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# The Legal Monitor

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# Scandalous



*Women and men pick up litter at Pomona dumpsite in Harare*

**HARARE**-Scandalous, regrettable and an insatiable appetite to overstep its statutory boundaries. These are some of the terms used by residents to describe Local Government and Public Works Minister Hon. July Moyo's decision to force the City of Harare to rescind its decision terminating the controversial Pomona Waste to Energy Project deal with Geogenix B.V. In a letter to Moyo demanding that he withdraws his instructions to the Council, a residents representative group, the Combined Harare Residents Association (CHRA), raised a litany of issues that it said showed that the Council was being ripped off under the deal. The minister's directive also has the effect of stripping the Council of its core functions of running the city as envisaged by the law.

Section 274(1) and (2) of the Constitution provides for the management of the affairs of the urban areas by local authorities like the City of Harare (CoH). Further, in terms of Section 276(1) of the Constitution and subject to the Urban Councils Act, the City of Harare as a local authority enjoys the right to govern on its own initiative the local affairs of the people within its area of jurisdiction. This right is further complimented by Chapter 14 of the Constitution, which provides for the concept of devolution of governmental powers and responsibilities to metropolitan councils and local authorities which are competent to carry out those responsibilities efficiently and effectively. Under Section 314(1) of the Urban Councils Act, which the minister relied on to issue his instruction to the Council, the minister may direct Council to reverse, suspend or rescind a resolution or decision that is not in the national or public interest. "The question which arises therefore is whether the resolution which you ordered to be reversed is in the public interest or the interest of the inhabitants of the City of Harare. It is our client's view that the answer to the abovementioned question is a resounding NO," said CHRA in its letter to Moyo. It cited several reasons and statutes for its conclusion that the minister's directive is not in the public interest.

CHRA said the purported agreement in issue is for a period of 30 years yet the waste incinerators have an average lifespan of between 25 to 30 years, meaning that under the Built Own Operate Transfer partnership model, the waste plant will be handed over to City of Harare when it is effectively useless. The residents association said Moyo's actions are contrary to the Consumer Protection Act, which guarantees, among other things, the right to fair value for goods and services supplied as well as guarding against unfair, unreasonable and unjust contract terms.

Moyo's ministry, CHRA said, has an insatiable appetite to overstep its statutory boundaries and descend into the arena solely under the jurisdiction of CoH, which creates a fertile ground for corruption, bad governance and interference with the local authority's statutory obligations to deliver services to its residents and Zimbabwe at large. Moyo's behaviour, CHRA added, is regrettable in a country that is founded on the principles of the supremacy of the Constitution, the rule of law, transparency, justice, accountability and responsiveness.

"The resolution by Council to appoint a special committee to investigate the Pomona Waste to Energy Project is consistent with the Council's constitutional rights to govern the area under its jurisdiction as well as the devolution of power. As such, the central government should not interfere in that regard," said CHRA, in a letter written on its behalf by its lawyers.

Added CHRA: "One would have expected the parent ministry of the City of Harare to find it morally and legally reprehensible for Geogenix to have the right to generate electricity which it would then sell to ZETDC for its own profit without the City of Harare benefiting anything."

Already, the hearing and determination of an application for review of the contract between City of Harare and Geogenix B. V is pending at the High Court.

The applicants in the matter, who include CHRA, Harare North legislator Hon. Norman Markham, Borrowdale Residents and Ratepayers Association and Centre for Alternative Development Trust (who are all represented by Denford Halimani of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights), want the High Court to set aside the contract signed between CoH and Geogenix B. V for the establishment of Pomona Waste to Energy Project and for the contract to be declared a nullity and of no force and effect. CHRA, Markham, Borrowdale Residents and Ratepayers Association and Centre for Alternative Development Trust argue that the decision by CoH to approve the contract with Geogenix B.V was grossly unreasonable, irrational and extremely detrimental to the interests of residents, stakeholders and ratepayers.

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# Zimbabwe CSOs Position Paper: SADC People's Summit

## 1. Introduction

The main objectives of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are to achieve economic development and growth, peace and security, to alleviate poverty, to enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa, and to support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration.

This mandate enables the platform to ensure that states within the region are provided with regional peace and security and an integrated economy through regional joint planning and development. It also enables SADC to address issues of deteriorating human rights situations, including but not limited to widespread rights violations, breaches to the rule of law and political repression, such as the current situation in Zimbabwe.

It is in terms of this mandate that Civic Society Organisations (CSOs) in Zimbabwe have developed this position paper to highlight the Zimbabwean situation and to make key recommendations to the SADC platform at the 42nd Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government.

## 2. Contextual Analysis

The 42nd Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government takes place at a time when Zimbabwe faces multifaceted challenges ranging from economic exclusion and inequality; a humanitarian crisis of poverty and food insecurity; unpredictable weather changes due to climate change; unchecked extractivism and abuse of natural resources; a breakdown in the rule of law and constitutionalism; overt militarisation of government; security sector brutality; political polarisation, exclusion and violence; shrinking civic space; and widespread human rights violations. These challenges have manifested themselves in various ways and have negatively impacted the lives of ordinary citizens and that of CSOs.

Zimbabwe has continuously remained in election mode undergoing by-elections to fill vacancies at parliamentary and local authority level in 2022, the country is also preparing for the 2023 harmonised elections. The country remains very polarised, with a history of contested electoral outcomes, and pre- and post-electoral periods characterised by protracted political violence. The current operating environment has worrying indicators of the possibility of yet another violent and contested electoral period.

During the 26 March 2022 by-elections, the nation experienced increased political violence (including assaults, stabbings and killings of opposition Citizens Coalition for Change party members after incitement of violence by the Vice President); selective application of security laws relating to gatherings leading to uneven opening and closure of the political campaign space, hate speech by high ranking public officials affiliated to the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front against CCC members; and uneven application of the law and regulations characterised by banning of rallies for the main opposition political party.

The situation for women in politics is particularly dire. Zimbabwe is a patriarchal society, whose values have continued to permeate from private to public spheres. Women involved in politics have been subjected to gender based violence as well as cyber bullying and harassment. Of note is the situation of Cecilia Chimbiri, Joanah Mamombe and Fadzayi Mahere.

The authorities have also been systematically shutting down the civic space for CSOs through arbitrary administrative practices, such as demanding Memorandums of Understanding and demanding that fees be paid to Rural District Councils, leading to restriction of operations and access to particular areas. They have also been selectively applying restrictive legislation such as the Maintenance of Peace and Order Act and Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act provisions to restrict meetings and gatherings, with increased arrests of CSO officers such as youth and women for simply attending CSO workshops.

Attacks on women-led organisations have far reaching implications on inclusion of women in the democratic agenda of the country. The authorities are also seeking to introduce further restrictive legislation such as the Private Voluntary Organisations Amendment Bill and the Patriotic Bill, which would close civic space and criminalise the legitimate work of CSOs. This weaponisation of the law has continued, and will inevitably have far reaching effects on the lives of citizens if they become law.

Over the last two years, Zimbabwe has also witnessed increased judicial harassment of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs). HRDs including journalists, trade unionists, lawyers, political activists and opposition political actors are being subjected to arbitrary arrests, lengthy pre-trial detentions and sustained persecution through malicious prosecutions for exercising their rights to free expression, assembly and association.

Political leaders such as members of parliament that include Job Sikhala and Godfrey Sithole, and journalists such as Hopewell Chin'ono, are or have been systematically arrested on spurious charges. They have also been arbitrarily denied bail in the lower and upper courts, then subjected to lengthy pre-trial detention in maximum security prisons, and lengthy trials, in blatant disregard of the Constitution and rule of law.

Poor economic governance has led to hyper-inflation and gross inequality: with political elites being granted lucrative extractive industry deals and state monopolies, and fuelling arbitrage, buying and selling in different currencies to manipulate the economic policies and market; while local communities are being displaced for development and mining projects without consultation.

The communities are also affected by the ecological degradation effects of natural resources mismanagement; the majority of citizens are suffering from mass unemployment and poverty; and civil servants, notably in the education and health sectors, are incapacitated due to low income and poor working conditions. The shocks and impacts of the crippled economy are particularly felt by the vulnerable groups in society, such as women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and rural communities. Basic commodities are out of reach for many and this has also contributed to deepened inequalities and food insecurity.

Due to low salaries, high cost of living and deplorable working conditions, there has been an increase in industrial action, or threats thereof, by civil servants, such as teachers and nurses. Unfortunately, those striking continue to receive threats of termination of their contracts by the Government. The state has also introduced the Health Services Amendment Bill to restrict the rights of health workers to strike.

Organisations such as the Association of Rural Teachers Union of Zimbabwe (ARTUZ) face continued persecution and judicial harassment for their protests and industrial actions. The Government has failed to facilitate a mutually beneficial dialogue process to resolve the issues tabled by civil servants.

Lastly, to compound the already precarious situation of economic misgovernance, illicit financial flows and corruption challenges in Zimbabwe, there is a culture of impunity. Perpetrators of violence and human rights abused who are politically connected or hold public office remain largely unaccountable. Public officials charged with corruption offences have been routinely acquitted at the courts, while HRDs continue to be arbitrarily referred to the 'Anti-Corruption' divisions of the same courts, where they are denied bail and face lengthy drawn out trials.

## 2. Sectoral Emerging Issues for CSOs

Since the last SADC Summit that was held in Lilongwe, Malawi, CSOs in Zimbabwe have been grappling with a diverse array of challenges that have negatively impacted the principles of good governance, state of constitutionalism and rule of law. CSOs in their diversity have been experiencing challenges with the governance model adopted by the Government that has manifested itself in many ways.

Firstly, there has been an increase in judicial harassment and arrests of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) as already stated above, of lawyers, trade unionists, journalists, political activists, student leaders, and opposition political actors. This points to the Government of Zimbabwe intentionally seeking to silence dissenting voices.

One of the key tenets of a democratic society is an independent judiciary. Unfortunately, there have been instances where the nation has witnessed the erosion of judicial independence, in the form of interference with the Judiciary by the Executive arm of the state, especially those presiding over cases of arbitrary arrests of political opponents.

This has manifested in the incapacity of some judicial officers to take decisive decisions promptly, with some seeking recess during court proceedings before handing down decisions of applications before them.

The judicial officers have also repeatedly denied bail leading to the prolonged pretrial incarceration of HRDs and opposition political players. Examples of such cases are the activists who were arrested at Moreblesing Ali's funeral because they ferried people to the funeral (the 'Nyatsime 11') and Job Sikhala and Godfrey Sithole cases. These have been denied bail to date. Conflation of state and party remains.

There has been a failure to differentiate between Government and the ruling party in instances where Government resources and personnel have been abused and mobilised to support the agenda of the ruling party. For example, during the 26 March by-elections the Zimbabwe Republic Police were used to block and disperse CCC rallies.

The Government has resorted to lawfare to control the independence and freedoms of citizens from particular sectors expressing dissent, introducing repressive legislation such as the Private Voluntary Organisations Amendment Bill (PVO Bill), the Health Services Amendment Bill, the Legal Professions Act Amendment Bill, and the Patriotic Bill.

There has been an abuse of parliamentary processes, as evidenced by the fast tracking of the PVO Bill public hearings and additional amendments to the Bill that were not privy to public hearings and consultations, thus avoiding debate and failing to engage in a constructive dialogical process with CSOs. Additionally, the version of the Bill that went for public consultations and hearings is not the same version as the one that is now at the second reading stage in Parliament. The current state of the PVO Amendment Bill is not supported by CSOs and has even overly stringent clauses that will negatively impact the operating space for CSOs.

As the nation prepares for the 2023 harmonised elections, the by-elections have been characterised by a surge in political violence, triggered by hate speech by public officials, mobilisation of militias, breakdown in the rule of law and lawlessness. Instead of law enforcement and security officials discharging their mandate to protect citizens, they have resorted to using brutality against citizens. Political activists who have been arrested have been exposed to violence and brutality whilst in custody, such as the torture in custody of a political activist for dressing in the colour of his political party. Hate speech by public officials against particular political groups, notably Matabeleland separatist groups, has escalated to death threats.



*In Chains...Zengeza West constituency legislator Hon. Job Sikhala*

There have also been electoral and political rights abuses such as voters' roll anomalies, lack of public access to voters' roll, media bias, limited access to voter education and awareness, unequal access

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# Pomona Timeline

**3 November 2020**

Environmental Management Agency (EMA) files application at High Court seeking an order compelling City of Harare to properly manage Pomona dumpsite and implement proper fire prevention measures.

**14 July 2021**
Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency (ZIDA) Chief Executive Officer Douglas Munatsi writes letter to City of Harare advising the local authority that Cabinet has approved the proposed partnership between City of Harare and Geogenix B.V.

**8 October 2021**
Local Government and Public Works Minister Hon. July Moyo writes a letter to City of Harare advising the local authority that it together with Geogenix B.V should appoint a consultant to undertake feasibility study without being referred to the Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe so as to expedite the project.

**15 February 2022**
Cabinet approves the Pomona Waste to Energy Project joint venture concept.

**23 February 2022**
City of Harare's Joint Environmental Management, Finance and Development and Business Committee holds meeting and recommends that council should approve signing of Memorandum of Agreement for Pomona Waste to Energy Project with Geogenix B.V.

**28 February 2022**
Council hastily convenes meeting and adopts joint committee recommendations.

**7 March 2022**
City of Harare and Geogenix BV enter into a Concession agreement to design, build and operate the Harare Pomona Waste Management Facility and waste to energy plant.

**23 March 2022**
Local Government and Public Works Ministry's Permanent Secretary Zvinechimwe Churu writes a letter to Ministry of Finance and Economic Development requesting Treasury to grant National Project Status to the Pomona Waste to Energy Plant.

**5 April 2022**
George Guvamatanga, the Permanent Secretary in Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, notifies Churu that National Project Status has been granted to the Pomona Waste to Energy Plant.

**7 April 2022**
Local Government and Public Works Ministry's Permanent Secretary Zvinechimwe Churu writes a letter to City of Harare advising that government has granted National Project Status to the Pomona Waste to Energy Plant.

**26 April 2022**
Denford Halimani of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) representing Combined Harare Residents Association (CHRA), Harare North constituency legislator Hon. Norman Markham, Borrowdale Residents and Ratepayers Association and Centre for Alternative Development Centre file an application for review at High Court seeking an order to set aside the contract signed between City of Harare and Geogenix B. V for Pomona Waste to Energy Project and for the contract to be declared a nullity and of no force and effect.
CHRA, Harare North constituency legislator Hon. Norman Markham, Borrowdale Residents and Ratepayers Association and Centre for Alternative Development Centre argue that the decision by City of Harare to approve the contract was grossly unreasonable, irrational and extremely detrimental to the interest of Harare residents, stakeholders and ratepayers.

**3 June 2022**
Harare City Council suspends Pomona Waste to Energy deal, arguing that the deal was agreed without proper due diligence and vows not to pay already ballooning "debt."

**9 June 2022**
City of Harare Mayor Jacob Mafume announces appointment of committee to investigate Pomona deal.

**24 June 2022**
Local Government Ministry writes to Harare City Council ordering it to pay invoices owed to Geogenix BV.

**3 July 2022**
Geogenix BV local representative Dilesh Nguwaya serves Harare City Council with US$780 890 invoice.

**12 July 2022**
Local Government Minister Hon. Moyo orders Harare City Council Mayor Jacob Mafume to stop all investigations into Pomona deal.

**13 July 2022**
Norton legislator Temba Mliswa claims and tells Parliament that Hon. Moyo is getting 10% as kickback if Pomona deal is not stopped.'

**18 July 2022**
CHRA represented by Archford Rutanhira of ZLHR writes to Ministry of Local Government and Public Works telling it to stop interfering with Harare City Council. The letter also urges Hon. Moyo to withdraw the letter ordering council not to terminate contract with Geogenix BV.

**21 July 2022**
Government takes up Pomona payments. Says it will use council's devolution funds.

**28 July 2022**
CHRA files urgent chamber application asking High Court to bar Hon. Moyo, Hon. Ncube and City of Harare from disbursing devolution funds meant for administration by the local authority towards payment to Geogenix B.V for the Pomona Waste to Energy Project.

**10 August 2022**
Churu defends Moyo's actions in disbursing devolution funds.

# Stinking Pomona deal boomerangs

## *…Residents sue citing abuse of devolution of funds*

**HARARE**-Combined Harare Residents Association (CHRA) has filed an urgent chamber application over the controversial US$344 million Pomona Waste Management Project, which it wants stopped amid widespread concerns that the deal stinks to the highest heavens.

CHRA said it is shocked by what it says smacks of "gratuitous interference and unlawful use of the might of the Executive" as it wants the deal cancelled forthwith. The controversial deal is being implemented by the Netherlands-based Geogenix BV, represented by its executive chairperson Dilesh Nguwaya.

Local Government and Public Works Minister, Hon. July Moyo, ordered City of Harare to pay a US$1.5 million bill due to Geogenix BV for services reportedly rendered in May and June at the Pomona waste management energy plant.
However, City of Harare steadfastly refused to pay the bill after resolving to suspend the 30-year agreement between the local authority and Geogenix BV. Through the urgent chamber application filed on 28 July, CHRA, which is represented by Archford Rutanhira of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, has moved with speed to seek an interdict and a declaratur, in which the residents representative group wants an order declaring that the directive issued by Moyo on 7 July pressing the Council to fork out money as well as using devolution funds to pay for City of Harare's contractual obligations is unlawful. Moyo is cited as the first respondent, City of Harare as the second respondent in the matter, while the Finance and Economic Development Minister, Mthuli Ncube, is cited as the third respondent and Geogenix BV, the fourth respondent. CHRA also wants Moyo, City of Harare and Ncube to be prohibited from utilising and disbursing devolution funds for settlement of financial obligations arising from enforcement of the contract titled the 'Pomona Waste to Energy Project'.



*On the defensive...Geogenix B.V Chairperson Dilesh Nguwaya*

On 2 June, City of Harare councillors passed resolutions to the effect that the local authority appoints a Special Committee in terms of section 100 of the Urban Councils Act to investigate the Pomona Waste to Energy Project and report to the local authority within two weeks. The councillors also resolved that the City of Harare should mandate its Mayor, Jacob Mafume, to nominate members of the Special Committee, who will include experts from outside the Council.

The councillors also decided that the City of Harare should approve, as its terms of reference for the Special Committee, the suspension of the contract between the City of Harare and Geogenix on the Waste to Energy Project with immediate effect.

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# Harare residents warn Moyo over Pomona Waste Project

**HARARE**-Local Government and Public Works Minister Hon. July Moyo's decision to force the Harare City Council to rescind its decision terminating a controversial waste management contract has received a blowback from residents who are questioning the minister's role in pushing the local authority to stick to a deal that is costly to ratepayers.

A residents group, Combined Harare Residents Association (CHRA), with support from Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR), on 18 July gave Moyo two days to withdraw an instruction forcing council to continue with the deal or face court action.

The Pomona Waste to Energy Project deal with Geogenix B.V, will see the council handing over its dumpsite to the company which is fronted locally by Dilesh Nguwaya, a politically connected individual. The council would also pay exorbitant rates to use the dumpsite.

Councillors have been resisting the deal, and resolved to suspend the project, arguing that it was signed without the local authority conducting its own feasibility study. The City of Harare also appointed a special committee to investigate the Pomona Waste to Energy Project.

However, Moyo on 7 July wrote to City of Harare directing it to immediately rescind resolutions which it made in early June suspending the project.

In his letter, Moyo claimed that the city council's resolutions do not take away the local authority's responsibilities that were purportedly set out in the contract.

CHRA is fighting back on behalf of ratepayers. In a letter written to Moyo on 18 July, CHRA, which is represented by Archford Rutanhira of ZLHR, said the Local Government and Public Works Minister must cease and desist from interfering with council operations and should withdraw his letter ordering the local authority to continue with the purported contract between Council and Geogenix B. V within 48 hours.

In the event of Moyo's failure to comply with its demand, CHRA said it will be left with no option but to approach the courts to compel him to conform.

CHRA said by seeking to reverse City of Harare's resolution on termination of the purported contract with Geogenix B. V, Moyo is not acting in the public interest or the interest of the inhabitants of the capital city as the local authority has constitutional rights to govern the area under its jurisdiction as well as the devolution of power hence central government should not interfere in that regard.

The residents association described as scandalous the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works' decision to be on the fore-front of protecting an agreement which binds the council to hand over the Pomona dump site to Geogenix B. V for nothing for a period of 30 years and yet the local authority is expected to pay US$40 000 per day to dump trash which it would have collected at its own cost and delivered to its own dumpsite.



*Under spotlight...Local Government and Public Works Minister Hon. July Moyo*



# Residents sue City of Harare over refuse collection

**HARARE**-Some residents have filed an application at the High Court seeking an order to compel City of Harare and Local Government and Public Works Minister July Moyo to collect refuse and clear all dumpsites that have accumulated in all wards in the capital city.

In an application filed at Harare High Court, the residents who live in Mbare, Highfield and Mabvuku and are represented by Paidamoyo Saurombe of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, protested that, as faithful ratepayers, they are affected by the non-collection of refuse and yet City of Harare still charges them for garbage collection.

The residents, Juliet Chatambudza, Soul Gurudza and Spiwe Guwa, stated that refuse collection has become erratic in the capital city and they are now providing refuse bins for themselves and yet they used to receive them from City of Harare.

Chatambudza, Gurudza and Guwa said due to non-collection of refuse, residents had resorted to dumping garbage in their suburbs, which is piling up in huge refuse dumps. City of Harare, the residents argued, is unjustly enriching itself at their expense by continuing to collect rate payments for collection of refuse while neglecting to collect garbage, thereby infringing on their right to an environment that is not harmful to their well-being and health, as provided in Section 73 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe.

As a result of the non-collection of refuse, the residents said they are suffering from dysentery caused by the health hazard and are being exposed to other diseases.

Chatambudza, Gurudza and Guwa argued that City of Harare has an obligation to collect refuse from their residences and to clear dumpsites that have accumulated in the suburbs.

As a remedy, the residents want City of Harare to be ordered by the High Court to clear all rubbish at dumpsites, to publish a refuse collection timetable in newspapers and on its social media platforms and to collect garbage in accordance with the timetable it would have published.

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to the campaign space by political parties, and threats and arrests of CSOs conducting voter education. The economic conditions in Zimbabwe have caused mass migration to the Republic of South Africa, often illegally, and increased xenophobic violence against Zimbabweans in South Africa, notably the recent brutal public murder of Elvis Nyathi who was burnt alive. This is a challenge that needs the SADC states involved to convene a dialogue process that addresses the warning signs before the situation further escalates as the Zimbabwean economy continues to decline and xenophobic tensions increase in South Africa.

## 3. Recommendations

In light of the above challenges, Zimbabwean Civil Society Organisations recommend that the SADC Heads of State adopt the following measures:

- To adopt a SADC resolution addressing shrinking civic and democratic space, political violence, threats and proposed restrictive legislation in Zimbabwe and the region.
- To send a SADC mission to visit Zimbabwe, monitor the human rights situation and make recommendations to address threats to peace and democracy.
- To continue to show solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe, and not only the leaders of Zimbabwe.
- To continue engaging with all affected stakeholders on the PVO Amendment Bill and support the road map to be proposed from an inclusive and comprehensive dialogue process.
- To develop SADC Guidelines promoting CSO self-regulation incorporating the best practices that can be used as a yardstick by other countries in the region. The Zimbabwe situation provides such an opportunity.
- To send a SADC mission to monitor elections, including the pre-electoral period, engaging in dialogue processes with different stakeholders throughout the electoral cycle.
- To re-establish the SADC tribunal to allow for a regional mechanism to address gross human rights violations affecting stability of the region.

## 4. Conclusion

CSOs in Zimbabwe implore the Government of Zimbabwe to consider the recommendations tabled in this position paper. Additionally, CSOs appeal to the SADC to encourage the Government of Zimbabwe to action the recommendations so that Zimbabwe does not continue to retrogress in terms of basic freedoms.

This is an opportunity for the platform to assert itself and discharge its mandate on behalf of the people of Zimbabwe, whilst facilitating the finding of common ground on the issues between the Government and the people of Zimbabwe.