

NPRCWATCH



NATIONAL
TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE
WORKING GROUP
ZIMBABWE

Follow all the Developments related to the NPRC

EDITION 5: JULY - SEPTEMBER 2018



ANALYSIS | PROFILES | NEWS | RECOMMENDATIONS | PARTICIPATION

In Pursuit of Sustainable Peace, Reconciliation and Justice in Zimbabwe

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**NATIONAL
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WORKING GROUP
ZIMBABWE**

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Introduction

This section focuses on the concerns that were raised by the NTJWG before the 2018 harmonised elections. It outlines them in such a way that also fit into the context and the possible best and worst case scenarios which would characterise the elections before, during and after elections.

Embracing the Imperatives of Peace, Avoiding Violence

NTJWG Pre-Election Transitional Justice Briefing

26 July, 2018

1.0 About this Briefing

In less than a week before the July elections, the NTJWG acknowledged that Zimbabweans were headed for polls in the post-Mugabe era, equating the plebiscite to the 1980 elections that ushered in majority rule. As the momentum rose, the tension rose as well, creating fears of social unrest and protest in the days ahead. This situation raised transitional justice questions that the nation was supposed to reflect on. In the briefing, the NTJWG raised some red flags as it believed Zimbabwe was on the road to a disastrous election that had a high violence potential in the aftermath. These issues, could only be ignored at great risk of instability.

2.0 Areas of Concern Ahead of the 2018 Harmonised Elections

As we enter the 2018 harmonised elections, Zimbabwe is walking a tight rope, a space that is as fluid and fragile as it is unpredictable. Several issues are of concern in as much as they contribute to the fluidity of the situation in Zimbabwe. We here raise red flags over the following issues that, unless resolved, create a real risk of instability and bloodshed in Zimbabwe.

2.1 The Military Factor

First, the election is being held after the 17 November, 2018 military coup which overthrew Robert Mugabe and ushered in a strong military element in key government positions, a situation that a good number of Zimbabweans feel is a threat to democracy. The military element, now in government, has gone on to make pronouncements to the effect that the upcoming elections are a conclusion of the '*operation restore legacy*'. Such statements when coupled with the admission by

the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission that 15% of its staff are from the military,¹ are cause for concern. Human rights monitors have reported an unprecedented military presence in the communities. Despite the resemblance of calmness and peace, these factors place the upcoming election within the context of a military operation which is a serious assault on the integrity of the election. Senior government officials, including the Deputy Minister of Finance, Terrence Mukupe, and the Advisor to the President, Christopher Mutsvangwa, are reported to have told different meetings that the military will not agree to hand over power to the opposition if it wins. The Zimbabwe Defence Forces (ZDF) held a press conference² on 4 July, 2018 where they were asked if they would hand over power in the event of an opposition victory and they said they will follow the constitution. This is a position that civil society says is not an assurance of neutrality since in November 2017 the military removed Robert Mugabe in a military coup while waving the constitution. The recent Afrobarometer survey shows growing mistrust in the military and fears that the military may interfere with the electoral outcome.³ This makes the military element a fault-line, creating the potential for instability.

2.2 The Collapse of Confidence in Zimbabwe's Electoral Commission

The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), an independent commission mandated by the constitution to run the elections in Zimbabwe, has done everything in and outside its power to ensure that it loses the people's confidence in its impartiality and capacity to deliver a free,



fair, credible and uncontested election.⁴ Apart from blatantly breaking the law, ZEC has managed the process in a way that is as opaque as possible, in flagrant violation of the SADC Guidelines on Elections. This has set the stage for confrontation, making the 2018 elections a rich arena for violence. Attempts by stakeholders at dispute resolution have been met with unmitigated arrogance that displays an unwillingness to ensure peaceful resolution of disputes. This has resulted in an unprecedented number of cases being brought to the courts. A good number of Zimbabweans, especially victims of past violations, do not believe the judiciary is independent, which explains why the current ZANU-PF leader Emmerson Mnangagwa did not resort to the courts when he had a dispute with Robert Mugabe. Thus, the collapse of confidence in both ZEC and the judiciary is a recipe for disaster. History teaches us that where people lose confidence in the institutions that are supposed to help them, they usually take the law into their own hands.

1. See report in the *Newsday* of 27 February 2018, available here <https://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/02/soldiers-make-15-zec-staff/>

2. See report in the *Newsday* of 5 July 2018 available here <https://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/07/army-dodges-questions-on-power-transfer/>

3. See full survey here

http://afrobarometer.org/sites/default/files/publications/Dispatches/ab_r7_dispatchno223_zimbabwe_presidential_race_tightens.pdf

4. See summary report here June/July 2018 Afrobarometer survey here

<http://afrobarometer.org/press/zimbabweans-satisfied-voter-registration-doubtful-about-electoral-commission>

2.3 The Escalating Language of Violence

Wherever hate speech goes, violence follows. Leaders of the main political parties in this election have perfected the language of violence. The emergence of social media has created an army of social media activists the so-called 'varakashi' who are determined to fan the tensions day and night. Despite the signing of the Peace Pledge, facilitated by the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC), the language of hate has continued. Opposition leaders have mobilised their supporters, threatening to rise against an outcome that does not translate to victory for them. This comes at the back of senior government officials claiming that the military will not recognise opposition victory. Hate speech against female candidates has also been reported.

2.4 The Increase in Cases of Violence and Intimidation

Since the announcement of the election date on 30 May, 2018 the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum has recorded an increase in cases of violence related to elections, the most serious of which was the explosion at White City Stadium on 23 June, 2018 which left over 40 people injured and 2 people dead. Traditional leaders who are required by the constitution to be impartial have willy-nilly violated the Constitution with Chief Charumbira ignoring a court order to withdraw his pro-ZANU-PF statements.⁵ This week, there is an increase of partisan behaviour by traditional leaders in rural areas like Buhera, where traditional leaders are holding clandestine meetings asking people to rehearse voting for ZANU-PF in groups. When we consider that Zimbabwe has suffered deeply from election related violence, and that the trauma is still to heal, we see here a return to past that we are trying to deal with. The history of elections in Zimbabwe is marred by violence with thousands of victims and traumatised communities. In 2008, over 200 people were killed in 2008 in the run up to the election run-off,⁶ as was the case in 2000 and 2002. The Constitution of Zimbabwe established a National Peace

and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) for purposes of ensuring post-conflict justice, healing and reconciliation. The cases of violence and intimidation being reported across the country fly in the face of a constitutional commitment to heal the nation. How do we begin the process of healing when the violence has not stopped and perpetrators are not brought to justice?

2.5 The Risk of Continuing the Legacy of Contested Elections

The 2018 elections are set to be another addition on Zimbabwe's long litany of contested elections which are the major source of the many problems that have bedevilled Zimbabwe for the past two decades. There is no doubt that contested elections have led to a myriad of problems for Zimbabwe in the previous administration. We are concerned that there has been no investment in a comprehensive dispute resolution mechanism to ensure that the concerns of the stakeholders are not just 'swept under the bridge' for the future to deal with. Responsible leaders have an obligation to resolve disputes peacefully today and not tomorrow. With sufficient maturity, we can avoid another disputed election and ensure that we break the legacy of contested elections. Contested elections are a recipe for

5. See report in the Daily News here <https://www.dailynews.co.zw/articles/2018/06/16/chief-charumbira-faces-arrest-for-contempt-of-court>.

6. Zimbabwe: No justice for rampant Killings, torture, March 2018, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2011/03/08/zimbabwe-no-justice-rampant-killings-torture>.

for instability in the not so distant future.

3.0 Urgent Call to Action

Having identified these among many other issues, we see a very dangerous situation developing in Zimbabwe. We thus here call upon the leadership of political parties, ZEC, SADC, AU and the international community not to wait until it is late to take steps to avoid unrest. We recommend the setting up of a high level inclusive multi-sectoral mediation initiative to assist ZEC in arresting the current situation and ensure all contested issues are ironed out in a way that restores the people's confidence in the process. The initiative must then shepherd Zimbabwe through the election into post-election reconciliation. The Zimbabwe Republic Police must take swift action against all people responsible for the ongoing violence and intimidation in the communities. Political leaders from across the political divide must make a commitment, after all the issues are resolved, that they will accept the outcome of the elections. If they dispute the outcome, they must commit to resorting to peaceful means of resolving disputes and avoid any methods that may lead to violence.

4.0 Conclusion

Having identified these among We believe Zimbabwe is in a transition, and transitions are very fragile processes. They must be handled with care. The major political parties have both made commitment to real change, a transition from the old ways of doing things. It is at times like this that true leadership must be demonstrated. We therefore implore our leaders to look at these suggestions in a very progressive way. Zimbabwe cannot go back to a past of violence. If the issues identified here are not addressed, we are surely headed back to that place where we are running away from.

We remain committed to working tirelessly to ensure that Zimbabwe achieves sustainable peace. We can only hope that our leadership shares the same values with us.

Editorial

This section is a follow-up to the 1 August, 2018 shootings which provides guidelines and minimum standards to the Commission of Inquiry in its investigations around the country. This follows the shootings and the Presidential proclamation in August, 2018 that the establishment of the Commission of Inquiry will look into the shootings of at least 6 civilians by the military in the Harare CBD following the 30 July, 2018 elections.

Guidance Note for the Establishment of the Commission of Inquiry on 1 August, 2018 Extra-Judicial Killings in Zimbabwe

28 August 2018

Background

On 26 August, 2018 President Elect E.D Mnangagwa was inaugurated into office as the second executive President of the Republic of Zimbabwe following the declaration by the Constitutional Court of Zimbabwe that he was duly elected on 30 July 2018. The 2018 harmonised elections were followed by post-election violence in which over 200 human rights violations were documented in the course of two weeks from 1 August, 2018. The violations included the extra-judicial killing of at least 7 civilians who were shot by the military forces on 1 August, 2018 following their deployment in unclear circumstances.



In his remarks at the inauguration, the President indicated that he will be establishing a Commission of Inquiry to investigate post-election violence that saw the death of the civilians, which both the international and local civil society condemned in its strongest terms. The NTJWG welcomes this development. This guiding note is meant to share some best principles to assist the design and operation of

the proposed Commission of Inquiry.

1 August Killings Constitute Serious Violation of Human Rights

NTJWG acknowledges that Zimbabwe is haunted by a legacy of unacknowledged truths of past gross violation of human rights. The Constitution of Zimbabwe recognises the inherent dignity and worth of each human being as one of the founding values of Zimbabwe. Section 48 of the constitution guarantees the right to life. Where life is lost extra-judicially, allegedly at the hands of officials of

the state, especially officials charged by the Constitution with protection of human security, it is a matter which the President as the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces must take very seriously. Section 211 of the Constitution provides that the Defence Forces must respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of all persons. In fact, ahead of the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry, it is our view that the President as the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces must take responsibility for the conduct of the military for it is his obligation to give direction and command to the defence forces. Such an acknowledgement creates a sound basis for whatever accountability measures to be undertaken.

As regards the proposed Commission of Inquiry, NTJWG wishes to set this into perspective. Zimbabwe has a long history of gross violations of human rights by the military. This includes the killing of over 20 000 people during Gukurahundi from 1982 to 1987 in Matebeleland and Midlands Provinces. It is because of this history that the people of Zimbabwe saw it fit to introduce section 210 of the Constitution which makes provision for the establishment of Independent Complaints Mechanism for the purposes of handling any complaints from members of the public regarding the conduct of security services. The President is thus advised to keep this outstanding provision in mind as he moves to address the 1 August, 2018 extra-judicial killing of civilians by the military. The killing of unnamed civilians by armed military officers may constitute an international crime if it is proven that the circumstances did not justify such force. It is therefore a serious matter and the President must treat it as such.

In that regard, it is important that the Commission of Inquiry be anchored in the values of independence, truth, accountability,

victim-centredness and guarantees of non-recurrence.

The Right to the Truth

The victims of the August 1 killings have the right to the truth. The United Nations updated Set of principles for the protection and promotion of human rights through action to combat impunity (E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1) reaffirm the inalienable right to know the truth vis-à-vis gross human rights violations and serious crimes under the international law. Principle 2 declares that every people has the inalienable right to know the truth about past events concerning the perpetration of systematic violations of human rights. Principle 4 articulates that irrespective of any legal proceedings, victims and their families have the imprescriptible right to know the truth about the circumstances in which violations took place. Principle 1 states that it is an obligation of the State to ensure the inalienable right to know the truth about violations.

As the President emphasised during his inauguration, Zimbabwe belongs to a community of nations. It is prudent that the upcoming Commission be seen to be promoting these universal values in order to prove a clear departure from a past of secrecy and non-accountability.

The Right to Remedy

The right to know the truth is intertwined with the right to remedy as understood within the framework of the United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (General Assembly Resolution 60/147). Victims of the 1 August, 2018 killings have the right to justice, effective

and prompt reparation for harm suffered and relevant information concerning violations and reparation mechanisms. As the government considers to set up the commission, its mandate must clearly have this right among other rights in the foundations of its work.

On the Composition of the Commission

There is no doubt that the integrity of the Commission cannot be divorced from the integrity of the Commissioners. The President must there devote sometime to the calibre of persons who will be charged with the task before the Commission. The commission must be composed of people of impeccable integrity, who share a deep respect for human dignity, human rights, fundamental freedoms and who have a sound understanding of constitutional law. It will be better if the Commission is composed of people from a diverse background ensuring that the following are included:

- People with a track record of fighting for the defence and protection of human rights, rule of law and fundamental freedoms.
- People who have experience in peace and conflict transformation who understand the fundamentals of conflict, its causes and transformation.
- People representing non-state actors like churches.
- People not aligned to any political party or a political ideology that can be mistaken to mean alignment with political parties in Zimbabwe.
- At least one eminent international person respected across the political divide whose moral authority is unquestionable.
- The Chairperson must have national appeal and respected as a defender and believer in human dignity. A person of both competence and compassion for humanity.

The Mandate

In designing the mandate of the Commission, the President has to make sure that the mandate is clear and time specific. The mandate must specify the alleged violation it is investigating and the time period to be covered. We propose a specific mention of the 1 August 2018 extra-judicial killings and the violence that broke out in the residential areas from 1 to 14 August, 2018 in which members of the military were implicated.

Key Questions for the Inquiry

The inquiry must, as clear and as specific as possible, seek to answer and establish the following:

- Who deployed the military into the streets and residential areas of Harare on the stated days?
- What was the legal basis for the deployment and the nature of the assignment to be accomplished?
- After the deployment, what was the full extent of the violations of human rights in the period stated?
- Who were the actual individuals who perpetrated the identified violations?
- To what extent was their contact in line with the laws of Zimbabwe and the UN Guiding Principles on the Use of Force in Controlling crowds?
- What was the chain of command leading to these violations?
- What is the full extent of the harm of the actions by the perpetrators?
- What assistance was due to each of the affected victims and how much of such was made available?
- What form and amount of restitution is reasonable and just for each of the persons affected?

- What reforms must be put in place to rebuild the relationship between the people of Zimbabwe and the armed forces?
- What measures must be put in place to ensure that never again will such an atrocity happen on Zimbabwean land

Operation of the Commission

The commission must carry out its duties in line with the best principles of transparency and accountability. A witness and victim protection mechanism must be developed to ensure the safety of all persons who will interact with the commission and the confidentiality of information where witnesses require such. All hearings must be conducted in public and broadcast on national television except in circumstances in which the victims or any other interested person makes an application for the matter to be held in private owing to the need to protect the identity and welfare of the victims.

Report of the Commission

Justice is timely. We recommend that the commission must finish its investigation in 90 days. Thereafter, it must table its report to the President not more than 90 days after it has commenced work. Ten days from the day the

report is presented to the President, the Commission must present its report in Parliament to allow for public scrutiny and debate on the report. The debate in Parliament must not take more than 14 days after which the report together with further recommendations of the Parliament are adopted and sent to the President for implementation. We recommend that the President has 30 days from the date he receives the report to address Parliament and outline the attitude of government taking into consideration the recommendations of the Commission, highlighting which recommendations he will implement and which recommendations he does not wish to follow and the reasons for such.

Conclusion

The NTJWG acknowledges the frustrations with past processes and even some aspects of the current process. It is however our firm belief that the only way forward is to insist on continuously trying, no matter how imperfect. We encourage the people of Zimbabwe to commit to the search for truth as part of the drive for reconciliation with the desire to make this journey a success by abiding to the best practices as embraced by the family of nations to whom Zimbabwe belongs.

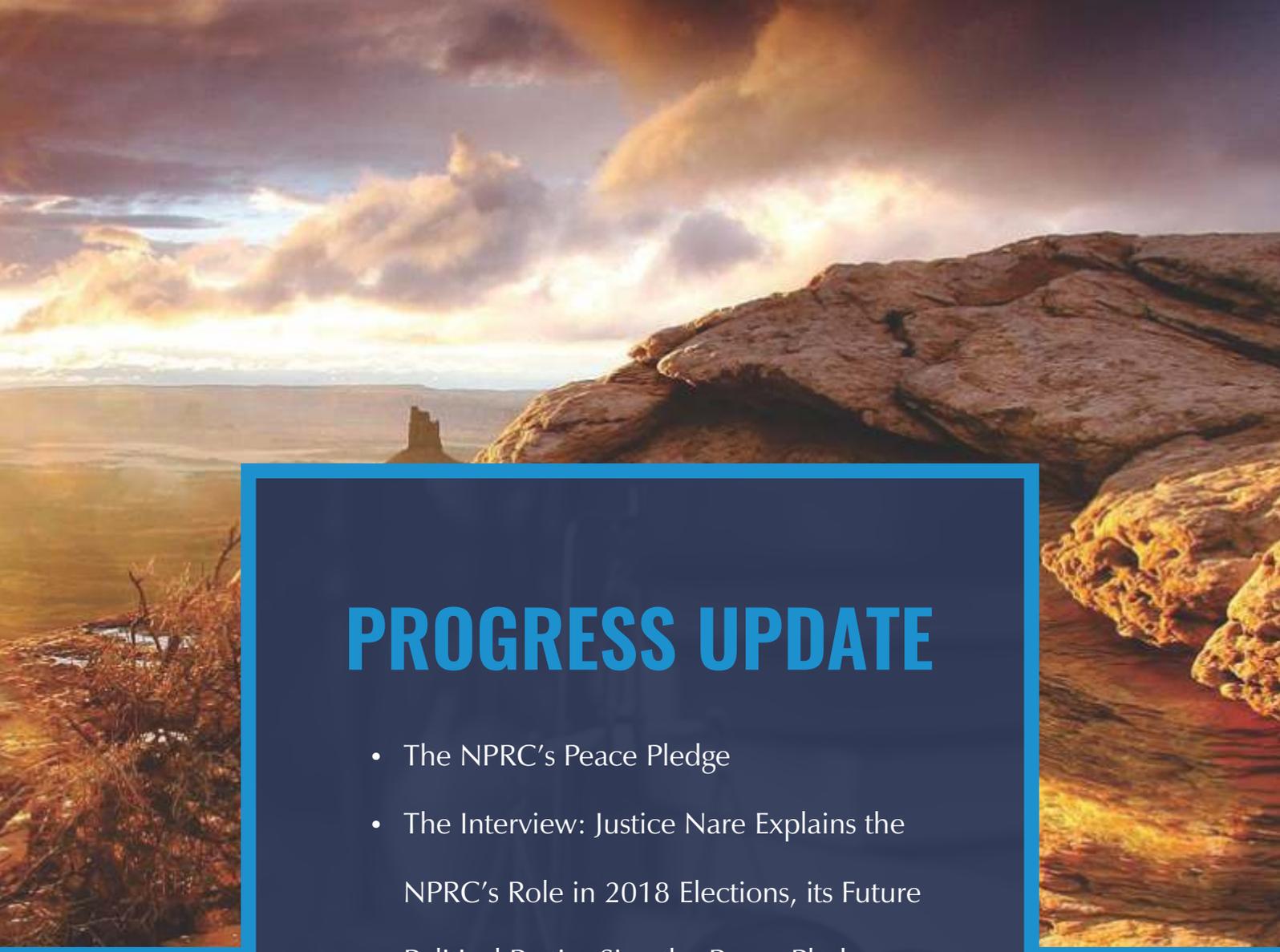


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NPRC TIMELINE

This section outlines the activities done by the NPRC so that the reader can follow the discussion and work of the NPRC.





PROGRESS UPDATE

- The NPRC's Peace Pledge
- The Interview: Justice Nare Explains the NPRC's Role in 2018 Elections, its Future
- Political Parties Sign the Peace Pledge
- The Peace Caravans
- 31 July, 2018 Elections
- International Day of Peace Celebrations

The Work of the NPRC & Stakeholders

This section is the continuation of the section above and delves into the deeper details of the work of the NPRC and stakeholders in national transitional justice initiatives.

NPRC Develops the Peace Pledge

On 22 June, 2018 the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) developed a peace pledge which was poised to be signed by different political parties contesting in the 2018 elections as their commitment to promoting peaceful elections.

NPRC chairperson, Retired Justice Selo Masole Nare said the peace pledge will be a preventive and peace-building mechanism to ensure political parties adhered to a peaceful electoral environment. He said it was not mandatory for political parties to assent to it, although it would be wise to sign it in order to protect their supporters from a recurrence of past electoral violence.



“Peaceful elections are a key ingredient for long term peace and development in the country and the NPRC has a key role to play in contributing towards this goal,” Retired Justice Nare said. *“The Commission has plans to bring together political leaders contesting in the elections to make a public commitment to peace by signing a peace pledge, which will be a demonstration of the political parties’ commitment to seeking peaceful redress of possible disputes during and after elections as provided for in the constitution and the electoral laws of the country.”*

He said the signing of the pledge will be a demonstration of the political parties’ commitment to seeking a peaceful redress of possible disputes arising before, during and after elections. *“Towards this end, the NPRC has developed an integrated election strategy which is built on the foundations of the commission’s constitutional mandate and it’s committed to leverage on the competencies, expertise and experiences of on-going peace building initiatives and collaboratively mobilise for peace during this electoral period,”* he said.

Justice Nare said that the peace pledge was in recognition of the fact that the country has in the past been characterised by episodes of conflict during elections - constraining prospects for credible and legitimate transitions.

He said the code of conduct will play an important role in setting the tone for a peaceful environment for the forthcoming plebiscite. *“It will lay down key principles that the political players, their supporters and other stakeholders should abide by,”* he said.

The NPRC chairperson said most of the political players have already committed to signing the peace pledge.

Link to the newspaper article:

<https://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/06/nprc-develops-peace-pledge/>

The Interview: Justice Nare Explains the NPRC's Role in the 2018 Elections, its Future.

The interview happened at a critical moment when the country was drawing closer to the 2018 elections. It also gave the NPRC an opportunity to showcase its state of preparedness for the 2018 elections in particular, but also in executing its mandate in general which also resonated well with the concerns of the NTJWG. *Source: The Newsday: 26 June, 2018.*

Thereafter, Justice Nare noted that the NPRC will be seized with dealing with issues of national healing relating to the *Gukurahundi* period, including visiting victims. The following are excerpts of an interview between Justice Nare (**SMN**) and Southern Eye Senior Parliamentary reporter Veneranda Langa (**VD**) on the NPRC's role during the elections.

VD: What is the role of the NPRC during these elections?

SMN: *The NPRC is a product of the 2013 Constitution and our sermon is that of peace. We work with government, civic society and churches in order to bring peace. The world right now is interested in whether we are going to hold peaceful elections, particularly since we just have the new dispensation and the expectations are that we need to maintain a peaceful environment. To achieve that peace, we need the NPRC to be all over the country. Unfortunately, there are only nine commissioners and so we will need to rope in other parties to assist us because section 6 of the NPRC Act allows us to bring in the civic society to assist us.*

VD: What is the Peace Pledge all about?

SMN: *Our NPRC Act talks about peace, and it is necessary that it is inculcated to all stakeholders during the elections to know that it is necessary to have peaceful elections. We felt that as the NPRC, we should bring together all political parties to sign the Peace Pledge, which is a commitment to ensure there is peace during the elections. The role of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (Zec) is to ensure there are free and fair elections, and our role is to maintain peace. Therefore, peace dialogue with political parties is necessary and we cannot dialogue with them without making them sign a Peace Pledge.*

VD: Is it mandatory that all political parties have to sign the Peace Pledge? What happens if they refuse to sign?

SMN: *The three political parties in Parliament have already confirmed that they will sign the Peace Pledge. We have contacted all other political parties and I think they are eager to sign it. This is just a moral obligation that the parties want peace during the elections. If a political party is not interested in signing it, we will not force them, but we will encourage all political parties to sign it because it is to the advantage of the safety of their followers.*

VD: Have you recorded any cases of conflict yet during this pre-electoral period and what are the conflicts?

SMN: *Yes, already there are conflicts pertaining to the voters' roll and issues that it was not produced on time. However, it is an area which is not in our purview and needs to be dealt with by ZEC. Other conflicts were to do with registering of voters and disenfranchisement of voters that were registered during the time of inspection of the voters' roll, but ZEC said those would not vote now IN 2018, but in the 2023 elections.*

We have also discovered that a lot of people that were affected by the Gukurahundi violence have now relocated to other countries and have since obtained identity documents in those countries.

VD: Is the Commission going to look at national healing of the Gukurahundi victims?

SMN: *The elections are our number one priority for now. We will deal with issues like the Gukurahundi, as we move on as a Commission. Healing and reconciliation is necessary on issues related to Gukurahundi. Last week, we engaged the chiefs of the areas affected during the Gukurahundi era so that they identify the victims. Some of them were affected by failure to get birth and death certificates. My belief is that a moratorium must be passed to ensure they obtain birth documents and to heal the wounds.*

VD: But people from Matabeleland are demanding apologies from those behind the Gukurahundi massacres. Are you going to engage the leaders as well?

SMN: *Our roadmap does include engagement of leaders over the Gukurahundi issues. It is important to bring closure to the issue.*

VD: How do you view this pre-electoral period? Is it peaceful?

SMN: *We have conflicts here and there, but they are not of such magnitude as the 2008 elections. The trend has changed from inter-party electoral violence. This time, the violence is intra-party and we have seen people from the same political party taking each other to the courts. We have also observed that there is a lot of hate language, especially on social media. There also have been cases of violence on female candidates, where the Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe submitted reports of violence on women which we are dealing. One of the reports involves MDC-T President, Thokozani Khupe. Time is not on our side to deal with all conflict situations, and our hope is that the media will assist us to preach messages of peace.*

VD: What is going to happen with the life of the NPRC, which is supposed to have a 10-year lifespan according to the Constitution?

SMN: *The Constitution says the NPRC should have a 10-year lifespan, but that is a question we have put to the lawmakers to fix. We are looking forward to the amendment of the NPRC Act, which was gazetted on January 5, 2018 to ensure that its lifespan is extended. After the Act was gazetted, not much has been done in terms of contacting victims and perpetrators of conflicts. There is need for extension so that we serve the full 10 years, and extension is possible.*

[Link to article: https://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/06/nare-explains-nprc-role-in-elections-its-future/](https://www.newsday.co.zw/2018/06/nare-explains-nprc-role-in-elections-its-future/)

The timing of this interview was crucial in the sense that it exhibited to the nation and world the preparedness of the NPRC in ensuring peace during the 2018 harmonised elections. The interview also revealed what role the NPRC would play in the prevention and management of violence in Zimbabwe given the violent history of elections in the country. Despite being the most recently operationalized Commission of the four, every citizen expects the NPRC to take lead in almost every major event in the country which might lead to violence, elections being one of the most critical. The NTJWG commends such initiatives that promote transparency and boosts confidence among the citizenry in the Commission.

Signing of the Peace Pledge

A month before the elections, the NPRC made efforts to bring together all political parties participating in the elections. These efforts were directed towards ensuring that political parties commit themselves to peace before, during and after elections since, more often than not, are at the centre of inciting and perpetuating violence through hate speech, power struggles and suspicions related to vote rigging and delay in the release of results.

On 26 June, 2018, twenty out of the twenty-three Presidential candidates contesting in the

July, 30 harmonised elections signed the peace pledge in Harare binding them to a code of conduct compelling them to campaign peacefully. The peace pledge document was prepared by the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) as part of efforts to promote a peaceful campaign environment ahead of elections set for July 30, 2018.

However, Mr.Emmerson Mnangagwa of ZANU-PF, his MDC-T and MDC Alliance's Mr.Nelson Chamisa and MDC-T's party Dr.Thokozani Khupe counterparts did not attend the event, but had their officials sign the document on their behalf. MDC-Alliance national Chairperson Mr.Morgen Komichi, who signed on behalf of Mr.Chamisa, said Zimbabweans had suffered state-sponsored violence for the past 38 years, adding that going forward the government must take responsibility for peace.

He decried the fact that mostly the opposition has incurred a lot of state-sponsored violence over the past 38 years which he hoped that the peace pledge could put a stop to it. *"We as the opposition have no responsibility to make or break peace, unless government authorises it. The other stakeholder to peace is the army and they must not be used to deny the people's will when a man who has never gone to war wins the elections. At independence, he was two*

years old and he could have gone to war if he were older. So, let us not deny him (Chamisa) if he wins the elections," Mr. Komichi said. He made it clear that State security agents and traditional leaders should remain impartial and stop acting as ZANU-PF political commissars in the upcoming elections so that they are free, fair and credible.

On the other hand, MDC leader Professor. Welshman Ncube indicated that peace could only be achieved if those charged the administrative duty of running the elections act in a palpable and fair manner, which ensures access to the voters' roll to all actors, transparent printing of ballot papers and thwarting of all forms of voter intimidation like demanding voter registration slips, especially in the rural areas. *"Intelligence officers and soldiers operate to advance political agendas in our communities. As we commit to this peace pledge we hope to see all soldiers withdrawn from the people so that they freely exercise their sovereign right to select a government of their choice,"* Professor. Ncube emphasised.

Dr. T. Khupe's Deputy, Mr. Obert Gutu, said the electorate must be set free from physical, emotional and psychological violence. Mr. E.D. Mnangagwa's representative and ZANU-PF Secretary for Administration, Mr. O. Mpfu reiterated that *"In my capacity as Minister of Home Affairs, I pledge government's commitment to do all to ensure elections are peaceful and devoid of victimisation, harassment and intimidation and allow our citizens to vote for a political party of their choice. You are free to choose whatever political activity you want to do without fear of victimisation,"* Mr. O. Mpfu said. Alliance for People's Agenda President Mr. Nkosana Moyo said elections cannot be democratic if people are subjected to intimidation as had been the case in the past 38 years.

Representatives from the European Union, United Nations, the Kofi Annan Foundation, Zimbabwe's Chapter 12 Commissions, civil society groups and church organisations attended the event. The Harare peace pledge was replicated in all the other nine Provinces in Zimbabwe to ensure that everyone across the country is committed to adhering peaceful conduct before, during and after elections to decentralise commitments to peace at national level only.

This was a historic moment and a first in Zimbabwe's political developments where all political peace pledge to uphold peace during the plebiscite given the violent history of elections in Zimbabwe.

Allocation of Provinces to NPRC Commissioners

On 5 July, 2018 the NPRC allocated the 8 Commissioners to various Provinces according to their ethnic and technical expertise. The strategic ethnic distribution of Commissioners also allays concerns of imposition of Commissioners who are not aware of specific regional dynamics. This would also prevent Commissioners from interfering in one another's work and it would give them a chance to be creative and effect in specific areas rather than being everywhere, but doing nothing.

This strategy also enabled the NPRC to be in many places at the same time so that it delivers its mandate in the smallest time. The strategy ensured that the NPRC raises awareness and campaigns for a peaceful election before the plebiscite. Some few weeks after allocation of Provinces, the NPRC began to mobilise and managed to convene huge gatherings of people across the country during the peace outreach campaigns.



PRESS RELEASE

NPRC COMMISSIONERS AND THE PROVINCES THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR:

While the NPRC is in the process of setting up its offices and secretariat the following Commissioners are responsible for provinces as stated below. Members of the public are encouraged to contact them whenever there is need.

RESPONSIBLE PERSON	PROVINCE	EMAIL ADDRESS	CELL NUMBER
Retired Justice Selo Masole Nare (Chairperson) & Commissioner Leslie Ncube	Bulawayo, Mat North & Mat South	smasolenare@nprc.co.zw leslie.ncube752@nprc.co.zw	0776 095 047 0777 849 325
Commissioner Lilian Chigwedere (Deputy Chairperson)	Harare	lchigwedere7@nprc.co.zw	0772 353 251
Commissioner Dr Geoffrey Chada	Mash East	gtzchada@nprc.co.zw	0712 874 828
Commissioner Dr Golden Chekenyere	Masvingo	gchekenyere@nprc.co.zw	0775 916 823
Commissioner Patience Chiradza	Manicaland	pzchiradza@nprc.co.zw	0772 889 817
Commissioner Rev Charles Masunungure	Mash Central	cmasunungure@nprc.co.zw	0772 393 926
Commissioner Netty Musanhu	Midlands	netty.musanhu@nprc.co.zw	0772 100 050
Commissioner Choice Ngoro	Mash West	choicendoro@nprc.co.zw	0778 767 519

General Enquiries Email: info@nprc.co.zw, Twitter: @NPRCZim, Facebook: NPRCZim
Interim Head Office: 9th Floor, Club Chambers, 3rd Street/ Nelson Mandela, Harare

Commissioner Lilian Chigwedere (Deputy Chairperson)

National Peace and Reconciliation Commission

05/07/2018

Peace Caravans

Immediately after the signing of the peace pledge, the NPRC, collaboration with churches, civil society organisations and government entities, deployed two trucks which embarked on a nationwide campaign to promote peace in Zimbabwe between the 20th and 28th of July, 2018. The road shows were done on the back of peace pledges that were also signed by political parties in the ten Provinces of Zimbabwe.

The campaigns took the form of peace pledges by political leaders followed by road shows in every Province which were meant to spread the word of *'peaceful elections'* at a wider scale targeting a larger audience in 19 major towns and cities across the country under the theme *'peace is our collective responsibility.'* They were done strategically to coincide with elections and when people's expectations were high. The Peace Caravans ended on the 28th of July, 2018 just three days before the elections.

The July, 2018 Harmonised Elections

On 31 July, 2018 Zimbabwe held a plebiscite to elect its local and national leaders. Voting started in the morning and ended at 7pm. Counting of results started as soon as the queues ran out. This election was arguably one of the most open to observers in the history of Zimbabwe which was observed by SADC, E.U, Commonwealth, political parties and civil society organisations. Very few incidences of violence were reported, especially in the rural areas bordering on intimidation. The voting environment on this day was generally peaceful.



The August 1, 2018 Demonstrations and Shootings

The Zimbabwean government deployed the military in Harare on 1 August, 2018 leading to the extra-judicial killing of three unarmed civilians on spot, three more died after being admitted into hospital and several more injured due to beatings.



The tragic events were a result of clashes between the ZRP and members of the public, including opposition political party supporters who were protesting the perceived delay in the release of the results of the Presidential election. Reports indicated that the ZRP were

in control of the situation when military vehicles were observed driving into the Central Business District. Gunshots were fired randomly throughout the Central Business District.

Forum observers witnessed soldiers randomly firing live bullets and beating up bystanders who were not involved in the protests. The military's conduct fell short of internationally accepted standards in controlling protesting crowds and the incident has since aroused new and appalling transitional justice questions such as truth-telling and the security sector reforms.

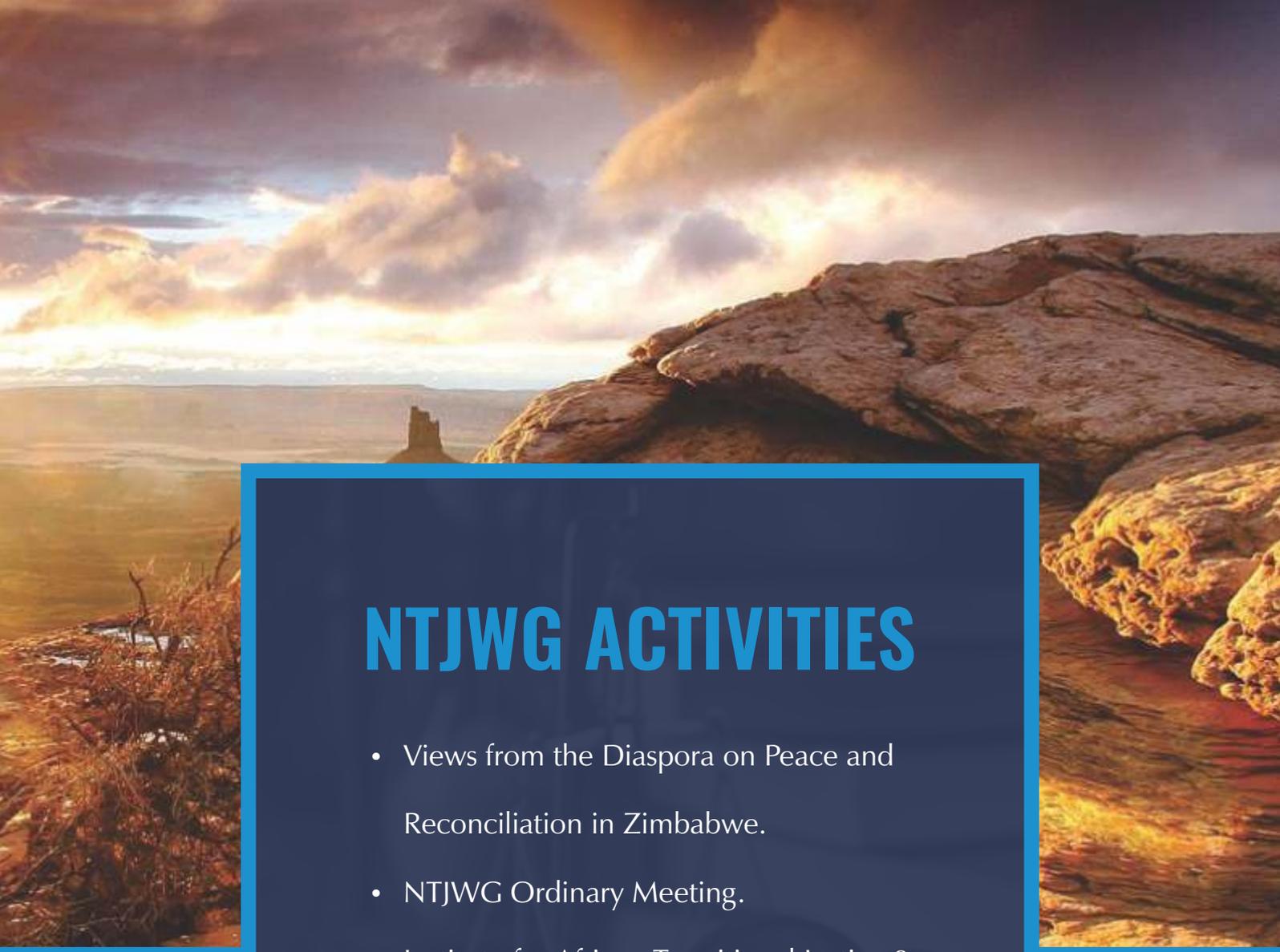
The NTJWG, NPRC and other Civil Society Organisations released press statements condemning the violence and joined families

mourning their deceased relatives across Harare.

International Day of Peace Celebrations

On 26 September, 2018 the NPRC in collaboration with the UNDP and the other 4 Chapter 12 Commissions held a belated commemoration of the International Day of Peace at the UN Information Library in Harare.

Ambassadors, individuals, youth organisations and other civil society organisations engaged in the discussions, raised new human rights and transitional justice questions linked to the 1 August, 2018 shootings and implored the NPRC to intensify its peace and reconciliation drive.



NTJWG ACTIVITIES

- Views from the Diaspora on Peace and Reconciliation in Zimbabwe.
- NTJWG Ordinary Meeting.
- Institute for African Transitional Justice 8
- Radio Programme on the Commission of Inquiry.

NTJWG Activities

This section outlines the activities and work done by the NTJWG in and outside of the country. The NTJWG has been pushing the transitional justice agenda in response to the recommendations of stakeholders, both within and out of the country. The breakdown is as follows.

Views from the Diaspora on Peace and Reconciliation in Zimbabwe

Community Dialogues on NTJWG

On 19 July, 2018 the NTJWG in collaboration with Human Rights Watch, organised a dialogue with Zimbabwe's diaspora in Johannesburg, South Africa. The NTJWG Secretariat Dzikamai Bere and Tendaishe Tlou were accompanied by Samukeliso Khumalo, an NTJWG member. At the dialogue, Dzikamai Bere presented on the objectives of the NTJWG and Dewa Mavhinga facilitated discussion on the importance of reconciliation. Ms Khumalo presented a speech to commemorate Mandela Day which reminded participants of the importance of tolerance regardless of gender, religious, ethnic and tribal differences.

In total, the dialogue was attended by 32 participants from the civil society and community-based organizations, trade unions, and individuals. During the dialogue, the Forum engaged Zimbabweans in the diaspora for their input on transitional justice. This is to ensure that the views of Zimbabweans in the diaspora are incorporated into the transitional justice policy. In addition, the Forum has also circulated a transitional justice survey to

stakeholders. The survey is collecting views from stakeholders on the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission and dealing with the past in Zimbabwe. The views collected from the survey will also inform the discussions at the symposium on the transitional justice police.



Plenary: 'The NPRC We Want'

- The Commission should focus on broader issues which comprise health and education which were affected by the *Gukurahundi* massacres. Talking about truth-telling and healing is not enough to address matters linked to empowerment.
- The NPRC must deal with perpetrators of politically motivated violence still residing

in communities. Survivors see perpetrators every day and remind them of the hurt that was inflicted during disturbances.

- The Commission should use its real experiences during dialogues such as explaining legal impediments, history of the challenges that the Commission has faced in delivering its mandate and limits on its capacity. The Commission should not pretend as that everything is going well.
- The Commission should establish specific provincial committees which address specific contextual issues such as Gukurahundi in the Midlands and Matebeleland regions, political violence in Mashonaland Provinces, among others.
- The Commission should investigate the role of the military in all operations which occurred in Zimbabwe which will also address the root cause of past atrocities.
- When talking about T.J, the Commission should speak about healing of the society as a whole not in isolation.
- Documentation and memorialisation of past human rights abuses in Zimbabwe is lacking, therefore the Commission should invest in this project for historical memory.
- The Commission should set-up a resource group in the diaspora which will be organising around peace and reconciliation issues in Zimbabwe.
- The NPRC should explore other initiatives around the world for possible collaborations rather than isolating itself.
- The NPRC, civil society, the diaspora and other players in T.J should direct efforts towards linking the Zimbabwean diaspora to initiate and sustain dialogue around peace and reconciliation issues in Zimbabwe.

NTWG Ordinary Meetings

Quarterly, the NTJWG convenes to reflect on milestones made and also re-strategize in its work. The NTJWG convened on 31 August, 2018 after elections to discuss opportunities and challenges posed by elections given the ever changing environment and in particular, the 1 August, 2018 killings in Harare. Interesting intervention strategies were adopted which will inform the Working Group's work into the final quarter.

Institute for African Transitional Justice (IATJ) 8

The Refugee Law Project (RLP), School of Law, Makerere University, in collaboration with the African Transitional Justice Research Network (ATJRN), invited Tendaishe Tlou, one of the Forum/NTJWG Secretariat members, to its 8th Institute for African Transitional Justice (IATJ) that was held from 1-8 September 2018, in Arua, West Nile Region, Uganda under the theme: *'Doing Inclusive Gender in Transitional Justice: What might this look like in Post-conflict African Societies?'*, the 8th IATJ confronted and explored global experiences in relation to making transitional justice more gender sensitive and inclusive.

Radio Programme on the Commission of Inquiry

Following the 1 August, 2018 shootings of civilians in Harare the President, E.D.Mnangagwa, represented by the NTJWG Coordinator Dzikamai Bere and NTJWG member Roselyn Hanzi appeared on a radio programme on Star-Fm on 27 September, 2018 to assess the impact of the Commission on inquiry on the economy and socio-political context of the country.



ANALYSIS

- Remembering Zimbabwe's Torture Victims and the Role of the Zimbabwe National Peace and Reconciliation Commission
- Learning from the UN's Transitional Justice Approach: Centralising Victims in National Peace and Reconciliation Processes in Zimbabwe

Analysis

This section analyses the developments in the national peace and reconciliation processes in Zimbabwe from both national and international perspectives. The analysis is drawn from the expertise of international bodies and individuals working transitional justice.

Remembering Zimbabwe's Torture Victims and the Role of the Zimbabwe National Peace and Reconciliation Commission

By Tendai Chabvuta

On 26 June, 2018 Zimbabwe joined the rest of the world in commemorating the United Nations Day in Support of Victims of Torture. This commemoration is important in reminding perpetrators especially those aligned to the state that the crimes committed will not be forgotten just like that. On the other hand, it serves to remind victims, survivors and their families that their pain and suffering will not be forgotten until they receive justice.

In Zimbabwe, much focus has been placed on the work of the constitutional body that is the Zimbabwe National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC). Lately there has been a lot of publicity on its work vis a vis violence prevention in the upcoming 30 July Harmonized elections in Zimbabwe. This is important and commendable. While this work continues, I would like to note a few points related to the work of the NPRC, past victims of torture and how the NPRC can contribute further to the achievement of sustainable peace in Zimbabwe.

The issue of human rights investigations-the NPRC looking for an elephant standing in front of them. The NPRC has since its formation carried out wide consultations across the provinces and communities in Zimbabwe.

I cannot speak for them on what they have achieved thus far but certainly there are issues that they might want to consider as they carry out the work of reconciling Zimbabweans. Firstly, it is important for the NPRC and its sister institution the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) to acknowledge that the information about who was violated, by who, when and how is largely known to most Zimbabweans. Minor details might be missing but most of this information is held by reputable human rights and civil society organizations in Zimbabwe and at the international level. It would be at the least time wasting and at most preposterous for the NPRC to want to go on a frolic purporting to be investigating past human rights violations when they can as well approach most of the human rights organizations that have carried out this work before for information and clarifications if need be.

The need to attend to the mental health issues of victims and their families. Secondly, it is a known fact that Zimbabwe has in the past experienced very serious levels of human rights abuses by state security agents such as the police, the army, the intelligence as well as other private organizations working with the acquiescence of the state especially

during election periods and other significant national events. Most of the victims and even their families have suffered major post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) leading to mental health challenges.

These challenges are well documented and known in communities. While families might have challenges in identifying such issues as clinical problems it is important for the NPRC to take this matter up and decisively deal with it. Zimbabweans are a traumatized people coming from years of abuse by the Mugabe regime. Our traditional beliefs where people suffering stress disorders are easily considered to have been bewitched or plain crazy are very real and play a detrimental role in perpetuating the plight of victims of torture who suffer from PTSD or mental health issues.

The NPRC could do well by articulating a policy to government where it requests government and its financiers to avail funds so that mental health programs are implemented countrywide free of charge. One program that could be implemented is that of having “*mental wellness clinics*” in most major hospitals and other safe centres with dedicated staff to cater to the needs of such patients. What would be most critical in such a policy and program is to ensure that no questions are asked to the victims and even the perpetrators but generally just ensuring that those who feel they need help are assisted by the doctors and mental health experts deployed to the hospitals and the other “*safe zones*.” The NPRC could work with the Ministry of Health as well as mental health practitioners at home and abroad for the finer details of implementing such a programme.

Government’s failure and refusal to pay damages/compensation to victims. This issue has been discussed at length in Zimbabwe but never seems to get solved no matter how much

noise is made about it. The Government of Zimbabwe has managed for a very long time to dodge paying damages for crimes of torture and other human rights violations committed by its agents citing inability to pay and a weak economy. While at face value this argument seems to hold water, it is largely absurd and needs to be held with all the contempt it deserves. The Government of Zimbabwe has also managed to rope in the State Liabilities Act and continues to abuse such legislation to their advantage. While this strategy of refusing to pay by pleading poverty looks “*clever*”, it simply looks arrogant and treacherous to the victim and their families who would have lost breadwinners and loved ones.

The NPRC and even the ZHRC by extension cannot argue that they are bound by what the law of the country says when such matters arise. If anything, by now the NPRC should have gone to the High Court or the Supreme Court to ask for an opinion on how the Government of Zimbabwe’s refusal to pay damages for crimes committed by its agents should be handled.

Neither the NPRC nor the ZHRC are extensions of the state – they are independent institutions set up to serve the people of Zimbabwe. To remain quiet without even trying to question the government on such an important issue is to abrogate a very important constitutional mandate. The refusal by the government of Zimbabwe to pay compensation/damages has an added negative effect of touching on issue of accountability.

The question that the NPRC and the HRC must be asking themselves is that: If the who else will be able to hold them accountable to anything? The problem of crimes that just fall away because of time. Government of Zimbabwe and its agents cannot be asked such important

questions who else will be able to hold them accountable to anything? The problem of crimes that just fall away because of time.

Prescription

On numerous occasions, one hears victims of torture and past human rights violations lamenting that they failed to report or act against their perpetrators on time. The Prescription Act in Zimbabwe gives elaboration on the time periods to report violations which is usually 3 years for civil matters and 20 years for criminal matters. This is highly problematic and fundamentally wrong. While the law could have been made with the purpose of wanting to ensure the swift administration of justice and preventing fraudulent claims against other people or the state, this law is no longer fit for purpose considering our circumstances in Zimbabwe.

The NPRC and the ZHRC know fully well what has happened in the past with regards the reporting of human rights violations at police stations. It is important to note that reports abound of victims being arrested when they had gone to lodge their cases; it is known that several case files were destroyed by the police during the 2008 election violence and most evidence was destroyed. Now, when faced with such scenarios – it is difficult and unrealistic for the Government of Zimbabwe, the courts or anyone in his or her right state of mind to argue that cases of torture and related human rights violations can prescribe.

The suggestion here is that the NPRC and the ZHRC need to move from their comfort zones and deal with the hard questions of reconciliation and healing in today's Zimbabwe. *Part of the solution will lie in these bodies challenging laws that do not make sense or stand dead against reconciliation and healing in Zimbabwe.*

It is ironic that the state in Zimbabwe can try to give Zimbabweans, the NPRC with one hand and then take away, whatever the NPRC will give with the other. It cannot be right and this mentality and or policy by the Government of Zimbabwe will need to be turned on its head. Pushing for law reform and standing for justice. Such issues of changing laws or interpreting laws positively definitely need collaboration with the Parliament as well as seeking the advice of the judiciary in certain instances.

The NPRC and the HRC need to elevate their work to a higher ground where they discuss the moral fibre of society, where they talk about the software of the microcosm that is the individual Zimbabwean and ensure that our values as a people are respected by all who live in our country. A new parliament and senate will be in force by August, 2018. It would be important for the NPRC to also have its legislative agenda set for the next few years so that they deal with some of the issues if at all this is something they regard as critical.

In this regard, the NPRC besides carrying the mundane tasks of investigating human rights violations now needs to more actively confront some of the ugly issues bedeviling healing and reconciliation in Zimbabwe. This kind of work does not need people who toe the line and want to be people pleasers.

Parting Shots

There was a time during the early years of South Africa's independence when most of the country clamoured for the death penalty because of high levels of crime. The courts were confronted with this matter but ultimately, unanimously decided for different reasons that the spirit of ubuntu which everyone had fought for needed to be respected. Killing perpetrators was vengeful and did not represent the true values of a

society running away from such an ugly past.

The same is true for Zimbabwe. The time is now for mindsets to change. The government cannot send its security officials to torture citizens. Private organizations affiliated to the state or ruling party cannot be allowed to victimize fellow citizens. The scourge of impunity and corruption that has seen most perpetrators walk scot free from the jaws of justice cannot be allowed to reign supreme in Zimbabwe. The idea that a whole government can refuse to pay for damages through its Ministers and hide behind the fat finger of the state should be long gone.

Zimbabweans is a broken society from years of abuse. The evidence is there and we all know it. Zimbabweans need healing and reconciliation. Part of that healing will come from an NPRC that fights for the repeal of archaic legislation that prevents victims of torture and other human rights violations from claiming damages. Part of that reconciliation will come from the efforts of an independent and impartial

NPRC that questions government and the legislature about senseless prescription laws.

Learning from the UN's Transitional Justice Approach: Centralising Victims in National Peace and Reconciliation Processes in Zimbabwe

This note provides the guiding principles and framework for United Nations approach to transitional justice processes and mechanisms. It outlines key components of transitional justice, and ways to further strengthen these activities. The note is informed by the Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on United Nations Approach to Rule of Law Assistance. For the United Nations, transitional justice is the full range of processes and mechanisms associated with a society's attempt to come to terms with a legacy of large-scale past abuses, in order to ensure accountability, serve justice and achieve reconciliation.

Transitional justice processes and mechanisms are a critical component of the NPRC's framework for strengthening the rule of law, according to the following UN guidelines.

Guiding Principles

1. Support and actively encourage compliance with international norms and standards when designing and implementing transitional justice processes and mechanisms;
2. Take account of the political context when designing and implementing transitional justice processes and mechanisms;
3. Base assistance for transitional justice on the unique country context and strengthen national capacity to carry out community-wide transitional justice processes;
4. Strive to ensure women's rights;
5. Support a child-sensitive approach;
6. Ensure the centrality of victims in the design and implementation of transitional justice processes and mechanisms;
7. Coordinate transitional justice programmes with the broader rule of law initiatives;
8. Encourage a comprehensive approach integrating an appropriate combination of transitional justice processes and mechanisms;
9. Strive to ensure transitional justice processes and mechanisms take account of the root causes of conflict and repressive rule, and address violations of all rights and
10. Engage in effective coordination and partnerships.

However for the purposes of this section, we focus on principle Number 6:

Ensure the Centrality of Victims in the Design and Implementation of Transitional Justice Processes and Mechanisms

Successful transitional justice programmes recognize the centrality of victims and their special status in the design and implementation of such processes. The NPRC must respect and advocate for the interests and inclusion of victims where transitional processes are under consideration. National consultations, conducted with the explicit inclusion of victims and other traditionally excluded groups, are particularly effective in allowing them to share their priorities for achieving sustainable peace and accountability through appropriate transitional justice mechanisms.

Placing victims at the centre of this work also requires ensuring that victim's rights and views are fully respected in the implementation of transitional justice processes, including, as appropriate, through the use of victim-sensitive procedures that guarantee victims' safety and dignity, and the development of specific capacities to assist, support and protect victims and witnesses.

In Standard 5 (Minimum Standards for an Effective NPRC, 2014), the NTJWG has clearly stated before that the NPRC must strive to promote an inclusive national truth-seeking and healing process with greater public participation and transparency. "Inclusivity and participation must not be a token, but a major priority allowing the NPRC engagements to take a genuinely national character." (NTJWG, 2014).

Victims must be at the centre of the NPRC's programming, guided by the following values: Confidentiality, Inclusivity, Ubuntu, Transparency and Victim-centredness meaning providing support and opportunities and empowering affected individuals and communities as engaged participants in the peace and reconciliation process. Therefore, in light of the above, survivors of past atrocities must be **ALWAYS** be at the centre of all proceedings that the NPRC will be doing.

Peaceful Election Campaigns

On 14 July, 2018 Heal Zimbabwe in collaboration with Women Institute for Leadership Development (WILD), Emthonjeni Women's Forum (EWF), Habakkuk Trust, Christian Alliance, National Youth Development Trust (NYDT) and Bulawayo Progressive Residents Association (BPRA) launched a '*Get Out and Vote*' campaign in Bulawayo.

The objective of the campaign was to mobilize citizens to go out and vote on 30 July, 2018 and upholding peace and political tolerance. The campaign launch saw several artists taking part in a peace concert where they also added their voice on the need for peace and tolerance ahead of the 2018 elections. The concert was attended by approximately 5000 people, mainly youths.

About The National Transitional Justice Working Group

The National Transitional Justice Working Group (NTJWG) is a platform established by 46 Zimbabwean organisations representing various transitional justice stakeholders to provide the interface between transitional justice stakeholders and the official transitional justice processes in Zimbabwe.

Vision

A peaceful, just, accountable and democratic society.

Mission

To create inclusive space for the coordination of transitional justice stakeholders, share experiences; build synergies for comprehensive, accountable, victim centered and participatory transitional justice processes in Zimbabwe.

Values

- Integrity
- Inclusivity
- Impartiality

Members

Mr. Alec Muchadehama	Chairperson/Reparations
Mr. Paul Themba Nyathi	Deputy Chairperson
Rev. Dr. Fradereck Chiromba	Promotion of Truth
Ms. Roselyn Hanzi	Justice and Accountability
Rev. Dr. Ray M o t s i	Memorialization
Ms. Memory Kachambwa	Gender
Mr. Anthony Reeler	Independent Expert / Institutional Reform
Mr. Otto Saki	Independent Expert
Ms. Samukeliso Khumalo	Independent Expert

Secretariat

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