

**GDN/AFREPREN SEMINAR**

**BRIDGING RESEARCH AND POLICY PROJECTS –  
AFREPREN STUDY**

**COURTENEY HOTEL, 29 APRIL 2004. HARARE**

Convened by Mapako M.C. and Mzezewa C.T.

## 1. OBJECTIVES OF THE ZIMBABWE COUNTRY SEMINAR

The seminar was held early in the GDN/AFREPREN study in order to

- Introduce the study to key stakeholders in Zimbabwe
- Collect information on policymaking
- Share views with researchers and policymakers and initiate dialogue which would continue during and after the study

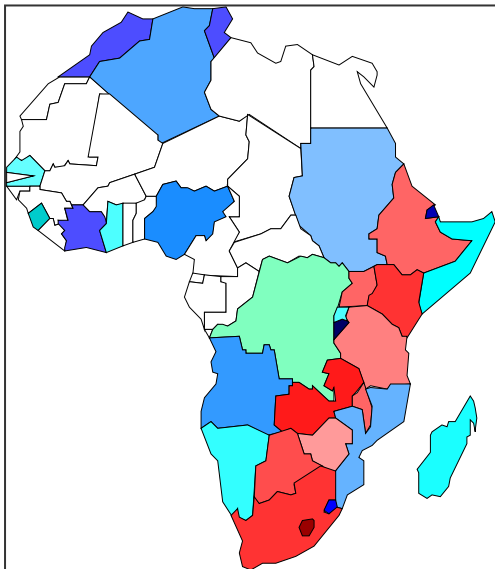
The seminar was held over half a day at the Courteney Hotel, Harare, Zimbabwe. It included an introduction to AFREPREN, introduction of the GDN/AFREPREN study, presentations from the Attorney-General's Office in the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and the Ministry of Energy and Power Development and discussions.

## 2. INTRODUCTION TO THE AFRICAN ENERGY POLICY RESEARCH NETWORK (AFREPREN)

The following abbreviated summary of AFREPREN was presented using selected slides from the collection of slides normally used to introduce AFREPREN at National policy seminars.

### 2.1 Geographical Coverage

AFREPREN covers countries in Eastern and Southern Africa as shown in figure 1. The countries covered are South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Mauritius. The other countries shaded on figure 1 have, or have had links with AFREPREN.



*Figure 1. Map of Africa showing Programme Countries*

From its inception, AFREPREN has involved at least 234 researchers from 29 African countries. The past research effort was initially largely technical, but it should be noted that AFREPREN focus is *energy policy*. Strengthening links between policy makers and researchers can facilitate energy policy research and implementation.

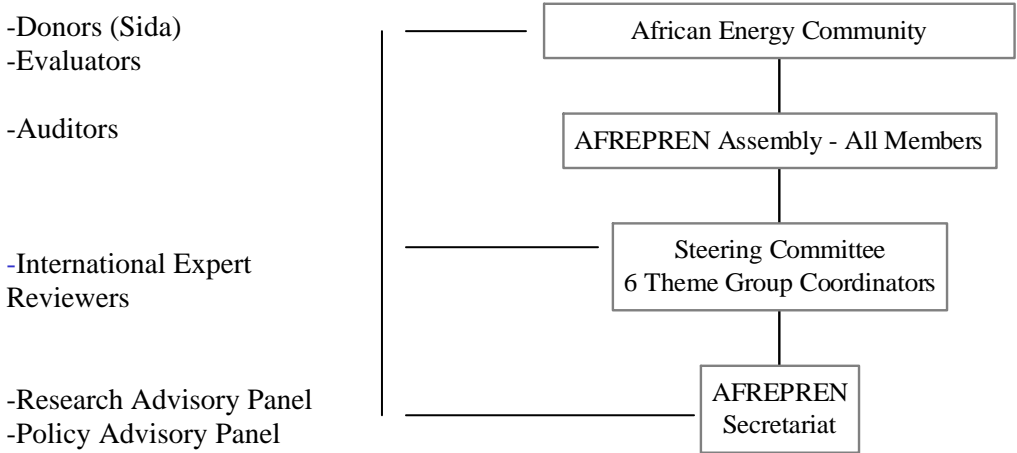
The AFREPREN Program for 1999-2002 focuses on the energy needs of urban and rural poor, with emphasis on environmentally sound energy options. The core research programme comprises three policy research themes. These are:

- Energy Sector Reform
- Renewables & Energy for Rural Development
- Energy Services for the Urban Poor

Special provision is made for short-term studies to tackle current topics requiring quick results under the *Special Studies of Strategic Significance*.

**2.2 AFREPREN Structure for 1999-2002**

As illustrated in figure 2 below, at the highest level AFREPREN seeks to serve the African Energy Community. It is guided by an assembly of all members. A steering committee is selected by the members and works more closely with the Secretariat.



*Figure 2. AFREPREN Governance Structure*

**2.3 Policy Impact**

AFREPREN has made useful national energy policy inputs in Angola, Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, S. Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and ZZimbabwe. A key innovation has been the pairing of decision-makers and researchers. There have also been expert missions, national & regional seminars

Inputs have been made to energy strategies of the World Bank, GEF, UN Agencies, EU and Sida.

## 2.4 AFREPREN Core Research Programme

### Renewables and Energy for Rural Development Theme Group

- The objective of the *Renewables and Energy for Rural Development* Theme Group is to identify options for provision of modern energy services to low-income rural areas of Africa with special emphasis on commercial/service/productive users of energy.

### Energy Services for The Urban Poor Theme Group

- The objective of the *Energy Services for The Urban Poor* Theme Group is to examine energy use and access among urban poor in Africa in households and micro-enterprises.

### Energy Sector Reform Theme Group

- The primary focus of the *Energy Sector Reform* Theme Group is to assess the impact of power sector reforms taking place in the region.

There is also the special Studies of Strategic Significance Theme Group which focusses on short-term studies on topical issues expected to have more immediate impact.

National policy seminars have been organized annually since the year 2000, with the objectives of disseminating research findings and to garner energy policy research priorities of key stakeholders. Zimbabwe has organized one national policy seminar every year between 2000 and 2002, which is the full quota. A book launch is organized this year as a new approach to the dissemination of findings in Zimbabwe.

There are also short-term courses for policy makers as well as other courses for researchers and assistants. Also in progress and virtually complete are the Masters Degree scholarships. Seven recipients are already at University of Cape Town undertaking a Masters Course on Energy Policy. The total allocation was 15 scholarships.

Participation in AFREPREN activities is possible through being Principal Researchers in core theme groups, Special Studies projects, Energy Policy Masters sponsorships and in the various training courses and seminars. The AFREPREN website ([www.afrepren.org](http://www.afrepren.org)) provides more information and announcements of future initiatives and activities.

### **3. BACKGROUND ON THE GDN/AFREPREN STUDY**

The global project focuses on three inter-related issues in the link between policy and research.

1. How can policy-makers best use research and move towards evidence-based policy making?
2. How can researchers best use their findings to influence policy?
3. How can interaction between researchers and policy-makers improve?

These issues are addressed in the project in two phases. In the first phase, surveys of policy-makers and researchers were done in 50 case studies. In the second phase, four background papers on measurement of the impact of research on policy and three comparative studies on policy-making organisations were conducted. In addition, detailed research project grouped into Action Research, Country Case Studies, Episode Studies, Sector Studies and Good Practice Studies are being undertaken. The current AFREPREN/GDN project is classified in the Sector Studies.

The relationship between research and policymaking is intermediated by four sets of factors or domains. The first set of factors, collectively termed 'Evidence', relates to the specific nature of researches: relevance, credibility and methodology of the researches, packaging of results and means of communication to policymakers. The second domain named 'Link', looks at the nature of the relationship between researchers on the one hand and policymakers and other stakeholders on the other. Voice, trust, networks, media and other intermediaries are some of the elements in this domain. Third, the overall political context within which researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders are located is an important factor. Finally, external factors like international conditions, economic and cultural influences constitute the fourth domain. As we move from the first to the fourth domains, the extent of influence/control of the researcher decreases. For example, researchers have generally a direct influence/control on the nature of the research ('Evidence') but barely do they have any influence on the international situation.

Generally it is very difficult to identify the impact of research on policy formulation and there is a need to work from both the side of the researchers as well as the policy-makers. Since policy formulation is affected by many variables, it is generally extremely difficult to isolate the net effect of research on policy. In addition, most of the evidence on the influence of research on policy is qualitative and subjective and hence requires triangulation using different approaches.

AFREPREN has already participated in the first part of the GDN project by compiling a case study of its own experience. Currently it is participating under the Sector Study group.

Parallel to the GDN project, AFREPREN is also involved in a UNDP project entitled 'Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development' (GNESD). This project has the objective of enhancing the policy engagement in developing countries. The AFREPREN/UNDP project assesses the energy policy processes in Kenya and Uganda. It also attempts to identify intervention opportunities.

The AFREPREN/GDN project entitled 'Research and Policy Linkages in the Energy Sector of Eastern and Southern Africa' covers Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

These country studies will analyse the extent to which research influenced the formulation of national energy policies. All the case countries have either produced national energy policy documents or are in the process of producing them. Looking at the formulation of a specific energy policy instrument is necessary to give focus to the studies.

Methodologically, the studies should start by describing the key steps in the formulation of the national energy policy documents in each country. Next, the research inputs at each stage of the policy formulation have to be identified. These could be reflected in some 'objective' measures like the number of researchers participating in policy workshops, the number of commissioned papers for policy decisions, etc. In addition to looking at the policy formulation process, textual analysis of the national energy policy document itself is very important. The analysis of the content of the document helps to identify the channels through which research has influenced policy formulation. For example, the policy document may explicitly refer to some research output or some research result may be used to justify certain policy measures, etc.

The influence of research on policy is affected by the political context, by the nature of the research and the link between researchers and policy-makers. The macro-political (quality of governance, structure of government, etc.), micro-political (nature and evolution of government institutions, internal organisation of institutions, etc.), macro-economic (size of energy sector, size of the commercial energy sector, etc.) and micro-economic (the importance of the private sector, level of development of the private sector researcher/consultancy, etc.) contexts in the case countries affect how much research has influenced the formulation of national energy policies. The characteristics of research (whether it is regional or national, specialised or non-specialised, external or domestic, etc.) have also a bearing on the influence of research on policy. Finally, the nature of the link between researchers and policy-makers will also affect how influential research was. The required information will be collected through interviews with policy-makers, questionnaires, textual analysis of reports, content analysis (for example, word search, etc.), write-shops of policy-makers and communicators and focus group discussions.

### **3.1 Question and answer session following introduction of GDN Study**

*Will the questionnaire be uniform across countries?*

The questions would have the same thrust though they may be worded to be applicable to local circumstances in each country. The common thrust is essential to allow for comparison of the results.

*Was research done by policymakers or researchers?*

This is part of the assignment. The project is in fact seeking an answer to this question, and this meeting will attempt to answer this question.

*What is the size of the sample to be covered by the surveys in the study?*

There is no specified sample size. The number of interviewees may be small and the methods may not always be statistical. The aim is to employ several methods to see if the same conclusions are reached.

*What are the assumptions made in the study formulation? It seems that there is a hidden assumption that policymaking uses research. This may not necessarily be the case.*

The definition of research is not in the narrow sense of commissioned research. Visits to other countries to exchange experiences, or looking at past experiences in considered research when used to aid policymaking.

*What is the extent of donor influence in this study? Whose agenda is it?*

This is a global study. Donors differ in how far they will influence activities they sponsor.

The GDN study is global and Africa has the choice of joining it or being left behind.

#### **4. SOME EXPERIENCES WITH POLICY FORMULATION IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY & POWER DEVELOPMENT.**

**Ms Elizabeth Muguti, Acting Director of Energy. Ministry of Energy and Power Development.**

##### **A. Introduction**

##### **B. Some issues**

##### **C. Advantages of Researched Policy**

##### **D. Disadvantage**

##### **E. Policy Experiences**

##### **F. Enhancing Linkages between Research Efforts and Policy Making**

##### **A. Introduction**

Policy making should be the result of an interface between policy makers and researchers. However most of the time research work has no or limited impact on policy and at the same time policy is made without due consideration of research efforts.

##### **B. Some issues**

Agenda setting for research efforts/ Research triggers ( normal process/ crisis) Timing of research efforts and linkages between research efforts and the policy making process Purpose of research i.e. (who sets the agenda) Resources Political dictates (Impacts on policy process)

##### **C. Advantages of Researched Policy**

- Focuses on government goals and objectives (comprehensive document)
- Targets the real issues ( identified priorities)
- Provides for stakeholder feedback (Ensures that all stakeholder concerns are taken into account)
- Provides an opportunity for incorporation of both bottom up and top down approaches (government sets goals and objectives and stakeholders contribute to the goals and objectives)
- Provides a way to build in flexibility and sustainability for down stream policy implementation

##### **D. Disadvantages**

Length of time taken to produce policy  
Policy goals and objectives overtaken by events  
Consumes more resources

##### **E. Policy Experiences**

##### **National Energy Policy (Period-since early 1990s)**

1. Identification of Challenges and Policy Gaps (non-existence)
2. Defining the Problem ( TORS areas of coverage)

- Affected stakeholders
- Solutions
- Resources required

##### 3. 1<sup>st</sup> Draft

##### 4. Stakeholder consultation (questionnaires, meetings, workshops etc.)

##### 5. 2<sup>nd</sup> draft

##### 6. Approval seeking

Research input opportunities: 1, 2 and 4

### **The Biomass Strategy (about 4 yrs)**

1. Identification of Policy Gaps (non existence, conflicts)
2. Problem Definition (TORs)
  - Incorporation of other stakeholders
  - Surveys (information gathering)
  - Preparation of stakeholder inputs
  - Stakeholder presentation (FC, Natural Resources, Finance and NGO)
3. 1st Draft report
4. Stakeholder consultation (meetings/ workshops-inputs, filling in gaps etc.)
5. Refinement and presentation of 2<sup>nd</sup> draft
6. Final report
7. Submission for approval

Opportunities for further research and incorporating research inputs 1, 2, 4 & 7

### **Rural Electrification Policy (Master Plan) (much shorter)**

1. Identification of Policy gaps (Unplanned development efforts)
2. Problems - Problem identification and Policy gaps
3. RE Policy- (Guidelines for RE)
4. Stakeholder consultations
5. Policy gaps- (Major survey, REMP)
6. 1<sup>st</sup> Draft Master Plan (Centre Selection)
7. Stakeholder consultations
8. Final Draft
9. Submission
10. Implementation (Review & monitoring)

Opportunities for research inputs 2, 4, 5, 9 & 10

## **F. Enhancing Linkages between Research Efforts and Policy Making**

Demand driven research

Research taking advantage of crisis situations

Government setting aside funds for policy related research

## **5. OUTLINE OF STEPS IN THE EVOLUTION OF A BILL IN ZIMBABWE** **Mr R Mafuratidze, Principal Law Officer, Attorney-General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.**

### **5.1 Who needs legislation? Is it the governing or the governed?**

First and foremost it is the government that needs legislation. The arms of government extend to control every aspect of our lives. There are Acts of Parliament to guard and guide us. The governed needs well drafted, readable and understandable legislation.

Our system has a Cabinet which in essence is the Executive arm of government which controls the legislative programme of Parliament.

An Act of Parliament to a large extent is the work of the Executive. In other words the government policy motivates legislation. The legislative policy in an Act of Parliament is first determined and settled by the government. Parliament in the main gives a Bill its stamp of approval. Bills when drafted must comply with Parliamentary procedures.

### **5.2 What are the expectations of the public when in a Bill?**

The public has their own interests and expectations apart from those of the government. The policy of a piece of legislation may have its genesis from the public through manifestation of political parties. The manifesto of a political party is an undertaking that, should it gain political power it would introduce legislation to give effect to its policies and philosophies, economic, social or otherwise.

Departmental officials administer legislation passed by Parliament. They thus become another source of legislative policy. In the implementation of the law, departmental officials discover defects and discrepancies in the law. A piece of legislation may become obsolete, there may be gaps in the existing law which need to be filled in. Departmental officials make recommendations as to how the defects and the discrepancies require alterations. Alterations may call for an amendment or repeal of an existing Act and come up with a new Act.

Legislative policy may also come from interest groups, who would seek to use legislation as a means to an end for the achievement of their purposes.

### **5.3 Procedure**

#### **1. Cabinet approval of Policy**

The Ministry proposing the Bill prepares a Memorandum to Cabinet seeking policy approval. The Memorandum of Principles will be submitted to the Cabinet Committee on Legislation. A Memorandum of Principles to CCL seeking policy approval is not necessary in those cases where government has previously introduced the Bill in Parliament except in those cases where the policy context has changed to an extent that a confirmation of Cabinet's previous decision is called for.

#### **2. Drafting**

Following completion of preparation of the Policy memorandum in relation to the Legislative proposal, the Ministry officials should then contact the Attorney-General's Office giving drafting instructions. The officer at the Attorney-General's (AG's) office who is assigned to draft the Bill should examine and analyse the legislative proposals to see whether the proposals are capable of implementation, to see how the proposed legislation will fit into

the scheme of existing legislation. The officer should understand the legal difficulties inherent in the proposal, eg constitutional legitimacy. Conferences with departmental officials and with the permission of the Minister other interested persons may be held to iron out difficulties. The Officer should ensure that during these meetings, matters that may have been overlooked are dealt with so that the Bill will not only reflect the wishes and aspirations of sponsors but will also be a workable piece of legislation.

It should be noted that Bills are treated with strict confidence before they are introduced in Parliament. Accordingly, the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Legislation (CCL) must be obtained before a draft Bill is shown or given to persons other than government employees who are involved in drafting.

The Officer who is assigned to draft the Bill will draft the first draft and send it to the responsible Ministry so that they comment whether the Bill meets their requirements. Once the Bill meets their requirements the Bill is then taken to CCL for detailed discussion at CCL. Following discussion at CCL, the Bill is taken to Cabinet for final approval before the Cabinet directs that enough copies be prepared for printing at Government Printers. The Officer who drafted the Bill shall send two copies, through Parliament, for printing at Government Printers. The Bill is printed and published for public consumption.

#### **5.4 Introduction of bills**

When a Bill has been sent for printing after approval by Cabinet, the following procedures should be followed:

##### **(a) Publication of Draft Bill**

The Bill is printed and some copies sent (through Parliament) to the law officer who drafted it. The Law Officer will read the proofs carefully and satisfy himself that there are no printing mistakes before final copies of the Bill are produced for public consumption. Alterations could be made in the Bill as published but those alterations should be trivial or are of drafting character.

The Bill is published in the Government *Gazette* for the public to be aware of the existence of such Bill. Standing Order of Parliament requires a certain period to elapse between the publication and the introduction of the draft Bill by the responsible Minister in Parliament. It is necessary that all members of Parliament should have had enough opportunity to study the text of the Bill before it is tabled. Twenty-one working days must elapse between the day on which the sitting of Parliament commences at which the bill is to be introduced.

##### **(b) Introduction of Bill**

In terms of the standing orders of the House a Bill may only be presented after a notice of presentation has appeared on order paper. This notice together with the copy of a Bill, must be handed to one of the Secretaries at the table not later than the rising of the House on the sitting day prior to the day on which the Bill is to be presented.

##### **(c) Passage of Bill**

There are four main stages which a Bill in Parliament passes through. The *First Reading*, which is purely formal, takes place when the Minister responsible for the bill rises in his place and bows to the Chair and the Clerk of Parliament reads aloud the long title.

The *Second Reading* involves consideration of the principles and general merits of the Bill. The Bill then passes through the *Considering Stage* (Committee Stage), at which the details of the Bill may be considered and amendments made.

The Bill is deemed to be passed when it receives the *Third Reading*. It is very important that the sponsoring Ministry should take careful note of the progress of the Bill through parliament and a representative of the Ministry should be present at the *Second Reading Stage* up to the *Third Reading Stage*. The Law Officer involved in the drafting of the Bill should also attend. The 'Votes and Proceedings of the House' published when Parliament is in session will usually indicate when any particular stage of a Bill is to be taken. Reference may also be made to the section dealing with Bill under consideration by the Parliament Legal Committee.

(c) **Assent**

When a Bill has been passed by Parliament, the Clerk of Parliament prepares copies of that Bill for printing. The Law Officer has to sign on the proofs to indicate that he has checked them before the final yellow copies are made and also he has to check if the yellow copies are in order after they have been signed by the Clerk of Parliament. The Clerk of Parliament signs the yellow copies (5 in number) and shall send them to the Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet for the President to give assent.

The Office of Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet shall write to the Attorney-General's Office and attach the 5 copies and request the Attorney-General to provide an 'Opinion' as to whether the President may assent to the Act

The Law Officer who drafted the Bill shall draft the opinion and have it signed by the Attorney-General or in his absence by the Deputy-Attorney-General and the copies together with 4 copies of the opinion will be sent back to the Office of Chief Secretary to the President. The 5<sup>th</sup> copy should be left in the Bill file of the Attorney-General's Office.

(d) **Publication**

As soon as possible after the assent, the Act should be published in the *Gazette*. Unless the Act otherwise provides, it comes into force at the commencement of the day following the day on which the assent is signed, or on the date of publication. Where an Act provides that it should come into force on a date to be determined, the initiative for obtaining Cabinet approval for its date of commencement lies with the sponsoring Ministry.

## **5.5 Discussion following presentations of ideal and actual steps**

### *Fast tracking of bills*

This mostly concern the use of Presidential Powers Emergency. Which give the president the power to make law. The powers are meant to deal with very urgent matters. It should be noted that even in these cases, CCL does discuss the issues which are the subject of presidential powers.

When parliament is not sitting, a Parliamentary Legal Committee looks at the constitutionality

of legal instruments.

Parliament rules do not normally allow the first, second, report committee and third readings to be passed in one sitting, but parliament has the power to suspend these provisions and can pass a bill within a few hours.

*Government bureaucracy is difficult, if not impossible to penetrate, which makes it difficult to influence it processes.*

Often researchers fail to bring good original researched inputs. Some have brought downloads from the internet for discussion. The best point to intervene is via the ministry that is sponsoring a specific bill.

*Research input opportunities*

The CCL can invite a resource person to address them and provide background to an issue they are deliberating.

There are no specified guidelines or rules for ministries to consult stakeholders when developing a bill. The ministries may therefore consult those they know and see as the stakeholders. This is a weakness from the point of view of input opportunities for stakeholders.

It was noted that the higher a bill has gone in its development, the more difficult it would become for stakeholders to make inputs to influence it.

*The new Ministry of Policy Implementation*

This new ministry is responsible for following up government ministries to ensure implementation of approved policies. Involving this new ministry could assist in following up with ministries on implementation where the relevant acts and policies were in place.

## 6. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

The terms of reference for the study put forward the following questions among others for discussion. Due to the limited time and the healthy discussion that was going on, it was decided to limit discussion to questions c,d,and e (*italicised in the list below*) and not to split into groups.

- a) How healthy are the relationship between policy-makers and the research community in general in Zimbabwe?
- b) Do you think research in the energy sector has significantly influenced the national energy policy? If yes, which researches? And what are the characteristics of these researches (national, regional specialised, etc.)?
- c) *If research in the energy sector has NOT influenced the formulation of the national energy policy, why not? Is it due to the specific nature of the researches? Or due to other factors? If other factors have influenced the outcome, what are they?*
- d) *Do you think that the political, economic and external factors have played important roles in determining the nature of the research-policy link in the formulation of the national energy policy in general?*
- e) *What do you think must be done to improve the research-policy link in the country? What should researchers do? What should policy-makers do?*
- f) What are the prospects for a healthy research-policy in the country in the future?

### Answers to discussion questions in plenary

*If research in the energy sector has NOT influenced the formulation of the national energy policy, why not? Is it due to the specific nature of the researches? Or due to other factors? If other factors have influenced the outcome, what are they?*

With regard to the question of research inputs into the Zimbabwe Energy Policy, the consensus was that the DoE did consult widely and that research input was considerable in the evolution of the National Energy Policy. Among the reasons for this were:

- DoE was a leader in renewable energy research, demonstration and dissemination for some 15 years following independence in 1980. It therefore had a strong research contingent among its staff.
- Components of the energy policy, for example the National Biomass Energy Strategy and the Energy for Rural Development Strategy were strongly based on a consultative process. The NBES was developed by a multi-sectoral consultative committee put together by DoE, with key resource documents developed by the University of Zimbabwe.

The Scientific and Industrial research and development Centre (SIRDC) felt that consultation of itself had been limited. Subsequent discussion noted that one of the factors leading to this was that SIRDC was a relative newcomer, and that its energy arm was even more recent.

*Do you think that the political, economic and external factors have played important roles in determining the nature of the research-policy link in the formulation of the national energy policy in general?*

External factors had played a role in the development of the National Energy Policy. The pre-independence isolation had encouraged a spirit of self reliance. The inability of Government to expand power generation has contributed to forcing the government to break up the power sector. This is an economic variable that has driven policy.

*What do you think must be done to improve the research-policy link in the country?  
What should researchers do? What should policy-makers do?*

For researchers to have a better chance of influencing policy:

- Their research questions must be linked to government interests. This makes the results interesting to government.
- Researchers need to lobby and ‘advertise’ their work in order to be known by policymakers in government. This improves the chances of the researchers being invited as resource persons during consideration of bills for example, thereby making direct inputs into policy formulation.
- It was noted that the link with end users seemed to be often overlooked. This needed to be rectified by taking a less top-down approach.
- To ensure autonomy, policymakers needed to understand the value of research input to informed policymaking. It was necessary to allocate resources for local research to avoid the interference that comes with external funding for processes like making local policy.
- Researchers need to form a loose association with a database. This allows policymakers easy access to reliable data on available skills when they need to consult.
- Government needs to proactively disclose its intentions and activities to researchers and the public to facilitate interaction.

## 7. APPENDICES

- 7.1 Agenda
  - 7.2 Flowcharts for the ideal steps in the formulation of policy
  - 7.3 List of participants
  - 7.4 Photo of participants
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### 7.1 AGENDA

GDN AFREPREN SEMINAR  
COURTENEY HOTEL, 29 APRIL 2004. HARARE

#### AGENDA

08:30 Registration

09:00 Introductions

09:10 Introduction to AFREPREN (M Mapako)

09:20 GDN Study introduction (J Muthui)

09:40 Discussion session

10:00 Outline of the ideal steps in the development of a Bill in Zimbabwe (MJLPA)

#### **10:20 Tea break**

10:40 Specifics of the development of the National Energy Policy in Zimbabwe (MEPD)

10:50 Discussion

11:50 Plenary discussion of selected questions

12:45 Concluding Session

#### **13:00 LUNCH and end of Seminar**

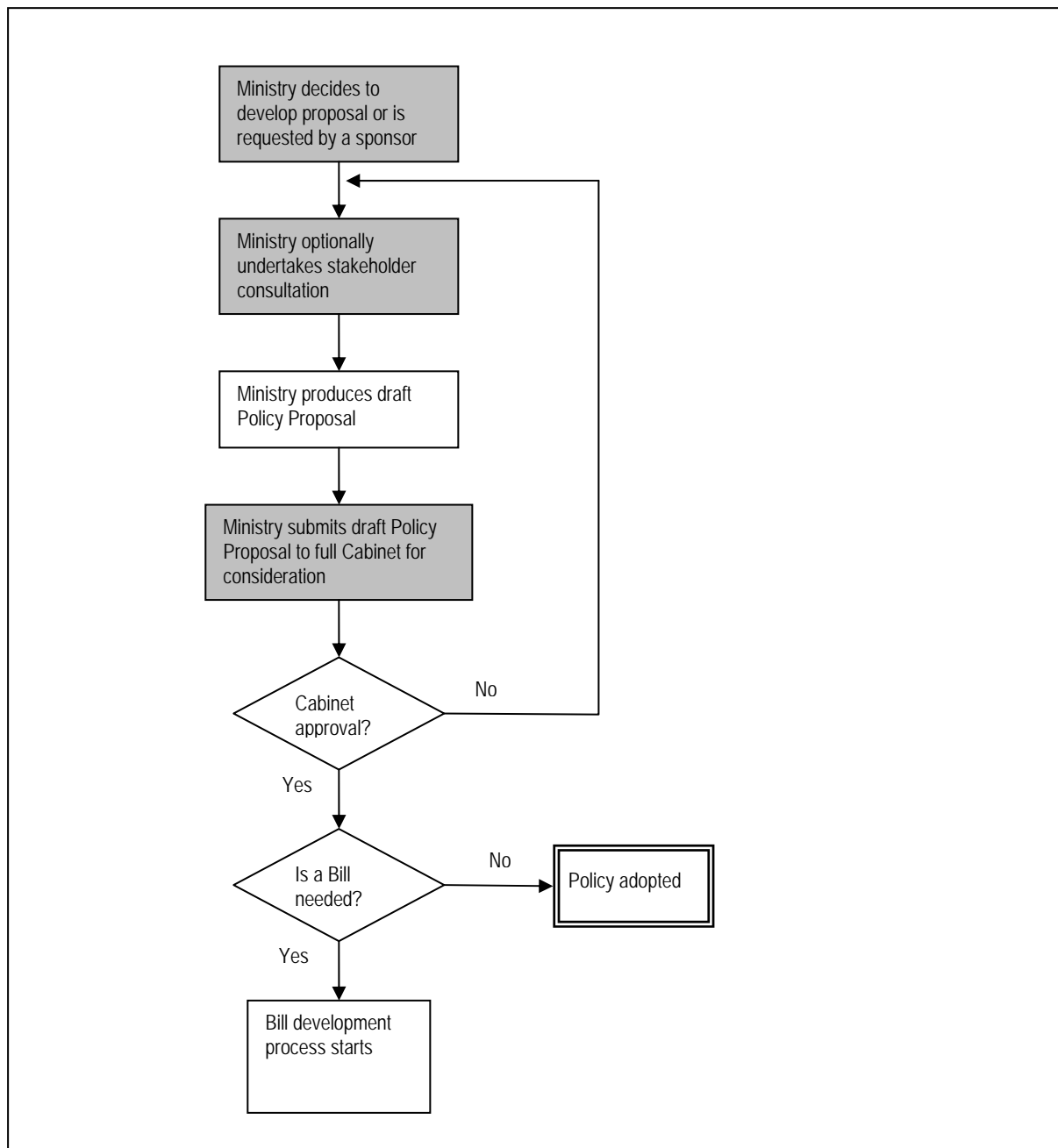
## 7.2 Ideal steps in the evolution of Policy in Zimbabwe. When a Bill is / is not necessary

The steps are presented in three charts. The first chart deals largely with the steps that can result in a policy being approved and adopted through cabinet approval without the need for a Bill.

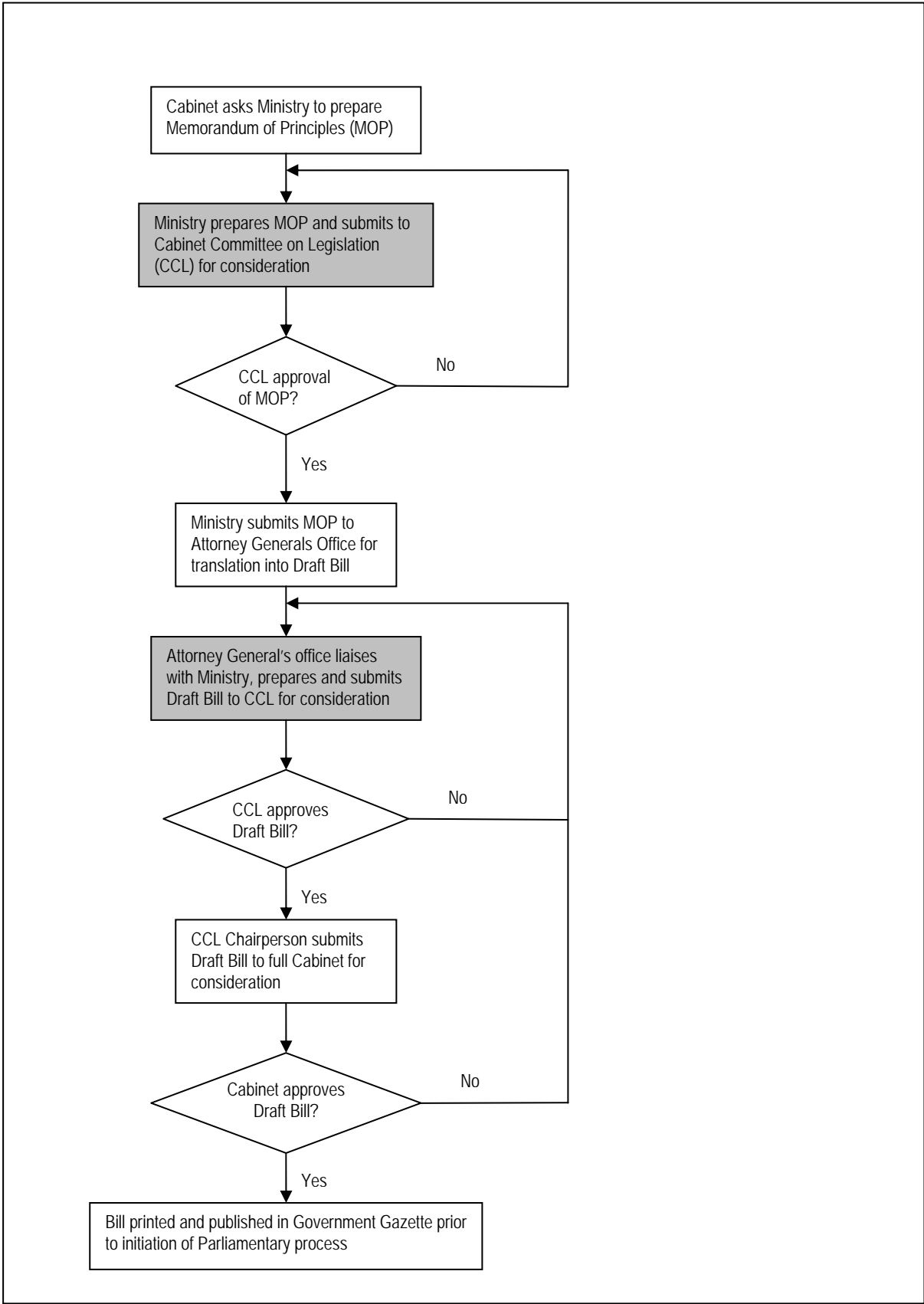
The second chart present the steps when a Bill is necessary and indicates the steps up to when the Bill has to go to Parliament.

The third chart shows the parliamentary steps in the evolution of a Bill.

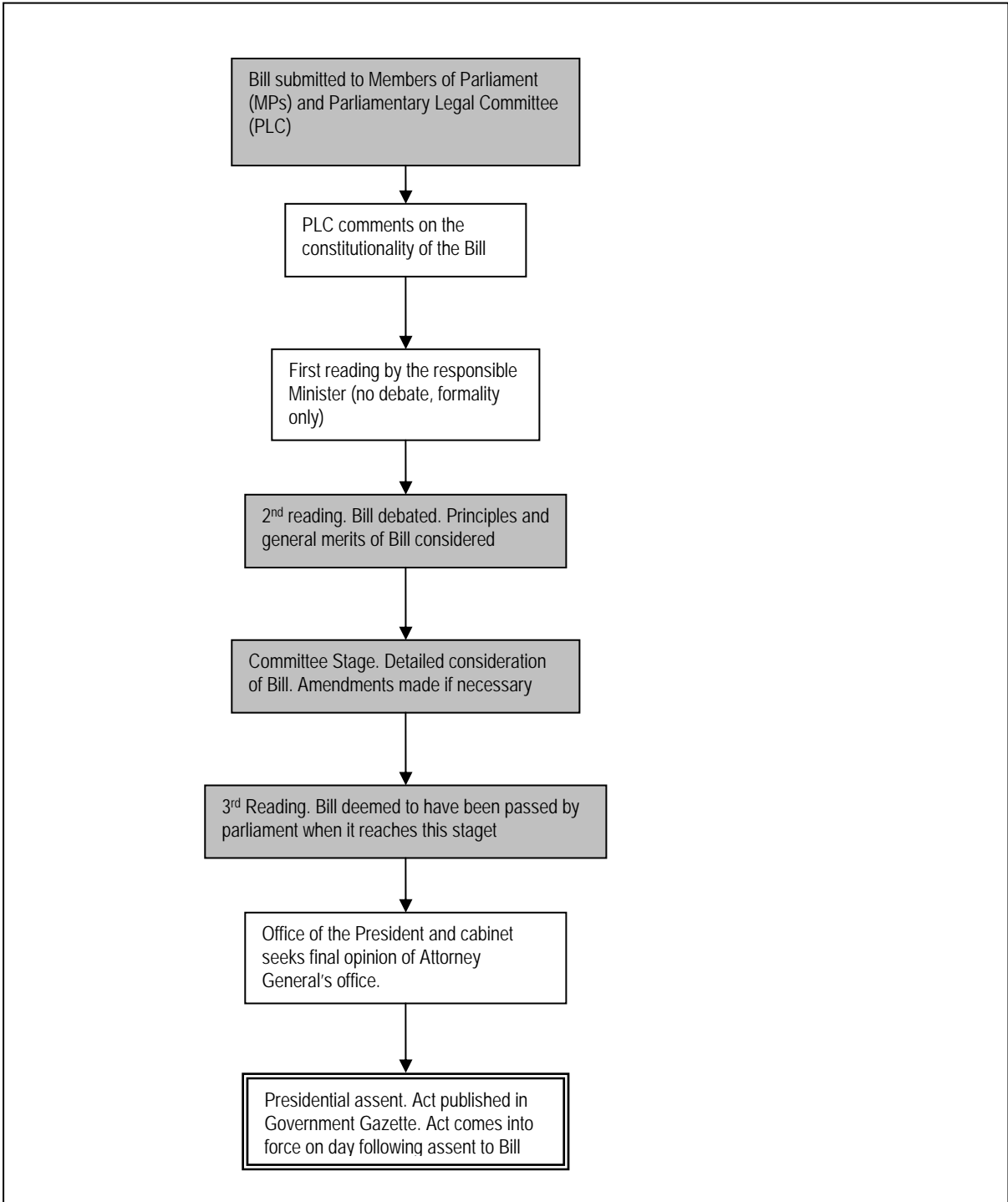
Stages most favourable for research inputs are shaded.



Development of Bill following approval of Policy Proposal by Cabinet



# Introduction and Passage of Bill through Parliament



In the charts, “Ministry” refers to the ministry that is sponsoring the policy proposal. “Responsible Minister” is the Minister in charge of the ministry sponsoring the policy proposal.

### 7.3 List of Participants

<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>	<b>INSTITUTION &amp; ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE, FAX, E-MAIL</b>
I. Dube, Mr	Power Development	Zimbabwe Transmission Company, Box 377 Harare	Phone: 263 4 774 508-35, Fax: 263 4 774 542/43, email: idube@zesa.co.zw
Dorcas Kayo, Mrs	Chief Business Planner	ZESA, Box 377, Harare	Phone:263 4 774 518, Fax: 263 4 774 543, email: dkayo@zesa.co.zw
Glenny Chirima, Ms	Researcher	University of Zimbabwe, P O Box MP167 Mt Pleasant , Harare	Phone: 263 4 303 211 Ext 1581 or cell:, 011 703 555, Fax: 263 4 303280, email: glenczw@yahoo.com
Chenjerai Mabhiza, Mr	Librarian	University of Zimbabwe Library, P O Box MP45, Mt Pleasant	Phone: 263 4 303 211 Ext 1163, Fax: 263 4 335 383, email: cmabhiza@uzlib.uz.ac.zw
Joseph Mbaiwa, Mr	Research Fellow	University of Botswana, Harry Oppenheimer, Okavango Research Centre	Phone: 267 6 861 833, Fax: 267 6 861 835, email: JMbaiwa@orc.ubw / mbaiwa@ hotmail.com
N Nziramasanga, Mr	Director	Southern Centre, C4, 60 George Silundika Avenue, Harare	Phone: 263 4 795 242, Fax: 263 4 795 243, npnziramasanga@comone.co.zw
E Bore, Ms	Research Engineer	SIRDC, 1574 Alpes Road Hatcliffe, Box 6640, Harare	Phone: 263 4 860 321-9, 091 909 282, Fax: 263 4 860 340, email: etbore@yahoo.co.uk / ebore@sirdc.ac.zw
Tonderai Makoni, Mr	Consultant	Rheidberg Research, 103 Jason Moyo Avenue, Lister Building, 1ST Floor, Siute 105	Phone: 263 4 795 789 , Fax: 263 4 771 732, email: Rheibergresearch@yahoo.com
A. Masumba, Mr	Principal Research Officer	Parliament of Zimbabwe, P O Box CY298 Causeway, Harare, Zimbabwe	Phone: 263 700 181-9
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**7.4** Photograph of participants to the GDN/AFREPREN Zimbabwe Country Seminar, 29 April 2004.

