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JUSTICE NOT CHARITY



"Justice not Charity" - this is what fepa and our partner organisations are all about when acting in solidar-

ity. Justice is a well from which we draw peace and human rights, dignity and joy of life. In this issue, you will find fepa's annual report with the most important facts about the partnerships in the past year. It shows very different ways to build and fill the well of justice. I wish you a stimulating read.

Best wishes, Marcel Dreier

CLIMATE JUSTICE: FUNDING AND COMPENSATION FOR AFRICA

By Nonkanyiso "Nonoe" Gumede

Currently, the African continent contributes only 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions. But it is heavily affected by climate change. Climate justice recognises that climate change has a disproportionate financial and social impact on disadvantaged communities. Gumede calls for a just energy transition and a fair distribution of the costs of climate action.

Various regions in Zimbabwe are affected by catastrophic weather extremes: devastating floods, cyclones, prolonged droughts and heat waves. These lead to food insecurity, loss of livelihoods and slower economic growth. In 2019, Cyclone Idai claimed more than 1'500 lives and caused an estimated US\$3.3 billion in damage in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi and Madagascar. The affected countries are still struggling with the effects today. This year, Cyclone Freddy passed over Zimbabwe, but hit Malawi in particular with devastating consequences.



Irregular rainfall and chronic droughts affect the water supply and reduce production. Yet many African economies depend primarily on the agricultural sector, not only to meet local food consumption but also to generate income from exports. Many local farmers lack the capital and expertise to adapt their farms to climate change. Water scarcity also contributes to the outbreak of diseases such as cholera. Women, children and people with disabilities are most affected.

The African continent contributes significantly less to the climate crisis than Western countries: per capita, South Africa, one of Africa's largest emitters, emitted **7.34 tonnes** of climate-heating emissions. Zimbabwe, which is far more typical for most African climate balances, even emitted only **0.71 tonnes** per capita. A comparison with Switzerland: the latter emits around **13.51 tonnes** per capita.

Energy production is one of the main causes of greenhouse gas emissions. That is why there is a global call today to move away from fossil fuels and towards green energy. While green energy is a good solution to significantly reduce emissions, a just energy transition must take into account the limited capabilities of developing countries. Africa has an abundance of sunlight and could actually become a solar energy giant: The continent has 40% of the world's potential for solar energy. But most African governments have too little seed money for solar farms and compatible electricity grids. Nevertheless, the pressure on developing countries to use clean energy is growing. Developed countries have had the unfair advantage of being able to industrialise quickly by using cheap fossil fuels like coal. Now this opportunity is no longer available to developing countries like Zimbabwe with abundant coal reserves? Meanwhile, the population suffers from electricity shortages.

Climate change is also contributing to this. Zimbabwe actually has a fairly good infrastructure

for harnessing hydropower, but its capacity has declined due to climate change-related droughts. Given all this, it is clear that those responsible for high greenhouse gas emissions should be held accountable. At least when it comes to helping vulnerable communities cope with climate shocks. Funding should go towards developing adaptation and mitigation measures for affected regions. But as activists from the Global South, we are not only asking for assistance in the transition, but also compensation for the loss and damage we have not caused.

In South Africa, **85% of electricity** comes from **coal**. This is another reason why South Africa is the world's 14th largest Co2 polluter. In Zimbabwe, an upswing in **hydropower** at the turn of the millennium has contributed significantly to a marked reduction in Co2 emissions in the energy sector since 1990. The coal sector, however, remains significant. Nevertheless, South Africa and Zimbabwe are facing a tremendous **power supply crisis**. Power cuts lasting for hours paralyse the economy and make everyday life difficult. International investment interest in the energy sector is high. The US Trade Administration, for example, speaks of a „best prospect industry“.

Climate action is and will remain insufficient unless climate justice is addressed first and foremost. Investing in training disadvantaged communities to deal with climate change will help reduce poverty, increase economic growth and accelerate sustainability efforts. Funding is needed

for measures such as smart agriculture, green infrastructure and clean energy.

The impact of the climate crisis in Africa is enormous. In the last two decades alone, over **337 million Africans** have been affected by **climate-related disasters**. The climate crisis has accelerated droughts that have claimed over **half a million lives** in the last 50 years. The economic impact of droughts is also devastating: these droughts massively **reduce GDP**, especially considering that the total amount of **rainfall** during the rainy season has **decreased by 5%** since 1900.

Organisations such as Greenhut Trust, Earth Up-rising Zimbabwe and Climate Change Coalition are working to raise awareness about climate change mitigation and adaptation, develop green solutions for their communities and advocate for policy reform. African governments are also committed to tackling climate change, but without adequate global support, their efforts cannot go far enough. While the fight for climate change mitigation and adaptation continues, it is important to move forward with climate justice. In addition, pressure must be increased on large emitters to significantly reduce their emissions and demonstrate compliance. Otherwise, the crisis will continue to worsen and less developed communities will continue to bear the brunt.

MUSIC IN ZIMBABWE: BETWEEN COMMERCE AND CRITICISM OF THE SYSTEM

By F. D. Mhlanga

For generations, music has been an influential means of political expression in Zimbabwe. Today, songs by critical pop musicians are heard by millions of young people. Our author places today's controversial songs in the longer history of popular music as a critique of colonial and undemocratic rule and as a mobilising tool for civil society engagement.



The use of music for political goals began during the liberation struggle with artists like Thomas Mapfumo in the 1970s. Mapfumo adapted traditional musical styles played with the mbira for the amplified electric guitar. His music and lyrics were messages of resistance and unity in the anti-colonial liberation war, the second Chimurenga. The genre of Chimurenga music emerged and they mobilised broad sections of the population for the struggle for independence.

The ruling party of independent Zimbabwe thus knew well the mobilising effect of music and soon tried to control what was said. The only artists who sang quite explicitly about politics were commissioned by the ruling party, for example the Mbare Chimurenga Choir. Otherwise, under Robert Mugabe's leadership, censorship, arrests and harassment of artists who sang about politics continued until the early 2000s. In 2005, Thomas Mapfumo also fled to the West.

In the 2000s, music was increasingly used to address burning social issues such as cohesion in the nation or HIV and AIDS and. Oliver „Tuku“ Mtukudzi, also known in Switzerland for his acclaimed live performances, addressed family and social problems with his music: Domestic violence, early marriages and poverty.

This period also saw the emergence of new electronic sounds that stood out from the guitars and mbira sounds of the Chimurenga tradition: the urban grooves. They also became popular because local radio stations were now required by law to play a majority of local musicians. The urban grooves were mainly aimed at promoting the arts and culture industry and were less politically oriented. The rise of ZimDancehall as a genre within urban grooves since around 2010 brought a new wave of hope, especially to the nation's young people. ZimDancehall also brought with it an upsurge in the music industry. New technologies and the internet provided artists with many

platforms to distribute their music. Thus, ZimDancehall also caught the attention of policy makers as it captured the hearts of young people with its messages of youth empowerment and culture change. The regime lost control over the distribution and content of the music.

Artists like Jah Prayzah with songs for the preservation of culture and heritage also touched the hearts of the elders with new music. But a new dissident, youthful culture also emerged in the second republic. The pioneers of this music were young people, especially Winky D, Soul Jah Love, Freeman, Jah Prayzah and Chillspot Records.

Overall, ZimDancehall culture has contributed to serious positive and negative social changes. These include not only the upgrading of the culture and arts industry, but also high drug use among young people.

The ouster of Robert Mugabe led to an awakening that was mirrored in 2017 in the album „Kutonga Kwaro“ („his control“) by Jah Prayzah. This album by perhaps the most popular Zimbabwean artist gave the new president ED Mnangagwa a tailwind. The album's tracks ignited a spark and were taken as prophecies about the legitimacy of the rule of a new liberation war hero, in this case the new president ED Mnangagwa. Other musicians are much more vehement in representing the voice of the youth in the urban ghettos: Winky D released his ninth album „Njema“ („Shackles“ – The artist translation

means being physically free but mentally shackled) in late 2019 after the 2018 elections. It was interpreted by listeners and the ruling party as an anti-government album, advocating for freedom of expression and association and speaking unpleasant truths.

Elections are due in Zimbabwe in 2023, a country with high unemployment, civil unrest, discord and poverty. The album „Eureka“ released by Winky D tested the mindset and political maturity of the listeners. The album predicts a struggle against problems that affect the youth in general: Corruption, a nation without identity and the poor use of local resources for economic growth. In today’s politically divided Zimbabwe, „belonging“ to a „camp“ is also an issue. Holy Ten, who featured on Winky D’s album and who allegedly belongs to the ruling party, was therefore denounced for his involvement in a musical project that was in turn described as „opposition-politically“ motivated. Two tracks were at the centre of the controversy: „Ibotso“ and „Dzimba Dzembabwe“.

„Ibotso“, the track Holy Ten contributed to, is about how the rich constantly take from the poor and how the young woman has become a sex object and has to be exploited to survive. The key metaphor of the song is „Vanotora zvevapfupi nekureba“ („They take from the little ones because they are bigger“). „Dzimba Dzembabwe“ („Houses of Stone“) portrays a country with a

failed democracy that has lost its culture due to intolerance. A majority of Zimbabweans are likely to recognise the artistic nature of the project. But the ruling party’s Youth League denied the album’s artistic value and portrayed Winky D as a supporter of regime change. In „Dzimba Dzembabwe“ Winky D sings:

«What kinda legacy are we to leave for the coming generation?

Yes, I hope to see a better life, but it’s an imagination.

They talk about democracy, mi look all I just see is hypocrisy.

The dialogue is turning into a fallacy.

The Ghetto Youth’s ambition now turn into a fantasy.

From long time when mi grow, everybody know dis is di bread basket,

But, right now we carry water inna di basket.»

The outcry around Winky D symbolises the extent to which politics has distorted art and music and robbed them of their meaning. Music is actually part of culture and heritage; it predicts our past and present.

Artists like Prophet Passion Java, Holy Ten, Saint Floew, Nutty O and other up-and-coming ama2k artists belonging to the post-2000 generation are giving music a new style; but these young people value money, pleasure and success so much that they prefer to follow the money. Today, musical companions of Winky D also seem

to strive for success and money above all. When they follow the money, they come up against an oligarchy that controls the wealth they need and so they dance to its tune. So this music business matches the politics business in Zimbabwe: both are a playground for rip-offs. The music promoter Prophet Passion Java is a case in point. He is all about the egomaniacal spendthrift culture of the „mbingas“ (rich money wasters). These music promoters are part of the ruling party's system and they are used to promote a patriotism that is useful for party politics through music. Music in Zimbabwe today has again become a political tool used to control the masses through propaganda and hatred.

But let's not forget the liberating dimension of music: Social media is still a space where people are provided with quality examples of true art and music. Art that shows how a society can function. But only when those in power recognise diversity for social cohesion and unity will people one day sing songs of development and not of struggle.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER JUSTICE

On the occasion of the International Women's Day on 8 March 2023, we discussed the topic of women's rights and gender justice with Kumbirai

Kahiya from GWEN. The discussion was moderated by fepa board members Mickness Aeschliemann and Silvia Schönenberger.

The discussion showed that the discrimination of women already begins during childhood: in case of financial difficulties, parents prefer to sponsor the boy child rather than his sister and if the husband dies, his son and not the wife inherits the family property. Women are also disadvantaged in the working world. They are intensely excluded from the formal working environment or paid much less. At the same time, women in Southern Africa perform vast amounts of unpaid care work.

If you would like to know what a pair of sports shorts has to do with Kumbirai Kahiya's commitment against patriarchal oppression: the notes on this online-event can be found on the fepa website.



Education and support work can at least reduce gender-based discrimination. fepa currently supports over a dozen grassroots organisations led mainly by young women.

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

Aim and purpose of the fund

fepa has been financing and supporting local self-help initiatives and grassroots organisations in Zimbabwe and South Africa since 1963, helping them implement innovative and sustainable improvements to living conditions. The partners and fepa were again able to work without COVID-19 restrictions in 2022. It is a relief that almost all of them came out of the pandemic period without any lasting problems. 2022 was a year with many highlights. The two educational institutions, the pre-school at Dangwe Arts and the vocational training centre in Kuwadzana, were filled with children and young people. This produced strong results. The Women's rights movement was visibly active and gained a lot of momentum thanks to the exchange and joint actions. For example, on the international day of the girl child, more than ten organisations in ten provinces were active. In 2022, many young people also joined the movement in the space of the agro-ecological turnaround, which has emerged around fepa's partner organisation PORET.

fepa's fields of action, which were revised in 2021, have proven their worth. Thanks to financial contributions and support from fepa, grassroots initiatives that improve living conditions and give access to important rights are alive and

growing. Compared to the previous year, we increased our payments to partner organisations by CHF 9'000. In doing so, we have both increased contributions to existing partners and supported more initiatives. With the handover of the co-presidency to Susanne Zurbuchen and Helena Zweifel and the successful recertification by ZWEO, we reached important milestones as an organization.



PARTNERSHIP WORK IN ZIMBABWE

All of Zimbabwe:

Working Group for Women's Rights and Gender Equality.

The Working Community for more Gender Justice contributed to a vibrant movement for girls' and women's rights in 2022. In places where the larger funding organisations were not present, the working group made projects costing between a few hundred to a few tens of thousands of Swiss francs possible, as a contribution to the

development of civil society structures. It also facilitated better engagement and mutual support as a learning and a discussion forum. The activities in the context of this working community promote young people, their concerns and voice and the fulfilment of their rights. The activities are extremely diverse. Overall, we have seen impressive results: more than 250 activists were able to increase their skills. Activities that were financially supported by fepa reached well over 4'000 young people with information on their rights and how to shape their lives with concrete support in having a say or, for example, in health concerns. Forms of action from the cultural sector work particularly well to encourage young people.



On the international day of the girl child, young organisations were active in all provinces; during the 16 Days of Violence Against Women, organizations nationwide were involved. Transversal themes in 2022 included promoting the return of

girls to schools after the Covid upheavals, the access to menstrual hygiene and improving counselling in communities. Reports on projects and partnerships can be found on our website.

Kuwadzana Township (Harare):

Training opportunity for disadvantaged youth

At the Kuwadzana Skills Training Centre (KSTC), over 100 young people have participated in a vocational training course. 64 of them graduated during the year and received certificates. Most importantly, they are able to generate an income, thanks to the opportunity they have received at KSTC. This is precisely one of the strengths of this project, thanks to which most of the graduates have found employment. More than three quarters of them are young women. The most important pillar of the KSTC are the trainers. The scholarship program has also contributed significantly to its success.



Satellite town Chitungwiza:

Kindergarten and pre-school

In 2022, the kindergarten and pre-school in Dangwe received again great recognition from all sides. The permaculture garden has grown mightily and is a model for self-sufficiency, also because it provides the pre-school with healthy vegetables for lunch. With 28 children, most of them in the basic level of the two-year preschool, the capacity was fully exhausted, despite the fact that the care team was supplemented with two new trained caregivers.



Administratively, we made great progress with the state registration and established an autonomous finance team and external audit. The follow-up with former pre-school children shows that most of them successfully manage the transition to school and are described by the primary school teachers as good and socially competent pupils. On the other hand, the family and economic situation remains very difficult for many children. Dangwe often acts as a "substitute fam-

ily". We are very grateful to Dangwe for its tireless efforts, which go far beyond the daily routine at the preschool.

Manicaland, Chimanimani District:

Future through sustainable agriculture; PORET and the permaculture clubs around Chaseyama have carried out well over 500 activities with over 10'000 outreach days. Most of the activities are agro-ecological trainings as well as work assignments and learning visits to farmers. PORET's director Julious Piti was particularly pleased with the many young people who learned the basics of permaculture at PORET. PORET is now integrating the most committed people into its own structures. Cooperation with local schools continued, including the creation of school gardens that combine food production and biodiversity (more are planned). In this semi-arid region, water is scarce and PORET has continued to disseminate the "water harvesting" techniques for which PORET is recognised for. In order to be able to harvest water, the water balance must be brought back into balance. The most important local contribution to this is sustainable pasture management and the care of tree population. Collective applications in pastoralism still had a hard time in 2022, but thanks to the efforts of individuals in their fields, vivid places have been created that show the immediate benefits.

PARTNERSHIP WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

Central Karoo, Western Cape:

Betterment of farming communities

For the Central Karoo Farming Communities Association (CKFCA), 2022 continued to be about rebuilding after the COVID-19 crisis and the death of their mentor. The CKFCA addressed these organisational challenges by giving more responsibility to its own leadership structures, concretising a 3-year program and turning to young people as the next generation of leadership.

The CKFCA continued to stand up for the rights of people working and living on farms in 2022. It advised on individual labour disputes, marched to publicize farmworker concerns, and, on various occasions, lobbied for them to relevant committees.

fepa's contribution of CH 8'000 to CKFCA was not large, but it gave the CKFCA a maximum amount of freedom. Thanks to the great commitment of Fepa volunteer Stephanie Roffler in accompanying the CFKCA, new ideas could be concretized: for example, a spontaneous motivational event for the school children was created during the COVID-19 crisis.

PARTNERSHIP WORK IN MOZAMBIQUE



Since the outbreak of the crisis in northern Mozambique, fepa has been involved in emergency aid and peace-building for the benefit of both the refugees and the host communities. fepa works with people whom we accompanied many years ago. 84 people received direct aid as start-up capital for a small business. In addition, the partner organisation Novos Horizontes organised a series of theatre performances in public spaces. These plays promoted the dialogue about peace, coexistence and fundamental rights. The audience was large: around 9'000 people attended.

ADVOCACY: ENGAGEMENT IN SWITZERLAND AND INTERNATIONALLY

In May 2022, Barbara Müller and Ueli Haller led a small study trip group for a fortnight through Zimbabwe. The group also visited some fepa partner organisations. We held two public Zoom events on the current situation in Zimbabwe and

on new approaches to promoting youth participation. In 2022, we were also involved in international support for the civil society in Zimbabwe, whose room for manoeuvre is under threat, through various committees. The Zimbabwe European Network is at the forefront of this. The central issue in 2022 was the restriction of the work of non-profit organisations through new legislative proposals, the effects of which would severely affect all fepa partner organisations. fepa continues to support the Campaign for Debt Relief and Compensation in Southern Africa (KEESA) and we are also active in the NGO Platform Switzerland-Zimbabwe. We have been involved in various forums on issues of "Decolonisation of the International Cooperation". With its long, specific and concrete commitment to equal partnerships, fepa has a role to play in this area.

Association life and personnel

The general meeting took place on 18 June at Launchlabs in Basel. Almost 50 people attended the meeting and confirmed the new co-presidency with Susanne Zurbuchen and Helena Zweifel. The assembly thanked Ueli Haller and Susanne Feddern for more than 40 years of Board work between them. Some had also come to hear the report of the study trip group to Zimbabwe. The fepa board consists of nine people and met for five meetings and one retreat in 2022. The office has been managed by Marcel

Dreier since January 2015. Administrative support has been provided by Daniela Stuckert since April 2022. Katja Majirija accompanied the partnership with PORET. Iria Mudimu produced two video documentaries and promoted our presence on the web and social media. Aileen Diewald and Pascale Wassink worked as interns in the areas of communication, fundraising and project support. fepa again received many volunteer hours in 2022, without which the accompaniment of partner organisations, our fundraising, parts of the administration and the events would have been less effective. In total, fepa again received well over 1'000 hours of voluntary work from the board and other volunteers in 2022. Supporters, experts and specialists made their experience and professional work available at reduced rates or even for free. To all of you who make an invaluable contribution to fepa: thank you very much!

Annual accounts

The accounts are prepared in accordance with ZEW0 requirements. Overall, fepa donors were again generous in 2022. In addition, fepa received important earmarked contributions from public and private institutions. This enabled fepa to maintain its income of over 400'000 Swiss francs in 2022. As budgeted, we were able to increase expenditure for partner organisations by

40% (CHF 90'000) in 2022. Overall, the organisational capital decreased by around CHF 14'000. The changeover to QR invoices has changed our well-rehearsed communication. We see this as the main reason for the slight decline in free private donations. The board and the office take this very seriously, because we know that the political and economic developments and changes in the media world are challenging for a small organisation. Fundraising cost fepa less than 7% of expenditure. 81% went into the projects, about 12% into the administration of the association and background tasks that are not directly reflected in project activities. What is not visible in fepa's annual accounts: The volunteer work in Switzerland and to a much greater extent with the project partners who work with conviction and commitment for their communities.

Conclusion and outlook

2022 was a year of new beginnings for fepa, with new commitments in the area of women's rights and gender justice, and the addition of holistic pastureland management to our agro-ecological work. In 2023, we want to maintain our partnership commitment at the level we have reached - and also celebrate our sixtieth year of commitment to a world of solidarity and a humane and just development.

The annual accounts are not translated into English, but they can be found on our website under the following link:

<https://fepafrika.ch/jahresrechnungen>

FEPA NEWS

Ndomupeishe "Ndomzy" Chipendo

I come from a very artistic family. My mother is a music teacher. She nurtured my skills from an early age and I was sometimes allowed to travel with her on cultural exchange programs that involved music and dance. By the age of 11 I participated in a training program for performing arts for children called Chipawo. I learned traditional dances there, they originated mainly from Southern Africa.

In 2012, I received a scholarship to attend the Afrikera Arts Trust, which is a performing arts school in Zimbabwe. I graduated in 2015 with a diploma. This was followed by a professional certificate from Music Crossroads Academy Zimbabwe. Since then, I have been working as a freelance artist, mainly as a dancer. I also play several instruments and sing.

Dancing is low on the list of supported arts in Zimbabwe. Yet it is very present and one of the most important components in many areas, such

as music videos, theatre performances and live shows. But the dance sector is very poorly paid and often receives very little recognition.

However, we are among those who work hardest to establish ourselves. It takes experience and a huge network for me to receive more gigs as a dancer. Together with a group of dancers, we found ways to establish ourselves in the arts and culture sector. We were loud and present in the art scene, which resulted in us earning many awards and recognition. As an artist, it is not always about income. We are also trying to change the mindset about dance in Zimbabwe. There is a lot of dancing nowadays and that has increased the recognition of dancers, not only in Harare but nationwide.



I enjoy working with women, but in Zimbabwe dance is mostly male-dominated. Being in such a space can be very intimidating, but I have learned to accept this and try to embrace my feminine energy in such spaces. It's not easy, but with experience it becomes possible.

Ndomupeishe "Ndomzy" Chipendo was named the winner of the outstanding female dancer category at the 2023 National Music Awards in February. She also consciously uses dance as a tool for social dialogue. In September, she will come to Switzerland at fepa's invitation. Her stay will include workshops and a collaboration with dance artists in Switzerland. On Friday 29.9.2023, Ndomzy will be at fepa's anniversary event. Find more about the dancer's program on the fepa website.

The advocacy news have not been translated. They are available in German in the printed version or online on our website under www.fepafrika.ch/advocacy-aktuelles.