

ZIMBABWE OPEN UNIVERSITY

An Investigation Into The Role Of Youth In The Prevention, Management And Resolution Of Political Conflicts In Zimbabwe

By

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**A research project submitted to the Zimbabwe Open
University in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the
diploma in youth development work**

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(Commonwealth Youth Programme)

This undersigned certificate that they have read and recommend to the Zimbabwe Open University for acceptance a research project entitled : An Investigation in to the role of Youth in the Prevention Management and Resolution of Political conflicts in Zimbabwe submitted by RATHERFORD MWARUTA IN partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Diploma in Youth Development Work

Supervisor

Date.....

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ABSTRACT

This research has attempted to explore the extent and the effective role of young women and men in the Prevention Management of Political Related Conflicts in Zimbabwe. The main objective of this study is to encourage the co-existence of the youth of different political parties in the country. In an attempt to reveal the effectiveness of the role the young women and men can play in the conflict prevention, management and resolution the researcher interviewed the youth leaders, youths and youth officers from the government departments. All these stakeholders responded to a questionnaire. The findings of the study were recorded, analyzed and presented in this report. Appropriate recommendations were made to the reader so as to enhance the role of the young women and men in the crucial role of conflict resolution.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 The Introduction

Zimbabwe has been the scene of politically motivated violence, intolerance and human rights violations in recent years. Several youth and civil organization have reacted to this situation with projects gathering young people of different ethnic, religious, and political background to discuss and overcome the factors that have led the country into years of blood shed. According to Transparency International ,election monitors report on Zimbabwe parliamentary election 2000 were the bloodiest election since 1980.

The harsh economic climate prevailing in the country impacts badly on the young people as they are often caught up in conflict situations both as participants and as victims. As citizens of the country, the youths have rights to basic needs of life, which unfortunately the country can no longer provide under the present economic climate. Zimbabwe's poor foreign policy coupled with a crippling foreign debt has seen millions of young people become recipients of the resultant poverty. Young women and men are caught up in problems related to hunger, unemployment, poverty ,drug abuse, political violence and many other. Often they do not have control over their lives and as such they are vulnerable to manipulations by political leaders.

1.2 Background

The parliamentary elections in June 2000 confirmed the arrival of this new political era in Zimbabwe. Zimbabweans effectively rejected one-party government, despite severe pressure from the state, ruling party supporters and their allies. The Constitutional referendum in February and the June 2000 election also demonstrated that political and economical crises are seen as inextricably linked. This marks a new development in a country where the post-independence government has often managed to distance itself from responsibility for economic disorder. But the transition to a new political dispensation has so far proved difficult and President Mugabe and his party shown an unwillingness to accept the

reality of a strong parliamentary opposition. As a new type of politics slowly emerges, the political and economic stability of the country and to some extent that of the region hangs in balance. There was a strong indication that economic and political stability will not return after the 2002 presidential elections due to the fact that politically motivated violence and murders have persisted. The occasional statements and actions of some leaders of the opposition have not improved this situation, who have sometimes appeared to condone violence as a means of bringing about change. The danger remains that an escalation in inter-party violence may well derail Zimbabwe's first significant steps a full-fledged democracy since the early years of independence.

According to the annual report for the MS Zimbabwe 2000 and the annual report for Transparency International 2000, Voting for change the ruling part does not want to have a strong opposition.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Since the referendum February 2000, both the ruling party and the opposition have resorted to using the youth in their campaign strategies .The young people are at zero income due to unemployment and do not have anything to occupy themselves with either mentally or physically. The politician takes advantage of this situation by directing the youth into committing acts politically motivated violence around the country.

The young are given food and beer by the politicians as way of motivating them so that they can be aggressive when it comes to campaigning. Under the influence of drugs the young people end up fighting each other in inter group conflict.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

Conflicts of Zimbabwe only become manifest when there is organized behaviour on the actors in view of achieving their goals, action are buttressed by attitudes to issues that are uncompromising. The above situation is applicable to areas such as

Matebeleland province and some parts of the country where young men and women are used in order to perpetrate acts of violence and banditry. It is very crucial to involve young people in conflict resolution so that they can come up with strategies for preventing, transforming conflicts in non-violent ways. This research, brings together ideas of committed and active young youth leaders, students, journalists, the National Youth Council Board members regional and international organizations in the view of sharing experience and common concerns in defining the role young Zimbabweans can play in conflict prevention, management and resolution.

1.5 Research Question

Although conflicts do take place at the interpersonal level. Focus will be on the political conflicts although there will be special emphasis on inter group conflicts. Question such as ” What benefit do the young participants in inter party conflicts get? How can young people participate in the democratic process of this country?” How best and what strategies can be employed by the youths to arrest political conflicts in Zimbabwe?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The political scenario in Zimbabwe leaves many youths in situations of conflict both as individual and members of the community. Youths are in most cases the ones used in order to gain political mileage by the politicians who are an invisible force behind them. This force will agitate for violent clashes between the opposing force. It is crucial that young women and men try as much as possible transform to be non-violent. This will assist youth development workers, the public in general and those in the field of conflict management and resolution to come out with strategies of managing conflicts in a sustainable way.

A concise analysis of how young people can make a difference in non-violent conflict resolution is over due. It would be important to make a perspective

analysis of youth in different peace process, peace making, peace building, peace enforcement and non-violent confrontation in Zimbabwe. It is worrying to note that a lot of young people involved in these acts of violence end up in prison as a result of their action. An average of 15 to 20 youths are arrested every week because of political related violence. The struggle for survival often takes many forms some of which are absurd and unreasonable.

There is need for creating awareness among the youth that quick financial gains often end very quickly as well and that after the campaign very few if any at all get recognition for their contribution. They must actively participate in the nation building process as masters of their own destinies, expressing their patriotism without necessarily being extremists. Knowing that politics is all about selling one's ideas (and at the end of the day he who sells his ideas better gains the support of the electorate) without forcing them down other people's throats. No one is worth dying for no matter how noble his or her ideas might be. The youths will ruin their own lives if they do not make choices, that will make them enjoy their adulthood.

1.7 Assumption

Since political violence is a sensitive issue, some young people were not in position to participate in this study and also some national youth organization felt uncomfortable to take part in the exercises. The researcher did not visit offices of the two major parties in the country for fear being misunderstood

1.8 Delimitation of the study

With the current political problem in the country it was very difficult to involve all the youth since some of them feel intimidated by the politicians. Some of the politicians do not want to see their members interacting with people who they do not know very well.

It was also very difficult to be in touch with youths that are in colleges and other institutions of higher learning since most of them were on holiday. Even places such as youth centers where one could carry out research they will be on holiday as well.

1.9 Limitations

Most youth organizations registered with the National youth council, a government Department responsible for registering all youth organization, find it very hard to participate and contribute towards this research. The main reason is the fear of losing their license if the government feels that they are operating beyond their scope. It was very difficult also to visit with youth organizations that are out of Harare because some places such as Mashonaland Central were politically very sensitive to strangers in the area.

10 Definition of Key Terms

The research has attempted to define some of the words in the study so as to give the reader on insight of term that might cause misunderstanding of the research.

The following definition of terms will be used:

- (a) Conflicts: refers to a process that begins when one part perceives that another part has negatively affected, or is about to negatively affect, something that the first person cares about.
- (b) Political: Management of state affairs
- (c) Prevention: action employed to contain unfavourable situation.
- (d) Resolution: to come to any agreement either through consensus or by other means.
- (e) Role: A function or party young people can play.
- (f) Youth: A individual female or male aged between 10-30 years (Zimbabwe Youth Policy)

11 Summary

Against this background it is so crucial for the young women men to actively participate in the issue which affect them on daily basis. The youth should be given the chance to participate in prevention, management and resolution of conflicts so that the youths can have a better Zimbabwe to live with racial harmony now and in future.

Positive political contribution cannot however, be made through pillaging but through well considered polices formulated by the youths and presented in dignified manner. It is indeed within our reach and capabilities as youths to make a long lasting impression on the destiny of this great nation. The youths should act now in a manner that is more productive than violence.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Various articles have been written about Conflict Resolution. Most of the studies were conducted in the Western countries and come up with recommendations applicable at International level. Some of the recommendations are unsuitable to the Zimbabwean situation without modification. Some of the recommendations are difficult to adapt to the local working environment, sometimes rendering it impossible to practice here. A good example of such publications are *Resolving International Conflicts* and *The Journal of Conflict Resolution* by Sage Periodical Press, London.

Some local scholars such as Paul Meerts of the Institute of International Relations and Thomas .Y. Crowel of London Plenum Press, *Modern Diplomacy* have also attempted to write the significance of the role of the young men and women in Conflicts transformation. They have supported Conflicts transformation through non-violence means and have put a lot of emphasis on negotiation as a tool of resolving Conflicts. They also come out with recommendations but like the Western counterpart their recommendations are generalized and are unsuitable to be used in our own situation. Having this background knowledge the researcher decided to conduct a study at national level.

The statistics of inter party conflicts reveal the challenge we all face: to effectively analyse violent conflicts with a view of channeling them along more non-violent trajectories. To borrow a phrase from Kumar Rupesinghe,(1998) the goal of such conflict analysis is not conflict termination but conflict transformation. The reason for this is that conflicts are an integral part of human

relations and cannot be entirely eliminated. Indeed, under certain circumstances conflict can be a positive force.

The United Nation of Youth Foundation which is a non government youth organization working in conflict transformation and resolution in Africa especially Sub Sahara region in their articles they come out with a lot of concepts which can be employed to involve young people in resolving political conflicts. In their articles published in November 2001 they pointed out that there are several approaches to search for non violent solutions to political conflicts. However those approaches aiming to simply finalized a conflict have tendency of not effective in the long term. In Zimbabwe we have witness this along our history. Therefore I would like to propose the 'transformation' approach, which looks forward to solve a conflict by means of acknowledgement and solving the need problems and unfair situations faced by the Zimbabwe community in question from a historical perspective.

Richard Saunders,(1998) Zimbabwe's Growth towards Democracy 1980-2000 pointed out that once a group of young people take up the challenges to make a difference in their community they need to organize good will in order to apply resources, interact with the government and other sectors in political conflict management, and have a legal status in the society. Bridging the gap between an informal group of friends bound by common idea and formal organization such as the National Youth Council is not easy Any advise terrain requires careful observation of cultural and social peculiarities. Despite the diversity of the Zimbabwean youths some common elements may be traced in order to come out with the role the young women and men can play in resolving political conflicts in Zimbabwe. Mearts, P.W. (1998), Zartman, I.M. (1994) have written on some hints that might help in having successful conflicts terms formula. Analysis of the hints indicate that conflicts are not always harmful. Some conflicts are very positive as they improve group dynamics .

He argued that politics is not at the heart of conflicts, but provides a means of resolving the conflicts. The conflicts need to be analysed to find the core factors affecting their evolution.

Janne Malan, Searching for Peace in Africa, (1999) head of research at the African center for the constructive resolution of disputes (ACCORD), says getting elders in particular to talk about conflict, marks the resolution of Conflicts in Africa a part of a continuum of social life. Involvement of an elder from a family, village or clan allows disputants to move away from accusation and counter-accusation, to soothe hurt feelings and reach a compromise that may help improve future relationships. Professor Jannie Malan went on further to say in fact many times proven methods of these are ancient others, more rooted in counterpart experience and practice, have some success. The conflict resolution expertise that has developed in Africa incorporates insight and skills acquired during the years of traditional leadership, colonial rule and new independence. Indeed, the nineties have seen a range of the kinds of initiatives which by point to a future for the continent marked as much by attempts at reconciliation as the explosive conflicts that have tarnished its image and reputation.

Centre for Conflict Resolution Cape town South Africa proposed the Mass Media campaign in promoting non violent conflicts. The campaign should target all stakeholders. The media should play a crucial role by promoting conflicts transformation.

Transparency International Zimbabwe (2000) Agued that a more fruitful avenue for increasing the role of young men and women in peace and conflict matters involves mobilizing broad national constituencies for advocacy and delivery of human rights, rule of law, democracy and dispute resolution function by government and alter actors in society, and providing monitoring of government practices and group behaviour that threaten their values.

Batsike (2000) Track Two (1999) and Shuhwa (1995) have observed that young women and men play a crucial role in the management and prevention of political related conflicts. Analysis of the hints indicate that political leaders should emphasize the importance of co-existence of people with different political orientation.

Airas (1998) wrote about the importance of on going training through seminars workshop dramas about conflicts transformation into non violent. Peace Building in Southern Africa (2001) discusses about the role of the media in conflicts resolution and they argue that since media is for public consumption it should be balanced.

Africa is vast and diverse so too the conflict resolution challenges confronting it. These unfold against a varied geographical and historical background. The source of conflict in Africa reflect this diversity and complicity : some source are purely interact, some reflect the dynamics of particular sub-region and some have important international dimensions. Nonetheless they have some common themes and experiences. (Shuhwa, (1998)

In this chapter the researcher looked at what various authorities have said in the field of conflicts prevention management transformation and resolution. The role of the youth in conflicts management strategy was recombined in context and the background knowledge was based by the researcher in conducting the study at national level.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter focuses on the method which were used by the researcher in conducting the study to asses the role of the young women and women in conflict transformation from violent conflict into non violent. The researcher used two methods to gather information. The method are interview and questionnaire.

3.2 THE INTERVIEW METHODS

An Interview is a direct method of obtaining information in a face to face situation. Interview involve two parties. A researcher who asks questions for discussion. Thus an interview is a mutual obligation. The questions asked in the interview are similar to these in the questionnaire. The interviewer filled in the response of the interviewee. In this method the researcher maintained a friendly atmosphere asking both closed and open ended question. The researcher took notes of the respondent's reach, gestures and expressions to make possible inferences of intended answers.

The researcher managed to interview 4 individuals interested in youth work in Harare, 11 youth officers from the national youth organization with their offices in Harare and two youth workers from the government ministries of Education Sports and Culture and Ministry of Youth Development

3.3 THE QUESTIONNAIRE METHOD

The questionnaires were distributed to fourteen national youth organizations affiliated to the Zimbabwe Youth Council, three to Ministry of Youth Development ,two to Ministry of Education Sport and Culture and six to individuals interested in youth work. Respondents were requested to provide substantive answer and the information were treated confidential and 95% responded.

3.4 Other Sources of Information

The researcher gathered some of the information from Journals, Newspapers, Magazines and Internet during the research period the researcher went through a number of different types of media. First hand information was sourced through interaction with other youths and organizations working in the field of conflicts resolution.

3.5 Problem Encountered in Carrying Out The Research.

In conducting the study, the researcher experience various problems. Some national organization were uncooperative and unwilling to respond to the questionnaire it was evident that they thought the research was on fault finding mission rather than carrying out a study. Some of the respondent gave incomprehensible answers and others politically correct information to please the researcher. It seemed respondents thought that the researcher was over ambitious

Interview of respondents was done oral in a relaxed atmosphere. Interviews were time consuming, expensive and difficulty to arrange. Some of the interviewees could not easily open up as they perceived the issue on discussion of a personal nature. The researcher filled in the responses. At times he had to ask the respondent to repeat her/himself to grasp the gist of the answer. The researcher could not afford to purchase a tape recorder to record interviews.

A principle objective of this research is to identify how young women and men can contribute in transforming violent political conflicts into non-violent ones by involving all the stakeholders so as to alleviate the problem of abuse by the politician especially of the marginalized youths in the current harsh economic.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Data Presentation ,Analyses and Interpretation

In this chapter the focus is mainly on presentation analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from the investigation. The research reveals that political violence have got a lot of negative impacts to the country. About 90% of the respondent from both the interview and the questionnaire pointed out the following as the results of political related violence, murders, rape, refugees, intimidation and some people were left homeless after their homes for years were petrol bombed About 30 people lost their life since February 2000 due to political related violence. The political violence which started sometime in February year 2000 has cost the country a lot of investors both local and international .A lot of multi national companies such as Lever Brothers, Johnson and Johnson have relocated the business in to the neighboring countries .As from 1990 to 1999 Zimbabwe enjoyed tourism growth and she was the fourth largest in the region in terms of income, but now the tourism industry is hanging in balance because of political related violence.

Most the respondent especially the government ministries pointed out the instead of the youths engaging in to political violence they should be involved in community development programmes as well as involving themselves in politics in a positive way which actual benefit the nation such as participating in policy formulation through their youth organization, taking part in development projects such as food for work being undertaken by the government.

Eighty percent of the respondent felt that the root cause of the Zimbabwe crisis is the constitution, which is not home made, and the founder member syndrome by members of the ruling party. Five percent felt that it was unemployment and the poor economics policies which are employed by the state. Fifteen- percent felt that it was the western countries that are trying to divide the people of Zimbabwe

because of the land issue, Hence the youths should participate full in the politics of Zimbabwe since they are the future leaders of this great nation. In the end they will become part of the solution of the Zimbabwean crisis. Involving the youths at every stage of policy formulation is very health since most of the policies do have an impact of the youths and the women

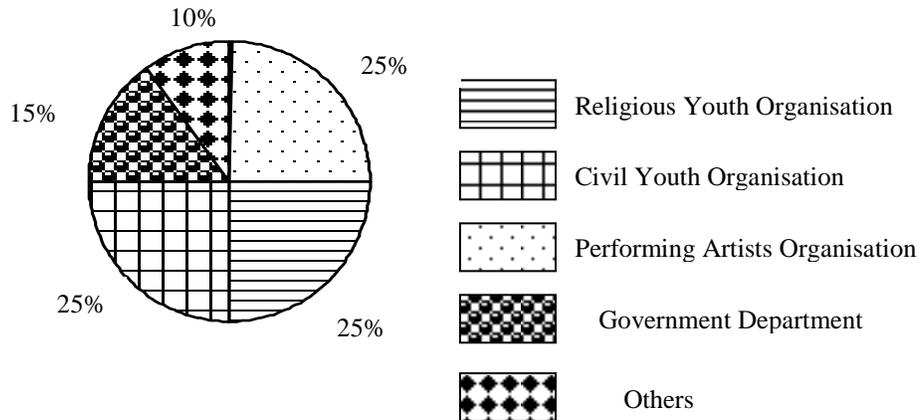
Twenty members of the Zimbabwe youth Council, two government ministries and five individual youths pointed out that the youths should be empowered through training in different capacities such as Conflict resolution, Peace education and other life surviving skills so that they can be in a position to transform violent conflicts in to non violent. And 92 % of the respondent made it clear that the youths do not benefit any thing by engaging in to political violence. Eight percent said they benefit but the benefit is only for short term.

Performing Artist, National youth organization affiliated with Zimbabwe Youth Council and the Government Ministries come out with some strategies which can be used by the young men and women to arrest the political conflicts in Zimbabwe .The starting point is the young people should appreciate the fact that we have one Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe belongs to all who live in it. The youth should learn to co-exist with each other irrespective of political believe. This message can be disseminated through various forms by the youths such as seminars, dramas, workshop, games and peace camps

4.2 The Questionnaire Method

The researcher administered a questionnaire to fourteen national youth organizations registered with the Zimbabwe youth council and five government department all respondents were asked to provide substantive answers. 95% responded to the questionnaire and the researcher collected the script received had information data and constructive suggestion on the role of young men and women in conflicts prevention management and transformation in to non violent.

The researcher divided the youth organization in to four different groups namely religious youth, civil society and civil rights youths organization, performing or list youth organization and government department. The composition of the youth organization who provide data can be summarized diagrammatically as follows:-



4.3 Discussion and Interpretation

Youth involvement in politics must be positive and meaningful that was the position of all the national youth organization which I managed to get hold off. Generally most of the youth organizations and government departments that participated in this research felt that the youth have a crucial role to play in the prevention, management, resolution of political related conflicts in Zimbabwe. Since young people are the ones in the forefront of political related conflicts so involving them in searching for non-violent political campaign and activities will be more sustainable in the long run. In other words violence will not yield anything apart from more violence. “An eye for an eye makes the world go blind” and if we as youths are so keen to remove each other’s eyes then we shall surely have a blind future” (Zimbabwe Youth Council). The youths of today have much more role to pay in shaping the political future of the country than simple engaging in meaningless violence.

The Ministry of Youth development, Gender and Employment Creation in Collaboration with the National Youth Council pointed out that government programmes such as the national youth serves are being implemented by the state for example Mashonaland Central Province at Border Gezi training centre. This seeks to empower youths with skills and the sense of national pride is one way which actually brings young people from different parts of the country with different background and different political views. This concept will assist a lot the young people to be above party politics. This also gives the youths a sense of national pride and nation building it acts as way of diverting the attention of the young people who might want to participate in politically related violence which is destructive. But they will be able now to transform those conflicts to be non-violent .

The religious related youths organization such as Catholic Youth Association, Forward and Faith, United Methodist Youth Fellowship and many more religious organization actual felt that youth have been participating in the lobbying and advocacy for peace. But those who are implementing laws and country policies did not take their efforts serious. Through some peace march the young people can actual preach the gospel of peace through this multi sectional approach. These marches by the young people will be campaigning for non-violent political climate in the country. Through this the young people will be asking the government of the day about the importance of upholding the rule of law and the importance of making sure that no one is above the law in the country. If any one commits a crime he/she should be liable for judgment.

Youths can also oragnise peace camps where the young from different religious backgrounds can come together for the benefit of the community. In these peace camps the young people will look on the issues which the country is facing at the moment and look in to ways how they can promote and spread awareness in their

respective villages, cities, towns, mines, farms and other places about the importance of non violent political campaigns and activities. Since the young people are in most cases in the forefront of political violence, so now involving them finding common ground will be easy. Since they are the resources which are used for violence they can be resources used for non-violent political violent. This is an effective role which the young women and men can play in the transformation of political violence in to non-violence.

The national youth organizations that are into civic education such as Youth 2 Youth, Zimbabwe Voluntary Community. Awana clubs felt that the young men and women could be of national importance if the skills and knowledge is put in to good use by both players in the political field. At the moment all the political parties are more interested in controlling the country hence this reason why we are having the political violence around the country. Most of the national civic organizations felt that the youths from the different opposing parties should be used to promote a peace education amongst youths through seminars and workshops. The main reason for this approach is simple because most of the politicians are taking Advantage of the ignorance of the youths. So if the youths are empowered with knowledge so that they become ware about their rights they can be very import players in the process of transforming political violence into non violent conflict. The youths from the opposing political parties should be brought together in the spirit of national understanding. They should be made aware that they do not share common ideas but above these they are all Zimbabweans.

Seminars and Workshops on non-violent political campaigns by the youths should be employed since this has the potential of promoting peer education and peer education is every effective way in youth work. In these seminars and workshops training will be focusing on the root causes of political violence.

Training third parties and those directly involved in, building their mediation, negotiation and conflict handling skills. This concept has a powerful multiplying potential the youths should be allowed to reproduce their training experience to other more youths, groups/individuals at local level in their respective communities.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Summary,

This research was aimed at investigating the role of youth in the prevention, management and resolution of political conflicts in Zimbabwe. The study was conducted among the Zimbabwe Youth Council, national youth organizations, governments departments responsible for youth affairs. Both the interview and Questionnaire were used, recorded, analyzed and evaluated. The study revealed that youth have a crucial role to play in the transformation of conflicts. A multi-sectional approach system of education through publication, talks, workshops and seminars to propagate non-violent, non-adversarial approaches to conflicts is one of the roles the youth can play to prevent, manage political-related violence. The youth can actually play this part very well since they have all the skills required for this activity.

5.2 Recommendations

The National Youth Council should organize joint meetings and all political organizations should be invited so as to create the spirit of co-existence. With this background knowledge it is very crucial for the researcher to make the following suggestions to advocate for more participation of youth in the field of transforming violent conflicts into non-violent conflicts:

- a) The government officials and political parties should not just call their support to desist from violence but they should also stop them from using provocative language during campaigns.
- b) Training on Conflict resolution, Peace education and Peace should be an ongoing exercise to all youth organizations.

5.4 The Politician should not just preach against violence through the media but should be on the ground to see that law and order is restored .this should be done without ill will or special favours.

5.5 This state should up hold the rule of law and the perpetrators to violence should be brought to book, youths who have been particular on the act of violence should be counseled.

5.6 Youths should be targeted through education in order to develop trust and creates security faith in this rule of law and an increase in the research for human rights is central to this process, according to National Youth Council

5.7 **Conclusion**

The role of youth in any revolution is pivotal in the sense that youths are tomorrow's leaders. It therefore makes sense that the youths should seize this opportunity to shape our future and destiny by bringing violent conflicts to any end. Therefore vehemently calls upon all political parties, the government of Zimbabwe, the youths, chiefs, civic organizations and all Zimbabwe to work together to ensure that the political violence around the country come to an end . It is against this background that the youths have a crucial role to play in the prevention, management, transformation and resolution of political related violence.

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH ORGANIZATION AND YOUTH INSTRUCTION TO RESPONDENTS

- a) This questionnaire is for study purpose only
- b) All response will be kept confidential. None of these responses will be published or given to any person other the researcher.
- c) Do not write your name or address.
- d) There are no right or wrong answers, so please answer all questions honestly.

SECTION A

- a) Tick your appropriate view.

1. Gender Female Male

2. Age range 10

16 – 20

21 – 25

26 – 30

31 year & above

Professional education qualification Primary School

Secondary

Sectional level

Tertiary

University degree

Others

Youth work experience 0 - 5

6 – 10

11- 15

16 above

Do you have experience in conflict resolution yes

No

SECTION B

a) Fill in the Blank

1. What is the impact of political related violence to the young women and men?

.....

2. How can the youth participate in the economic and political issues in positive and meaningful way?

.....

3. What are the effects of political violence to the country in general?

.....

4. What is the root causes of political violence in Zimbabwe?

.....

5. Should youth participate in party politics and how?

.....

6. How can the youth be empowered so that they can be in politics to transform violent political situation into non-violent?

.....

7. Do they young women and men benefit from participating in party politics.

.....

8. What is the role of young people in transforming violent political situation into non violent situation?

.....

9. How best and what strategies which can be employed by the youth to arrest political conflicts.?

.....

APPENDIX (B)**DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS****RELIGIOUS YOUTH ORGANISATION**

NAMES	GENDER		AGE	EDUCATIONAL/PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION OCCUPATION
Forward faith Ministries	2 FEMALE	4 MALE	N/A	College Graduates
The Salvation Army	1 FEMALE	1 MALE	22 & 25	N/A /Staff member Youth Officer
United Methodist Church	6 FEMALE	2 MALE	19 – 25	College Graduates But Unemployed
Catholic Youth Association	1 FEMALE	N/A MALE	22	Director/College Graduates
Zimbabwe Council of Churches	1 FEMALE		25	Programme Coordinator/College Graduate
Organization for Christ Ministry		1 MALE	27	Secretary General University Graduates
The Scripture Union		1 MALE	28	Field Assistant Officer/University Graduate

Government Departments

NAMES	GENDER		AGE	EDUCATIONAL/PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION OCCUPATION
Ministry of education Sport & Culture	1 FEMALE	N/A MALE	36	University Graduate
Ministry of Youth Development	1 FEMALE	N/A MALE	40	University Graduate/Assistant Youth Director
Zimbabwe Youth Council	N/A FEMALE	1 MALE	29	University Graduate/Youth Officer

Perfoming Artists

NAMES	GENDER		AGE	EDUCATIONAL/PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION OCCUPATION
Pamuzinda Theater Production	1 FEMALE	N/A MALE	26	National Coordinator/Student (Zimbabwe Music College)
AHA Production	N/A FEMALE	1 MALE	25	Artistic Director/High Education O-Level
True vision Theater Production	N/A FEMALE	1 MALE	23	Director/High School
Nyambiro Theater Production	1 FEMALE	N/A MALE	29	Production Director/College Graduate

Civic Youth Organizations

NAMES	GENDER		AGE	EDUCATIONAL/PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION OCCUPATION
AFRICA YOUTH INTERNATIONAL	N/A FEMALE	1 MALE	26	FULL TIME STAFF MEMBER
AWANA CLUB OF ZIMBABWE	7 FEMALE	7 MALE	18-24	BOARD MEMBERS ALL STUDENTS
BOYS SCOUTS OF ZIMBABWE	1 FEMALE	N/A MALE	29	EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER
GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION	1 FEMALE	N/A MALE	28	DIRECTOR / N/A
RED CROSS SOCIETY (YOUTH)	1 FEMALE	1 MALE	25-28	CHAIRPERSON /PROJECT OFFICER
ROTARACT CLUB	1 FEMALE		21	COORDINATOR / COLLEGE OFFICER
YOUTH 2 YOUTH	2 FEMALE	2 MALE	21-28	BOARD MEMBERS N/A
ZIMBABWE VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY	N/A FEMALE	1 MALE	1-24	LONG TERM VOLUNTEER / COORDINATOR