Australian Government

Refugee Review Tribunal

Country Advice

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe – ZWE38123 – MDC – Family Members of MDC – Youth Service – Border Gezi – Medical Treatment – Returnees

18 February 2011

1. Please provide an update on the latest situation in Zimbabwe in respect to the treatment of MDC members and supporters by the ruling ZANU PF party members and militia.

The Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) is divided into two factions or parties. The larger group is the Movement for Democratic Change – Tsvangirai (MDC-T) led by the Morgan Tsvangirai. The smaller breakaway faction is the Movement for Democratic Change – Mutambara.[1] Much of the information found is on the treatment of MDC-T members, who are often referred to simply as MDC members.

Several sources suggests that despite the signing of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) in September 2008 and the formation of the unity government in February 2009, party organisers and high ranking members of the Movement for Democratic Change – Tsvangirai (MDC-T) remain vulnerable to intimidation and physical harm by ZANU PF militants. Most victims appear to be selectively targeted, rather than victims of random violence. Low ranking members and supporters are vulnerable to intimidation during election campaigns.

The year 2008 represented a peak of political violence in Zimbabwe; during and immediately after the election campaign of 2008 some 6,300 victims were recorded.[2] The following year, particularly after the signing of the GPA, the number of reported victims of political violence fell dramatically. Nevertheless, the overall number of victims remained high; the US Department of State reported that in 2009, "at least 3,316 victims of torture and assault received medical treatment". At the end of 2009 the MDC-T reported that approximately two hundred members and supporters remained missing since the election violence of 2008 and were presumed to be dead.[3]

The MDC-T report that between the March 2008 election and May 2010 more than 500 of its members and supporters were murdered by ZANU-PF militants and Zimbabwean state

[1] Ploch, L. 2010, 'Zimbabwe: Background', Congressional Research Service, Federation of American Scientists website, 8 July, pp.9-10 http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL32723.pdf – Accessed 24 September 2010 – Attachment 1

[2] US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, 11 March, Section 1.b, 1.c – Attachment 2

[3] US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, 11 March, Section 1.a – Attachment 2

security agents.[4] Sources indicate that these killings were well planned, with the victims specifically targeted; in May 2008 three MDC activists in Mashonaland East, Beta Chokururama, Godfrey Kauzani and Cain Nyevhe, were reportedly pulled from a car following an ambush. The same month, a MDC candidate for the Senate was murdered, allegedly by Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) agents.[5]

In late 2010 reports of attacks on MDC organisers continued to be published. Many of these most recent attacks involved assaults on activists involved in the Constitutional Outreach Program (COP); on 19 September 2010 four MDC-T activists were reportedly assaulted by ZANU PF youth militia in the Harare suburb of Mbare during a COP public hearing. According to *ZimOnline*, the victims were detained by police when they attempted to report the attacks.[6]

The Zimbabwean reports that at the same public hearing another MDC activist, Crispen Mandizvidza, was beaten severely and subsequently died from his injuries. The family of the victim reportedly "pointed out the suspected murderers to the police, who have…refused to take action."[7]

Human Rights Watch (HRW) states that since COP meetings began in June 2010 they have been frequently marred by violence and intimidation, mainly perpetrated by ZANU-PF youth militia and war veterans. As a consequence, some 13 meetings in Harare were suspended in late 2010.[8]

Abductions of MDC organisers, particularly in provincial areas, remain common occurrences. Information by the US Department of State indicates that most of these abductions are carried out by ZANU PF youth militia, on the order of the local branches of the CIO.[9]

2. Please provide background information on the Border Gezi and in particular its level of recruitment activity amongst school leavers in 2007, and its level of activity now.

Background

The Border Gezi is also known as the National Youth Service (NYS) and was introduced in 2001 by the former Minister of Youth, Gender and Employment Creation, Border Gezi. The

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[4] Zulu, B. 2010, 'Zimbabwe's MDC Releases Report Naming Perpetrators of Political Violence', *VOA News.com*, 6 July http://www.voanews.com/zimbabwe/news/politics/Zimbabwes-MDC-Releases-Report-Naming-Perpetrators-of-Violence-97876909.html – Accessed 28 September 2010 – Attachment 3

[5] Human Rights Watch 2008, *"Bullets for each of you": State-sponsored violence since Zimbabwe's March 29 elections*, June http://hrw.org/reports/2008/zimbabwe0608/zimbabwe0608webwcover.pdf – Accessed 21 July 2008 – Attachment 4

[6] Sebatha, L. & Manyuchi, T. 2010, 'Victims of violence arrested: MDC', ZimOnline, 22 September http://www.zimonline.co.za/Article.aspx?ArticleId=6355 – Accessed 27 September 2010 – Attachment 5

[7] Kwaramba, F. 2010, 'Family says police won't arrest murder suspects', *The Zimbabwean*, 25 September http://www.thezimbabwean.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=34452:family-says-police-wont-arrest-murder-suspects&catid=69:sunday-top-stories&Itemid=30 – Accessed 27 September 2010 – Attachment 6

[8] 'Zimbabwe: Violence, Intimidation Mar Constitutional Outreach', *Reuters AlertNet*, source: Human Rights Watch, 28 September http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/HRW/266c96d7fe14a532f9ba7a733dafa21b.htm – Accessed 28 September 2010 – Attachment 7

[9] US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, 11 March, Section 1.b – Attachment 2

National Youth Service Training Program (NYSTP) began in August 2001 in Mount Darwin, a ZANU-PF stronghold. Further training camps were subsequently established across the country, particularly in rural areas.[10] The stated aim of the NYSTP is to instil national pride in Zimbabwean youths and offer vocational skills training. It is widely reported, however, that the 100 day program involves military training and pro-government indoctrination. The trainee youths are engaged to harass, attack and intimidate political opponents of the ZANU-PF party, including supporters of the MDC. Due to this, youths are commonly known as the 'youth militia' or 'Green Bombers' (based on the colour of their uniforms).[11]

It is unclear as to how many youths have been trained, or are currently being trained in the NYS camps. Estimates from 2005 sources of the number of youths trained ranged from 11,000 to 50,000. A 2004 report from the BBC stated that approximately 10,000 youths graduated from the NYS camps every 100 days.[12]

Recruitment Activities

School leavers make up a large part of the NYS. A number of sources, including a 2010 UNESCO report, suggest that NYS training is mandatory for youths between 10 and 30 years of age.[13] It is reported that children as young as 11 years old have been recruited. The official website of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Youth Development and Employment Creation states, however, that "the target age group of NYS program recruits is 16 to 30 years of age".[14]

There are currently fewer training camps, fewer resources and therefore likely to be fewer recruits than in 2003 – 2007. While the exact extent of recruitment activity as represented in the numbers of recruits is unknown, the NYSTP is unlikely to be as widespread now as it was

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[10] The Solidarity Peace Trust 2003, 'National youth service training – " shaping youths in a truly Zimbabwean manner": An overview of youth militia training and activities in Zimbabwe, October 2000 – August 2003', Solidarity Peace Trust website, 5 September, p13,15-16 http://www.solidaritypeacetrust.org/download/report-files/youth_militia.pdf – Accessed 21 December 2010 – Attachment 8

[11] Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006, *ZWE101401.E – Zimbabwe: The National Youth Service (NYS) training program; the type of training involved; age of participants; whether the training program is mandatory; whether there are exemptions; and the penalty for refusing to serve or for desertion (2001 – 2006)*, 22 June – Attachment 9

[12] Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006, *ZWE101401.E – Zimbabwe: The National Youth Service (NYS) training program; the type of training involved; age of participants; whether the training program is mandatory; whether there are exemptions; and the penalty for refusing to serve or for desertion (2001 – 2006)*, 22 June – Attachment 9

[13] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) 2010, *Education Under Attack*, UNESCO website, p.243 http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001868/186809e.pdf – Accessed 9 June 2010 – Attachment 10; The Solidarity Peace Trust 2003, 'National youth service training – " shaping youths in a truly Zimbabwean manner": An overview of youth militia training and activities in Zimbabwe, October 2000 – August 2003', Solidarity Peace Trust website, 5 September, p13 http://www.solidaritypeacetrust.org/download/report-files/youth_militia.pdf – Accessed 21 December 2010 – Attachment 8

[14] 'ZIMBABWE: "Green Bombers" deserting poor conditions in camps' 2004, *IRIN News*, 23 January http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=48241 – Accessed 22 June 2010 – Attachment 11; 'History of the camps' (undated), Zimbabwe Child Soldier Victim Foundation website http://www.zimbabwechildsoldiers.com/existing-camps/history-of-the-camps/ – Accessed 22 June 2010 – Attachment 12; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006, *ZWE101401.E – Zimbabwe: The National Youth Service (NYS) training program; the type of training involved; age of participants; whether the training program is mandatory; whether there are exemptions; and the penalty for refusing to serve or for desertion (2001 – 2006)*, 22 June – Attachment 9; UK Home Office 2009, *Country of Origin Information Report: Zimbabwe*, 23 December, p.52-53 – Attachment 13

in the period between 2003 and 2007. Activities of the NYS training camps were seriously affected by financial difficulties from at least 2007 onwards, with most being closed down.

When the NYSTP was established, training camps were located across the country and trainees were recruited from all areas. In particular, a number of training camps were established in the provinces of Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Manicaland and Midlands.[15] In 2006, the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) advised that although the exact number is unclear, several sources highlighted "approximately ten camps…located in such places as Border Gezi, Dadaya, Guyu, Kamativi, Mushagashe, Vumba, Mutare, Manicaland, and Zvishavane".[16]

However a May 2006 article in the *Zimbabwe Independent* reported that "all of the NYS training camps across Zimbabwe had been shut down because of food and resource shortages". The article claimed "that since the 'last intake' of youths in 2005, there had been no new recruits to the NYS". The IRB further states that although more than 100 training camps were in operation in 2002, this number had decreased by 2005, possibly due to budget constraints.[17] An April 2010 report by the Youth Initiative for Democracy claims "[t]he centres were officially closed in 2007 when the state could not [financially] sustain the programme".

There is evidence to suggest, however, that the NYSTP is not quite dead and buried and recruitment of school leavers may still be occurring. The aforementioned April 2010 report by the Youth Initiative for Democracy states that "there are still pockets of activity" in the NYSTP.[18] An October 2009 article cites MDC-T secretary for social welfare Kerry Kay claiming that "Zanu PF has "re-activated" its terror squads and camps in the rural areas".[19] A July 2009 news article similarly states that "[v]icious militia camps, mostly in rural areas, have still not been dismantled".[20] Furthermore, the inclusive government's 2008 Global Political Agreement committed to the reintroduction of a National Youth Training Programme, although it is stated that the programme "must be run in a non-partisan manner and shall not include partisan political material advancing the cause of any political party".[21]

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[15] 'ZIMBABWE: "Green Bombers" deserting poor conditions in camps' 2004, *IRIN News*, 23 January http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=48241 – Accessed 22 June 2010 – Attachment 11; The Solidarity Peace trust 2003, 'National youth service training – " shaping youths in a truly Zimbabwean manner": An overview of youth militia training and activities in Zimbabwe, October 2000 – August 2003', 5 September, p13,15-16 http://www.solidaritypeacetrust.org/download/report-files/youth_militia.pdf – Accessed 21 December 2010 – Attachment 8

[16] Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006, *ZWE101401.E – Zimbabwe: The National Youth Service (NYS) training program; the type of training involved; age of participants; whether the training program is mandatory; whether there are exemptions; and the penalty for refusing to serve or for desertion (2001 – 2006)*, 22 June – Attachment 9

[17] Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006, *ZWE101401.E – Zimbabwe: The National Youth Service (NYS) training program; the type of training involved; age of participants; whether the training program is mandatory; whether there are exemptions; and the penalty for refusing to serve or for desertion (2001 – 2006)*, 22 June –Attachment 9

[18] Youth Initiative for Democracy in Zimbabwe 2010, 'Youth's position on the proposed reintroduction of National Youth Training Programme (Youth Service)', Kubatana website, 15 April http://www.kubatana.net/html/archive/chiyou/100415yidz.asp?sector=CHIYOU – Accessed 1 July 2010 – Attachment 14

[19] Chimhete, C. 2009, 'Violence intensifies after MDC-T pull out', *The Zimbabwe Standard*, 31 October – Attachment 15

[20] Gonda, V. 2009, 'Government Dedicates Three Days to National Healing', *All Africa Global Media*, source: SW Radio Africa, 22 July – Attachment 16

[21] Youth Initiative for Democracy in Zimbabwe 2010, 'Youth's position on the proposed reintroduction of National Youth Training Programme (Youth Service)', Kubatana website, 15 April

3. Is there any information that doctors in Zimbabwe are afraid to treat MDC supporters?

It is unlikely that doctors in Zimbabwe are, in general, afraid to treat MDC supporters despite the denial of medical treatment being one method used by authorities to punish MDC supporters. In June 2009 protests, police used batons to disperse the protesters and it is alleged that four protesters were denied medical treatment for their injuries.[8]

However, authorities' use of the withholding of medical treatment to MDC supporters in their custody as a punishment does not necessarily mean that doctors in Zimbabwe more generally would be afraid to treat MDC supporters. A 3 February 2011 report from SW Radio Africa describes nine youth supporters of the MDC, who, after being assaulted by ZANU PF youths and then arrested, were denied medical treatment while under arrest. Two were released a few days later and were taken "to a hospital for medical treatment". The remaining seven were released on bail subsequently and also "taken for medical examination and treatment for wounds sustained in the attacks".[22] The fact that they were treated after being arrested as MDC supporters suggests that doctors did not fear treating MDC supporters.

Furthermore, the US Department of State reported that in 2009 that "at least 3,316 victims of torture and assault received medical treatment". In 2008 the figure was even greater, at 6,300.[23] Many of these are likely to have been actual or imputed supporters of the MDC.

4. Is there any information to support, or to rebut, the claim that family members would be punished for the political crimes of MDC activists whom the ZANU PF and militia accuse of being traitors to Zimbabwe?

There is information to suggest that people can be targeted for the political activities of their family members. Much of the information found related to treatment of the family members of those involved with the MDC. The incidents reported involved relatively prominent MDC activists, members of parliament (MPs) or office holders rather than low level supporters. In April 2010, *SW Radio Africa* reported that Mike Chiwodza, a ZANU PF district chairman in Mashonaland East, had threatened to "deal with family members should their targeted MDC activists flee the crackdown. He said if the MDC activists escaped, they would find their spouses and children and kill them, after the World Cup showcase in South Africa".[24] In May 2010, IRIN News reported that the wife of Freddie Matonhodze, an official of the opposition MDC in Muzarabani district, in Mashonaland Central Province, died from injuries sustained while trying to escape ZANU-PF thugs in 2009. Matonhodze told IRIN sources that when he later returned to his property his house and livestock had been destroyed.[25]

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http://www.kubatana.net/html/archive/chiyou/100415yidz.asp?sector=CHIYOU – Accessed 1 July 2010 – Attachment 14; 'Agreement between the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and the two Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) formations, on resolving the challenges facing Zimbabwe' 2008, Kubatana website, 15 September http://www.kubatana.net/docs/demgg/mdc_zpf_agreement_080915.doc – Accessed 12 August 2010 – Attachment 17

[22] Karimakwenda, T. 2011, 'Zimbabwe: Jailed MDC Youths Denied Food And Treatment' All Africa website, 3 February http://allafrica.com/stories/201102040126.html - Accessed 15 February 2011 – Attachment 18

[23] US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, 11 March, Section 1.a – Attachment 2

[24] Sibanda, T. 2010, 'ZANU PF threatens crackdown on MDC after SA World Cup', *SW Radio Africa*, 22 April http://www.swradioafrica.com/news220410/zanuthreatens220410.htm – Accessed 16 September 2010 – Attachment 19

[25] 'Freddie Matonhodze, "We fear there could be a blood bath"' 2010, *IRIN News*, 10 May http://www.irinnews.org/HOVReport.aspx?ReportId=89084 – Accessed 16 September 2010 – Attachment 20

Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported in August 2009 the July 2009 bashing of 73 year old Athanacia Mlilo, the mother of the MDC's international relations coordinator, Nqobizitha Mlilo. HRW stated that Athanacia Mlilo was attacked by suspected ZANU PF militants "with iron bars". The same report also states that in August 2009 three soldiers assaulted Howard Makonza, a gardener at the home of Finance Minister Tendai Biti. HRW reports that "[w]hile Makonza was reporting the assault at a police station, one of the soldiers who had assaulted him threatened – in the presence of the police – to assault Makonza again."[26]

Despite the signing of the MDC/ZANU PF power-sharing deal in 2008, the families of MDC MPs and officials continue to be harassed by authorities and groups allied to ZANU PF. In September 2008 the wife of MDC MP for Epworth, Eliah Jembere, was "detained and interrogated by police for seven hours". According to *SW Radio Africa*, this followed Jembere's arrest "on charges of rape".[27] In June 2008 Abigail Chiroto, the wife of the MDC Mayor of Harare, Emmanuel Chiroto, was abducted and murdered. Abigail's four year old son was also abducted, however, he was reportedly "dumped at Marlborough police station later that day".[28]

5. Is there any information to suggest that returnees to Zimbabwe from Australia would be considered as people who have sent money to the MDC to continue its anti-government activities?

No information was found to suggest that returnees to Zimbabwe from Australia would be considered as people who have sent money to the MDC to continue its anti-government activities.

DFAT provided advice in February 2008 in relation to an individual from Zimbabwe who had claimed that her neighbours would assume that, because she had travelled overseas and sent her children overseas for education, she must be receiving money from the MDC.[29] DFAT, however, assessed that the individual would not be likely to be targeted by her neighbours as described.[30]

Focusing on students overseas, DFAT reported in 2007 that there is nothing to suggest that having lived in Australia would in itself "attract punitive action by the GOZ [Government of Zimbabwe]".[31] If someone returning from overseas was known to be an activist for the MDC, they may be identified upon return and targeted for "punitive actions" by authorities. Merely having lived in Australia was not sufficient to result in punitive actions.[32] This

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[26] Human Rights Watch 2009, *False Dawn: The Zimbabwe Power-Sharing Government's Failure to Deliver Human Rights Improvements*, 31 August pp.5-6 – Attachment 21

[27] Bell, A. 2008, 'MDC MP's wife detained as pressure on members continues', *SW Radio Africa*, 9 September http://www.swradioafrica.com/news090908/mdcwife090908.htm – Accessed 16 September 2010 – Attachment 22

[28] Karimakwenda, T. 2008, 'MDC Mayor's wife found dead and ZESN observer murdered', *SW Radio Africa*, 18 June http://www.swradioafrica.com/news180608/mdcmayorswife180608.htm – Accessed 16 September 2010 – Attachment 23

[29] DIAC Country Information Service 2008, *Country Information Report No. 08/05 – Imputed Political Opinion*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 2 February 2008), 5 February – Attachment 24

[30] DIAC Country Information Service 2008, *Country Information Report No. 08/05 – Imputed Political Opinion*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 2 February 2008), 5 February – Attachment 24

[31] Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2007, *DFAT Report No. ZWE32420 – Zimbabwe: RRT Information Request: ZWE32420*, 23 October – Attachment 25

[32] Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2007, *DFAT Report No. ZWE32420 – Zimbabwe: RRT Information Request: ZWE32420*, 23 October – Attachment 25

suggests that having lived in Australia would not create an assumption that such a person had provided financial support to the MDC.

6. Is there any information that the ZANU PF would make accusations that family members of MDC activists came to Australia to receive military training?

No information was found on whether ZANU PF would make accusations that MDC activists or their family members came to Australia to receive military training. However, the ZANU PF has been reported to consider some who return from Western countries, such as the UK, to be spies and agents of regime change.

A *BBC News* article describes a 2005 case in which the UK's Asylum and Immigration Tribunal (AIT) ruled that a Zimbabwean asylum-seeker could not be deported by the government even though he had no valid claim to asylum when he arrived in the UK, on the grounds that "he could face a risk of real harm if sent back – because it was clear that Zimbabwean security services believed returning asylum seekers were British spies".[33] Another *BBC News* article dated 6 October 2005 discusses the same case, explaining that the tribunal heard warnings from lawyers that "Zimbabweans deported home are regarded as traitors or spies by Robert Mugabe's government". It was argued that the Zimbabwe government believed the returning asylum-seekers are being sent back as agents of an international campaign to encourage regime change in Zimbabwe. Investigations showed that the so-called "spies" or "agents of regime change" faced "in-depth questioning" by Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) upon their return.[34]

7. Please provide information on whether ZANU PF target people who have left Zimbabwe for long periods of time and they consider such people traitors.

While there is information to suggest that those who have left Zimbabwe for long periods of time are sometimes considered traitors, only one report was found of someone being targeted by ZANU PF due to this reason. This is a very small proportion when considering the size of the Zimbabwean diaspora which is said to be at around 3 million.[35]

In October 2009, a UK based Zimbabwean asylum seeker charity described the story of a returnee from the UK who was allegedly murdered by ZANU PF youths "for being a 'sell-out'".[36] DFAT provided advice in February 2008 in relation to an individual from Zimbabwe who had claimed that her neighbours would assume that, because she had travelled overseas and sent her children overseas for education, she must be receiving money from the MDC. DFAT however, assessed that the individual would not be likely to be targeted by her neighbours as described.[37] Furthermore, in a 2007 report focusing on students who had lived in Australia, DFAT argued that living in Australia in itself was unlikely to "attract punitive

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[33] 'Q and A: Zimbabwe asylum ruling' 2006, *BBC News*, 11 April http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/4901202.stm – Accessed 4 November 2009 – Attachment 26

[34] 'Zimbabwe returnees regarded spies' 2005, *BBC News*, 6 October http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/4315122.stm – Accessed 7 September 2009 – Attachment 27

[35] 'IOM Supports Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency Efforts to Identify Diaspora' 2010, IOM website, 3 December http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/media/press-briefing-notes/pbnAF/cache/offonce/lang/en?entryId=28812 – Accessed 9 February 2011 – Attachment 28

[36] 'Concern Raised as UK Threatens Deportations' 2009, *All Africa*, source: SW Radio Africa, 31 October – Attachment 29

[37] DIAC Country Information Service 2008, *Country Information Report No. 08/05 – Imputed Political Opinion*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 2 February 2008), 5 February – Attachment 24

action by the GOZ [Government of Zimbabwe]". [38] If someone returning from overseas was known to be an activist for the MDC, they may be identified upon return and targeted for punitive actions by authorities.[39]

Attachments

1. Ploch, L. 2010, 'Zimbabwe: Background', Congressional Research Service, Federation of American Scientists website, 8 July, pp.9-10 http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL32723.pdf – Accessed 24 September 2010.

2. US Department of State 2010, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2009 – Zimbabwe*, 11 March.

3. Zulu, B. 2010, 'Zimbabwe's MDC Releases Report Naming Perpetrators of Political Violence', *VOA News.com*, 6 July http://www.voanews.com/zimbabwe/news/politics/Zimbabwes-MDC-Releases-Report-Naming-Perpetrators-of-Violence-97876909.html – Accessed 28 September 2010.

4. Human Rights Watch 2008, *"Bullets for each of you": State-sponsored violence since Zimbabwe's March 29 elections*, June http://hrw.org/reports/2008/zimbabwe0608/zimbabwe0608webwcover.pdf – Accessed 21 July 2008.

5. Sebatha, L. & Manyuchi, T. 2010, 'Victims of violence arrested: MDC', ZimOnline, 22 September http://www.zimonline.co.za/Article.aspx?ArticleId=6355 – Accessed 27 September 2010.

6. Kwaramba, F. 2010, 'Family says police won't arrest murder suspects', *The Zimbabwean*, 25 September http://www.thezimbabwean.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=34452:family-says-police-wont-arrest-murder-suspects&catid=69:sunday-top-stories&Itemid=30 – Accessed 27 September 2010.

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8. The Solidarity Peace Trust 2003, 'National youth service training – " shaping youths in a truly Zimbabwean manner": An overview of youth militia training and activities in Zimbabwe, October 2000 – August 2003', Solidarity Peace Trust website, 5 September, p13,15-16 http://www.solidaritypeacetrust.org/download/report-files/youth_militia.pdf – Accessed 21 December 2010.

9. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2006, *ZWE101401.E – Zimbabwe: The National Youth Service (NYS) training program; the type of training involved; age of participants; whether the training program is mandatory; whether there are exemptions;*

[38] Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2007, *DFAT Report No. ZWE32420 – Zimbabwe: RRT Information Request: ZWE32420*, 23 October – Attachment 25
[39] Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2007, *DFAT Report No. ZWE32420 – Zimbabwe: RRT Information Request: ZWE32420*, 23 October – Attachment 25

and the penalty for refusing to serve or for desertion (2001 – 2006), 22 June. (CISNET – Zimbabwe: ZWE101401.E

10. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) 2010, *Education Under Attack*, UNESCO website, p.243 http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001868/186809e.pdf – Accessed 9 June 2010.

11. 'ZIMBABWE: "Green Bombers" deserting poor conditions in camps' 2004, *IRIN News*, 23 January http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=48241 – Accessed 22 June 2010.

12. 'History of the camps' (undated), Zimbabwe Child Soldier Victim Foundation website http://www.zimbabwechildsoldiers.com/existing-camps/history-of-the-camps/ – Accessed 22 June 2010.

13. UK Home Office 2009, *Country of Origin Information Report: Zimbabwe*, 23 December.

14. Youth Initiative for Democracy in Zimbabwe 2010, 'Youth's position on the proposed reintroduction of National Youth Training Programme (Youth Service)', Kubatana website, 15 April http://www.kubatana.net/html/archive/chiyou/100415yidz.asp?sector=CHIYOU – Accessed 1 July 2010.

15. Chimhete, C. 2009, 'Violence intensifies after MDC-T pull out', *The Zimbabwe Standard*, 31 October. (CISNET – Zimbabwe: CX235841)

16. Gonda, V. 2009, 'Government Dedicates Three Days to National Healing', *All Africa Global Media*, source: SW Radio Africa, 22 July.

17. 'Agreement between the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) and the two Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) formations, on resolving the challenges facing Zimbabwe' 2008, Kubatana website, 15 September http://www.kubatana.net/docs/demgg/mdc_zpf_agreement_080915.doc – Accessed 12 August 2010.

18. Karimakwenda, T. 2011, 'Zimbabwe: Jailed MDC Youths Denied Food And Treatment' All Africa website, 3 February http://allafrica.com/stories/201102040126.html - Accessed 15 February 2011.

19. Sibanda, T. 2010, 'ZANU PF threatens crackdown on MDC after SA World Cup', *SW Radio Africa*, 22 April http://www.swradioafrica.com/news220410/zanuthreatens220410.htm – Accessed 16 September 2010.

20. 'Freddie Matonhodze, "We fear there could be a blood bath"' 2010, *IRIN News*, 10 May http://www.irinnews.org/HOVReport.aspx?ReportId=89084 – Accessed 16 September 2010.

21. Human Rights Watch 2009, *False Dawn: The Zimbabwe Power-Sharing Government's Failure to Deliver Human Rights Improvements*, 31 August pp.5-6.

22. Bell, A. 2008, 'MDC MP's wife detained as pressure on members continues', *SW Radio Africa*, 9 September http://www.swradioafrica.com/news090908/mdcwife090908.htm – Accessed 16 September 2010.

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24. DIAC Country Information Service 2008, *Country Information Report No. 08/05 – Imputed Political Opinion*, (sourced from DFAT advice of 2 February 2008), 5 February. (CISNET – Zimbabwe: CX192539)

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

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