidation.

The space for citizens and civic groups to freely operate is shrinking in Zimbabwe. The state restricts the work of civic groups and citizens through several tactics ranging from intimidation to administrative, legal, and political measures. The restrictions became more pronounced from around 1997, when strong civil society organisations (CSOs) emerged that challenged repressive policies during Robert Mugabe’s rule. Civil society action flourished in the following two decades. However, this flourishing civil society in turn provoked authoritarian backlash. In the 2000s, a raft of laws was put in place to restrict basic civic freedoms. All this against a background of recurrent economic crises and growing poverty. Mugabe’s removal from power in 2017 provided a window for political reforms and a resetting of relations between the state and CSOs. However, the current government, led by Mugabe’s former deputy Emmerson Mnangagwa, has continued repressive tactics under the pretext of protecting privacy.

From the many attacks on civil society, it is clear there is an official perception of the work of civil society as being premised on advancing a foreign agenda. It bears some degree of irony that from a factual perspective, the contrary is true. This misconception has brought about the proposal of two significant legislative reforms whose implications may be critical and far reaching to the work of CSOs and the process of civic engagement in general. These are the Private Voluntary Organisations Amendment Bill (the Amendment Bill) and the & “Patriotic Bill”. The Zimbabwean Government, however, perceives the role of civil society as divergent from the interests of the state.

The government has therefore resorted to targeted arrests, hate speech and organized violence and torture against members of civil society, pervading the under belly of purported democratic society, 932 cases of organized violence and torture were documented between 30 March 2020 and 5 November 2020, most of which were carried out by State security forces. The recorded cases included abduction, assault, and torture, arbitrary arrests, and attacks against journalists.

* How this intervention will strengthen civil society organising that contribute to social justice.

Zimbabwe recently licensed community radio stations across the country premised on the legislative situation presented by the Statutory Instrument (SI) 39 of 2020 which invited application from institutions wishing to establish community and campus radio stations. As at September 2021, the Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe (BAZ) has licensed 6 campus and 14 community radio stations. It goes without saying that the aforementioned, including government’s crafting of the community and campus radio regulations is a direct result of the ZACRAS lobby and advocacy work together with other community radio activists dating to as far back as 2001 when the Broadcasting Services Act was enacted. As of now, the sector is awaiting the actual broadcasting of the stations to their audiences on FM as the frequency re-allotment has already been done by BAZ for all the areas.

The BAZ has given these community radios just eighteen months to start broadcasting and failure to do so will result in their licences being revoked. A needs assessment of 80% of the licensed community radio stations has revealed that there are quite a number of glaring capacity issues or gaps militating against operationalisation of the stations and chief amongst those being governance, radio production and content creation. On top of that, Zimbabwe’s newly licensed community radios are facing financial sustainability challenges already from the beginning as they are not allowed to advertise, a move that would make it very difficult for resource-dry communities to start, operate, and sustain the envisaged radio stations. Such capacity gaps have made it highly difficult for the newly licensed community radio stations to even kick-start broadcasting on FM. It is therefore against this background that this project will address the need to pressure the government to consider, among other things, newly licensed community radio stations for sustainability packages to prop up community social development and give a voice to marginalised communities.

Furthermore, the community radios, despite having generated a fair share of listenership in Zimbabwe and in their respective communities, still lack in terms of meeting the content requirements of their members and enabling them to exercise their rights to information, other human rights and freedoms. As such, community radios should be able to function as effective tools for empowering their respective communities to claim their rights from the duty bearers. In Zimbabwe, community radio is still far from capacitating local communities to foster local solutions that promote socioeconomic and political inclusion of their members. With these problems at hand, there is a need for a long-term commitment and coordinated efforts to ensure that community radio fosters effective community advocacy initiatives. Community radios should give marginalised communities an opportunity to express their views with a clear and present voice, as the role of community media in democratisation processes, social movements, and awareness-raising remains critical in the development discourse of marginalised communities in Zimbabwe. Thus, community radios as a civic actor should provide new possibilities and opportunities for enhanced and inclusive sustainable development in all walks of life – politically, socially and economically.

In light of the foregoing sentiments, comes the need to strengthen the capacities of the stations participating in this project by utilising various mechanisms to ensure communities easily access information and contribute towards development through well functioning community radio stations as channels of communication and dialogue. As a result this project will ensure that community radios’ goals are closely linked to the communities they serve and represent, by promoting socio economic development, human rights, information and opinion pluralism, peaceful coexistence and the reinforcement of social and cultural identities, among other things. Given the nature of community radio as a pluralist medium, the project further seeks to capacitate community radios to foster access, dialogue, and participation of a range of social movements, ethnic groups, genders, sexual orientations, religions, ages, and others within their communities. In broad terms, the initiatives and interventions of this project will ensure that community radio plays an important role in the lives of community members. Community radios should create awareness, provide information and education, improve their skills, and, on the whole, promote the social, cultural, political, and economic development or empowerment of community members.

The project seeks to equip its project members with multi-media content creation skills to ensure timely and sustainable community broadcasting. To move towards sustainable community broadcasting, the project will conduct capacity-building initiatives in the critical aforementioned areas based on the findings of the needs assessment carried out by ZACRAS. Furthermore, emerging shifts in technology coupled with the practical training needs require that members have up-to-date audio recording accessories that will enable them to carry out multi-media content creation, packaging, and distribution.

1. **The partnership/collaborators (our starting point)**

This is the first time the partners will be making a project together. The partners have come to know each other through a common acquaintance in the Ghana Community Radio Network (GCRN), with whom Crossing Borders have made projects for many years. ZACRAS and GCRN share a common mission as association network organisations for community radio stations in their respective countries.

**Crossing Borders (CB)** is a non-profit, civil society organisation that has been promoting unity in diversity, intercultural meeting and international exchange toward realising our common humanity and mutual dependency in a truly global community for 21 years. CB educates and empowers young people to become active global citizens. Across cultures and professions, we provide platforms for young people to cross-fertilize ideas and form global associations, networks, and communities worldwide. In a dialogue-based learning environment where all participants are encouraged to participate and learn from one another, we enable youth to share their best ideas, best products, and best practises. CB has five interconnected and mutually reinforcing programs: International projects; School Service program; Global Studies program; Volunteering program; and Food for Thought storytelling events.

**The Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio Stations (ZACRAS)** is a non-profit Association founded in 2003 to promote community radio interests in Zimbabwe. Presently, the membership of ZACRAS is 22 comprising community radio initiatives domiciled in rural, peri-urban and urban areas. Since 2003, the work of ZACRAS has focused on lobbying and advocacy for licensing and the creation of a conducive community radio operational environment, capacity building and strengthening of community radio initiatives and promotion of access to information interventions. The aforementioned focus areas are as informed by the ZACRAS mission statement which states: *To coordinate community radio stations through building strong, vibrant, autonomous and sustainable community driven radio stations*. Following lobby and advocacy efforts by ZACRAS, it was to be in December 2020 that the Government of Zimbabwe through the Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe (BAZ) licensed the first community radios. As of December 2021, BAZ has licensed 6 campuses and 14 community radio stations. It was also following intense lobby and advocacy efforts by ZACRAS that in 2020 the BAZ enacted Community Radio Regulations to guide the operations of the sector.

* Describe the contributions, roles, and responsibilities of the partners and other actors.

Crossing Borders (CB) will be responsible towards CISU and will ensure reporting to and communication with CISU. CB will also include a monitoring trip to Zimbabwe, and coordinate the digital partner-meetings throughout the project. CB will facilitate Danish information work about the project. The Danish payroll cost goes to project coordination and management, and the project monitoring trip to Zimbabwe.

ZACRAS will provide technical capacity to 6 licensed and unlicensed community radio stations so that they will be able to produce and share quality radio programs and mobilise the community for engagement with solution holders. The 6 ZACRAS member community radio stations will be responsible for producing content, including production of IEC material to highlight human rights and community radio advocacy issues. Implementing stations will also provide platforms for engagement on various development and governance issues between citizens and solution holders.

ZACRAS secretariat, through CB support will coordinate the capacitation of the stations through training whilst also lobbying and advocating for a sustainable community radio operational space through interface with government departments such as BAZ. During the project duration, ZACRAS secretariat will also conduct physical and online monitoring and evaluation of the project, including visiting project sites.

1. **Target groups, objectives, and expected results (our intervention)**

**Target beneficiaries:**

The project will target 6 community radio stations. These will include 3 still unlicensed urban based community radio stations and 3 newly licensed stations from rural Zimbabwean communities. The stations are all set up as civil society trusts with a board made up of local citizens.

The stations will target approximately 100 000 citizens through their community radio activities, most of which are young people, peasants, mine workers and informal traders. Direct attendance by at least 960 of these citizens at community meetings is a project target (see activity 3.1 in the LogFrame below).

Project interventions or activities will be implemented by the aforementioned 6 stations targeting citizens in the communities as shown below:

1. Urban based unlicensed stations:

* Community Radio Harare (CORAH) based in Harare (Harare province) targeting citizens in Harare urban and its outlying areas namely Seke, Chitungwiza, Goromonzi, Norton and Ruwa
* Kumakomo Community radio based in Mutare (Manicaland Province) targeting citizens in Mutare urban, Mutasa and Makoni districts
* Wezhira community radio station based in Masvingo (Masvingo Province) targeting citizens in Masvingo urban and its outlying areas

1. Rural based licensed stations:

* Vemuganga community radio in Chipinge district (Manicaland)
* Kasambabezi community radio station in Kariba district (Mashonaland West)
* Madziwa community radio station in Shamva district (Mashonaland Central)

**Target group for lobby work:**

To engage change and improvements to the broadcasting environment for community radio stations in Zimbabwe, ZACRAS will target public decision makers for lobby work; chief among them the Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe (BAZ).

* How the target groups will participate in- and benefit from the intervention.

**Theory of Change (TOC)**

**IF** ZACRAS provides technical capacity to 6 licensed and unlicensed community radio stations, **THEY** will be able to produce and share quality radio programs and mobilise the community for engagement with solution holders.

**IF** community radio stations share quality information with citizens and provide platforms for engagement, **CITIZENS** will be empowered **WHILE** their active participation in key governance, democratic and development processes will be enhanced.

**IF** ZACRAS engages the Broadcasting Authority, a favourable operational environment for community radio stations will be enabled **THEREBY** ensuring the sustainability of community radio stations in Zimbabwe.

* The planned activities and result indicators in a LogFrame.

| **Objectives & Activities (**as in the budget) | **Qualitative indicators** | **Quantitative Indicators** | **Target value** | **Source and means of verification** | **Assumptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Objective:***  **1)** **To promote sustainable community radio stations through skills enhancement and content creation strategies.**  ***Activities:***  **1.1) Project inception and sensitization meeting.**  **1.2) High level intensive radio production and content creation training.**  **2.1-2.2) Provi-sion of laptops and recorders** | 1.1) Strengthened community radio journalists disseminating quality human rights, and development content in target communities.  1.2) Content creation strategy designed by each implementing community radio station, enabling quality production of content.  1.2) Community radio stations showing evidence of ability to produce daily content on stated media platforms. | Number of community journalists sensitised on the project and trained in content production focusing on human rights, and community governance and development (inclusive of women and youth). | 1.1) 12 community radio station staff sensitised on the project.  1.2) 12 community radio station journalists trained on content creation.  2.1-2.2) 7 laptops and 12 recorders provided to community radio stations. | Attendance registers showing age and gender disaggregation.  Images  Pre and post evaluation reports  Activity reports  Beneficiary accounts (video testimonials)  Progress reports  Online media links  Receipts and invoices | That trained community journalists  will embrace training content.  The environment will remain conducive for project implementati-on. |
| ***Objective***  **2) To empower communities through critical information dissemination.**  ***Activities:***  **1.3)Production of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material.**  **1.4) Radio Programs production.** | 1.3) Evidence based change in knowledge levels by community members on governance and development issues.  1.4) community voices speaking and airing out their views on various community and governance issues. | 1.3) Number of IEC material produced  1.3) Number of beneficiaries interfacing directly with online IEC material  1.4) Number of radio programs produced and distributed. (Programs to include women and youth voices) | 1.3) 36 physical posters and 72 online posters produced and shared.  1.4) 96 radio programs produced, quantitati-ve and qualitati-vely include women and youth issues and voices by November 2022. | Radio program social media links  Audio portal content links  Reports (both interim and end of project)  Social media links of IEC material  Samples of physical posters  Video based target beneficiary accounts posted on social media. | That community members will be able to access programs distributed through the different project content distribution platforms.  That the operational environment will be devoid of stricter COVID related lockdown measures, and be devoid of election related disturbances. |
| ***Objective:***  ***3)* To enhance community participation in key governance, democratic and development processes.**  ***Activities:***  **1.5) Community radio advocacy meetings**  **1.6) Commemora-tive days** | 1.5) Communities participating in governance and development issues from an informed point.  1.5) Resident responsive development interventions initiated by solution holders  1.6) Positive media developments necessitated by discourse around the commemorative days interventions. | 1.5) Number of citizens attending community meetings (disaggregated by age and gender)  1.5) Number of community meetings held.  1.5) Number of development interventions achieved as a result of community meetings.  1.5) Number of radio pieces or debates started as an outcome of the community meetings. | 1.5) 960 citizens attending community meetings (disaggrega-ted by age, gender and location).  1.5) 48 community meetings held.  1.6) The two commemo-rative day activities have engaged the free speach debate in Zimbabwe | Beneficiary accounts, observation and assessment of community participation in community meetings.  Activity reports  Project progress reports  Online media links  Attendance registers  Observation, feedback comments.  Meeting reports, observation. | That the operational environment will be devoid of stricter COVID related lockdown measures, and be devoid of election related disturbances.  That free and open community debate is not suppressed but the government.  That the community radios can freely operate. |
| ***Objective:***  **4) To lobby and advocate for a sustainable community radio operational space.**  ***Activities:***  **1.7) Breakfast meetings with the Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe (BAZ)** | Tangible change in the legislative environment governing community radio operations.  Amendment to or repeal of existing and new legislation that is restricting media.  Evidence of progress towards legislative changes in the way freedom of expression and association is addressed. | Number of breakfast meetings held.  Number of media ports showing ZACRAS position towards community radio regulations reform.  Number of legislative clauses amended or repealed, and number of media reports showing progress towards legislative change for community radio operations. | Two (2) meetings held.  10 media stories written and published showing ZACRAS position towards community radio regulations reform. | Media reports (URL links)  Attendance registers  Facebook and twitter updates | That BAZ will exhibit tangible willingness to participate in the meetings.  The environment will remain conducive for project implementati-on. |

The following are content explanations of the project’s proposed activities (numbered as in the budget):

Objective 1: **To promote sustainable community radio stations through skills enhancement and content creation strategies.**

* 1. **Project inception and sensitization meeting** – This will be a one day meeting to be attended by **2 representatives** from each of the 6 participating community radio initiatives under the ZACRAS banner bringing the total number of participants to **12**. Participants will also comprise of at least 1 male and 1 female so as to emphasise on inclusivity. Preferably each initiative will send representatives from their Finance and Programs departments. The main purpose of the meeting will be to introduce the project to the implementing initiatives, capacitating them on the agreed deliverables, reporting issues and monitoring and evaluation. During the meeting, the ZACRAS Programs and Finance teams will capacitate participants with narrative and financial reporting skills as well as tracking outcomes (outcome mapping). Capacity building on content creation will also be done as a precursor to the fully fledged training on the following day. The anticipated result from this activity will be to ensure the efficacy and efficiency of the project delivery processes as well as a bit of radio production. The meeting will be held at a central location in Harare.
  2. **High level intensive radio production and content creation training** – The training will be held on the second day after the inception and sensitisation meeting and will also include capacitation on programme scheduling. The training will be attended by **2 representatives** from each of the **6** participating community radio stations. Participants will also comprise of at least **1 male and 1 female** so as to emphasise on inclusivity. The training will equip participants with the following skills namely practical radio production, interviewing techniques, story identification, content creation and programme scheduling. Human rights based reporting will form the core of the content creation component so as to capacitate participants with such skills which they will in turn use to empower citizens and raise awareness on key human rights issues. The training will also use training accessories in the form of laptops and recorders to be purchased through the project.

2.1-2.2 (as Investment in the budget) **Provision of laptops and recorders** – The project will supply **7 laptops - 6 for the implementing stations (1 per station)** and one for the administration of the project by the ZACRAS secretariat - and **12 recorders (2 per station**). These will be used as both training aids in Activity 1.1 and 1.2 as well as in later activities to facilitate the production and distribution of quality radio programs by the six stations.

Objective 2: **To empower communities through critical information dissemination.**

1.3 **Production of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material** – This activity involves the production of IEC material to highlight on the human rights issues and community radio advocacy issues. Some material will be produced and distributed as physical products while some will be produced and shared online. **36 physical posters (6 per station)** will be produced and shared at public spaces in the target communities. The posters will bear the logos of both ZACRAS and the partner. **72 online posters** will be produced and shared as infographics on Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp platforms. The main expected result from this activity will be to raise citizen awareness on key governance, democratic and development issues as they happen, as well as making the communities aware of their local community radio station as an entrance point for knowledge and participation around these issues.

1.4 **Radio Programs production** – **96 radio programs (12 per station)** will be produced for all the target areas. The programs will focus on community development, governance and democracy issues including the environment, accountability, health, elections and human rights. The programmes will be shared through online WhatsApp audios, FM and linkages with community media such as newspapers. Efforts will also be made to link all the programs with key online media platforms so as to accommodate citizen feedback and interface with discussed issues. Community voices will also form the key of the audios in the programs so as to emphasis on freedom of expression. The expected result is to empower communities to speak out as well as be educated on the key issues, thereby empowering a dialogue in the communities that can facilitate them to make key informed decisions.

Objective 3: **To enhance community participation in key governance, democratic and development processes.**

1.5 **Community radio advocacy meetings** – **48 community meetings (6 per station)** will be held during the course of the project. Meetings will be held physically at various community centres within the target communities targeting **20 citizens per meeting**. The purpose of the meetings will be to offer a physical engagement platform between citizens and solution holders to discuss and seek solutions to various development and governance issues that affect the communities. Ideally the meetings will seek to promote citizen inspired development whilst also promoting accountability and transparency in the delivery of critical community governance and development processes. The expected result is that a debate has been started on how to involve citizens in community development and accountability. A debate that the community radio stations will continue expanding on in their programming afterwards.

1.6 **Commemorative days** – The project will provide support towards the implementation of the World Press Freedom Day **(WPFD)** May 3 and the International Day for Universal Access to Information **(IDUAI)** September 28. ZACRAS will hold a press conference on the IDUAI while a roadshow will be held in Madziwa to commemorate WPFD.

Objective 4: **To lobby and advocate for a sustainable community radio operational space.**

1.7 **Breakfast meetings with the Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe (BAZ)** – **2 breakfast meetings** with BAZ will be held during the project duration. The meetings will comprise 3 **ZACRAS members and 3 BAZ officials**. **5 Selected members of the media** will also be invited. It is anticipated that the meetings will facilitate discussions around how to ensure that existing legislation speaks to a friendlier environment where community radios - both licensed and unlicensed - will thrive. Essentially the purpose will be to advocate for a workable environment with adequate provisions that speak to the sustainability of the stations.

1.8 **Monitoring and evaluation of the proposed project** (Field Monitoring trips by ZACRAS and end of project evaluation report)– **6 trips (1 per station)** will be held during the project duration, so as to track implementation and address possible gaps whilst also tracking the outcomes from implemented activities from the target communities. An evaluation report will be made at the end of the project.

| **Implementation Plan** by month for **Activities:** | **April** | **May** | **June** | **July** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.1) Project inception and sensitization meeting | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2) High level intensive radio production and content creation training | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1-2.2) Provision of laptops and recorders | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3) Production of IEC material |  |  | x | x | x | x | x |  |  |
| 1.4) Radio Programs production |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.5) Community radio advocacy meetings |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |  |  |
| 1.6) Commemorative days |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| 1.7) Breakfast meeting with BAZ |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| 1.8) Monitoring and evaluation of the proposed project, and end of project reporting |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |

1. **Intervention-related information work in Denmark**

The purpose of the information work is to show what Crossing Borders is doing out in the world and to give the Danish public access to information on civil society projects in other countries. This will, for this project, be done through our website, Facebook, and other online media. Crossing Borders will also include this project into the material it uses when engaging with folkeskoler, gymnasium, and højskoler students and their teachers through our school services. We on average reach about 1.500-2.000 students every year through our school services.