

NPRCWATCH



NATIONAL
TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE
WORKING GROUP
ZIMBABWE

Follow all the Developments related to the NPRC

EDITION 8: APRIL - JUNE 2019



ANALYSIS | PROFILES | NEWS | RECOMMENDATIONS | PARTICIPATION

Outreach Programme & Establishment of Provincial Peace Committees

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**NATIONAL
TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE
WORKING GROUP
ZIMBABWE**

Published by

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Establishing the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC)

The process of establishing the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) was a long and tedious process, but also gathered momentum for advocacy around transitional justice processes in Zimbabwe. Despite the challenges, there are signs that this has changed drastically. This edition of the NPRC Watch comes at a time when the NPRC has embarked on the long awaited processes of implementing its mandate seen by through the lenses of the recently ended outreach programme, establishment of provincial peace committees and engagements with sectoral groups across the country.

However, a Commission of this nature is not a matter of ticking the boxes, but should focus on substance. Therefore, in this edition of the NPRC Watch, the NTJWG paid attention to the details of the process and also captured the work of the Working Group from April to June, 2019.

As in the previous publications, we now invite you to a conversation where we want to seek answers to the following questions we seek to tackle in this issue being; How has the process of establishing Provincial Peace Committees gone so far, Now that the PPCs are there, what are their roles and responsibilities? What are the challenges the PPCs might face in the near future and what can we do about it?

We encourage you to continue the conversation with us online. Feel free to write to us and follow us on social network. Details are at the back of this publication. Tell us your thoughts on info@ntjwg.org.zw

Principles on National Dialogue: Drawing Lessons from Abroad

By Rev. Dr. Motsi, NTJWG Thematic Leader on Memorialisation

As a tool for conflict resolution and a political transformation, national dialogue can be an integral part of a political culture. This comes about as a nation starts a conversation to dialogue with itself on specific national issues in an inclusive manner. A nation that speaks to itself and its people will provide a platform for cohesion and integration, thereby clearing any space for violence as it builds trust.

There is need to advocate for a broad debate regarding a country's trajectory beyond the known and normal elite decision-makers. The great danger with unstructured and haphazard national dialogues is how it can be misused and manipulated by leaders who seek to entrench themselves in strategic positions and consolidate their power. To begin with, we need to ask ourselves what are the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe and how can we capture those aspiration in an inclusive and holistic national conversation in order to reach to the Zimbabwe we want. The second question is, are there any international guidelines or principles for national dialogue processes that we can adopt? This is more of a new concept which is becoming popular in a diverse group of countries and circumstances.

Advantages of an Inclusive National Dialogue:

- It broadens the debate about the country's trajectory for conflict resolution;
- It provides another possibility for a national political transformation;
- It offers potential for meaningful conversation that is inclusive and beyond the antagonists;
- It exposes the traditional and new drivers of conflict;
- It offers a holistic approach to address national issues;
- Points out that there is no one size fits all model;
- It provides opportunities for regional narratives to be made as part of the national agenda and
- If done well. It gives everybody a sense of belonging and ownership of the process.

A Caviar

Of course, national dialogue has to be thought through as it relates to various arms of governance like the role of parliament, the constitution and elections. National dialogue needs all these arms to guide and give it the legitimacy that it requires. It does not ignore important and critical aspects of human rights violations, amnesty, criminal prosecution and investigations. These must come from the national conversation and not just prescriptive as the elite give a lip service to such weighty and emotive issues.

Key Principles for National Dialogue

- i. Inclusivity
- ii. Transparency
- iii. Public participation
- iv. Far-reaching agenda
- v. Credible convener and
- vi. Clear rules of engagement

Inclusivity

National dialogue convenes a broad set of stakeholders for a deliberative process. All key interest groups should be invited to participate. As we maximise the dialogue we include women, the youth, traditional leaders, war veterans, political parties, business people, academicians, the disabled, government representatives and international partners, NGOs, CSOs and FBOs.

Before the process begins an inclusive, transparent and consultative preparatory phase sets-in the foundation for a genuine national dialogue. The initial decisions on the shape, structure of the national dialogue and who is invited to participate can be as critical as it lays down the foundation for trust and willingness on the part of the government and political parties. This is done by a preparatory committee that is nationally selected and inclusive. The National Dialogue Committee (NDC) represents a national departure from the political elite and allows for more representative conversation and contributes to the opening or creation of a conducive environment and the levelling of the playing field.

Transparency and Public Participation

If there are no sufficient opportunities for the public to remain informed and provide feedback into the dialogue, there is a risk of the process losing legitimacy. There must be a deliberate willingness and structure of linking the national dialogue process to a local conversation and public consultations, regular outreach and media coverage. Delegates or stakeholders are mandated to hold meetings with their constituencies as a way of keeping everybody informed of what is going (Senegal National Dialogue, 2008-09).

A Credible Convener

In order to have a good dialogue there is need for credible convener. This in many ways can be a generally respected and agreed single person, a group or an organisation with no political aspirations or objective that will cause a conflict of interest.

There is always need for a long-standing moral authority and broad constituent base. The person, persons or organisation could be the catalyst in the process. Age, experience and gravitas are aspects that should be considered.

Clear Agenda and Key National Issues

It is critical that key national issues are agreed before the dialogue as part of the agenda. This enables the dialogue to be focused and researched beforehand by everyone involved and enables a broad based consultation. Issues for discussion need to be agreed months or even a year before the dialogue commences. In most cases, it may be required to pre-negotiate and renegotiate national issues to be placed on the agenda of a national dialogue.

The role of religion in government, political rights, basic freedoms, institutional reform, election procedures and the structure of government like federalism or devolution should be part of the agenda. The United States Institute for Peace (USIP, 2019) suggests that a national dialogue's agenda should provide for substantive conversation around the major grievances of all key interest groups.

Clear Mandate and Tailored Structure, Rules, and Procedures

National dialogues take place outside of the existing institutions of government. In fact, national dialogues are often convened because the incumbent government and

existing institutions are unable to resolve the major issues at hand, either because they are an interested party or there are perceptions that they neither legitimate nor credible.

A national dialogue should have its own set of procedures and rules for making decisions. These procedures should also include mechanisms to break deadlocks if an agreement cannot be reached. Furthermore, a clear mandate lends purpose and authority to a national dialogue, whether it has been established through a peace agreement, law, presidential decree or some other manner.

Agreed Mechanism for Implementation of Outcomes

National dialogues should feature an agreed upon plan to ensure that the resulting recommendations are implemented through a new constitution amendment or other programs. Because national dialogues take place within a broader transition, they often have formal and informal relationships to transitional justice as a process. Without a clear implementation plan, a national dialogue risks consuming extensive time and resources without producing any tangible results. An example is the Bangui Forum Implementation Committee which was formed at the conclusion of the week long dialogue.

Conclusion

Local ownership is crucial for success of any national dialogue process. Without a strong, respected national facilitator and buy-in from a sufficient coalition of the country's groups, a national dialogue is unlikely to produce any meaningful results. National authorities should bear the primary responsibility for envisioning, organizing, facilitating and financing the national dialogue.

Although international assistance can fill important gaps, assistance providers must take great care to leave the fundamental responsibilities in the hands of national authorities. While national ownership is fundamental, there are points at which the international community can provide important assistance.

International actors can offer important support on the follow-up to the national dialogue, while ensuring that the main responsibility and decision-making remains in the hands of national actors. Civil society may also benefit from international support to monitor the implementation of agreements reached through the national dialogue.

NPRC TIMELINE

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

6 -7 June 2019

The NPRC concludes its outreach programme in Bulawayo

31 May - 2 July 2019

The NPRC Establishes Provincial Peace Committees

NPRC Schedule of Establishing PPCs

Roles and Responsibilities of PPCs

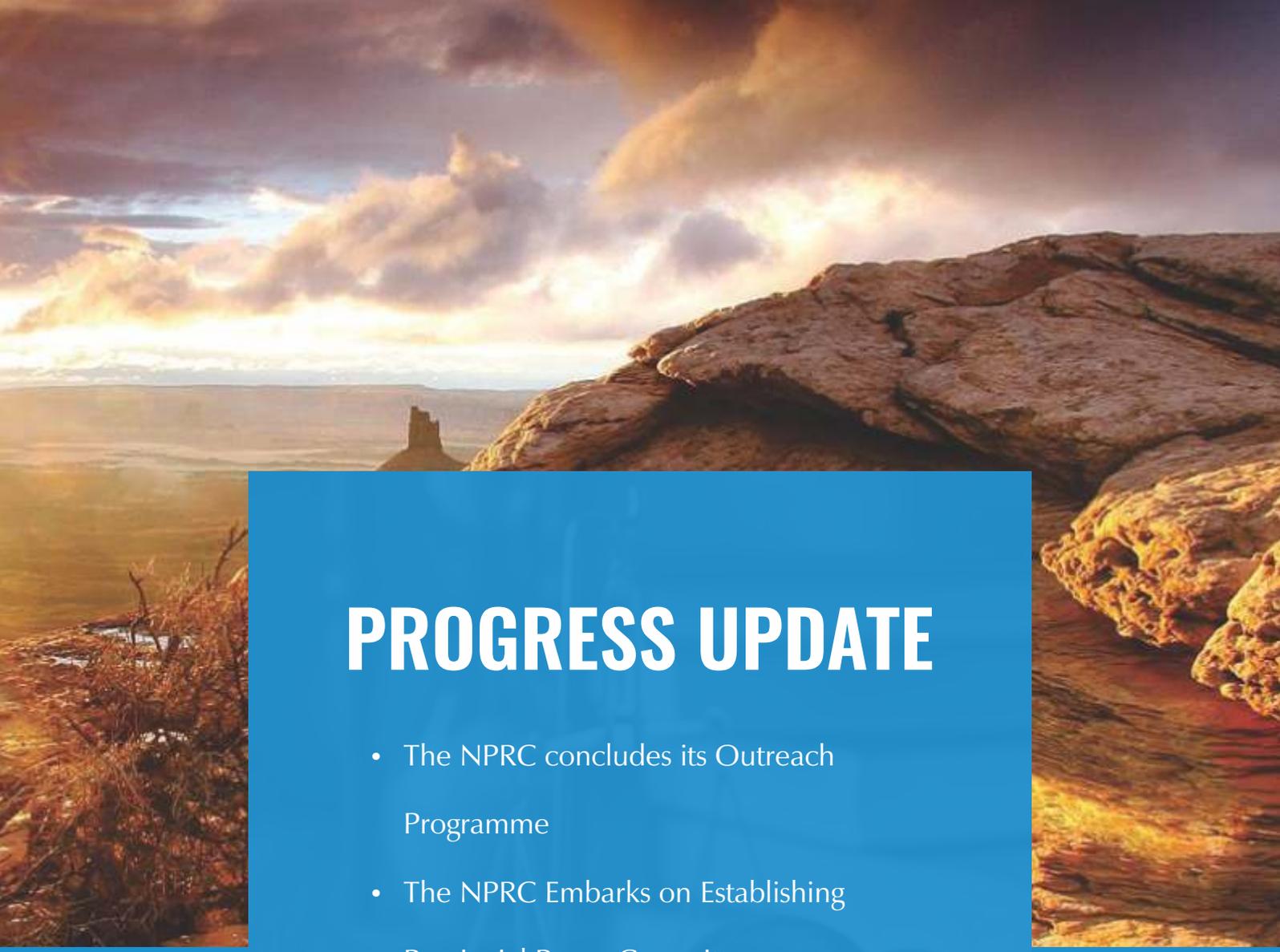
Chairpersons and Deputies of PPCs

Challenges the PPCs might face in the near future and what can the NTJWG do about it.

June 2019 Update

The NPRC Secretariat

New Location and Contacts of the NPRC.



PROGRESS UPDATE

- The NPRC concludes its Outreach Programme
- The NPRC Embarks on Establishing Provincial Peace Committees
- Roles and Responsibilities of the PPCs
- Chairpersons and Deputies of the PPCs
- Inclusion of survivors in establishing PPCs
- Constitution of PPCs

The NPRC concludes its Outreach Programme

From 6 to 7 June, 2019 the NPRC was in Bulawayo engaging stakeholders and sectoral groups identifying strategic priorities for 2019 such as public hearings for healing and reconciliation, adoption of mechanisms for early detection of conflicts, national dialogue facilitation, agreements on dates to set-up and members of peace committees. This was the last of the Commission's outreach programme and immediately embarked on establishing Provincial Peace Committees.

The NPRC Embarks on Establishing Provincial Peace Committees

On 29 May, 2019 the NPRC announced that it will be devolving its operations to Provinces by establishing Provincial Peace Committees beginning 31 May, 2019 ending on 2 July 2019. The NPRC announced that the Provincial Peace Committees will be mandated to solve conflicts in their areas because a "one-size-fits all" approach has proved impractical.

The dates were as follows:

- Mashonaland West: 30-31 May, 2019 (done)
- Mashonaland Central: 3-4 June, 2019 (done)
- Harare: 5-6 June, 2019 (done)
- Matebeleland North: 9-10 June, 2019 (done)
- Matebeleland South: 12-13 June, 2019 (done)
- Bulawayo: 17-18 June, 2019 (done)
- Manicaland: 20-21 June, 2019 (done)
- Masvingo: 24-25 June, 2019 (done)
- Midlands: 27-28 June, 2019 (done)
- Mashonaland East: 1-2 July, 2019 (done)

The NTJWG was nominated three times to be part of these Provincial Peace Committees, but seconded its stakeholders such as CSU, Tree of Life

and ZLHR to be part of the committees in their individual capacities since the NTJWG is not an entity, but a convening platform for transitional justice actors in Zimbabwe. The NTJWG commends the NPRC for managing to implement its programme within the announced dates and looks forward to the full report.

Roles and Responsibilities of the PPCs

According to the NPRC (2019), these peace committees are designed to promote peace, tolerance building within provinces, conduct public education on national peace and reconciliation and raise awareness about conflict indicators within Provinces and responding to issues identified in the Provinces, among other roles.

Chairpersons and Deputies of the PPCs are as follows, respectively:

- Mashonaland West: Commissioner Choice Ndoro, Deputised by Mr. Godfrey Mavhankeni.
- Mashonaland Central: Commissioner Charles Masunungure, Deputised by Dr. Savir Munoriarwa.
- Harare: Commissioner Lilian Chigwedere, Deputised by Professor Medial Hove.
- Matebeleland North: Retired Justice Chairperson Selo Nare.
- Matebeleland South: Commissioner

Leslie Ncube.

- Bulawayo: Retired Justice Chairperson Selo Nare and Mr. Johnson Mkandhla and Ms. Nokuthula Dube.
- Manicaland: Commissioner Patience Chiradza, Deputised by Dr. Solomon Mungure and Ms. Getrude Chimange.
- Masvingo: Commissioner Dr. Golden Chekenyere.
- Midlands: Commissioner Netty Musanhu, Deputised by Conelius Mpereri and Mrs Ethel Mkwende and
- Mashonaland East: Commissioner Dr. Godfrey Chada

What are the challenges the PPCs might face in the near future and what can the NTJWG do about it?

Inclusion of survivors in establishing PPCs

From the onset of the setting-up of PPCs, the criteria used to invite participants to the induction training of the Peace Committees was not specified. One of the major issues which was glaringly evident in the process was that survivors were not included. The NPRC meetings were not victim-centred, but mainly invited and elected other transitional actors into the committees. The problem was only rectified after one of the NTJWG's stakeholder and leader of a survivor group Mr. Sekai Gombe requested a meeting with Commissioner Netty Musanhu in Harare on 19 July, 2019 to encourage the Commission to put survivors at the centre of national peace and reconciliation processes.

From 20 June, 2019 going onwards, the NTJWG noted the NPRC's efforts to invite and include survivors in setting-up PPCs so that people elected into the committees would value concerns and prioritise the needs of survivors. From the onset, there was need to co-create and co-facilitate PPCs with people in touch and contact with survivors, who grapple with the past on a daily basis. Placing victims and survivors at the centre of this work also requires ensuring that victim's rights and views are fully respected in the implementation of the transitional justice process (Guiding Principles for TJ Policy and Practice in Zimbabwe, 2015: 20). This includes the use of victim-sensitive procedures that guarantee victim's safety and dignity and the development of specific capacities to assist, support and protect victims and witnesses (U.N, 2010:6).

Failure to adhere to these and other principles prescribed in international and regional statutory instruments perpetuates a vicious cycle of violence that will re-victimise the victim and prevent justice from being served, undermine respect and compassion, equality and fairness, but most importantly effective participation of survivors in national peace and reconciliation processes (Minimum Standards for an Effective NPRC, 2015:5-6).

Constitution of PPCs

From inception, constitution of PPCs must be acceptable and reflective of the people who choose it, but in particular should be a committee that has deep understanding and is seen to be sensitive to the needs and concerns of survivors. If the people who are elected into the committee are compromised, it suffers from legitimacy and acceptance by the people which it purports to represent, protect and advance their needs. A befitting example is the recently established PPC in the Midlands

Province set-up on 27-28 June, 2019. Against the background of the report received from one of the NTJWG's stakeholders who attended the meetings, two people from ZANU-PF and the security service, respectively were elected as the two deputies of the PPC.

History in Zimbabwe has shown that political parties and the security service been at the centre of gross human rights violations from Gukurahundi, Operation Murambatsvina, political violence, the 1 August, 2018 shootings in Harare to the clampdown on the recent #zimbabweshutdown protests in which many people were left dead, injured or displaced.

The NTJWG is of the view that once people who are perceived to be central to human rights violations in Zimbabwe are elected into crucial committees meant to deal with the past, the PPCs are bound to fail and sabotaged from the onset. From the reports the NTJWG received from its stakeholders in Gweru, people were not happy with the election of the two people mentioned above into the PPC and this automatically kills a PPC at birth.

To resolve these two issues, the NPRC should firstly listen to the sentiments shared by survivors to ensure that they are put at the centre of all national transitional justice

Secondly, to resolve the imminent crisis looming in the Midlands, the NPRC should dissolve the PPC in the Midlands and re-establish the PPC. This should be followed by an enactment of a 'soft law' that prevents people in the security services and political parties from assuming prominent positions in PPCs. The PPC must be constituted by people who are respected in the community, neutral and apolitical, preferably from the church,

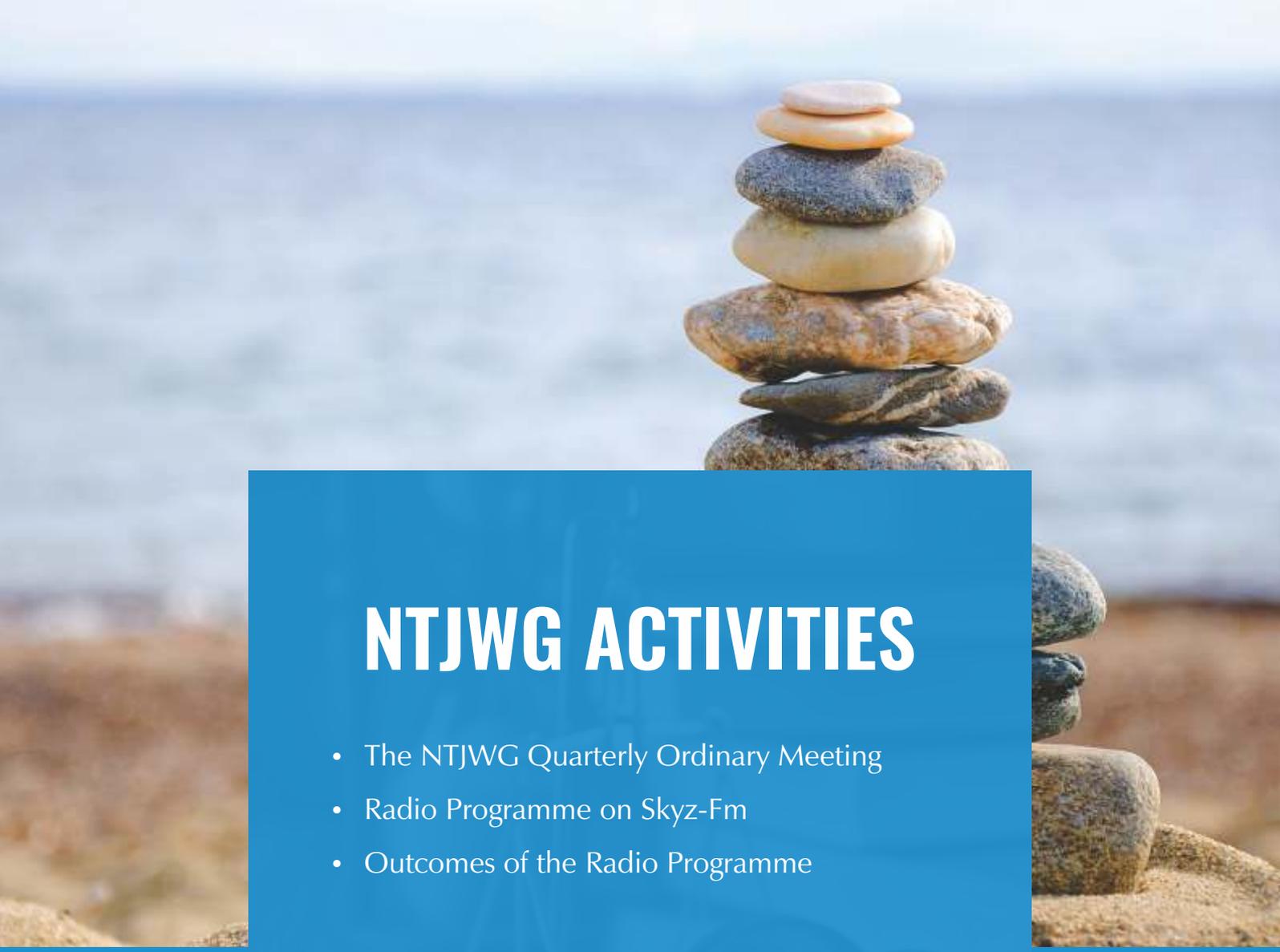
FBOs and CSOs. At this stage, political parties and security services must be relegated to the terraces and only be constituted as committee members of the PPCs.

The NPRC's Secretariat

Apparently, some personnel of the Secretariat of the NPRC have been constituted. Out of the required staff establishment of 103, 32 were recruited by the end of 2018. The Executive Secretary and the other departmental staff are now in place, enabling the NPRC to roll-out its five year strategic plan beginning 2019. Although interviews have been completed for the 32 staff members, the NTJWG implores the NPRC to continue with the recruitment of 71 more people to fulfil its human resources requirements. The NTJWG welcomes that positions such as the Records, Accounting, Administration, Human Resources Officers and General Managers for Healing, Gender and Media among others are now resourced. To get in touch with Commission, anyone can visit their new offices now located at:

Physical Address

7th Floor, First Mutual Building 99 Jason Moyo Avenue, Harare or Call
Tel: +263 (242) 792676-9, 792469, 792390, 791757.



NTJWG ACTIVITIES

- The NTJWG Quarterly Ordinary Meeting
- Radio Programme on Skyz-Fm
- Outcomes of the Radio Programme

The NTJWG Quarterly Ordinary Meeting

Every quarter, the NTJWG meets to deliberate on the activities implemented in the previous quarter and map the way forward for the next quarter. In this regard, the NTJWG met on 29 May, 2019 to reflect on the issues arising and also plan for the 2nd quarter of 2019. The year 2018 has been full of drama, challenges and opportunities for the Working Group to fully realise its goals. However, it managed to navigate the obstacles. It effectively and continuously engaged the NPRC and other transitional justice stakeholders to realise its goals.

Seven members of the working group converged at Holiday Inn he NTJWG met to evaluate the work of the NTJWG done in 2018 so that it is informed on how it should proceed in the year 2019. This was done against the background of the NTJWG strategic planning retreat convened in February, 2019 which led to the production of the NTJWG strategy report that will inform the NTJWG's lobby and advocacy strategy, stakeholder awareness raising and engagement programmes, among other things.

Radio Programme on Skyz-Fm

On 7 June, 2019 the NTJWG organised and participated in a radio programme on Skyz-Fm in Bulawayo from 3 to 4pm. The topic for discussion was entitled '*Implementation of Sustainable Transitional Justice Measures in Zimbabwe.*'

This discussion is a follow-up on the framework for transitional justice in Zimbabwe that was agreed upon in November 2018 at the National Transitional Justice Symposium in Bulawayo.

Outcomes of the Radio Programme were that:

- The NTJWG PUT emphasise on the fundamental principles and importance of a national transitional justice policy or framework;
- The NTJWG outlined the policy issues that the NTJWG thinks must guide implementation of transitional justice mechanisms and the practical steps that may be taken to ensure sure implementation and
- The NTJWG engaged key stakeholders and citizens, including survivors (Mrs.Nkiwane) and implementers (Shari Eppel from Ukuthula Trust). The other panellist was P.T Nyathi who is the current Vice Chairperson of the NTJWG.

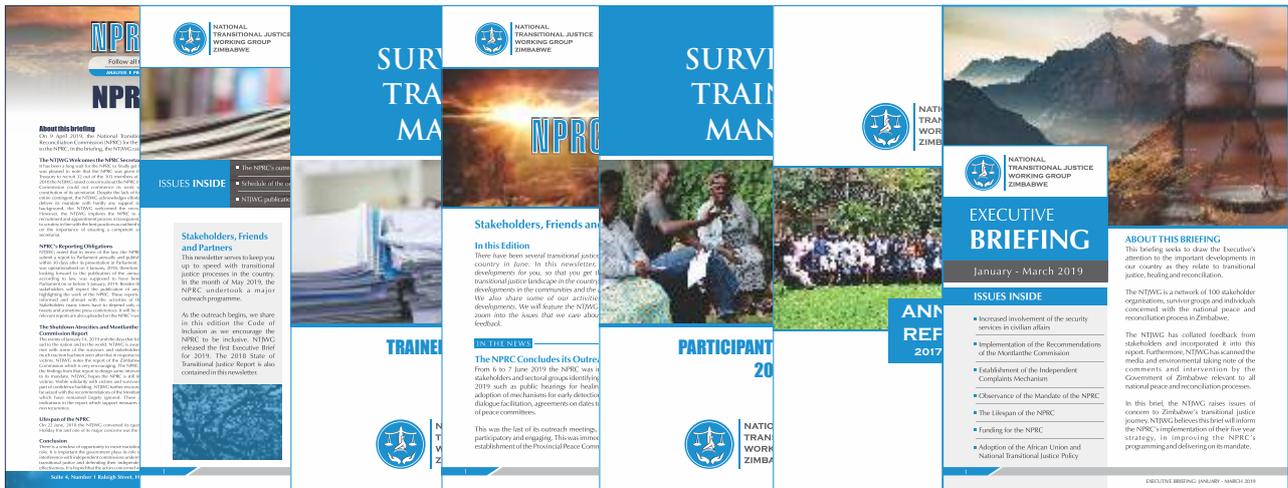
The discussion raised critical issues around the national transitional justice policy framework, exhumations and healing, truth-seeking and truth-telling in transitional justice issues processes in Zimbabwe. The NTJWG has published '*Guiding Principles for Transitional Justice Policy and Practice in Zimbabwe*' available on the NTJWG website which addresses some of the issues raised in the radio programme.

You can access this and other radio programmes here: <https://soundcloud.com/ntjwgzimbabwe>



PUBLICATIONS

- NTJWG NPRC Briefing
- NTJWG Executive Briefing
- NTJWG May 2019 Newsletter
- NTJWG June 2019 Newsletter
- Survivors' Participants and Trainers Handbooks
- NTJWG Annual Report 2018



NTJWG NPRC Briefing

The 2019 Briefing for the first quarter was presented to the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission on 10 April, 2019. The NTJWG chairperson also presented the Code of Inclusion to the NPRC. The briefing embodies a summary of the issues related to the appointment of the NPRC’s secretariat, reporting obligations, the #shutdown atrocities, lifespan of the Commission, the NPRC’s community interface meetings, funding of the Commission and upcoming meetings or activities of the Commission.

The NPRC Briefing is available here: <http://www.ntjwg.org.zw/publications.html>

The NTJWG Executive Briefing

This briefing for the first quarter was presented to the Permanent Secretary - the Vice President’s Office on 20 June, 2019. The briefing drew from the monitoring work done by NTJWG and the views obtained from stakeholders who are concerned with the national peace and reconciliation process in Zimbabwe. Of great significance is the increased involvement of the security forces in civilian affairs, implementation of the recommendations of the Motlanthe Commission, establishment of the Independent Complaints Mechanism, Observance of the mandate of the NPRC, Lifespan of the Commission, funding of the NPRC and advocacy for the adoption of the African Union transitional justice policy by Zimbabwe. The Briefing is now available on the NTJWG website following the meeting with the Permanent Secretary.

The NTJWG compiled the second Executive Briefing of the year in June, 2018. The briefing draws from the monitoring work done by NTJWG and the views obtained from stakeholders who are concerned with the national peace and reconciliation process in Zimbabwe. Of great significance is the reform of the security forces, follow-up on the establishment of the Independent Complaints Mechanism and follow-up on funding for the NPRC.

The Executive Briefings are available here: <http://www.ntjwg.org.zw/publications.html>

The NTJWG May Newsletter

In May, 2019, the NTJWG published a newsletter. This newsletter served to keep stakeholders up to speed with transitional justice processes in the country, particularly in the month of May in which the NPRC undertook a major national outreach programme.

As the outreach began, the NTJWG shared in this edition the 'Code of Inclusion' to encourage the NPRC to be inclusive. NTJWG released the first Executive Brief for 2019 and the 2018 State of Transitional Justice Report in this newsletter.

You can find the full newsletter here: <http://www.ntjwg.org.zw/publications.html>

The NTJWG June Newsletter

In this newsletter, the NTJWG packaged developments in transitional justice so that stakeholders get the full picture of the transitional justice landscape in the country. This edition covered the activities in the communities and the activities of the NPRC. The newsletter also shared some of the NTJWG's activities and other global developments. This edition featured the NTJWG editorial in which we zoom into the issues that we care about. In the June edition, the NTJWG shared our take on the issue of national dialogue. As standard practice, the NTJWG welcome your feedback.

You can find the full newsletter here: <http://www.ntjwg.org.zw/publications.html>

Survivors' Participants and Trainers Handbooks

In June, 2019 the NTJWG produced two manuals that will enable leadership of survivor groups to train victims at community level from understanding conflict to the functions and mandate of the NPRC so that victims/survivors of past atrocities are able to effectively engage and participate in national peace and reconciliation processes.

This month, the NTJWG has invested a lot in knowledge production and management with the publication of the survivors' participants and trainers manuals. The two publications are important in advancing survivors' knowledge and participation in national peace and reconciliation processes. Hard copies of the training kit are now available at the Forum offices.

You can also visit our website for many other reports here:

<http://www.ntjwg.org.zw/publications.html>

The NTJWG Annual Report

The NTJWG developed the 2018 Annual Report which captures what stakeholders have done in the previous year, the NTJWG national TJ policy symposium, publications and the work of the NPRC.

The full report is now available in hard copy and the soft copy shall be uploaded onto the NTJWG website after its launch at the Stakeholders' Conference in July, 2019.

January, 2019 Shutdown Protests Documentary Launch

There is a lot of work being done by stakeholders in promotion of truth. In this edition we report on the work being done by CITE based in Bulawayo. On 12 June, 2019 CITE launched the 'January Shutdown Protests' Documentary at Rainbow Hotel. The documentary launch was attended by delegates from the City of Bulawayo, traditional leaders, civil society and faith-based organisations.

The link for the full documentary is available here:
<http://youtu.be/waV1a-9715w>

Radio Programme on Gukurahundi

On 19 June, 2019 CITE organised a radio programme on Skyz-Fm to discuss the Gukurahundi atrocities in Zimbabwe. The panellists were Dewa Mavhinga (Human Rights Watch Southern Africa Director) and Zenzele Ndebele (Founder and Director of CITE). The issues raised were the effects of the atrocities to individuals, families and the country at large and how the process should be resolved by accountability, truth-telling, truth-seeking and compensation of victims and survivors.

Government Refuses to Pay Damages

The Zimbabwe Human Rights Forum has published a list of 28 cases where the courts have awarded damages to victims of state violence. In awards range from three thousand dollars to about six million Zimbabwean dollars per individual.

In the Anti-Impunity Update published in the Standard on 30 June, 2019 the Forum said the State Liabilities Act was an obstacle to justice for many victims. Speaking at the launch of the Anti-Impunity Report: 2018, Public Interest Litigation Specialist at the Forum, Miss. Michelle Matsvaire said, "*lack of political will to honour judgements was perpetuating impunity.*" She urged the state to ensure that it meets its obligations. See the Forum's Anti-Impunity update:

<http://www.hrforumzim.org/publications>



Army, New Human Rights problem Child for Zimbabwe – Rights Group

19 June 2019 by Leopold Munhende

ZIMBABWE's military has become the new *"problem child"* in the fight to entrench human rights in the country, a rights watchdog has said.

The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO-Forum, on Tuesday said while over the years the police have been identified as the major perpetrator of rights abuses, President Emmerson Mnangagwa's rise to power had presented a new challenge in the form of the military.

Speaking at the launch of ZimHRNGO Forum's Anti-Impunity report in Harare, the group's Director Blessing Gorejena said that the army was now a major factor in the state's continued disregard for basic human rights.

Initially our focus was on the police because from our documentation, until recently, they were the major perpetrators but we are actually realising that we have a new *'problem child'* on the block. It is the military given the incidences we have just encountered recently. *"Security services should remain true to their obligations under the Constitution of Zimbabwe,"* said Ms. Gorejena.

President Mnangagwa came to power on the back of a military coup in November 2017 that forced former President Robert Mugabe into resignation. Since then the country's military has become a lot more visible than ever in people's daily lives involving itself in civilian matters. In less than a year, President Mnangagwa has deployed the army on two occasions both with deadly consequences. At least 20 people have been killed after the army was called in to pacify protests in Harare while dozens have been left with gunshot wounds.

After the August 1st killings, President Mnangagwa, in a bid to placate growing unease with his new administration established a Commission of Inquiry, headed by former South African President, Kgalema Motlanthe. The recommendations by the Commission of Inquiry are yet to be fully implemented.

In January, 2019 President Mnangagwa announced a 150% fuel price increase triggering fresh protests. The army was called in and human rights groups claim at least seventeen people were killed to add to the six gunned down last August.

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
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