Country/entity	Zimbabwe
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No 20) 2013
Date	19 Mar 2013
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Zimbabwean Post-electoral Political Crisis (2008)

After removing the white minority-ruled 'Rhodesia' from the map and establishing the state of Zimbabwe in 1980, the Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) took power. Its long-time leader, Robert Mugabe, acted as Prime Minister from 1980 to 1987, and then took over the Presidency. He centralised power and, throughout the 1990s, established an authoritarian state. After suffering a near defeat by the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) in the 2008 elections, the ZANU-PF launched an intimidation campaign against the unarmed opposition, which lead to numerous Human Rights violations, widespread torture and disappearances. Under strong international pressure Mugabe entered negotiations with the opposition, a Global Political Agreement was signed by him and the representatives of the two major wings of the MDC in September 2008.
Close
Zimbabwean Post-electoral Political Crisis (2008)

Stage	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Zimbabwe post-election process
Parties	-
Third parties	President of Zimbabwe and The Parliament of Zimbabwe
Description	The whole agreement is a constitution. It provides for (1) founding provisions, (2) National Objectives, (3) Citizenship, (4) Declaration of rights, (5) The executive, (6) The Legislature, (7) Elections, (8) The Judiciary and Courts, (9) Principles of Public Administrations, (10) Civil Service, (11) Security Services, (12) Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, (13) Institutions to Combat Corruption and Crime, (14) Provincial and Local Government, (15) Traditional Leaders, (16) Agricultural Land, (17) Finance, (18) General and Supplementary Provisions.

Agreement document	ZW_130319_New Constitution of Zimbabwe.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth

Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 19. Children:
(1) The State must adopt policies and measures to ensure that in matters relating tochildren, the best interests of the children concerned are paramount.
(2) The State must adopt reasonable policies and measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to ensure that children—
(a) enjoy family or parental care, or appropriate care when removed from the family environment;
(b) have shelter and basic nutrition, health care and social services;
(c) are protected from maltreatment, neglect or any form of abuse; and
(d) have access to appropriate education and training.
(3) The State must take appropriate legislative and other measures—
(a) to protect children from exploitative labour practices; and
(b) to ensure that children are not required or permitted to perform work or provide services that—
(i) are inappropriate for the children's age; or
(ii) place at risk the children's well-being, education, physical or mental health or spiritual, moral
or social development.

Page 20-21, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 20. Youths:
(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take reasonable measures, including affirmative action programmes, to ensure that youths, that is to say people between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five years—
(a) have access to appropriate education and training;
(b) have opportunities to associate and to be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life;
(c) are afforded opportunities for employment and other avenues to economic empowerment;
(d) have opportunities for recreational activities and access to recreational facilities; and
(e) are protected from harmful cultural practices, exploitation and all forms of abuse.
(2) An Act of Parliament may provide for one or more national youth programmes.
(3) Measures and programmes referred to in subsections (1) and (2) must be inclusive, nonpartisan and national in character.

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 26 Marriage:
The State must take appropriate measures to ensure that—
...
(b) children are not pledged in marriage;
...
(d) in the event of dissolution of a marriage, whether through death or divorce, provision is made for the necessary protection of any children and spouses.

Page 22-23, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 27. Education:
(1) The State must take all practical measures to promote—
(a) free and compulsory basic education for children; and
...
(2) The State must take measures to ensure that girls are afforded the same opportunities as boys to obtain education
at all levels.

Page 30, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 60. Freedom of conscience:
...
(3) Parents and guardians of minor children have the right to determine, in accordance

Disabled persons

Groups→Disabled persons→Rhetorical

Page 21, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 22. Persons with disabilities:

(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must recognise the rights of persons with physical or mental disabilities, in particular their right to be treated with respect and dignity.

(2) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must, within the limits of the resources available to them, assist persons with physical or mental disabilities to achieve their full potential and to minimise the disadvantages suffered by them.

(3) In particular, the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must—

(a) develop programmes for the welfare of persons with physical or mental disabilities, especially work programmes consistent with their capabilities and acceptable to them or their legal representatives;

(b) consider the specific requirements of persons with all forms of disability as one of the priorities in development plans;

(c) encourage the use and development of forms of communication suitable for persons with physical or mental disabilities; and

(d) foster social organisations aimed at improving the quality of life of persons with all forms of disability.

(4) The State must take appropriate measures to ensure that buildings and amenities to which the public has access are accessible to persons with disabilities.

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 24. Work and labour relations:

...

(2) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour to secure—

...

(c) vocational guidance and the development of vocational and training programmes, including those for persons with disabilities;

Page 39, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 3: Elaboration of certain rights, Article 83. Rights of persons with disabilities:

The State must take appropriate measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to ensure that persons with disabilities realise their full mental and physical potential, including measures—

(a) to enable them to become self reliant;

(b) to enable them to live with their families and participate in social, creative or recreational activities;

(c) to protect them from all forms of exploitation and abuse;

(d) to give them access to medical, psychological and functional treatment;

(e) to provide special facilities for their education; and

(f) to provide State-funded education and training where they need it.

Groups→Disabled persons→Anti-discrimination

Page 29-30, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 56. Equality and non-discrimination:

...

(4) A person is treated in a discriminatory manner for the purpose of subsection (3) if—

(a) they are subjected directly or indirectly to a condition, restriction or disability to which other people are not subjected;

Groups→Disabled persons→Substantive

Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, Article 3. Founding values and principles:

...

(2) The principles of good governance, which bind the State and all institutions and

Elderly/age	Groups→Elderly/age→Rhetorical Page 21, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 21. Elderly persons: (1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take reasonable measures, including legislative measures, to secure respect, support and protection for elderly persons and to enable them to participate in the life of their communities. (2) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour, within the limits of the resources available to them— (a) to encourage elderly persons to participate fully in the affairs of society; (b) to provide facilities, food and social care for elderly persons who are in need; (c) to develop programmes to give elderly persons the opportunity to engage in productive activity suited to their abilities and consistent with their vocations and desires; and (d) to foster social organisations aimed at improving the quality of life of elderly persons. Groups→Elderly/age→Substantive Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, Article 3. Founding values and principles: ... (2) The principles of good governance, which bind the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, include— ... (i) recognition of the rights of— ... (iii) women, the elderly, youths and children; (iv) veterans of the liberation struggle; Page 39, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 3: Elaboration of certain rights, Article 82. Rights of the elderly: People over the age of seventy years have the right— (a) to receive reasonable care and assistance from their families and the State; (b) to receive health care and medical assistance from the State; and (c) to receive financial support by way of social security and welfare; and the State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination
Page 29-30, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 56. Equality and non-discrimination:
...
(3) Every person has the right not to be treated in an unfairly discriminatory manner on such grounds as their nationality, race, colour, tribe, place of birth, ethnic or social origin, language, class, religious belief, political affiliation, opinion, custom, culture, sex, gender, marital status, age, pregnancy, disability or economic or social status, or whether they were born in or out of wedlock.

Page 113, Chapter 16: Agricultural Land, Article 289. Principles guiding policy on agricultural land:
In order to redress the unjust and unfair pattern of land ownership that was brought about by colonialism, and to bring about land reform and the equitable access by all Zimbabweans to the country's natural resources, policies regarding agricultural land must be guided by the following principles—
...
(b) subject to section 72, every Zimbabwean citizen has a right to acquire, hold, occupy, use, transfer, hypothecate, lease or dispose of agricultural land regardless of his or her race or colour;
Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, Article 3. Founding values and principles:
...
(2) The principles of good governance, which bind the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, include—
...
(i) recognition of the rights of— (i) ethnic, racial, cultural, linguistic and religious groups;

Religious groups

Groups→Religious groups→Anti-discrimination
Page 29-30, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 56.
Equality and non-discrimination:
...
(3) Every person has the right not to be treated in an unfairly discriminatory manner on such grounds as their nationality, race, colour, tribe, place of birth, ethnic or social origin, language, class, religious belief, political affiliation, opinion, custom, culture, sex, gender, marital status, age, pregnancy, disability or economic or social status, or whether they were born in or out of wedlock.
Groups→Religious groups→Substantive
Page 30, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 60. Freedom of conscience:
...
(4) Any religious community may establish institutions where religious instruction may be given, even if the institution receives a subsidy or other financial assistance from the State.

Indigenous people

Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive
Page 114, Chapter 16: Agricultural Land, Article 295. Compensation for acquisition of previously-acquired agricultural land:
(1) Any indigenous Zimbabwean whose agricultural land was acquired by the State before the effective date is entitled to compensation from the State for the land and any improvements that were on the land when it was acquired.

Other groups

No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons

Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive
Page 36, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 72. Rights to agricultural land:
...
(2) Where agricultural land, or any right or interest in such land, is required for a public purpose, including—
...
(c) the relocation of persons dispossessed as a result of the utilisation of land for a purpose referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);
the land, right or interest may be compulsorily acquired by the State by notice published in the Gazette identifying the land, right or interest, whereupon the land, right or interest vests in the State with full title with effect from the date of publication of the notice.

Page 95-96, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 3: Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Article 243. Functions of Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission:
(1) The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission has the following functions—
...
(k) to visit and inspect—
(i) prisons, places of detention, refugee camps and related facilities; and
...
in order to ascertain the conditions under which persons are kept there, and to make recommendations
regarding those conditions to the Minister responsible for administering the law relating to those places.
(2) The Commissioner-General of Police must comply with any directive given to him or her by the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission under subsection (1)(h).

Social class

Groups→Social class→Substantive
Page 116, Chapter 17: Finance, Part 1: Financial Management, Article 298. Principles of public financial management:
(1) The following principles must guide all aspects of public finance in Zimbabwe—
(a) there must be transparency and accountability in financial matters;
(b) the public finance system must be directed towards national development, and in particular—
...
(iii) expenditure must be directed towards the development of Zimbabwe, and special provision must be made for marginalised groups and areas;

Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 15, Preamble:
We the people of Zimbabwe,
...
Exalting and extolling the brave men and women who sacrificed their lives during the Chimurenga / Umvukela and national liberation struggles...

Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, Article 3. Founding values and principles:
1) Zimbabwe is founded on respect for the following values and principles—
...
(g) gender equality;
2. The principles of good governance, which bind the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, include--
i 3. women, the elderly, youths and children;

Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 13. National development:
...
3. Measures referred to in this section must protect and enhance the right of the people, particularly women, to equal opportunities in development

Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 14. Empowerment and Employment Creation:
...
At all times the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must ensure that appropriate and adequate measures are undertaken to create employment for all Zimbabweans, especially women and youths.

Page 19-20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 17. Gender balance:
1. The State must promote full gender balance in Zimbabwean society, and in particular--
a. the State must promote the full participation of women in all spheres of Zimbabwean society on the basis of equality with men;
b. the State must take all measures, including legislative measures, needed to ensure that--
i. both genders are equally represented in all institutions and agencies of government at every level; and civil service recruitment
ii. women constitute at least half the membership of all Commissions and other elective and appointed governmental bodies established by or under this Constitution or any Act of Parliament;
c. the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take practical measures to ensure that women have access to resources, including land, on the basis of equality with men.
2. The State must take positive measures to rectify gender discrimination and imbalances resulting from past practices and policies

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 24. Work and labour relations:
...
2.
The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour to secure-
...
the implementation of measures such as family care that enable women to enjoy a real opportunity to work.

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 25. Protection of the family:
The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must protect and foster the institution of

Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording
Page 19-20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 17. Gender balance:
1. The State must promote full gender balance in Zimbabwean society, and in particular--
a. the State must promote the full participation of women in all spheres of Zimbabwean society on the basis of equality with men;
...
c. the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take practical measures to ensure that women have access to resources, including land, on the basis of equality with men.

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 25. Protection of the family:
The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must protect and foster the institution of
the family and in particular must endeavour, within the limits of the resources available to them, to adopt measures
for—
(a) the provision of care and assistance to mothers, fathers and other family members who have charge of
children; and

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 26 Marriage:
The State must take appropriate measures to ensure that—
(a) no marriage is entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses;
...
(d) in the event of dissolution of a marriage, whether through death or divorce, provision is made for the necessary protection of any children and spouses.

Page 22-23, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 27. Education:
...
(2) The State must take measures to ensure that girls are afforded the same opportunities as boys to obtain education at all levels.

Page 24, Chapter 3: Citizenship, Article 36. Citizenship by birth:
(1) Persons are Zimbabwean citizens by birth if they were born in Zimbabwe and, when they were born—
(a) either their mother or their father was a Zimbabwean citizen;

Page 38-39, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 3: Elaboration of certain rights, Article 81. Rights of children:
1. Every child, that is to say every boy and girl under the age of eighteen years, has the right-- (and then full range of rights)

Page 43-44, Chapter 6: The Legislature, Part 3: The Senate, Article 120. Composition of the Senate:
...
(2) Elections of Senators must be conducted in accordance with the Electoral Law, which must ensure that the Senators referred to in subsection (1)(a) are elected under a party-list system of proportional representation—
...
(b) in which male and female candidates are listed alternately, every list being headed by a female candidate.

PAge 81, Chapter 9: Principles of Public Administration and Leadership, Article 194. Basic values and principles governing public administration:

LGBTI

Gender→LGBTI→LGBTI (negative)
Page 38, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 78. Marriage rights
...
(3) Persons of the same sex are prohibited from marrying each other.

Family

Page 20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 19. Children:
19 Children
(1) The State must adopt policies and measures to ensure that in matters relating to children, the best interests of the children concerned are paramount.
(2) The State must adopt reasonable policies and measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to ensure that children—
(a) enjoy family or parental care, or appropriate care when removed from the family environment;

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 24. Work and labour relations:
(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must adopt reasonable policies and measures, within the limits of the resources available to them, to provide everyone with an opportunity to work in a freely chosen activity, in order to secure a decent living for themselves and their families.
(2) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour to secure—
....
(d) the implementation of measures such as family care that enable women to enjoy a real opportunity to work.

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 25. Protection of the family:
The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must protect and foster the institution of
the family and in particular must endeavour, within the limits of the resources available to them, to adopt measures
for—
(a) the provision of care and assistance to mothers, fathers and other family members who have charge of
children; and
(b) the prevention of domestic violence.

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 26 Marriage:
The State must take appropriate measures to ensure that—
(a) no marriage is entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses;
...
...
(d) in the event of dissolution of a marriage, whether through death or divorce, provision is made for
the necessary protection of any children and spouses.

Page 24, Chapter 3: Citizenship, Article 36. Citizenship by birth:
(1) Persons are Zimbabwean citizens by birth if they were born in Zimbabwe and, when they were born—
...
(b) any of their grandparents was a Zimbabwean citizen by birth or descent.

Page 24, Chapter 3: Citizenship, Article 37. Citizenship by descent:
Subject to section 36(2), persons born outside Zimbabwe are Zimbabwean citizens by descent if, when they
were born—
(a) either of their parents or any of their grandparents was a Zimbabwean citizen by birth or descent; or

(b) either of their parents was a Zimbabwean citizen by registration; and the birth is registered in Zimbabwe in accordance with the law relating to the registration of births

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 15, Preamble:
We the people of Zimbabwe,
...
Acknowledging the supremacy of Almighty God, in whose hands our future lies,
Resolve by the tenets of this Constitution to commit ourselves to build a united, just and prosperous nation, founded on values of transparency, equality, freedom, fairness, honesty and the dignity of hard work,
And, imploring the guidance and support of Almighty God, hereby make this Constitution and commit ourselves to it as the fundamental law of our beloved land.

Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Provisions, Article 1. The Republic:
Zimbabwe is a unitary, democratic and sovereign republic.

Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, Article 3. Founding values and principles:
...
(2) The principles of good governance, which bind the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, include—
(a) a multi-party democratic political system;

Page 103, Chapter 14: Provincial and Local Government, Preamble:
Whereas it is desirable to ensure:
(a) the preservation of national unity in Zimbabwe and the prevention of all forms of disunity and secessionism;
(b) the democratic participation in government by all citizens and communities of Zimbabwe; and
(c) the equitable allocation of national resources and the participation of local communities in the determination
of development priorities within their areas; there must be devolution of power and responsibilities to lower tiers of government in Zimbabwe.

Page 103, Chapter 14: Provincial and Local Government, Part 1: Preliminary, Article 264. Devolution of governmental powers and responsibilities:
...
(2) The objectives of the devolution of governmental powers and responsibilities to provincial and metropolitan
councils and local authorities are—
...
(c) to preserve and foster the peace, national unity and indivisibility of Zimbabwe;

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols

Page 17, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, 4. National Flag, National Anthem, Public Seal and Coat of Arms:
...
Zimbabwe has a National Flag, a National Anthem, a Coat of Arms and a Public seal, which are set out in the First Schedule.

Page 17, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, 6. Languages:
(1) The following languages, namely Chewa, Chibarwe, English, Kalanga, Koisan, Nambya, Ndau, Ndebele, Shangani, Shona, sign language, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda and Xhosa, are the officially recognised languages of Zimbabwe.
(2) An Act of Parliament may prescribe other languages as officially recognised languages and may prescribe languages of record.
(3) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must—
(a) ensure that all officially recognised languages are treated equitably; and
(b) take into account the language preferences of people affected by governmental measures or communications.
(4) The State must promote and advance the use of all languages used in Zimbabwe, including sign language, and must create conditions for the development of those languages.

Page 23, Chapter 3: Citizenship, Article 35: Zimbabwean citizenship:
...
(4) Zimbabwean citizens have the following duties, in addition to any others imposed upon them by law—
...
(c) to respect the national flag and the national anthem; and

Page 133, First Schedule: National Flag, National Anthem, National Coat of Arms and Public Seal (Section 4), Part 1, National Flag:
[Depict the National Flag]

Page 133-134, First Schedule: National Flag, National Anthem, National Coat of Arms and Public Seal (Section 4), Part 2: National Anthem (English):
[Set out the National Anthem]

Page 135, First Schedule: National Flag, National Anthem, National Coat of Arms and Public Seal (Section 4), Part 3: National Coat of Arms:
[Depict the National Coat of Arms]

Page 135, First Schedule: National Flag, National Anthem, National Coat of Arms and Public Seal (Section 4), Part 4: Public Seal:
[Depict the Public Seal]

Independence/ secession

No specific mention.

Accession/ unification

No specific mention.

Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite) [This document is a constitution, and its whole text concerns the political institutions of Zimbabwe]

Elections

Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, Article 3. Founding values and principles:
...
(2) The principles of good governance, which bind the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, include—
...
(b) an electoral system based on—
(i) universal adult suffrage and equality of votes;
(ii) free, fair and regular elections; and
(iii) adequate representation of the electorate;
(c) the orderly transfer of power following elections;

Page 42, Chapter 5: The Executive: Election of President, Part 2: The President and Vice Presidents, Article 92. Election of President and Vice Presidents:
(1) The election of a President and two Vice-Presidents must take place within the period specified in section 158.
(2) Every candidate for election as President must nominate two persons to stand for election jointly with him or her as Vice-Presidents, and must designate one of those persons as his or her candidate for first Vice-President and the other as his or her candidate for second Vice-President.
(3) The President and the Vice-Presidents are directly elected jointly by registered voters throughout Zimbabwe, and the procedure for their election is as prescribed in the Electoral Law.
(4) The qualifications for registration as a voter and for voting at an election of a President and Vice-Presidents are set out in the Fourth Schedule.
(5) The election of a President and Vice-Presidents must take place concurrently with every general election of members of Parliament, provincial councils and local authorities.

Page 42-43, Chapter 5: The Executive: Election of President, Part 2: The President and Vice Presidents, Article 93. Challenge to Presidential Election:
1) Subject to this section, any aggrieved candidate may challenge the validity of an election of a President or Vice-President by lodging a petition or application with the Constitutional Court within seven days after the date of the declaration of the results of the election.
(2) The election of a Vice-President may be challenged only on the ground that he or she is or was not qualified for election.
...
(4) In determining a petition or application under subsection (1) , the Constitutional Court may—
(a) declare a winner;
(b) invalidate the election, in which case a fresh election must be held within sixty days after the determination; or
(c) make any other order it considers just and appropriate.
(5) If, in a petition or application under subsection (1)—
(a) the Constitutional Court sets aside the election of a President, the election of the President's two Vice-Presidents is automatically nullified;

Page 43-44, Chapter 5: The Executive: Election of President, Part 2: The President and Vice Presidents, Article 95. Term of office of President and Vice-Presidents:
(1) The term of office of the President or a Vice-President commences on the day he or she is sworn in and assumes office in terms of section 94(1)(a) or 94(3).
(2) The term of office of the President or a Vice-President extends until—
...

(b) following an election, he or she is declared to be re-elected or a new President is declared to be elected; and, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, their

Electoral commission

Page 53, Chapter 6: The Legislature, Part 3: The Senate, Article 122. President of Senate:
(1) At its first sitting after a general election and before proceeding to any other business, the Senate must elect a
presiding officer to be known as the President of the Senate.
(2) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of President of the Senate, the Senate must without delay elect a person to fill the vacancy.
(3) A person is qualified for election as President of the Senate if he or she is or has been a Senator or is qualified to be elected to the Senate.
(4) Elections to the office of President of the Senate must be conducted by the Clerk of Parliament under the supervision
of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, by secret ballot in accordance with Standing Orders, and the results must be announced forthwith. ...

Page 66, Chapter 7: Elections, Part 1: Electoral Systems and Processes, Article 156. Conduct of elections and referendums:
At every election and referendum, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission must ensure that —
(a) whatever voting method is used, it is simple, accurate, verifiable, secure and transparent;
(b) the results of the election or referendum are announced as soon as possible after the close of the polls; and
(c) appropriate systems and mechanisms are put in place—
(i) to eliminate electoral violence and other electoral malpractices; and
(ii) to ensure the safekeeping of electoral materials.

Page 68, Chapter 7: Elections, Part 3: Number of Constituencies and Wards, Article 160. Number of constituencies and wards:
(1) For the purpose of electing Members of Parliament, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission must divide Zimbabwe into two hundred and ten constituencies.
(2) For the purpose of elections to local authorities, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission must divide local authority areas into wards according to the number of members to be elected to the local authorities concerned.

Page 68-69, Chapter 7: Elections, Part 3: Number of Constituencies and Wards, Article 161. Delimitation of electoral boundaries: See in the original documents for more details about delimitation process.

Page 92, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 1: General, Article 232. Independent Commissions:
The following are the independent Commissions—
(a) the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission;

Page 93-94, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 2: Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, Article
238. Establishment and composition of Zimbabwe Electoral Commission:
(1) There is a commission to be known as Zimbabwe Electoral Commission consisting of —
(a) a chairperson appointed by the President after consultation with the Judicial Service Commission and the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders; and
(b) eight other members appointed by the President from a list of not fewer than twelve nominees submitted by the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders.
(2) The chairperson of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission must be a judge or former judge or a person qualified for appointment as a judge.
(3) If the appointment of a chairperson to the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission is not consistent with a recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission, the President

Political parties reform

Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform
Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, Article 3. Founding values and principles:
...
d. respect for the rights of all political parties;

Page 32-33, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 67. Political rights:
...
2. Subject to this Constitution, every Zimbabwean citizen has the right--
a. to form, to join and to participate in the activities of a political party or organisation of their choice;
b. to campaign freely and peacefully for a political party or cause;

Page 57, CHAPTER 6: THE LEGISLATURE, PART 5: TENURE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, Article 129. Tenure of seat of Member of Parliament:
...
k. if the Member has ceased to belong to the political party of which he or she was a member when elected to Parliament and the political party concerned, by written notice to the Speaker or the President of the Senate, as the case may be, has declared that the Member has ceased to belong to it;
l. if the Member, not having been a member of a political party when he or she was elected to Parliament, becomes a member of a political party;

Page 83, Chapter 10: Civil Service, Article 200. Conduct of members of Civil Service:
...
3. No member of the Civil Service may, in the exercise of their functions--
...
b. further the interests of any political party or cause;
c. prejudice the lawful interests of any political party or cause; or
...
4. Members of the Civil Service must not be office-bearers of any political party.

Page 85, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 1: General Provisions, Article 208. Conduct of members of security services:
...
2. Neither the security services nor any of their members may, in the exercise of their functions--
b. further the interests of any political party or cause;
c. prejudice the lawful interests of any political party or cause; or
...
3. Members of the security services must not be active members or office-bearers of any political party or organisation.

Page 92-93, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 1: General, Article 236. Members of independent Commissions to be non-political:
236. Members of independent Commissions to be non-political:
...
1. Members of the independent Commissions must not, in the exercise of their functions--
b. further the interests of any political party or cause;
c. prejudice the lawful interests of any political party or cause; or
...
2. Persons who are members of a political party or organisation on their appointment to an independent Commission must relinquish that membership without delay and in any event within thirty days of their appointment.

Civil society	No specific mention.

Traditional/ religious leaders

Page 110, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 280. Traditional leadership:
(1) The institution, status and role of traditional leaders under customary law are recognised.
(2) A traditional leader is responsible for performing the cultural, customary and traditional functions of a Chief, head person or village head, as the case may be, for his or her community.

Page 110, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 281. Principles to be observed by traditional leaders:
(1) Traditional leaders must—
(a) act in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of Zimbabwe;
(b) observe the customs pertaining to traditional leadership and exercise their functions for the purposes for which the institution of traditional leadership is recognised by this Constitution; and
(c) treat all persons within their areas equally and fairly.
(2) Traditional leaders must not—
(a) be members of any political party or in any way participate in partisan politics;
(b) act in a partisan manner;
(c) further the interests of any political party or cause; or
(d) violate the fundamental rights and freedoms of any person.

Page 110, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 282. Functions of traditional leaders:
(1) Traditional leaders have the following functions within their areas of jurisdiction—-
(a) to promote and uphold the cultural values of their communities and, in particular, to promote sound family values;
(b) to take measures to preserve the culture, traditions, history and heritage of their communities, including sacred shrines;
(c) to facilitate development;
(d) in accordance with an Act of Parliament, to administer Communal Land and to protect the environment;
(e) to resolve disputes amongst people in their communities in accordance with customary law; and
(f) to exercise any other functions conferred or imposed on them by an Act of Parliament.
(2) Except as provided in an Act of Parliament, traditional leaders have authority, jurisdiction and control over the Communal Land or other areas for which they have been appointed, and over persons within those Communal Lands or areas.
(3) In the performance of their functions, traditional leaders are not subject to the direction or control of any
person or authority, except as may be prescribed in an Act of Parliament.
(4) An Act of Parliament must provide for the regulation of the conduct of traditional leaders.

Page 111, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 283. Appointment and removal of traditional leaders:
An Act of Parliament must provide for the following, in accordance with the prevailing culture, customs, traditions and practices of the communities concerned—
(a) the appointment, suspension, succession and removal of traditional leaders;
(b) the creation and resuscitation of chieftainships; and
(c) the resolution of disputes concerning the appointment, suspension, succession and removal of traditional leaders;
but—
(i) the appointment, removal and suspension of Chiefs must be done by the President on the recommendation of the provincial assembly of Chiefs through the National Council of Chiefs and the Minister responsible for traditional leaders and in accordance with the traditional practices and traditions of the communities concerned;

Public administration

Page 18, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 9. Good governance:
(1) The State must adopt and implement policies and legislation to develop efficiency, competence, accountability, transparency, personal integrity and financial probity in all institutions and agencies of government at every level and in every public institution, and in particular—
(a) appointments to public offices must be made primarily on the basis of merit;
(b) measures must be taken to expose, combat and eradicate all forms of corruption and abuse of power by those holding political and public offices.
(2) The State must ensure that all institutions and agencies of government at every level, in particular Commissions and other bodies established by or under this Constitution, are provided with adequate resources and facilities to enable them to carry out their functions conscientiously, fairly, honestly and efficiently.

Page 19-20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 17. Gender balance:
1. The State must promote full gender balance in Zimbabwean society, and in particular--
...
b. the State must take all measures, including legislative measures, needed to ensure that--
i. both genders are equally represented in all institutions and agencies of government at every level; and civil service recruitment
ii. women constitute at least half the membership of all Commissions and other elective and appointed governmental bodies established by or under this Constitution or any Act of Parliament;

Page 20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 18. Fair regional representation:
(1) The State must promote the fair representation of all Zimbabwe's regions in all institutions and agencies of government at every level.

Page 81, Chapter 9: Principles of Public Administration and Leadership; Article 194. Basic values and principles governing public administration:
(1) Public administration in all tiers of government, including institutions and agencies of the State, and government-
controlled entities and other public enterprises, must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in this Constitution, including the following principles—
(a) a high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained;
(b) efficient and economical use of resources must be promoted;
(c) public administration must be development-oriented;
(d) services must be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias;
(e) people's needs must be responded to within a reasonable time, and the public must be encouraged to participate in policy- making;
(f) public administration must be accountable to Parliament and to the people;
(g) institutions and agencies of government at all levels must co-operate with each other;
(h) transparency must be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information;
(i) good human-resource management and career-development practices, to maximise human potential, must be cultivated;
(j) public administration must be broadly representative of the diverse communities of Zimbabwe;
(k) employment, training and advancement practices must be based on merit, ability, objectivity, fairness, the equality of men and women and the inclusion of persons with disabilities; and the State must take measures, including legislative measures, to promote these values and principles.
(2) Appointments to offices in all tiers of government, including government institutions and agencies
and government-controlled entities and other public enterprises, must be made

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Summary: The whole agreement is a constitution.

Page 26, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 1: Application and Interpretation of Chapter 4, Article 46. Interpretation of Chapter:
(1) When interpreting this Chapter, a court, tribunal, forum or body—
(a) must give full effect to the rights and freedoms enshrined in this Chapter;
(b) must promote the values and principles that underlie a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom, and in particular, the values and principles set out in section 3;
(c) must take into account international law and all treaties and conventions to which Zimbabwe is a party;
(d) must pay due regard to all the provisions of this Constitution, in particular the principles and objectives set out in Chapter 2; and
(e) may consider relevant foreign law; in addition to considering all other relevant factors that are to be taken into account in the interpretation of a Constitution.
(2) When interpreting an enactment, and when developing the common law and customary law, every court, tribunal, forum or body must promote and be guided by the spirit and objectives of this Chapter.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature
State level
Page 52, Chapter 6: The Legislature, Part 3: The Senate, Article 120. Composition of Senate:
1) The Senate consists of eighty Senators, of whom—
(a) six are elected from each of the provinces into which Zimbabwe is divided, by a system of proportional representation conforming with subsection (2);
(b) sixteen are chiefs,of whom two are elected by the provincial assembly of Chiefs from each of the provinces, other than the metropolitan provinces, into which Zimbabwe is divided;
(c) the President and Vice-President of the National Council of Chiefs; and
(d) two are elected in the manner prescribed in the Electoral Law to represent persons with disabilities.
(2) Elections of Senators must be conducted in accordance with the Electoral Law, which must ensure that the Senators referred to in subsection (1)(a) are elected under a party-list system of proportional representation—
(a) whichisbasedonthevotescastforcandidatesrepresentingpoliticalpartiesineachof the provinces in the general election for Members of the National Assembly; and
(b) in which male and female candidates are listed alternately, every list being headed by a female candidate.

Page 54, Chapter 6: The Legislature, Part 4: The National Assembly, Article 124. Composition of National Assembly:
(1) The National Assembly consists of—
(a) two hundred and ten members elected by secret ballot from the two hundred and ten constituencies into which Zimbabwe is divided; and
(b) for the life of the first two Parliaments after the effective date, an additional sixty women members, six from each of the provinces into which Zimbabwe is divided, elected through a system of proportional representation based on the votes cast for candidates representing political parties in a general election for constituency members in the provinces. ...
Power sharing→Political power sharing→Form of 'veto' or communal majority
State level
Page 86, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 2: Defence Forces, Article 213. Deployment of Defence Forces:
...
(4) By a two-thirds majority of the total membership of Parliament at a joint sitting of the Senate and the National Assembly, Parliament may resolve that a deployment of the Defence Forces outside Zimbabwe should be rescinded.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Federal or similar sub-divided government
Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, 3. Founding values and principles:
...
(2) The principles of good governance, which bind the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, include—
...
(l) the devolution and decentralisation of governmental power and functions.

Page 103, Chapter 14: Provincial and Local Government, Preamble:
Whereas it is desirable to ensure:
...
there must be devolution of power and responsibilities to lower tiers of government in Zimbabwe.

Page 103, Chapter 14: Provincial and Local Government, Part 1: Preliminary, Article 264. Devolution of governmental powers and responsibilities:
(1) Whenever appropriate, governmental powers and responsibilities must be devolved to provincial and metropolitan
councils and local authorities which are competent to carry out those responsibilities efficiently and effectively.
(2) The objectives of the devolution of governmental powers and responsibilities to provincial and metropolitan
councils and local authorities are—
(a) to give powers of local governance to the people and enhance their participation in the exercise of the powers of the State and in making decisions affecting them;
(b) to promote democratic, effective, transparent, accountable and coherent government in Zimbabwe as a whole;
(c) to preserve and foster the peace, national unity and indivisibility of Zimbabwe;
(d) to recognise the right of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development;
(e) to ensure the equitable sharing of local and national resources; and
(f) to transfer responsibilities and resources from the national government in order to establish a sound financial base for each provincial and metropolitan council and local authority.

Page 103-104, Chapter 14: Provincial and Local Government, Part 1: Preliminary, Article 265. General principles of provincial and local government:
(1) Provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities must, within their spheres —
(a) ensure good governance by being effective, transparent, accountable and institutionally coherent;
(b) assume only those functions conferred on them by this Constitution or an Act of Parliament;
(c) exercise their functions in a manner that does not encroach on the geographical, functional or
institutional integrity of another tier of government;
(d) co-operate with one another, in particular by—
(i) informing one another of, and consulting one another on, matters of common interest;
(ii) harmonising and co-ordinating their activities;
(e) preserve the peace, national unity and indivisibility of Zimbabwe;
(f) secure the public welfare; and
(g) ensure the fair and equitable representation of people within their areas of jurisdiction.

(2) All members of local authorities must be elected by registered voters within the areas for which the local authorities are established.

Economic power sharing	Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources Page 117, Chapter 17: Finance, Part I: Financial Management, Article 301. Allocation of revenues between provincial and local tiers of government: 1. An Act of Parliament must provide for-- a. the equitable allocation of capital grants between provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities; and b. any other allocations to provinces and local authorities, and any conditions on which those allocations may be made. 2. The Act referred to in subsection (1) must take into account, amongst other factors-- a. the national interest; b. any provision that must be made in respect of the national debt and other national obligations; c. the needs and interests of the central government, determined by objective criteria; d. the need to provide basic services, including educational and health facilities, water, roads, social amenities and electricity to marginalised areas; e. the fiscal capacity and efficiency of provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities; f. developmental and other needs of provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities; and g. economic disparities within and between provinces. 3. Not less than five per cent of the national revenues raised in any financial year must be allocated to the provinces and local authorities as their share in that year.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general

Page 15, Preamble:
We the people of Zimbabwe,
...
Recognising the need to entrench democracy, good, transparent and accountable governance and the rule of law,
Reaffirming our commitment to upholding and defending fundamental human rights and freedoms,

Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, 3. Founding values and principles:
1) Zimbabwe is founded on respect for the following values and principles—
...
(b) the rule of law;
(c) fundamental human rights and freedoms;

Page 18, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 11. Fostering of fundamental rights and freedoms:
The State must take all practical measures to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in Chapter 4 and to promote their full realisation and fulfillment.

Page 70, Chapter 8: The Judiciary and Courts, Part 1: The Court System: Article 164. Independence of judiciary:
...
(2) The independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the courts are central to the rule of law and democratic governance, and therefore—
(a) neither the State nor any institution or agency of the government at any level, and no other person, may interfere with the functioning of the courts;
(b) the State, through legislative and other measures, must assist and protect the courts to ensure their independence, impartiality, dignity, accessibility and effectiveness and to ensure that they comply with the principles set out in section 165.

Page 70-71, Chapter 8: The Judiciary and Courts, Part 1: The Court System: Article 165. Principles guiding judiciary:
(1) In exercising judicial authority members of the judiciary must be guided by the following principles—
...
(c) the role of the courts is paramount in safeguarding human rights and freedoms and the rule of law.

Page 83, Chapter 10: Civil Service, Article 200. Conduct of members of Civil Service:
...
(3) No member of the Civil Service may, in the exercise of their functions—
...
(d) violate the fundamental rights or freedoms of any person.

Page 84, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 1: General Provisions, Article 206. National security:
...
(3) In particular, the protection of national security must be pursued with the utmost respect for—
(a) the fundamental rights and freedoms and the democratic values and principles enshrined in this Constitution; and
(b) the rule of law.

Page 85, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 1: General Provisions, Article 208. Conduct of members of security services:

Bill of rights/similar Page 26, Chapter 4,

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

PART I.
APPLICATION AND OPERATION OF CHAPTER 4
44 Duty to respect fundamental human rights and freedoms
The State and every person, including juristic persons, and every institution and agency of the government at every level must respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and freedoms set out in this Chapter.

45 Application of Chapter 4
(1) This Chapter binds the State and all executive, legislative and judicial institutions and agencies of government at every level.
(2) This Chapter binds natural and juristic persons to the extent that it is applicable to them, taking into account the nature of the right or freedom concerned and any duty imposed by it.
(3) Juristic persons as well as natural persons are entitled to the rights and freedoms set out in this Chapter to the extent that those rights and freedoms can appropriately be extended to them.

46 Interpretation of Chapter 4
(I) When interpreting this Chapter, a court, tribunal, forum or body-
(a) must give full effect to the rights and freedoms enshrined in this Chapter;
(b) must promote the values and principles that underlie a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom, and in particular, the values and principles set out in section 3;
(c) must take into account international law and all treaties and conventions to which Zimbabwe is a party;
(d) must pay due regard to all the provisions of this Constitution, in particular the principles and objectives set out in Chapter 2; and
(e) may consider relevant foreign law; in addition to considering all otl1er relevant factors that are to be taken into account in the interpretation of a Constitution.
(2) When interpreting an enactment, and when developing the common law and customary law, every
court, tribunal, forum or body must promote and be guided by the spirit and objectives of this
Chapter.

47 Chapter 4 does not preclude existence of other rights
This Chapter does not preclude the existence of other rights and freedoms that may be recognised or conferred by law, to the extent that they are consistent with this Constitution.

Page 147, SIXTH SCHEDULE: COMMENCEMENT OF THIS CONSTITUTION, TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND SAVINGS (Sections 329 and 332), PART 2: COMMENCEMENT OF THIS CONSTITUTION AND REPEAL OF FORMER CONSTITUTION, 3. Commencement of this Constitution,
1. This Schedule, together with--
...
b. Chapter 4, being the Declaration of Rights;
c. Chapter 5, relating to the election and assumption of office of the President;
...
come into operation on the publication day

Treaty incorporation

Page 96, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 3: Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Article 244. Reports to and by Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission:
...
(b) to provide the Commission with information it needs to prepare any report required to be submitted to any regional or international body under any human rights convention, treaty or agreement to which Zimbabwe is a party.

Page 124, Chapter 18: General and Supplementary Provisions, Part 2: General, Article 326. Customary international law:
1. Customary international law is part of the law of Zimbabwe, unless it is inconsistent with this Constitution or an Act of Parliament.
2. When interpreting legislation, every court and tribunal must adopt any reasonable interpretation of the legislation that is consistent with customary international law applicable in Zimbabwe, in preference to an alternative interpretation inconsistent with that law.

Page 125, Chapter 18: General and Supplementary Provisions, Part 2: General, Article 327. International conventions, treaties and agreements:
1. In this section--
• "international organisation" means an organisation whose membership consists of two or more independent States or in which two or more independent States are represented;
• "international treaty" means a convention, treaty, protocol or agreement between one or more foreign States or governments or international organisations.
2. An international treaty which has been concluded or executed by the President or under the President's authority--
a. does not bind Zimbabwe until it has been approved by Parliament; and
b. does not form part of the law of Zimbabwe unless it has been incorporated into the law through an Act of Parliament.
3. An agreement which is not an international treaty but which--
a. has been concluded or executed by the President or under the President's authority with one or more foreign organisations or entities; and
b. imposes fiscal obligations on Zimbabwe; does not bind Zimbabwe until it has been approved by Parliament.
4. An Act of Parliament may provide that subsections (2) and (3)--
a. do not apply to any particular international treaty or agreement or to any class of such treaties or agreements; or
b. apply with modifications in relation to any particular international treaty or agreement or to any class of such treaties or agreements.
5. Parliament may by resolution declare that any particular international treaty or class of international treaties does not require approval under subsection (2), but such a resolution does not apply to treaties whose application or operation requires--
a. the withdrawal or appropriation of funds from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; or
b. any modification of the law of Zimbabwe.
6. When interpreting legislation, every court and tribunal must adopt any reasonable interpretation of the legislation that is consistent with any international convention, treaty or agreement which is binding on Zimbabwe, in preference to an alternative interpretation inconsistent with that convention, treaty or agreement.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life
Page 27, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 48. Right to Life:
(1) Every person has the right to life.
(2) A law may permit the death penalty to be imposed only on a person convicted of murder committed in aggravating
circumstances, and—
(a) the law must permit the court a discretion whether or not to impose the penalty;
(b) the penalty may be carried out only in accordance with a final judgment of a competent court;
(c) the penalty must not be imposed on a person—
(i) who was less than twenty-one years old when the offence was committed; or
(ii) who is more than seventy years old;
(d) the penalty must not be imposed or carried out on a woman; and
(e) the person sentenced must have a right to seek pardon or commutation of the penalty from the President.
(3) An Act of Parliament must protect the lives of unborn children, and that Act must provide that pregnancy may be terminated only in accordance with that law.

Page 40-41, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 5: Limitation of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Article 86. Limitation of rights and freedoms:
...
(3) No law may limit the following rights enshrined in this Chapter, and no person may violate them—
(a) the right to life, except to the extent specified in section 48;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Torture
Page 29, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 53. Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment:
No person may be subjected to physical or psychological torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Page 40, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 5: Limitation of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Article 86. Limitation of rights and freedoms:
...
(3) No law may limit the following rights enshrined in this Chapter, and no person may violate them—
...
(c) the right not to be tortured or subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Page 40-41, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 5: Limitation of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Article 86. Limitation of rights and freedoms:
...
(3) No law may limit the following rights enshrined in this Chapter, and no person may violate them—
(a) the right to life, except to the extent specified in section 48;
...
(c) the right not to be tortured or subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Page 99, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 6: National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, Article 252. Functions of National Peace and Reconciliation Commission:
The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission has the following functions

Socio-economic rights

Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property
Page 34-35, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 71. Property Rights:
(1) In this section—
“pension benefit” means a pension, annuity, gratuity or similar allowance which is payable—
(a) to any person from the Consolidated Revenue Fund;
(b) in respect of a person’s service with an employer;
(c) in respect of a person’s ill-health or injury; or
(d) in respect of a person’s retirement through age or ill-health or any other reason; and includes a commutation of such a pension, annuity, gratuity or allowance and a refund of contributions paid towards such a pension, annuity, gratuity or allowance;
“property” means property of any description and any right or interest in property.
(2) Subject to section 72, every person has the right, in any part of Zimbabwe, to acquire, hold, occupy, use,
transfer, hypothecate, lease or dispose of all forms of property, either individually or in association with others.
(3) Subject to this section and to section 72, no person may be compulsorily deprived of their property except
where the following conditions are satisfied—
(a) the deprivation is in terms of a law of general application;
(b) the deprivation is necessary for any of the following reasons—
(i) in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health or town and country planning; or
(ii) in order to develop or use that or any other property for a purpose beneficial to the community;
(c) the law requires the acquiring authority—
(i) to give reasonable notice of the intention to acquire the property to everyone whose interest or right in the property would be affected by the acquisition;
(ii) to pay fair and adequate compensation for the acquisition before acquiring the property or within a reasonable time after the acquisition; and
(iii) if the acquisition is contested, to apply to a competent court before acquiring the property, or not later than thirty days after the acquisition, for an order confirming the acquisition;
(d) the law entitles any person whose property has been acquired to apply to a competent court for the prompt return of the property if the court does not confirm the acquisition; and
(e) the law entitles any claimant for compensation to apply to a competent court for the determination of— (i) the existence, nature and value of their interest in the property concerned;
(ii) the legality of the deprivation; and
(iii) the amount of compensation to which they are entitled; and to apply to the court for an order directing the prompt payment of any compensation.
(4) Where a person has a vested or contingent right to the payment of a pension benefit, a law which provides for the extinction or diminution of that right is regarded, for the purposes of subsection (3), as a law providing for the compulsory acquisition of property.
Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Work
Page 29, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 55. Freedom from forced or compulsory labour:
No person may be made to perform forced or compulsory labour.

Page 32, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 63. Language and culture:
Every person has the right

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general
Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 13. National development:
1. The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour to facilitate rapid and equitable development, and in particular must take measures to--
...
c. foster the development of industrial and commercial enterprises in order to empower Zimbabwean citizens; and
Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights
Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 16. Culture:
1. The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must promote and preserve cultural values and practices which enhance the dignity, well-being and equality of Zimbabweans.
2. The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, and all Zimbabwean citizens, must endeavour to preserve and protect Zimbabwe's heritage.

Page 31, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 62. Access to information:
1. Every Zimbabwean citizen or permanent resident, including juristic persons and the Zimbabwean media, has the right of access to any information held by the State or by any institution or agency of government at every level, in so far as the information is required in the interests of public accountability.

Page 32, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 66. Freedom of movement and residence:
1. Every Zimbabwean citizen has--
a. the right to enter Zimbabwe;
b. immunity from expulsion from Zimbabwe; and
c. the right to a passport or other travel document.
2. Every Zimbabwean citizen and everyone else who is legally in Zimbabwe has the right to--
a. move freely within Zimbabwe;
b. reside in any part of Zimbabwe; and
c. leave Zimbabwe.

Page 32-33, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 67. Political rights:
1. Every Zimbabwean citizen has the right--
a. to free, fair and regular elections for any elective public office established in terms of this Constitution or any other law; and
b. to make political choices freely.
2. Subject to this Constitution, every Zimbabwean citizen has the right--
a. to form, to join and to participate in the activities of a political party or organisation of their choice;
b. to campaign freely and peacefully for a political party or cause;
c. to participate in peaceful political activity; and
d. to participate, individually or collectively, in gatherings or groups or in any other manner, in peaceful activities to influence, challenge or support the policies of the Government or any political or whatever cause.
3. Subject to this Constitution, every Zimbabwean citizen who is of or over eighteen years of age has the right--
a. to vote in all elections and referendums to which this Constitution or any other law applies, and to do so in secret; and
b. to stand for election for public office and, if elected, to hold such office.
4. For the purpose of promoting multi-party democracy, an Act of Parliament must

Democracy

Page 15, Preamble:
We the people of Zimbabwe,
...
Recognising the need to entrench democracy, good, transparent and accountable governance and the rule of law,

Page 18, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 8. Objectives to guide State and all institutions and agencies of government:
(1) The objectives set out in this Chapter guide the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level in formulating and implementing laws and policy decisions that will lead to the establishment, enhancement and promotion of a sustainable, just, free and democratic society in which people enjoy prosperous, happy and fulfilling lives.

Page 26, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 1: Application and Interpretation of Chapter 4, Article 46. Interpretation of Chapter:
(1) When interpreting this Chapter, a court, tribunal, forum or body—
...
(b) must promote the values and principles that underlie a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom, and in particular, the values and principles set out in section 3;

Page 31, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 62. Access to information:
...
(4) Legislation must be enacted to give effect to this right, but may restrict access to information in the interests of defence, public security or professional confidentiality, to the extent that the restriction is fair, reasonable, necessary and justifiable in a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom.

Page 51, Chapter 6: The Legislature, Part 2: Parliament, Article 119. Role of Parliament:
...
(1) Parliament must protect this Constitution and promote democratic governance in Zimbabwe.

Page 61, Chapter 6: The Legislature, Part 7: Procedure in Parliament, Article 141. Public access to and involvement in Parliament
Parliament must—
...
(c) conduct its business in a transparent manner and hold its sittings, and those of its committees, in public, though measures may be taken—
…
(iv) to provide for the searching of any person and, where appropriate, the refusal of entry to Parliament or the removal of any person from Parliament; but those measures must be fair, reasonable and justifiable in a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom.

Page 70, Chapter 8: The Judiciary and Courts, Part 1: The Court System: Article 164. Independence of judiciary:
...
(2) The independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the courts are central to the rule of law and democratic governance, and therefore—
(a) neither the State nor any institution or agency of the government at any level, and no other person, may interfere with the functioning of the courts;
(b) the State, through legislative and other measures, must assist and protect the courts to ensure their independence, impartiality, dignity, accessibility and effectiveness and to

Detention procedures

Page 103, Chapter 13, Basic rights of detainees
4. (1.) All detainees--
a. must be informed as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within seven days, of the reasons for their detention;
b. must be permitted without delay--
i. at their own expense, to choose and consult in private with a legal practitioner; or
ii. if they wish, to consult in private with a legal practitioner assigned to them by the State at State expense; and must be informed as soon as reasonably practicable of their rights under this paragraph; and
c. must be treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity as human beings.
(2.) Where this paragraph requires information to be given to a detainee--
a. the information must be given in a language that the detainee understands; and
b. if the detainee cannot read or write, any document embodying the information must be explained in such a way that he or she understands it.

Page 103, Chapter 13, Review of detainees' cases
5. (1.) Every detainee's case must be submitted to the review tribunal within ten days after his or her initial detention and the tribunal must be informed of the name of the detainee, the place where he or she is detained and the reasons for the detention.
(2.) Every detainee's case must be resubmitted to the review tribunal at intervals of thirty days from the date on which the case was last reviewed, or at shorter intervals if the tribunal so orders.
(3.) The review tribunal must proceed without delay to review all cases submitted to it.
(4.) At all hearings by the review tribunal, the detainees whose cases are being reviewed must be allowed to present their cases in person or, if they wish--
a. through legal practitioners assigned to them by the State at State expense; or
b. at their own expense, through legal practitioners of their choice.
(5.) The reference in subparagraph (1) to a ten-day period includes a reference to lesser periods of detention that amount to ten days, in the case of a detainee who is released within ten days after being initially detained and is then re-detained within ten days after that release.

Page 103, Chapter 13, Recommendations of review tribunal
6. After reviewing a detainee's case, the review tribunal must make written recommendations to the authority that ordered the detention as to whether or not the detainee should continue to be detained, and the authority must act in accordance with the tribunal's recommendation.

Page 136, SECOND SCHEDULE: LIMITATIONS ON RIGHTS DURING PUBLIC EMERGENCIES (Section 87), 1. Interpretation in First Schedule:
In this Schedule--
• "detainee" means a person who is detained under an emergency law that provides for preventive detention;
... Detainees Review Tribunal
3. (1.) An emergency law that permits preventive detention must provide for the establishment of a tribunal to review the cases of detainees.
(2.) The review tribunal must be appointed by the President on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission and after consultation with the
Committee on Standing Rules and Orders.
(3.) The review tribunal must consist of--
a. a chairman, who is or has been a judge; and
b. two other members, one of whom--
i. is or has been a judge or is qualified to be appointed as such;
ii. has been a magistrate in Zimbabwe for at least seven years; or
iii. has been qualified for at least seven years to practise as a legal practitioner in

Media and communication

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Governance of media
Page 92, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 1: General, Article 232. Independent Commissions:
The following are the independent Commissions—
...
(d) the Zimbabwe Media Commission; and

Page 97, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 5: Zimbabwe Media Commission, Article 248. Establishment and composition of Zimbabwe Media Commission:
(1) There is a commission to be known as the Zimbabwe Media Commission consisting of —
(a) a chairperson appointed by the President after consultation with the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders; and
(b) eight other members appointed by the President from a list of not fewer than twelve nominees submitted by the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders.
(2) Members of the Zimbabwe Media Commission must be chosen for their integrity and their competence in administration and their knowledge and understanding of human rights issues and the best practices in media matters.

Page 97-98, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 5: Zimbabwe Media Commission, Article 249. Functions of Zimbabwe Media Commission:
(1) The Zimbabwe Media Commission has the following functions—
(a) to uphold, promote and develop freedom of the media;
(b) to promote and enforce good practices and ethics in the media;
(c) to monitor broadcasting in the public interest and, in particular, to ensure fairness and diversity of views broadly representing Zimbabwean society;
(d) to encourage the formulation of codes of conduct for persons employed in the media and, where no such code exists, to formulate and enforce one;
(e) to receive and consider complaints from the public and, where appropriate, to take action against journalists and other persons employed in the media or broadcasting who are found to have breached any law or any code of conduct applicable to them;
(f) to ensure that the people of Zimbabwe have fair and wide access to information;
(g) to encourage the use and development of all the officially recognised languages of Zimbabwe;
(h) to encourage the adoption of new technology in the media and in the dissemination of information;
(i) to promote fair competition and diversity in the media; and
(j) to conduct research into issues relating to freedom of the press and of expression, and in that regard to promote reforms in the law.
(2) An Act of Parliament may confer power on the Zimbabwe Media Commission to—
(a) conduct investigations and inquiries into—
(i) any conduct or circumstance that appears to threaten the freedom of the media; and
(ii) the conduct of the media; and
(b) take or recommend disciplinary action against media practitioners who are found to have breached any law or any code of conduct applicable to them.
(3) An Act of Parliament may provide for the regulation of the media.

Page 98, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 5: Zimbabwe Media Commission, Article 250. Reports of Zimbabwe Media Commission:
In addition to the report it is required to submit in terms of section 323, the Zimbabwe Media Commission may, through the appropriate Minister, submit reports to Parliament on particular matters relating to the media which, in the Commission's opinion, should be brought to the attention of Parliament.
Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles

Mobility/access	Page 32, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 66. Freedom of movement and residence: (1) Every Zimbabwean citizen has— (a) the right to enter Zimbabwe; (b) immunity from expulsion from Zimbabwe; and (c) the right to a passport or other travel document. (2) Every Zimbabwean citizen and everyone else who is legally in Zimbabwe has the right to— (a) move freely within Zimbabwe; (b) reside in any part of Zimbabwe; and (c) leave Zimbabwe. Page 117, Chapter 17: Finance, Part I: Financial Management, Article 301. Allocation of revenues between provincial and local tiers of government: ... 2. The Act referred to in subsection (1) must take into account, amongst other factors-- ... d. the need to provide basic services, including educational and health facilities, water, roads, social amenities and electricity to marginalised areas;
Protection measures	No specific mention.

Other

Page 40, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 4: Enforcement of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Article 85. Enforcement of fundamental human rights and freedoms:
(1) Any of the following persons, namely—
(a) any person acting in their own interests;
(b) any person acting on behalf of another person who cannot act for themselves;
(c) any person acting as a member, or in the interests, of a group or class of persons;
(d) any person acting in the public interest;
(e) any association acting in the interests of its members;
is entitled to approach a court, alleging that a fundamental right or freedom enshrined in this Chapter has been, is being or is likely to be infringed, and the court may grant appropriate relief, including a declaration of rights and an award of compensation.
(2) The fact that a person has contravened a law does not debar them from approaching a court for relief under subsection (1).
(3) The rules of every court must provide for the procedure to be followed in cases where relief is sought under subsection (1), and those rules must ensure that—
(a) the right to approach the court under subsection (1) is fully facilitated;
(b) formalities relating to the proceedings, including their commencement, are kept to a minimum;
(c) the court, while observing the rules of natural justice, is not unreasonably restricted by procedural technicalities; and
(d) a person with particular expertise may, with the leave of the court, appear as a friend of the court.
(4) The absence of rules referred to in subsection (3) does not limit the right to commence proceedings under subsection (1) and to have the case heard and determined by a court.

Page 40-41, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 5: Limitation of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Article 86. Limitation of rights and freedoms:
(1) The fundamental rights and freedoms set out in this Chapter must be exercised reasonably and with due regard
for the rights and freedoms of other persons.
(2) The fundamental rights and freedoms set out in this Chapter may be limited only in terms of a law of general application and to the extent that the limitation is fair, reasonable, necessary and justifiable in a democratic
society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom, taking into account all relevant factors, including—
(a) the nature of the right or freedom concerned;
(b) the purpose of the limitation, in particular whether it is necessary in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, regional or town planning or the general public interest;
(c) the nature and extent of the limitation;
(d) the need to ensure that the enjoyment of rights and freedoms by any person does not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others;
(e) the relationship between the limitation and its purpose, in particular whether it imposes greater restrictions
on the right or freedom concerned than are necessary to achieve its purpose; and
(f) whether there are any less restrictive means of achieving the purpose of the limitation.
(3) No law may limit the following rights enshrined in this Chapter, and no person may violate them—
(a) the right to life, except to the extent specified in section 48;
(b) the right to human dignity;
(c) the right not to be tortured or subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Rights institutions

NHRI

Rights institutions→NHRI→New or fundamentally revised NHRI
Page 92, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 1: General, Article 232. Independent Commissions:
The following are the independent Commissions—
...
(b) the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission;

Page 95, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 3: Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Article 242. Establishment and composition of Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission
(1) There is a commission to be known as the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission consisting of—
(a) a chairperson appointed by the President after consultation with the Judicial Service Commission and the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders; and
(b) eight other members appointed by the President from a list of not fewer than twelve nominees submitted by the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders.
(2) The chairperson of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission must be a person who has been qualified for at least seven years to practise as a legal practitioner in Zimbabwe.
(3) If the appointment of a chairperson to the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission is not consistent with a recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission, the President must cause the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders to be informed as soon as practicable.
(4) Members of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission must be chosen for their integrity and their knowledge and understanding of, and experience in, the promotion of human rights.

Page 95-96, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 3: Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Article 243. Functions of Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission:
(1) The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission has the following functions—
(a) to promote awareness of and respect for human rights and freedoms at all levels of society;
(b) to promote the protection, development and attainment of human rights and freedoms;
(c) to monitor, assess and ensure observance of human rights and freedoms;
(d) to receive and consider complaints from the public and to take such action in regard to the complaints as it considers appropriate;
(e) to protect the public against abuse of power and maladministration by State and public institutions and by officers of those institutions;
(f) to investigate the conduct of any authority or person, where it is alleged that any of the human rights and freedoms set out in the Declaration of Rights has been violated by that authority or person;
(g) to secure appropriate redress, including recommending the prosecution of offenders, where human rights or freedoms have been violated;
(h) to direct the Commissioner-General of Police to investigate cases of suspected criminal violations of human rights or freedoms and to report to the Commission on the results of any such investigation;
(i) to recommend to Parliament effective measures to promote human rights and freedoms;
(j) to conduct research into issues relating to human rights and freedoms and social justice; and
(k) to visit and inspect—
(i) prisons, places of detention, refugee camps and related facilities; and
(ii) places where mentally disordered or intellectually handicapped persons are

Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law

Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws

Page 23, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 34. Domestication of international instruments:
The State must ensure that all international conventions, treaties and agreements to which Zimbabwe is a party are incorporated into domestic law.

Page 49, Chapter 5: The Executive: Election of President, Part 4: Executive Functions of the President and Cabinet, Article 112. Power of Mercy:
(1) The President, after consultation with the Cabinet, may exercise the power of mercy, that is to say,
may— (a) grant a pardon to any person concerned in or convicted of an offence against any law;
(b) grant a respite from the execution of a sentence for any offence for an indefinite or specified period;
(c) substitute a less severe punishment for that imposed for any offence; or
(d) suspend for a specified period or remit the whole or part of a sentence for any offence or any forfeiture imposed in respect of any offence;
and may impose conditions on any such pardon, respite, substitution or suspension.
(2) Where a person who is resident in Zimbabwe has been convicted in another country of an offence against a law in force in that country, the President may declare that the conviction is not to be regarded as a conviction for the purposes of this Constitution or any other law in force in Zimbabwe.
(3) The grant of a pardon or respite from execution of sentence or the substitution or suspension of a sentence must be published in the Gazette.

Page 59, Chapter 6: The Legislature, Part 6: Legislative and Other Powers, Article 133. Enrolment of Acts of Parliament:
(1) When the President has assented to and signed an Act of Parliament, the Clerk of Parliament must transmit a fair copy of it, authenticated by the President's signature and the public seal of Zimbabwe, to be enrolled in the office of the Registrar of the High Court, and that copy is conclusive evidence of the provisions of the Act unless the Act is revised under an Act of Parliament referred to in subsection (2).
(2) An Act of Parliament may provide for the statute law, or any part of it, to be published in revised form and may further provide that:
(a) upon being published, the revision is the sole authentic version of the statutes contained in it;
(b) a copy of the revision must be deposited in the office of the Registrar of the High Court; and the copy that is deposited in the office of the Registrar of the High Court is conclusive evidence of the provisions of the statutes contained in it. ...

Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform

Page 23, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 31. Legal Aid:
The State must take all practical measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to provide legal representation in civil and criminal cases for people who need it and are unable to afford legal practitioners of their choice.

Page 97, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 4: Zimbabwe Gender Commission, Article 246. Functions of Zimbabwe Gender Commission:
The Zimbabwe Gender Commission has the following functions—
... (g) to recommend prosecution for criminal violations of rights relating to gender;

Page 100-101, Chapter 13: Institutions to Combat Corruption and Crime, Part 1: Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission, Article 255. Functions of Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission:

State of emergency provisions

Page 41, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 5: Limitation of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Article 87. Limitations during public emergency:
(1) In addition to the limitations permitted by section 86, the fundamental rights and freedoms set out in this Chapter may be further limited by a written law providing for measures to deal with situations arising during a period of public emergency, but only to the extent permitted by this section and the Second Schedule.
(2) A written law referred to in subsection (1) and any legislative measures taken under that law, must be published in the Gazette.
(3) Any limitation which a written law referred to in subsection (1) imposes on a fundamental right or freedom set out in this Chapter must not be greater than is strictly required by the emergency.
(4) No law that provides for a declaration of a state of emergency, and no legislative or other measure taken in consequence of such a declaration, may—
(a) indemnify, or permit or authorise an indemnity for, the State or any institution or agency of the
government at any level, or any other person, in respect of any unlawful act; or
(b) limit any of the rights referred to in section 86(3), or authorise or permit any of those rights to be violated.

Page 49-50, Chapter 5: The Executive: Election of President, Part 4: Executive Functions of the President and Cabinet, Article 113. States of Public Emergency:
(1) The President may by proclamation in the Gazette declare that a state of public emergency exists in the whole or any part of Zimbabwe.
(2) A declaration of a state of public emergency ceases to have effect after fourteen days beginning with the day of publication of the proclamation in the Gazette unless, before the end of that period, the declaration is approved by at least two-thirds of the total membership of Parliament at a joint sitting of the Senate and the National Assembly.
(3) If Parliament is dissolved during the period of fourteen days after a state of public emergency has been declared, the declaration ceases to have effect after twenty-one days, beginning with the day of publication of the proclamation in the Gazette, unless within that period the declaration is approved by a majority of all the Members of the new Parliament at a joint sitting of the Senate and the National Assembly.
(4) A declaration of a state of public emergency which has been approved under subsection (2) or (3)
remains in effect for three months from the date on which the proclamation was published in the Gazette unless it has earlier been revoked or ceased to have effect under this section.
(5) If a declaration of a state of public emergency is not approved after consideration by Parliament, or if for any reason it is not considered by Parliament within the period specified in this section, the President must, within seven days, by proclamation in the Gazette, revoke the declaration.
(6) If, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a joint sitting of the Senate and the National Assembly, Parliament resolves that a declaration of a state of public emergency—
(a) should be continued for a further period not exceeding three months, the President must without delay, by proclamation in the Gazette, extend the declaration for that further period;
(b) should be revoked or that it should apply within a smaller area, the President must without delay, by proclamation in the Gazette, revoke the declaration or provide that the declaration relates to that smaller area.
(7) The Constitutional Court, on the application of any interested person, may determine the validity of—
(a) a declaration of a state of public emergency;
(b) any extension of a declaration of a state of public emergency.
(8) Any court may determine the validity of any legislation enacted, or other action taken,

Judiciary and courts

Page 26, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 1: Application and Interpretation of Chapter 4, Article 46. Interpretation of Chapter:
… (2) When interpreting an enactment, and when developing the common law and customary law, every court, tribunal, forum or body must promote and be guided by the spirit and objectives of this Chapter.

Page 27, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 48. Right to Life:
(2) A law may permit the death penalty to be imposed only on a person convicted of murder committed in aggravating circumstances, and—
… (b) the penalty may be carried out only in accordance with a final judgment of a competent court;

Page 27, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 50. Rights of Arrested and Detained Persons:
... (e) must be permitted to challenge the lawfulness of the arrest in person before a court and must be released promptly if the arrest is unlawful.

Page 33, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 69. Right to a fair hearing:
[Summary] Rights in the judicial process.

Page 37, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 74. Freedom from arbitrary eviction:
No person may be evicted from their home, or have their home demolished, without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances.

Page 38-39, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 3: Elaboration of certain rights, Article 81. Rights of children:
... (3) Children are entitled to adequate protection by the courts, in particular by the High Court as their upper guardian.

Page 40, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 4: Enforcement of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, Article 85. Enforcement of fundamental human rights and freedoms:
(1) Any of the following persons, namely—
(a) any person acting in their own interests;
(b) any person acting on behalf of another person who cannot act for themselves;
(c) any person acting as a member, or in the interests, of a group or class of persons;
(d) any person acting in the public interest;
(e) any association acting in the interests of its members;
is entitled to approach a court, alleging that a fundamental right or freedom enshrined in this Chapter has been, is being or is likely to be infringed, and the court may grant appropriate relief, including a declaration of rights and an award of compensation.
(2) The fact that a person has contravened a law does not debar them from approaching a court for relief under subsection (1).
(3) The rules of every court must provide for the procedure to be followed in cases where relief is sought under subsection (1), and those rules must ensure that—
(a) the right to approach the court under subsection (1) is fully facilitated;
(b) formalities relating to the proceedings, including their commencement, are kept to a minimum;
(c) the court, while observing the rules of natural justice, is not unreasonably restricted by procedural technicalities; and
(d) a person with particular expertise may, with the leave of the court, appear as a friend of the court.

Prisons and detention

Page 84-85, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 1: General Provisions, Article 207. Security services:
(1) The security services of Zimbabwe consist of—
... (d) the Prisons and Correctional Service; and
... (2) The security services are subject to the authority of this Constitution, the President and Cabinet and are subject to parliamentary oversight.
(3) Membership of the security services must reflect the diversity of the people of Zimbabwe.

Page 90, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 5: Prisons and Correctional Service, Article 227. Prisons and Correctional Service and its functions:
(1) There is a Prisons and Correctional Service which is responsible for—
(a) the protection of society from criminals through the incarceration and rehabilitation of convicted persons and others who are lawfully required to be detained, and their reintegration into society; and
(b) the administration of prisons and correctional facilities.
(2) The Prisons and Correctional Service must be non-partisan, national in character, patriotic, professional and subordinate to the civilian authority as established by this Constitution.
(3) An Act of Parliament must provide for the organisation, structure, management, regulation, discipline and promotion and demotion of officers and other members and, subject to section 231, the conditions of service of members of the Prisons and Correctional Service.

Page 90, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 5: Prisons and Correctional Service, Article 228. Minister responsible for Prisons and Correctional Service:
The President must appoint a Minister to be responsible for the Prisons and Correctional Service.

Page 90-91, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 5: Prisons and Correctional Service, Article 229. Commissioner-General of Prisons and Correctional Service:
(1) The Prisons and Correctional Service is under the command of a Commissioner-General of the Prisons and Correctional Service appointed by the President after consultation with the Minister responsible for the Prisons and Correctional Service.
(2) The Commissioner-General of the Prisons and Correctional Service is appointed for a five-year term which may be renewed once.
(3) A person who has served as Commissioner-General of the Prisons and Correctional Service may not be appointed to the command of any other security service.
(4) The Commissioner-General of the Prisons and Correctional Service must exercise his or her command in accordance with general written policy directives given by the Minister responsible for the Prisons and Correctional Service acting under the authority of the President.

Page 91, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 5: Prisons and Correctional Service, Article 230 Establishment and composition of Prisons and Correctional Service Commission:
(1) There is a Prison and Correctional Service Commission consisting of a chairperson, who must be the chairperson of the Civil Service Commission, and a minimum of two and a maximum of six other members appointed by the President.
(2) Members of the Prisons and Correctional Service Commission must be chosen for their knowledge of or experience in administration, management, security affairs, or for their professional qualifications or their general suitability for appointment, and—
(a) at least half of them must be persons who are not and have not been members of the Prisons and Correctional Service;
(b) at least one of them must have held senior rank in the Prisons and Correctional Service for one or more periods amounting to at least five years

Traditional Laws

Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 16. Culture:
... (3) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take measures to ensure due respect for the dignity of traditional institutions.

Page 110, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 280. Traditional leadership:
(1) The institution, status and role of traditional leaders under customary law are recognised.

Page 110, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 282. Functions of traditional leaders:
(1) Traditional leaders have the following functions within their areas of jurisdiction—-
...
(e) to resolve disputes amongst people in their communities in accordance with customary law; and

Page 127, Chapter 18: General and Supplementary Provisions, Part 3: Interpretation, Article 332. Definitions:
...
"Communal Land" means land set aside under an Act of Parliament and held in accordance with customary law by members of a community under the leadership of a Chief;
...
"customary law" means the customary law of any section or community of Zimbabwe's people;

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 13. National development:
(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour to facilitate rapid and equitable development, and in particular must take measures to—
(a) promote private initiative and self-reliance;
(b) foster agricultural, commercial, industrial, technological and scientific development;
(c) foster the development of industrial and commercial enterprises in order to empower Zimbabwean citizens; and
(d) bring about balanced development of the different areas of Zimbabwe, in particular a proper balance in the development of rural and urban areas.

Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 14. Empowerment and employment creation
(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour to facilitate and take measures to empower, through appropriate, transparent, fair and just affirmative action, all marginalised persons, groups and communities in Zimbabwe.
(2) At all times the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must ensure that appropriate and adequate measures are undertaken to create employment for all Zimbabweans, especially women and youths.

Page 20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 18. Fair regional representation:
...
(2) The State and all institutions and agencies of the State and government at every level must take practical measures to ensure that all local communities have equitable access to resources to promote their development.

Page 20-21, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 20. Youths:
(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take reasonable measures, including affirmative action programmes, to ensure that youths, that is to say people between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five years—
(a) have access to appropriate education and training;
(b) have opportunities to associate and to be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life;
(c) are afforded opportunities for employment and other avenues to economic empowerment;

Page 20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 21. Elderly persons:
(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take reasonable measures, including legislative measures, to secure respect, support and protection for elderly persons and to enable them to participate in the life of their communities.
(2) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour, within the limits of the resources available to them—
...
(b) to provide facilities, food and social care for elderly persons who are in need;
(c) to develop programmes to give elderly persons the opportunity to engage in productive activity suited to their abilities and consistent with their vocations and desires; and

Page 22, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 23. Veterans of the liberation struggle:
(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must accord due respect, honour and recognition to veterans of the liberation struggle, that is to say

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources Page 15, Preamble:
We the people of Zimbabwe,
... Acknowledging the richness of our natural resources,

Page 16, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, 3. Founding values and principles:
... (2) The principles of good governance, which bind the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, include—
... (j) the equitable sharing of national resources, including land;

Page 35-37, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 72. Rights to agricultural land:
… (2) Where agricultural land, or any right or interest in such land, is required for a public purpose, including—
... (b) land reorganisation, forestry, environmental conservation or the utilisation of wild life or other natural resources; or

Page 37, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 73. Environmental rights:
(1) Every person has the right—
... (b) to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that—
... (iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development.
(2) The State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to achieve the progressive realisation of the rights set out in this section.

Page 113, Chapter 16: Agricultural Land, Article 289. Principles guiding policy on agricultural land:
In order to redress the unjust and unfair pattern of land ownership that was brought about by colonialism, and to bring about land reform and the equitable access by all Zimbabweans to the country's natural resources, policies regarding agricultural land must be guided by the following principles—
(a) land is a finite natural resource that forms part of Zimbabweans' common heritage;

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 13. National development:
(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must endeavour to facilitate rapid and equitable development, and in particular must take measures to—
(a) promote private initiative and self-reliance;
(b) foster agricultural, commercial, industrial, technological and scientific development;
(c) foster the development of industrial and commercial enterprises in order to empower Zimbabwean citizens; and
(d) bring about balanced development of the different areas of Zimbabwe, in particular a proper balance in the development of rural and urban areas.

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation
Page 109, Chapter 14: Provincial and Local Government, Part 3: Local Government, Article 276. Functions of local authorities
...
(2) An Act of Parliament may confer functions on local authorities, including—
...
(b) a power to levy rates and taxes and generally to raise sufficient revenue for them to carry out their objects and responsibilities.

Page 116, Chapter 17: Finance, Part 1: Financial Management, Article 298. Principles of public financial management:
(1) The following principles must guide all aspects of public finance in Zimbabwe—
(a) there must be transparency and accountability in financial matters;
(b) the public finance system must be directed towards national development, and in particular—
(i) the burden of taxation must be shared fairly;
(ii) revenue raised nationally must be shared equitably between the central government and provincial and local tiers of government; and
(iii) expenditure must be directed towards the development of Zimbabwe, and special provision must be made for marginalised groups and areas;
(c) the burdens and benefits of the use of resources must be shared equitably between present and future generations;
...
(2) No taxes may be levied except under the specific authority of this Constitution or an Act of Parliament.

Page 117, Chapter 17: Finance, Part I: Financial Management, Article 301. Allocation of revenues between provincial and local tiers of government:
1. An Act of Parliament must provide for--
a. the equitable allocation of capital grants between provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities; and
b. any other allocations to provinces and local authorities, and any conditions on which those allocations may be made.
2. The Act referred to in subsection (1) must take into account, amongst other factors--
a. the national interest;
b. any provision that must be made in respect of the national debt and other national obligations;
c. the needs and interests of the central government, determined by objective criteria;
d. the need to provide basic services, including educational and health facilities, water, roads, social amenities and electricity to marginalised areas;
e. the fiscal capacity and efficiency of provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities;
f. developmental and other needs of provincial and metropolitan councils and local authorities; and
g. economic disparities within and between provinces.
3. Not less than five per cent of the national revenues raised in any financial year must be allocated to the provinces and local authorities as their share in that year.

Page 117, Chapter 17: Finance, Part 2: Consolidated Revenue, Article 302.
There is a Consolidated Revenue Fund into which must be paid all fees, taxes and borrowings and all other revenues of the Government, whatever their source, unless an Act of Parliament--
a. requires or permits them to be paid into some other fund established for a specific purpose; or

Banks

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank
Page 122, Chapter 17: Finance, Part 6: General, Article 317. Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe:
(1) There is a central bank, to be known as the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, whose objects are—
(a) to regulate the monetary system;
(b) to protect the currency of Zimbabwe in the interest of balanced and sustainable economic growth; and
(c) to formulate and implement monetary policy.
(2) An Act of Parliament may provide for the structure and organisation of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and confer or impose additional functions on it.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Land reform and management
Page 19-20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 17. Gender balance:
1. The State must promote full gender balance in Zimbabwean society, and in particular--
... c. the State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take practical measures to ensure that women have access to resources, including land, on the basis of equality with men.

Page 35-37, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 72. Rights to agricultural land:
… (2) Where agricultural land, or any right or interest in such land, is required for a public purpose, including—
(a) settlement for agricultural or other purposes;
(b) land reorganisation, forestry, environmental conservation or the utilisation of wild life or other natural resources; or
(c) the relocation of persons dispossessed as a result of the utilisation of land for a purpose referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);
the land, right or interest may be compulsorily acquired by the State by notice published in the Gazette identifying the land, right or interest, whereupon the land, right or interest vests in the State with full title with effect from the date of publication of the notice.

Page 35-37, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 72. Rights to agricultural land:
... (4) All agricultural land which—
(a) was itemised in Schedule 7 to the former Constitution; or
(b) before the effective date, was identified in terms of section 16B(2)(a)(ii) or (iii) of the former Constitution; continues to be vested in the State, and no compensation is payable in respect of its acquisition except for improvements effected on it before its acquisition.
(5) As soon as practicable after agricultural land is compulsorily acquired in accordance with subsection (2), the officer responsible for the registration of title over land must, without further notice, effect the necessary endorsements upon any title deed and entries in any register for the purpose of formally cancelling the title deed and registering the State's title over the land.

Page 35-37, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 72. Rights to agricultural land:
… (6) An Act of Parliament may make it an offence for any person, without lawful authority, to possess or occupy agricultural land referred to in this section or other State land.

Page 110, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 282. Functions of traditional leaders:
(1) Traditional leaders have the following functions within their areas of jurisdiction—-
... (d) in accordance with an Act of Parliament, to administer Communal Land and to protect the environment;
... (2) Except as provided in an Act of Parliament, traditional leaders have authority, jurisdiction and control over the Communal Land or other areas for which they have been appointed, and over persons within those Communal Lands or areas.

Page 113, Chapter 16: Agricultural Land, Article 289. Principles guiding policy on agricultural land:
In order to redress the unjust and unfair pattern of land ownership that was brought about by colonialism, and to bring about land reform and the equitable access by all Zimbabweans to the country's natural resources, policies regarding agricultural land must be guided by the following principles—
… (c) the allocation and distribution of agricultural land must be fair and equitable, having regard to gender balance and diverse community interests;

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.

Cultural heritage

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Tangible
Page 23, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 33. Preservation of traditional knowledge:
The State must take measures to preserve, protect and promote indigenous knowledge systems, including knowledge of the medicinal and other properties of animal and plant life possessed by local communities and people.

Page 110, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 282. Functions of traditional leaders:
(1) Traditional leaders have the following functions within their areas of jurisdiction—-
... (b) to take measures to preserve the culture, traditions, history and heritage of their communities, including sacred shrines;

[Summary] Page 111, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 283. Appointment and removal of traditional leaders: See Traditional Leaders.
Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible
Page 17, Chapter 1: Founding Principles, 6. Languages:
(1) The following languages, namely Chewa, Chibarwe, English, Kalanga, Koisan, Nambya, Ndau, Ndebele, Shangani, Shona, sign language, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda and Xhosa, are the officially recognised languages of Zimbabwe.
(2) An Act of Parliament may prescribe other languages as officially recognised languages and may prescribe languages of record.
(3) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must—
(a) ensure that all officially recognised languages are treated equitably; and
(b) take into account the language preferences of people affected by governmental measures or communications.
(4) The State must promote and advance the use of all languages used in Zimbabwe, including sign language, and must create conditions for the development of those languages.
Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 16. Culture:
(1) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must promote and preserve cultural values and practices which enhance the dignity, well-being and equality of Zimbabweans.
(2) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level, and all Zimbabwean citizens, must endeavour to preserve and protect Zimbabwe's heritage.
(3) The State and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take measures to ensure due respect for the dignity of traditional institutions.

Page 110, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 282. Functions of traditional leaders:
(1) Traditional leaders have the following functions within their areas of jurisdiction—-
(a) to promote and uphold the cultural values of their communities and, in particular, to promote sound family values;

Page 112, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 286. Functions of National Council and provincial assemblies of Chiefs:
(1) The National Council of Chiefs and, within its province, a provincial assembly of Chiefs have the following functions—
(a) to protect, promote and develop Zimbabwe's culture and traditions;

Environment

Page 19, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 15. Food Security:
The State must—
(a) encourage people to grow and store adequate food;
(b) secure the establishment of adequate food reserves; and
(c) encourage and promote adequate and proper nutrition through mass education and other appropriate means.

Page 35, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 72. Rights to agricultural land:
...
(2) Where agricultural land, or any right or interest in such land, is required for a public purpose, including—
...
(c) the relocation of persons dispossessed as a result of the utilisation of land for a purpose referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);
the land, right or interest may be compulsorily acquired by the State by notice published in the Gazette identifying the land, right or interest, whereupon the land, right or interest vests in the State with full title with effect from the date of publication of the notice.

Page 37, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 73. Environmental rights:
(1) Every person has the right—
(a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
(b) to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that—
(i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
(ii) promote conservation; and
(iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development.
(2) The State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within the limits of the resources available
to it, to achieve the progressive realisation of the rights set out in this section.

Page 110, Chapter 15: Traditional Leaders, Article 282. Functions of traditional leaders:
(1) Traditional leaders have the following functions within their areas of jurisdiction—-
...
(d) in accordance with an Act of Parliament, to administer Communal Land and to protect the environment;

Water or riparian rights or access	Page 38, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 77. Right to food and water: Every person has the right to— (a) safe, clean and potable water; and (b) sufficient food; and the State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Page 117, Chapter 17: Finance, Part I: Financial Management, Article 301. Allocation of revenues between provincial and local tiers of government: ... 2. The Act referred to in subsection (1) must take into account, amongst other factors-- ... d. the need to provide basic services, including educational and health facilities, water, roads, social amenities and electricity to marginalised areas;

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 32, Chapter 4: Declaration of Rights, Part 2: Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom, Article 65. Labour rights:
...
(2) Except for members of the security services, every person has the right to form and join trade unions and employee or employers' organisations of their choice, and to participate in the lawful activities of those unions and organisations.

Page 49, Chapter 5: The Executive: Election of President, Part 4: Executive Functions of the President and Cabinet, Article 111. War and Peace:
(1) The President has power to declare war and make peace, and must advise the Senate and the National Assembly within
seven sitting days after exercising such power.
(2) The Senate and the National Assembly, by a joint resolution passed by at least two-thirds of the total membership of Parliament, may resolve that a declaration of war should be revoked.
(3) Where Parliament has resolved that a declaration of war should be revoked, the President must take all practical
steps to disengage from the war, taking due account of the need to ensure the safety of Zimbabwean personnel and equipment.

Page 66, Chapter 7: Elections, Part 1: Electoral Systems and Processes, Article 156. Conduct of elections and referendums:
At every election and referendum, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission must ensure that —
...
(c) appropriate systems and mechanisms are put in place—
(i) to eliminate electoral violence and other electoral malpractices; and

Page 82, Chapter 10: Civil Service, Article 199. Civil Service:
(1) There is a single Civil Service, which is responsible for the administration of Zimbabwe.
(2) The Civil Service consists of persons employed by the State other than—
(a) members of the security services and any other security service that may be established;

Page 84, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 1: General Provisions, Article 206. National security:
(1) The national security objectives of Zimbabwe must reflect the resolve of Zimbabweans to live as equals in liberty, peace and harmony, free from fear, and in prosperity.
(2) The national security of Zimbabwe must be secured in compliance with this Constitution and the law.
(3) In particular, the protection of national security must be pursued with the utmost respect for—
(a) the fundamental rights and freedoms and the democratic values and principles enshrined in this Constitution; and
(b) the rule of law.

Page 84-85, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 1: General Provisions, Article 207. Security services:
(1) The security services of Zimbabwe consist of—
(a) the Defence Forces;
(b) the Police Service;
(c) the intelligence services;
(d) the Prisons and Correctional Service; and

Ceasefire	No specific mention.

Police

Page 84-85, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 1: General Provisions, Article 207. Security services:
(1) The security services of Zimbabwe consist of—
...
(b) the Police Service;
...
(2) The security services are subject to the authority of this Constitution, the President and Cabinet and are subject
to parliamentary oversight.
(3) Membership of the security services must reflect the diversity of the people of Zimbabwe.

Page 86, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 2: Defence Forces, Article 213. Deployment of Defence Forces:
(1) Subject to this Constitution, only the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces, has power—
...
(b) in support of the Police Service in the maintenance of public order; or
(c) in support of the Police Service and other civilian authorities in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Page 88, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 3: Police Service, Article 219. Police Service and its functions:
(1) There is a Police Service which is responsible for—
(a) detecting, investigating and preventing crime;
(b) preserving the internal security of Zimbabwe;
(c) protecting and securing the lives and property of the people;
(d) maintaining law and order; and
(e) upholding this Constitution and enforcing the law without fear or favour.
(2) The Police Service must exercise its functions in co-operation with—
(a) any intelligence service that may be established by law;
(b) any body that may be established by law for the purpose of detecting, investigating or preventing particular classes of offences; and
(c) regional and international bodies formed to combat crime.
(3) The Police Service must be non-partisan, national in character, patriotic, professional and subordinate to the civilian authority as established by this Constitution.
(4) An Act of Parliament must provide for the organisation, structure, management, regulation, discipline and promotion and demotion of officers and other members and, subject to section 223, the conditions of service of members of the Police Service.

Page 88, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 3: Police Service, Article 220. Police Service and its functions: Minister responsible for Police Service
The President must appoint a Minister to be responsible for the Police Service.

Page 88-89, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 3: Police Service, Article 221. Commissioner-General of Police:
(1) The Police Service is under the command of a Commissioner-General of Police appointed by the President after consultation with the Minister responsible for the police.
(2) The Commissioner-General of Police is appointed for a five-year term which may be renewed once.
(3) A person who has served as Commissioner-General of Police may not be appointed to the command of any other security service.
(4) The Commissioner-General of Police must exercise his or her command in accordance with any general written

Armed forces

Page 48, Chapter 5: The Executive: Election of President, Part 4: Executive Functions of the President and Cabinet, Article 110. Executive functions of President and Cabinet:
(1) The President has the powers conferred by this Constitution and by any Act of Parliament or other law, including those necessary to exercise the functions of Head of State.
(2) Subject to this Constitution, the President is responsible for—
...
(g) deploying the Defence Forces;

Page 84-85, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 1: General Provisions, Article 207. Security services:
(1) The security services of Zimbabwe consist of—
(a) the Defence Forces;
..
2) The security services are subject to the authority of this Constitution, the President and Cabinet and are subject to parliamentary oversight.
(3) Membership of the security services must reflect the diversity of the people of Zimbabwe.

Page 85-86, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 2: Defence Forces, Article 211. Defence Forces:
(1) The Defence Forces of Zimbabwe consist of an Army, an Air Force and any other services that may be established under an Act of Parliament.
(2) The Defence Forces are the only lawful military forces in Zimbabwe.
(3) The Defence Forces must respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of all persons and be non-partisan,
national in character, patriotic, professional and subordinate to the civilian authority as established by this Constitution.
(4) The Defence Forces must be maintained as disciplined military forces.
(5) An Act of Parliament must provide for the organisation, structure, management, regulation, discipline and promotion and demotion of officers and other members and, subject to section 218, the conditions of service of members of the Defence Forces.

Page 86, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 2: Defence Forces, Article 212. Function of Defence Forces:
The function of the Defence Forces is to protect Zimbabwe, its people, its national security and interests and its territorial integrity and to uphold this Constitution.

Page 86, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 2: Defence Forces, Article 213. Deployment of Defence Forces:
(1) Subject to this Constitution, only the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces, has power—
(a) to authorise the deployment of the Defence Forces; or
(b) has power to determine the operational use of the Defence Forces.
(2) With the authority of the President, the Defence Forces may be deployed in Zimbabwe—
(a) in defence of Zimbabwe;
(b) in support of the Police Service in the maintenance of public order; or
(c) in support of the Police Service and other civilian authorities in the event of an emergency or disaster.
(3) With the authority of the President, the Defence Forces may be deployed outside Zimbabwe—
(a) on peace-keeping operations under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation or any other international
or regional organisation of which Zimbabwe is a member;

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

Page 84-85, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 1: General Provisions, Article 207. Security services:
(1) The security services of Zimbabwe consist of—
...
(c) the intelligence services;
...
(2) The security services are subject to the authority of this Constitution, the President and Cabinet and are subject to parliamentary oversight.
(3) Membership of the security services must reflect the diversity of the people of Zimbabwe.

Page 88, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 3: Police Service, Article 219. Police Service and its functions:
...
(2) The Police Service must exercise its functions in co-operation with—
(a) any intelligence service that may be established by law;

Page 89, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 4: Intelligence Services, Article 224. Establishment of intelligence services:
(1) Any intelligence service of the State, other than an intelligence division of the Defence Forces or the Police
Service, must be established in terms of a law or a Presidential or Cabinet directive or order.
(2) Any intelligence service of the State must be non-partisan, national in character, patriotic, professional and subordinate to the civilian authority as established by this Constitution.

Page 90, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 4: Intelligence Services, Article 225. Minister responsible for national intelligence service:
The President must appoint a Minister to be responsible for any national intelligence service.

Page 90, Chapter 11: Security Services, Part 4: Intelligence Services, Article 226. Command or control of national intelligence service:
(1) A national intelligence service must be under the command or control of a Director-General of Intelligence Services who must be appointed by the President for a five-year term which may be renewed once.
(2) The Director-General of Intelligence Services must exercise his or her command or control in accordance with any general written policy directives given by the Minister responsible for the national intelligence service acting under the authority of the President.
(3) A person who has served as Director-General of Intelligence Services may not be appointed to the command of any other security service

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.

Corruption

Page 18, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 9. Good governance:
(1) The State must adopt and implement policies and legislation to develop efficiency, competence, accountability, transparency, personal integrity and financial probity in all institutions and agencies of government at every level and in every public institution, and in particular—
...
(b) measures must be taken to expose, combat and eradicate all forms of corruption and abuse of power by those holding political and public offices.

Page 100, Chapter 13: Institutions to Combat Corruption and Crime, Part 1: Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission, Article 254. Establishment and composition of Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission:
(1) There is a commission to be known as the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission consisting of—
(a) a chairperson appointed by the President after consultation with the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders; and
(b) eight other members appointed by the President from a list of not fewer than twelve nominees submitted by the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders.
(2) Members of the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission must be chosen for their integrity and their knowledge of and experience in administration or the prosecution or investigation of crime or for their general suitability for appointment, and—
(a) at least one must be qualified to practise as a legal practitioner in Zimbabwe, and have been so qualified for at least seven years;
(b) at least one must be qualified to practise as a public accountant or public auditor in Zimbabwe, and have been so qualified for at least seven years; and
(c) at least one must be a person with at least ten years' experience in the investigation of crime.

Page 100-101, Chapter 13: Institutions to Combat Corruption and Crime, Part 1: Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission, Article 255. Functions of Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission:
(1) The Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission has the following functions—
(a) to investigate and expose cases of corruption in the public and private sectors;
(b) to combat corruption, theft, misappropriation, abuse of power and other improper conduct in the public and private sectors;
(c) to promote honesty, financial discipline and transparency in the public and private sectors;
(d) to receive and consider complaints from the public and to take such action in regard to the complaints as it considers appropriate;
(e) to direct the Commissioner-General of Police to investigate cases of suspected corruption and to report to the Commission on the results of any such investigation;
(f) to refer matters to the National Prosecuting Authority for prosecution;
(g) to require assistance from members of the Police Service and other investigative agencies of the State; and
(h) to make recommendations to the Government and other persons on measures to enhance integrity and accountability and prevent improper conduct in the public and private sectors.
(2) The Commissioner-General of Police must comply with any directive given to him or her by the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission under subsection (1)(e).
(3) The Government must ensure, through legislative and other means, that the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission has power to recommend the arrest and secure the prosecution of persons reasonably suspected of corruption, abuse of power and other improper conduct which falls within the Commission's jurisdiction.

Page 101, Chapter 13: Institutions to Combat Corruption and Crime, Part 1: Zimbabwe

Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	Page 20, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 17. Gender balance: (2) The State must take positive measures to rectify gender discrimination and imbalances resulting from past practices and policies.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 99, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 6: National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, Article 252. Functions of National Peace and Reconciliation Commission: The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission has the following functions— ... (e) to develop programmes to ensure that persons subjected to persecution, torture and other forms of abuse receive rehabilitative treatment and support;
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation

Page 18, Chapter 2: National Objectives, Article 10. National unity, peace and stability:
The State and every person, including juristic persons, and every institution and agency of government at every level, must promote national unity, peace and stability.

Page 92, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 1: General, Article 232. Independent Commissions:
The following are the independent Commissions—
...
(e) the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission.

Page 98-99, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 6: National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, Article 251. Establishment and composition of National Peace and Reconciliation Commission:
(1) For a period often years after the effective date, there is a commission to be known as the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission consisting of—
(a) a chairperson appointed by the President after consultation with the Judicial Service Commission and the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders; and
(b) eight other members appointed by the President from a list of not fewer than twelve nominees submitted by the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders.
(2) The chairperson of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission must be a person who has been qualified for at least seven years to practise as a legal practitioner in Zimbabwe.
(3) If the appointment of a chairperson to the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission is not consistent with a recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission, the President must cause the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders to be informed as soon as practicable.
(4) Members of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission must be chosen for their integrity and their knowledge and understanding of, and experience in, mediation, conciliation, conflict prevention and management, post-conflict reconciliation or peace building.

Page 99, Chapter 12: Independent Commissions Supporting Democracy, Part 6: National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, Article 252. Functions of National Peace and Reconciliation Commission:
The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission has the following functions—
(a) to ensure post-conflict justice, healing and reconciliation;
(b) to develop and implement programmes to promote national healing, unity and cohesion in Zimbabwe and the peaceful resolution of disputes;
(c) to bring about national reconciliation by encouraging people to tell the truth about the past and facilitating the making of amends and the provision of justice;
(d) to develop procedures and institutions at a national level to facilitate dialogue among political parties, communities, organisations and other groups, in order to prevent conflicts and disputes arising in the future;
(e) to develop programmes to ensure that persons subjected to persecution, torture and other forms of abuse receive rehabilitative treatment and support;
(f) to receive and consider complaints from the public and to take such action in regard to the complaints as it considers appropriate;
(g) to develop mechanisms for early detection of areas of potential conflicts and disputes, and to take appropriate preventive measures;
(h) to do anything incidental to the prevention of conflict and the promotion of peace;
(i) to conciliate and mediate disputes among communities, organisations, groups and individuals; and
(j) to recommend legislation to ensure that assistance, including documentation, is rendered to persons affected by conflicts, pandemics or other circumstances.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	No specific mention.