



Australian Government
Refugee Review Tribunal

Country Advice

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe – ZWE37867 – – MDC Rally –
Chitungwiza – Travel to South Africa –
Magistrates Court Warrant – Departure –
MDC Sponsorship of Students – 2008

Elections

5 January 2011

1. Please provide information on a large MDC rally in Chitungwiza in January or June 2008, in which 50 ZANU-PF men came and reportedly forced people into a truck.

Chitungwiza is reported to be a dormitory town, 20 miles south of Harare.¹ Information was not located on a large MDC rally being held in Chitungwiza in January 2008 or June 2008.

There were reports of violence and intimidation carried out by ZANU-PF supporters in Chitungwiza in June 2008. The son of Chitungwiza MDC councillor Philimon Chipiyo and two of his friends, along with a passer-by, were killed by a group of alleged ZANU-PF supporters who attacked Chipiyo's home on 18 June 2008.² A day later, the homes of three opposition councillors in Chitungwiza were set alight by petrol bombs, forcing the councillors to flee with their families. On 20 June 2008, it was reported that there had been numerous petrol bombings, assaults and abductions during the previous week in Chitungwiza. Zanu PF mobs had reportedly dragged mostly young people out of their homes and forced them to join them, marching and sloganeering through the night.³

Human Rights Watch reported that prior to the presidential runoff vote on 27 June 2008, ZANU-PF supporters rounded up and beat many people in Epworth and Chitungwiza on the outskirts of Harare. After the beatings, people were informed by ZANU-PF supporters that they would vote for Mugabe if they valued their lives. Also, early on 28 June 2008, ZANU-PF supporters reportedly went door to door in Chitungwiza and Westlea and forced people to show if they had indelible ink on their fingers which showed they had voted. Those without ink on their fingers were taken to ZANU-PF bases and beaten. People were also targeted because their names were not on a ZANU-PF list showing who had voted in particular polling stations.⁴

¹ 'Mugabe thugs killed and mutilated MDC youth activists' 2008, *The Times*, 20 June – Attachment 1

² Human Rights Watch 2008, *"They Beat Me Like a Dog": Political Persecution of Opposition Activists and Supporters in Zimbabwe*, August, pp. 9-10 <http://hrw.org/reports/2008/zimbabwe0808/zimbabwe0808web.pdf> - Accessed 13 August 2008 – Attachment 2

³ 'Mugabe thugs killed and mutilated MDC youth activists' 2008, *The Times*, 20 June – Attachment 1

⁴ Human Rights Watch 2008, *African Union: Reject Result in Zimbabwe's Sham Election*, 29 June <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/06/28/zimbab19221.htm> - Accessed 30 June 2008 – Attachment 3

There were also reports of MDC rallies being organised in Harare in January and June 2008. In January 2008, police were reported to have assaulted and tear-gassed opposition supporters who were travelling to a rally organised by the MDC outside Harare city centre.⁵ On 22 June 2008, ZANU-PF supporters were reported to have blocked an MDC rally in Harare.⁶ Police officers reportedly beat MDC supporters who turned up for the rally and the MDC was forced to cancel the rally. The police did not arrest ZANU-PF supporters who beat and injured MDC supporters.⁷

2. Please comment on the ease with which a person with an MDC profile and who had been charged with an offence for MDC involvement would be able to obtain visas to travel freely between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The constitution and the law in Zimbabwe provide for freedom of movement within the country, emigration, foreign travel and repatriation, although the government is reported to restrict those rights in practice.⁸ The government in Zimbabwe is reported to have “seized the passports of its domestic opponents,” and in 2008, the passports of several MDC officials, including Morgan Tsvangirai, were confiscated by the authorities.⁹

During 2008, Zimbabwe’s Registrar General Tobaiwa Mudede denied the renewal of some persons’ passports and the authorities reportedly seized passports and prevented citizens from leaving the country. Morgan Tsvangirai applied for a new passport in May 2008, but was given three short-term emergency travel documents between June and November. It was reported in the press that thousands of other passports were issued during that period. Although he was prime minister-designate, Tsvangirai was not issued with a passport until December 2008 despite repeated requests to travel on the document for SADC-sponsored power-sharing negotiations. In August 2008, Tsvangirai’s emergency travel document and the passports of other MDC officials were seized by Harare airport security officials when the MDC officials were attempting to leave Zimbabwe for a SADC summit in South Africa. They were allowed to travel after police returned the documents several hours later.¹⁰ In June 2008, the Secretary General of the MDC, Tendai Biti, was arrested and charged with treason upon his return from South Africa. He was released on bail after two weeks in jail.¹¹ In February 2009, a magistrate removed Biti’s case from the court’s schedule, but not the charges against him. The magistrate also ruled that Biti had been improperly arrested upon his return from South

⁵ Amnesty International 2008, *Zimbabwean police arrest and assault opposition demonstrators*, 24 January <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country....ZWE..47a8368d5.0.html> – Accessed 23 December 2010 – Attachment 4

⁶ Ploch, L. 2010, ‘Zimbabwe: Background’, Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, 8 July, p. 19 – Attachment 5

⁷ Human Rights Watch 2008, *“Our Hands Are Tied”: Erosion of the Rule of Law in Zimbabwe*, November, pp. 33-34 <http://hrw.org/reports/2008/zimbabwe1108/zimbabwe1108webwcover.pdf> - Accessed 11 November 2008 – Attachment 6

⁸ US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, March, Section 2(d) – Attachment 7

⁹ Freedom House 2010, ‘Freedom in the World 2010 – Zimbabwe’, UNHCR Refworld website, 3 May <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country....ZWE..4c0ceaca1a.0.html> – Accessed 20 October 2010 – Attachment 8

¹⁰ US Department of State 2009, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2008 – Zimbabwe*, February, Section 2(d) – Attachment 9

¹¹ Ploch, L. 2010, ‘Zimbabwe: Background’, Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, 8 July, p. 19 – Attachment 5

Africa in June 2008. Biti began serving as the finance minister of the inclusive government in February 2009.¹²

In relation to obtaining a Zimbabwean passport, DFAT advised in October 2008 that criminal checks are carried out as part of obtaining a passport in Zimbabwe.¹³ Passports were reported to be expensive and the application process was lengthy. The national unity government reduced passport fees in April 2009, but fees still remained high.¹⁴

In relation to obtaining a visa to travel to South Africa, until February 2008, “a Zimbabwean intending to travel to South Africa had to produce invitation letters or evidence of the host’s address in South Africa, as well as a security deposit in respect of persons with a history of ‘overstaying’ in South Africa or whose integrity was questionable.” Subsequently, to obtain a South African visa, “Zimbabweans needed to submit a valid passport, and proof of funds in the form of traveller’s cheques, credit cards or foreign bank statements that showed a balance of at least R2 000.”¹⁵ In April 2009, the South African government put a moratorium on deportations of Zimbabweans and introduced a 90-day visa on demand for Zimbabwean passport holders. It was also on the verge of issuing a special permit that would have allowed Zimbabweans to work and reside in South Africa for between six months and three years, but this did not go ahead. In September 2010, it was announced that South Africa would resume the deportation of undocumented Zimbabweans on 1 January 2011. In the year leading up to the April 2009 moratorium, South Africa deported around 200,000 Zimbabweans.¹⁶

In December 2009, it was reported that the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe in recent years had caused large numbers of Zimbabweans to leave for South Africa. The number of Zimbabweans in South Africa is contested, but Human Rights Watch estimates that there were probably between one and 1.5 million Zimbabweans in South Africa at the start of 2008, most of whom did not have visas or documentation.¹⁷ A June 2008 Human Rights Watch report indicates that many Zimbabweans had left for South Africa because of economic destitution with the collapse of Zimbabwe’s economy, and others following the Zimbabwean governments campaign of forced evictions in 2005. Others had fled political repression over the previous eight years, such as the crackdown on political opponents of President Mugabe following the March 2008 Zimbabwean elections.¹⁸ Traditional Zimbabwean migration patterns to South Africa had tended to be formal, through work contracts and visas, and circular, with Zimbabweans undertaking repeated border crossings and returns to Zimbabwe.¹⁹ A report from 2007 on Zimbabweans in

¹² US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, March, Section 1(d) – Attachment 7

¹³ DIAC Country Information Service 2008, *Country Information Report No.08/97 – Process for obtaining a Zimbabwean passport*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 1 October 2008), 1 October – Attachment 10

¹⁴ Walker, A. 2009, ‘Scrapping visas small comfort’, *Sunday Independent*, 17 May – Attachment 11

¹⁵ Walker, A. 2009, ‘Scrapping visas small comfort’, *Sunday Independent*, 17 May – Attachment 11

¹⁶ ‘Deportation of Zimbabweans to Begin Again’ 2010, *All Africa*, source: UN Integrated Regional Information Networks, 6 September – Attachment 12

¹⁷ Human Rights Watch 2009, *No Healing Here – Violence, Discrimination and Barriers to Health for Migrants in South Africa*, December, p. 15 <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/SA.pdf> – Accessed 28 September 2010 – Attachment 13

¹⁸ Human Rights Watch 2008, *Neighbors In Need: Zimbabweans Seeking Refuge in South Africa*, June, pp. 1, 3-5 & 28-29 <http://hrw.org/reports/2008/southafrica0608/southafrica0608webwcover.pdf> – Accessed 20 June 2008 – Attachment 14

¹⁹ Human Rights Watch 2009, *No Healing Here – Violence, Discrimination and Barriers to Health for Migrants in South Africa*, 7 December, p. 15 <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/SA.pdf> – Accessed 28 September 2010 – Attachment 13

South Africa indicates that because of the porous nature of the border, illegal and undocumented Zimbabweans had travelled back to Zimbabwe without needing passports by simply crossing the border.²⁰

An RRT research response dated 28 March 2007 includes information on the procedures for departing Zimbabwe at that time, whether an active member of the MDC known to the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) would have been able to legally leave Zimbabwe, and whether residents of Zimbabwe required visas to enter South Africa.²¹

3. Please comment on whether a person who was the subject of a warrant would experience problems departing Zimbabwe.

There was little information found on this question. As previously mentioned, DFAT advice from October 2008 indicates that criminal checks are carried out as part of obtaining a passport in Zimbabwe.²²

A report from January 2006 refers to a judge ordering that a warrant of arrest issued against Benjamin Paradza, a suspended Zimbabwe High Court judge who failed to appear in court for sentencing following his conviction for attempting to defeat the course of justice, be faxed to immigration offices at all Zimbabwean border posts and all airports serving Zimbabwe.²³

There have been reports of the passports of MDC officials charged with offences being held as part of bail conditions. In May 2008, Ian Kay, the MDC MP for Marondera Central Constituency, had to surrender his passport as part of his bail conditions after being charged with inciting violence.²⁴ In February 2009, MDC-T treasurer, Roy Bennett, was taken by police from Prince Charles Airport in Harare to Mutare, where he was subsequently charged with insurgency, attempting to violate the Immigration Act and allegedly possessing weaponry with the intention of using it in connection with acts of insurgency.²⁵ In July 2009, it was reported that Bennett was unable to travel to South Africa for urgent meetings because the state was holding his passport as part of his bail conditions.²⁶ Bennett was reported to have regained his passport two weeks after he was acquitted on terrorism charges in May 2010.²⁷

A recent UK Home Office operational guidance note on Zimbabwe quotes from a 2008 UK Asylum and Immigration Tribunal determination in the case of RN (Returnees)

²⁰ Sisulu, E., Moyo, B. & Tshuma, N. 'The Zimbabwean community in South Africa', in Buhlungu, S., Daniel, J., Southall, R. & Lutchman, J. (eds) 2007, *State of the Nation: South Africa 2007*, HSRC Press, Cape Town, pp. 552-573 at p. 565 – Attachment 15

²¹ RRT Country Research 2007, *Research Response ZWE31566*, 28 March, (Questions 4-8) – Attachment 16

²² DIAC Country Information Service 2008, *Country Information Report No.08/97 – Process for obtaining a Zimbabwean passport*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 1 October 2008), 1 October – Attachment 10

²³ Ncube, N. 2006, 'Convicted Judge Paradza Flees', *All Africa*, source: Financial Gazette, 14 January – Attachment 17

²⁴ Human Rights Watch 2008, *"They Beat Me Like a Dog": Political Persecution of Opposition Activists and Supporters in Zimbabwe*, August, p. 14 <http://hrw.org/reports/2008/zimbabwe0808/zimbabwe0808web.pdf> - Accessed 13 August 2008 – Attachment 2

²⁵ US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, March, Section 1(d) – Attachment 7

²⁶ Guma, L. 2009, 'Attorney General Refuses to Release Bennett Passport', *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 21 July – Attachment 18

²⁷ 'Zimbabwe: Attorney General's Office returns MDC official's passport' 2010, *BBC Monitoring Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, London, 23 May – Attachment 19

Zimbabwe CG [2008] UKAIT 00083, which refers to the CIO remaining responsible for the monitoring of returns to Harare airport.²⁸ An earlier DFAT advice from October 2007 indicates that CIO officers had been working undercover as Immigration Officers at Harare International Airport for some time.²⁹

The RRT research response dated 28 March 2007 includes information on whether the CIO had taken over immigration control at Harare airport, and whether an active member of the MDC known to the CIO would have been able to legally leave Zimbabwe.³⁰

4. Please comment on any information relating to MDC sponsorship of students to study abroad, including payment of their tuition fees.

Little information was located on the MDC sponsoring students to study abroad. It was reported in January 2010 that Juma Ulete, one of a group of more than 12 Zimbabwean students studying at Fort Hare University in South Africa whose government scholarships were withdrawn by ZANU PF officials, was being assisted by the MDC Victims Association to continue his studies overseas. Ulete had been the chairman of the MDC branch at Fort Hare. Christopher Mushowe, the ZANU PF governor of Manicaland and the director of the Presidential Scholarship Fund, which was established to help disadvantaged students, advised the university in 2009 that the government had withdrawn the scholarships. The students were accused of engaging in political activity on campus and denigrating Mugabe. The other affected students said they feared for their lives and would not go back to Zimbabwe.³¹

The students reportedly had their presidential scholarships withdrawn for allegedly supporting the MDC-T. The scholarship programme was reported to have benefited thousands of Zimbabweans, mainly the children and relatives of senior Zanu PF officials.³² In 2009, the programme was funding around 750 students at the university.³³

The MDC was also reported to have been provided “with trainers and bursaries for courses in subjects such as international relations” by European embassies.³⁴

5. Please provide information in relation to the 2008 elections, including the timing and outcomes. Please also provide information on the 2008 MDC candidates in the areas near Westgate, Harare, and Borrowdale, Harare.

In January 2008, President Robert Mugabe announced that elections would be held in Zimbabwe in March 2008. The announcement came while there was ongoing mediation

²⁸ UK Home Office 2010, *Operational Guidance Note: Zimbabwe*, 24 September, Paragraphs 3.6.19 & 5.2 – Attachment 20

²⁹ Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2007, *DFAT Report No. ZWE32420 – Zimbabwe: RRT Information Request: ZWE32420*, 23 October – Attachment 21

³⁰ RRT Country Research 2007, *Research Response ZWE31566*, 28 March, (Questions 3, 5 & 6) – Attachment 16

³¹ Guma, L. 2010, ‘Fort Hare University Slammed for Giving in to Zanu PF’, *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 13 January – Attachment 22

³² ‘Expelled Fort Hare students fear returning home’ 2009, *The Standard*, 5 December – Attachment 23

³³ Bell, A. 2009, ‘Fort Hare MDC Students Fear Being Sent to Prison’, *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 8 December – Attachment 24

³⁴ Duval Smith, A. & Bland, A. 2009, ‘MDC blames expats as money vanishes from overseas offices’, *The Independent*, 31 December <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/mdc-blames-expats-as-money-vanishes-from-overseas-offices-1853930.html> - Accessed 23 December 2010 – Attachment 25

between the government and the MDC aimed at producing a mutually agreed election date and procedures to rewrite the constitution. MDC-T leader Morgan Tsvangirai protested that the mediation was still under way and there was not enough time to campaign.

According to the US Department of State report on human rights practices in Zimbabwe for 2009, the pre-election period for the March 2008 elections was not free and fair, with the environment being characterised by some violence and the media heavily favouring Robert Mugabe. Irregularities in the voters' roll were reported.

On 29 March 2008, harmonised elections for the presidency, House of Assembly, Senate, and local government were held in Zimbabwe. The elections were reportedly largely peaceful and resulted in two factions of the MDC, being the MDC-T led by Morgan Tsvangirai and MDC-M aligned with Arthur Mutambara, gaining a parliamentary majority. The MDC held a majority in a number of local government councils and in the House of Assembly. In August 2008, the MDC-T's Lovemore Moyo was elected as Speaker of the House in a secret ballot.

The US Department of State report indicates that the results in the election for the presidency "were not released for more than a month, calling into question the credibility and independence of the ZEC [Zimbabwe Electoral Commission]." ZEC figures showed the MDC-T's Tsvangirai receiving 47.9 per cent of the vote, Mugabe obtaining 43.2 per cent, and independent candidate Simba Makoni receiving 8.3 per cent. The MDC-T initially challenged the results, claiming that Tsvangirai had obtained the majority of votes required to win the presidency. Under the ZEC figures, no candidate secured the 50 per cent-plus-one of votes needed to win outright, and a run-off election was organised for June 2008.

In the period leading up to the run-off election, the ZANU-PF government and its supporters carried out widespread violence and intimidation which left more than 150 people dead, thousands more injured, and tens of thousands displaced. In the wake of the violence, Tsvangirai announced in June 2008 that he would not contest the run-off election. The government still held the election, and the ZEC announced in June 2008 that Mugabe had won more than 85 per cent of the vote. Mugabe was inaugurated as president on the same day.

There were subsequently negotiations between the ZANU-PF and the two MDC factions regarding a power-sharing government. The three parties signed the Global Political Agreement in September 2008, under which Mugabe retained the presidency and Tsvangirai became prime minister-elect. Tsvangirai was sworn in as prime minister on 11 February 2009, and on 13 February 2009, new cabinet ministers and deputy ministers from the ZANU-PF, MDC-T and MDC-M were sworn in.³⁵ The ZANU-PF was reported to have kept control of all of the senior ministries, including justice, defence, and security.³⁶

The previously mentioned Congressional Research Service Report for Congress on Zimbabwe dated 8 July 2010 includes further information on the March 2008 elections, the June 2008 run-off election, the Global Political Agreement and the new coalition

³⁵ US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, March, Introduction & Section 3 – Attachment 7

³⁶ Human Rights Watch 2010, *World Report 2010 – Zimbabwe*, January – Attachment 26

government.³⁷ An MRT research response dated 13 February 2009 provides information on the signing of the Global Political Agreement and the formation of a transitional coalition government,³⁸ and an RRT research response dated 1 July 2008 includes information on the run-off presidential election in Zimbabwe in June 2008.³⁹

In relation to the 2008 MDC candidates in the areas near Westgate, Harare, and Borrowdale, Harare, a profile of the constituencies of Harare refers to the suburb of Borrowdale being in the constituency of Harare North. The profile also refers to Borrowdale Brook being in that constituency. Borrowdale West is reported to be in the constituency of Mount Pleasant in Harare.⁴⁰ The Hon. Theresa Makone is reported to be the MP for Harare North. According to the MDC website:

Hon. Theresa Makone is the MP for Harare North and was born on 6 October 1952. She is married to Ian Makone, the MDC secretary for Elections and they have two daughters, Taneta and Nyarai. Hon. Makone is the Minister of Public Works in the inclusive government. Hon. Makone joined political activism in 1973 which culminated in her expulsion at the then University of Rhodesia.

She then went into exile in the United Kingdom up to 1978 where she obtained B. Sc Degree in Food Science and Biochemistry from the Nottingham University in 1976. She joined the MDC in January 2000 and rose through the ranks from being a ward member to a district member in Hwedza until she was elected the Mashonaland East chairperson in 2005. She represented the party in the parliamentary election of 2005 in Hwedza constituency.

Hon. Makone is now the MDC national Women's Assembly Chairperson. She runs several businesses in Harare and is involved in assisting the less privileged members of society.⁴¹

The MDC website also provides information on the Hon. Jameson Zvidzai Timba, who is referred to as the MP for Mt Pleasant in Harare. According to the website:

Hon. Jameson Zvidzai Timba is the MP for Mt Pleasant in Harare. He is married and was born on 18 September 1964 in Marondera in Mashonaland East province. He holds a B sc (Hons) in Politics and Administration from the University of Zimbabwe and a Master of Business Administration (MBA).

Hon. Timba is the Deputy Minister of Media, Information and Publicity in the inclusive government. Hon. Timba joined the MDC at its inception in 1999. He holds several positions in the party including being a committee member of National Executive's Administration, Finance, Legal and Information and Publicity committees.

He was elected the MP for Mt. Pleasant in March 2008.⁴²

³⁷ Ploch, L. 2010, 'Zimbabwe: Background', Congressional Research Service Report for Congress, 8 July, pp. 14-22 – Attachment 5

³⁸ MRT Research & Information 2009, *Research Response ZWE34457*, 13 February – Attachment 27

³⁹ RRT Research & Information 2008, *Research Response ZWE33408*, 1 July, (Question 4) – Attachment 28

⁴⁰ 'Harare Province' in 'A Profile of Constituencies: Understanding Elections in Zimbabwe' 2008, Zimbabwe Election Support Network website, 26 March

[http://www.zesn.org.zw/publications/ZESN%20Constituency%20profiles-Harare%20\(Excluding%20Chitungwiza.%20Mufakose.%20Glen%20Norah%20&%20Highfield%20East\).pdf](http://www.zesn.org.zw/publications/ZESN%20Constituency%20profiles-Harare%20(Excluding%20Chitungwiza.%20Mufakose.%20Glen%20Norah%20&%20Highfield%20East).pdf) – Accessed 21 May 2010 – Attachment 29

⁴¹ 'In Parliament' 2009, Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) website, 20 November

http://www.mdc.co.zw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=125&Itemid=119 – Accessed 6 August 2010 – Attachment 30

Specific information was not found on the constituency in which Westgate in Harare is located. A map on the Google maps website provides the location of the Westgate Post Office in Westgate, which is near the suburb of Bluff Hill in Harare.⁴³ Bluff Hill is in the constituency of Harare West.⁴⁴ The MDC website provides the following information on the Hon. Fungayi Jessie Majome, the MP for Harare West:

Hon. Fungayi Jessie Majome is the MP for Harare West. She was born in Harare on 20 December 1971 and is a mother of two boys. She is the Deputy Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs in the inclusive government.

She is a lawyer by profession who runs a law practice and has qualifications in Master of Laws [LLM] from UNISA specialising in human rights, constitutional, development, and administrative law; Masters' In Women Law [MSWL], post graduate diploma in Women's Law, Bachelor of Laws (Hons) and a LLBS from the University of Zimbabwe. Her political experience includes being the youngest female commissioner in the National Constitutional Commission in 2000.

In 2002 to 2005 she was the national spokesperson of the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA). Hon. Majome has also been a councillor for Ward 1 in Hwange Town in Matebeleland North and was the chairperson of the Hwange Local Board in 2003. She is a member of the MDC National Executive Committee (NEC) and is the deputy secretary for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. In 2006 to 2007 she was a consultant to UNIFEM in Sudan on gender justice in post-conflict reconstruction.

She has experience in human rights law after having worked for various organisations such as ZimRights, Legal Resources Foundation and the Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association. Hon. Majome's vision is to have a Harare West constituency and Zimbabwe in which all are free to enjoy their right to the highest quality of life possible in terms of daily necessities and social amenities.⁴⁵

The results for the House of Assembly elections⁴⁶ and Senate elections⁴⁷ in Zimbabwe in 2008 are attached.

⁴² 'In Parliament' 2009, Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) website, 20 November http://www.mdc.co.zw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=125&Itemid=119 – Accessed 6 August 2010 – Attachment 30

⁴³ 'Westgate near Harare, Zimbabwe' 2010, Google maps website http://maps.google.com.au/maps?f=q&source=s_q&hl=en&geocode=&q=Westgate+near+Harare,+Zimbabwe&ll=-23.966176,135.703125&sspn=18.493126,33.662109&ie=UTF8&hq=Westgate&hnear=Harare,+Zimbabwe&ll=-17.766997,30.994492&spn=0.152358,0.523224&z=11&pw=2 – Accessed 24 December 2010 – Attachment 31

⁴⁴ 'Harare Province' in 'A Profile of Constituencies: Understanding Elections in Zimbabwe' 2008, Zimbabwe Election Support Network website, 26 March [http://www.zesn.org.zw/publications/ZESN%20Constituency%20profiles-Harare%20\(Excluding%20Chitungwiza,%20Mufakose,%20Glen%20Norah%20&%20Highfield%20East\).pdf](http://www.zesn.org.zw/publications/ZESN%20Constituency%20profiles-Harare%20(Excluding%20Chitungwiza,%20Mufakose,%20Glen%20Norah%20&%20Highfield%20East).pdf) – Accessed 21 May 2010 – Attachment 29

⁴⁵ 'In Parliament' 2009, Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) website, 20 November http://www.mdc.co.zw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=125&Itemid=119 – Accessed 6 August 2010 – Attachment 30

⁴⁶ 'House of Assembly Election Results 2008' (undated), Sokwanele website

<http://www.sokwanele.com/election2008/results2008> - Accessed 26 August 2008 – Attachment 32

⁴⁷ 'Senate Results 2008' (undated), Sokwanele website <http://www.sokwanele.com/election2008/senate> - Accessed 18 June 2008 – Attachment 33

Attachments

1. 'Mugabe thugs killed and mutilated MDC youth activists' 2008, *The Times*, 20 June. (CISNET Zimbabwe CX202871)
2. Human Rights Watch 2008, "*They Beat Me Like a Dog*": *Political Persecution of Opposition Activists and Supporters in Zimbabwe*, August <http://hrw.org/reports/2008/zimbabwe0808/zimbabwe0808web.pdf> - Accessed 13 August 2008.
3. Human Rights Watch 2008, *African Union: Reject Result in Zimbabwe's Sham Election*, 29 June <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/06/28/zimbab19221.htm> - Accessed 30 June 2008.
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7. US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, March.
8. Freedom House 2010, 'Freedom in the World 2010 – Zimbabwe', UNHCR Refworld website, 3 May <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,...ZWE,,4c0ceaca1a,0.html> – Accessed 20 October 2010.
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15. Sisulu, E., Moyo, B. & Tshuma, N. 'The Zimbabwean community in South Africa', in Buhlungu, S., Daniel, J., Southall, R. & Lutchman, J. (eds) 2007, *State of the Nation: South Africa 2007*, HSRC Press, Cape Town, pp. 552-573.
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19. 'Zimbabwe: Attorney General's Office returns MDC official's passport' 2010, *BBC Monitoring Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, London, 23 May. (FACTIVA)
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24. Bell, A. 2009, 'Fort Hare MDC Students Fear Being Sent to Prison', *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 8 December. (FACTIVA)
25. Duval Smith, A. & Bland, A. 2009, 'MDC blames expats as money vanishes from overseas offices', *The Independent*, 31 December
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