



ZIMBABWE EZEKIEL GUTI UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF LAW, BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE AND ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, MARKETING, AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

EXAMINATION PAPER

COURSE CODE: CBM413/403.

COURSE TITLE: MANAGEMENT OF NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: NONE

DURATION : 3 Hours

LEVEL : 12 OCT 2023 4.1

DATE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. No cell phones are allowed in the examination venue.
2. Answer question number **one (1)** in Section A (Compulsory) and any other **three (3)** questions in Section B.
3. Begin each question on a new page.
4. The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets []

SECTION A (This question is compulsory)

Read the case study below and answer the following questions

There are over 1,000 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in Zimbabwe across a range of areas. These include humanitarian aid, service organisations, and political governance.

This broad range of NGOs can be identified by their registration or main objectives; but often overlap within the different categories. Three organizational types define NGOs in Zimbabwe and these are Private Voluntary Organisations (PVOs), Trusts and Common Law Universitas.

PVOs are registered under the Private and Voluntary Organisations Act through the Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Labor and Social Services. These are mandated under the law to conduct humanitarian work, charity, human rights work and legal aid for the benefit of the public, families, individuals and animals. It is mandatory for organisations conducting this type of work to register under the PVO Act. Penalties can be imposed on a group that carries out any of these activities without registration. Foreign organisations working in Zimbabwe are required to conclude a memorandum of understanding with the government.

PVOs however face challenges because of the potential for government control and censorship. This situation is best illustrated with the suspension of the Association of Women's Clubs (AWC) one of Zimbabwe's oldest women's organisations by the government in 1995. On the 2nd of November 1995, AWC which had a reported membership of close to 40,000 was suspended under the PVO Act. A government gazette announced the suspension of the Executive Committee and replaced them with those deemed "loyal" to ZANU PF. The organizations funds were frozen until the suspension was lifted by a court ruling in 1997.

PVOs make up the vast majority of NGOs in the country with a 2014 study by the EU and NANGO indicating that there are around 993 registered PVOs. The vast majority of these, according to the Zimbabwe Human Development Report of 2000 are

community based NGOs. Trusts and Unions according to the same report make up just five percent of the total.

Some NGOs in Zimbabwe are registered as Trusts by the Registrar of Deeds under the Deeds Registries Act. Trusts may have unlimited objectives and are intended to benefit an identifiable constituency. Charitable trusts have proved to be a headache for the government and there have been several instances where the government has tried to place these types of NGOs under the ambit of the PVO Act. According to a paper by Roselyn Mhlanga of Kanokanga and Partners law firm, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Labor in 2009 issued a "Joint Memorandum re: Amendment to the PVO Act and the Deeds Registries Act". The memo proposed that trusts which fall within the definition of a PVO must be obliged to register as PVOs.

Universitas are organisations that have members and a constitution, unregistered but with a common-law persona. This type of NGO is not regulated by Statute and are a product of Common Law.

International non-governmental organisations make up 4% of the total number of NGOs in the country. The UNOCHA Zimbabwe Humanitarian Contact Directory of 2012, listed 93 International Non-Governmental Organisations working in Zimbabwe. Intervention areas of these organisations include those working in Agriculture, Food, Health, Nutrition, Protection, Water sanitation and health (WASH) and Education.

Question 1

1 (a) what are Non-governmental Organisations and from the sectors of NGOs given in the case provide at least three examples of NGOs operating in Zimbabwe and their assistance. **(5 marks)**

(b) Identify and explain three mandated duties that PVOs are expected to perform.

[6 Marks]

(c) NGOs are non-profit organisations, briefly explain the 5 characteristics of NGOs.

(5 marks)

(d) In Zimbabwe, NGOs are regarded as the best employers. Discuss?

(10marks)

SECTION B Answer any 3 questions. Each question carries 25 marks

Question 2

Explain 2 management theories and their relevance to Non-Profit organisations.

(25 Marks)

Question 3

Critically evaluate the functions /roles of Non-profit organisations in a society.

(25 marks)

Question 4

Compare and contrast Non-profit organisations and social entrepreneurship.

(25marks)

Question 5

(a) Using practical examples, explain the main duties of the board in Non-profit making organisations. (10 marks)

b) With reference to examples, explain how you can solve the conflict of interest as a board member in your organisation. (15 marks)