



Inside the Pandora's Box



WE DEMAND GRANTS/ LOANS
WE DEMAND AFFORDABLE
ACCOMMODATION
WE REJECT CADETSHIP

State of the Education Sector
Report in Zimbabwe

2010

Inside the Pandora's Box:

State of the Education Sector

report in Zimbabwe 2010

A Report by the Students Solidarity Trust

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About the Students Solidarity Trust (SST)

About the Students Solidarity Trust (SST)

The Students Solidarity Trust is a non-partisan student based organisation that was formed in 2002 to act as a service provider to the students movement primarily through cushioning politically victimized student activists from the negative effects of such victimizations and through offering and promoting varied solidarity services to the students' movement at large.

Its mission is:

- To provide solidarity and support to the students' community in Zimbabwe through support programs for student victims of human rights abuses, monitoring and reporting on human rights abuses of students, promoting popular participation and dialogue through policy research and analysis and engagement.

This is achieved through:

- Implementing support programs for students victims of human rights abuses
- Monitoring and reporting on human rights abuses in the students movement
- Promoting popular participation and social dialogue
- Developing strategic partnerships and networks at a national, regional and international level
- Carrying out research and analysis on issues of strategic importance to the students' community in the country as a way of bringing the issues into the public domain, and for advocacy and social mobilization purposes.

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SST also thanks its sister organization the Zimbabwe National Students Union (ZINASU) whose continued collaboration and support of SST's work continues to be invaluable.

The SST also takes this opportunity to state that in spite of any assistance rendered in the production of this report, it continues to guard jealously the views and whatever mistakes that may abound in this report, as entirely those of SST.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Chapter 1

Introduction

The report documents the state of Zimbabwe's education sector in the year 2010. It is the latest edition of the Students Solidarity Trust (SST)'s Inside the Pandora's Box annual series. This 2010 report focuses on the material and democratic tenets in its evaluation. The gist of the 2010 argument is that whereas there have been some minimal and noticeable improvements in the availability of education little of that has been premised on democratic tenets. Consequently, explanations of educational change rooted in material analysis premised in the political economy are helpful but inadequate to capture political dynamics in contemporary Zimbabwe. The report therefore adopts a political economy analytic framework that integrates a politico-democratic perspective. The objective is to explain the state of the education sector in Zimbabwe in the year 2010. The report covers this territory in three interrelated parts. The first part sets the institutional context using domestic and international statutes. The second analytic part interrogates the developments in the education sector with a dual focus on availability indicators and democratic imperatives. Third, informed by both scientific inquiry and practical lessons, the research proposes concrete stratagems for the SST and government. This is the contested terrain that our research for 2010 charts. The next section provides the context for the study.

Setting the context

Zimbabwe has experienced an immense social, economic and political crisis in different proportions between 2000 and 2008 better defined as the 'Zimbabwe crisis' (Raftopoulos 2006:203). The crisis was marked by a breakdown of social services i.e. education and health provision, food shortages, corruption, political violence and collapse of the formal economy. The latter was characterised by massive retrenchments, informalisation of labour, loss of formal labour remittances to rural households, diversification of livelihoods, political displacements and replacements, flight of human capital and hyper inflation sky rocketing to 231 million percent in July 2008 (Kadzere 2008). Key features of the Zimbabwe crisis that reconfigured the social structure include the restructuring of the state as an instrument of violence and patronage and the rampant decline of the formal economy.

The economic crisis intertwined with an inconclusive and highly contested national election in March 2008 which was won by the MDC leader, Morgan Richard Tsvangirai, by an official margin that did not allow him to form a government. In the run-up to the Presidential run-off in June 2008 ZANU-PF unleashed political violence, terror and exterminated political opponents in order to retain state power¹. As a result of escalated violence and brutal murder of his

¹ According to independent civil society and media reports about 200 opposition supporters were killed in the run up to the June 2008 election

supporters the MDC leader pulled out of the election and ZANU PF candidate Robert Gabriel Mugabe contested alone and was declared National President in June 2008. Until September 2008, most government functions, primarily the education sector, were virtually in limbo apart from state security organs. The relief came on 15 September 2008 when Zimbabwe's three main political parties, namely Zimbabwe African National Union -Patriotic Front (ZANU PF), Movement for Democratic Change-Tsvangirai (MDC T) and Movement for Democratic Change (MDC)² signed the Global Political Agreement (GPA) that paved way for the eventual formation of the inclusive government on 13 February 2009.

The impact of a decade's crisis on education is likely to take long before it is resolved and its impact is to be felt for years to come. The economy and democratic environment is central to the revival of the education sector. Next is a synopsis of the economic and democratic environment.

Stability with no growth

The multi-currency system presents new opportunities and constraints for the education sector. On one hand it has resulted in the stability of the economy but with no substantial growth. In 2010, the Parliamentary committee on Investment and Economic Development replaced the Short Term Medium Economic Recovery Act (STERP) with the Medium Term Plan (MTP). At the end of the year the government managed to maintain inflation at single digit that is 3%. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on its article IV latest economic consultation the real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 9% in the year 2010 (IMF 2011). The report singled out that domestic debt and civil servants wage bill remain the 'main sources of fiscal pressures' (Ibid 2011). An audit earthed out 70, 000 ghost workers in the civil service and these continue to affect the wages for entire civil servants (IMF 2011). However, economic growth, calculated on neo-classical economic models, is based on the increase of per capita gross domestic product. The challenge is to ensure that growth translates into economic development. That is the increase in the standard of living in a nation's low income population as well as quality of living. Zimbabwe has endured economic stabilization in the year 2010 but it has not yet pointed to long term economic growth. Growth forecast for 2011 are put at 2.2% and zero for year 2012 due to the indigenization and empowerment act. This sets an operating environment for the education sector. How has it fared under these circumstances? This is the territory that this 2010 report charts.

² The MDC split into two factions in October 2005

Human rights check

In the period under review human rights violations continued on the ground. The operating environment for ordinary citizens and activists remained volatile. According to a periodic review by CISOMM (2010: 21) the milieu:

Remains unstable, with intimidation and harassment by the police and other state institutions continuing to make it impossible for Zimbabweans (including students, my emphasis) to feel able to exercise their rights and freedoms with confidence

The exercise of peoples' rights continues to be violated by members of the securocrats who enjoy impunity. This situation is exacerbated by the partisan nature of the police and selective application of the law. A number of activists were illegally detained in the year; the Zim Rights director was detained on 13 April 2010, a Bulawayo MDC councillor on 17 March 2010 and Owen Maseko on 26 March 2010 just to mention but a few. On the other hand, the police continued to use draconian laws such as the Public Order and Security Act (POSA) to bar civic and political meetings in some provinces. State sponsored violence is still evident on the body politic. This is the environment of restricted meetings, unlawful detentions, arrests and human rights abuses as well as incidences of state sponsored violence that students had to operate in. Why is this study important?

Research rationale

This is the SST's fifth report, meant to review the annual state of the education sector, so it will contribute to the growing body of SST work and provide a comparative basis, in some aspects, that helps to illuminate the national picture and true trajectory of the education sector in the past decade.

First, the ultimate objective of SST is the attainment of a robust and democratic academic environment in Zimbabwe. Education is a central signifier and an indispensable part of democracy. The study focused on education because it is a possible vehicle in transition from prevailing authoritarianism to a democracy. This is so important when the nation has to recover from a decade long crisis. A functional and democratic education system is one way to demonstrate that the government is working again in post-crisis settings and ready to prosper.

Second, this makes an important contribution to the comprehension of Zimbabwe's education system at a critical juncture in the country's transition. Most work on Zimbabwe today addresses the national picture, for example a scan of daily media headlines capture national politics, political leaders and the performance of the macro-economy. Very little attention is given to the foundation (education) of Zimbabwe's resuscitation. If the country is to attain

democracy and economic development important change has to be happening in the education sector and this report brings the issue to the national fore.

Third, there is limited understanding of how the education sector performed in 2010, under a transitional government. A study of this kind will ensure an in-depth and scientific understanding of the sector that will help activists and policy makers to shun gung-ho interventions. The findings and recommendations of the study form the foundation upon which stakeholders can draw political wisdom and build advocacy programs. Informed by both scientific inquiry and practical lessons, the research proposes concrete counter-stratagems for the improvement of the education sector. The primary idea is not to embark on theory constructions but rather a constellation of more practical advocacy and political processes in a specific Zimbabwean context.

Fourth, academically the report helps to fill information and analytical gaps visa-vis the state of the education sector. In this way it helps policy makers, academics, civil society and other stakeholders to make informed decisions in the quest to develop democratic local institutions. It allows an opportunity to frame arguments that are tailored to evidence and the local context.

Research methods

Monitoring and documentation

The report primarily relies on consistent and reliable quantitative monitoring spearheaded by the social safety net office. The SST monitors and records students' arrests, court appearances and court proceedings on a monthly basis throughout the year. The data is stored in two customized databases the solidiary and the court roll.

For solidiary the following data is recorded:

- Date
- Action
- Description
- Names of affected students

For the court roll the following data is recorded monthly throughout the year:

- Date
- Court
- Description
- Affected Students
- Verdict

The data allows for effective analysis of human rights cases against students. Most simply it

shows the number of persecutions against students. However, quantitative data does not explain some salient issues such as why students behave in a certain manner. For example it just depicts that students demonstrated but does not capture how and why. These salient issues are addressed through qualitative data analysis to provide texture. Hence the following qualitative methods were used.

Delimitation and sampling

The study primarily relied on data from Harare, Mashonaland central, Midlands, Manicaland, Bulawayo, and Masvingo Provinces. The identified provinces provided an opportunity to learn about the education sector in Zimbabwe. Why? These are the provinces where one can identify politically active tertiary institutions. Furthermore, the participating organization, SST, had strong formal and informal networks that ensured access to quality data on this sensitive matter of rights issues in Zimbabwe. It was easier to use established social and political networks to gather reliable data.

The research covered a broad range of different actors, for example: student leaders and ordinary students, expelled and suspended students, lecturers and non-academic staff, men and women, senior and junior students, trade unionists and civil society actors and some state functionaries rather than specific numbers. It was important to cover the range because differences among respondents influenced variations in experiences and perceptions. Within these different categories the focus was not on the numbers as the purpose was 'less to generalise to a large population than it is to gain a deeper understanding' (Neuman 2003:213).

Having decided the research approach, study area and sampling techniques the process employed qualitative research methods in order to obtain the data as subsequently elucidated.

Interviews

In-depth interviews involved asking open questions, listening, further probing and recording the information especially by the Social Safety Net Officer, Mr Darlington Madzonga. The interviews were in a conversational style and the discussions would lead up to the next question, hence there was space to follow up on important issues raised by respondents and probe deeply on unclear issues. The perceptions of different respondents revealed subjective and factual meanings, which were important in providing answers to the nature of rights issues in Zimbabwe's education sector.

Triangulation

Researchers also used triangulation, which meant asking the same question to different actors so as to verify some of the information (Bentzon et al 1998; Neuman 1997, 2000, 2003) and to expose any different perceptions.

Observation

Bentzon et al (1998:156) warn researchers of differences that may occur between what people say are their operative norms and their actual practices. As Neuman (2003) suggested, SST officers used all the senses, what they saw, smelled, heard, tasted or touched. According to Neuman (2003:381) 'field researchers believe that the core of social life is communicated through the mundane, trivial, everyday minutiae'. Observation provided a background context to help researchers understand the responses they received from interviews and desktop data. Bentzon et al (1998:156) state that an appropriate method should reveal some of the differences between the envisaged and what actually happens in a setting.

Desktop survey

Apart from field methods, the study was also complemented by a comprehensive desktop survey. Literature review was a key component of the study in understanding the institutional framework and broadening the recommendations. Secondary data analysis of statutory laws, government reports, and peer reviewed journal articles, civil society reports, media reports and other publications was of necessity. This helped to give insight and context to broader national processes.

Data analysis

Quantitative and qualitative data analysis complemented each other. Quantitative data was analyzed using a grounded theory approach, based on a process that helps researchers to "discover" categories, themes and patterns that emerge from the data. The raw data was coded and categorised into manageable units of analysis. Initial categories for analyzing data were drawn from the Court roll and Solidiary, and themes and patterns emerged after reviewing the data within and across respondents. Microsoft Office Excel (2007) was used to facilitate sorting and data management. The data was coded and reviewed, major trends and crosscutting themes were identified and issues for further exploration were prioritised for final analysis.

In the past, most qualitative researchers did not explain how they analysed data (Neuman 2003). Bentzon et al (1998) argued that there is no given single standard to the analysis of qualitative data. There are seven strategies the researchers could use to analyse qualitative data: the narrative; ideal types; successive approximation; the illustrative method; path dependency and contingency; domain analysis; and analytic comparison (Neuman 2003:47). For this report, researchers mainly used the narrative approach so as to provide concrete details of the findings and the illustrative method so as to relate the data to case stories.

Ethical considerations

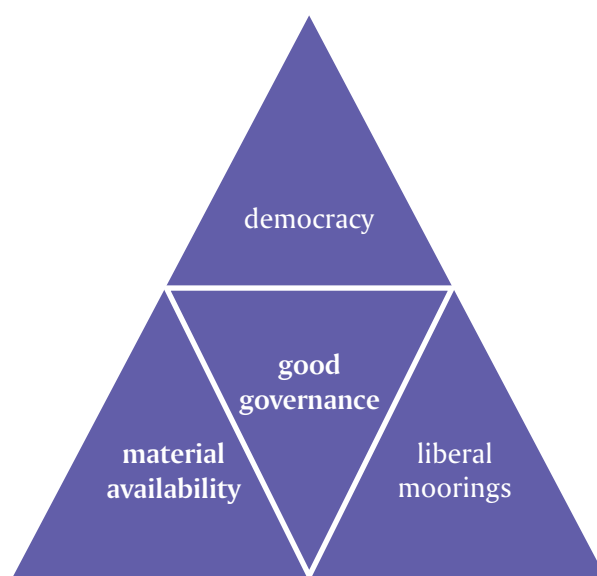
The information on human rights and student politics is very sensitive in Zimbabwe. There were potential costs to respondents if the state was to know the names of some respondents

exposing the unsavory part of the education sector in Zimbabwe. Exposing informants could possibly result in loss of study place, a job, and loss of life or physical injury. Therefore the report only mentions the names of respondents who did not mind and most student leaders usually retorted, 'I am not scared at all, am ready to die for this cause'. The principles of voluntary and informed consent, anonymity and confidentiality guided the ethical practice.

Limitations

This research was conducted under hostile conditions owing to the generally polarised political environment. In most areas confrontation, violence and abrogation of human rights were evident and this resulted in the reluctance by the cautious students to participate freely and air views openly. Second, an element of bias was also introduced as most of the interviews were held with members affiliated to the radical factions of the Zimbabwe National Students Union (ZINASU) and with suspended and expelled students. As a result, some of the findings reported here may have inherent problems associated with such a bias. It is expected that with subsequent rounds of data collection, stability in experience with the survey will be established and enumeration quality will improve. Third, the time and resources were inadequate to cover a broad range of actors and allow deeper analysis. More interviews with state actors could have brought more political dynamics and enriched the study. However, given the research design, time and resources committed to the study the researchers captured enough data to deduce relevant themes. In order to cover for the inadequacies, it was important at an analysis level to then relate the field data to secondary literature so as to give more credence to emerging themes and relate them to broad national processes.

Figure 1 Analytic framework



Chapter outline

The data is presented in five chapters inclusive of this chapter 1 in the following format.

Chapter 2: Institutional context: education sector

Understanding the state of the education sector is a rendition of the overall institutional framework within which it operates. In order to understand the context, this section provides a snapshot of the contextual framework at a four tier level. It scrutinises the opportunities and gaps as provided in the local, national, continental and international statutes. The section goes further to scrutinise the environment within the context of Zimbabwe's two year transitional period premised on the G.P.A.

Chapter 3: Going nowhere slowly

Chapter 3 presents the empirical data in a realist tale approach or the narrative approach (Neuman 2003). It locates the data in two paradigms, the material availability and the democratic framework. The chapter details five leading themes namely; student rights violations; militarization of institutions, staff shortages; educational costs and infrastructure dilapidation. It also focuses on relative progress attributed to the transition phase that is the speedy release of examination results; textbook donations in schools and limited strikes by members of staff.

Chapter 4: Changes and continuities

Informed by this scientific research this chapter proposes concrete strategies to be undertaken by both the SST and the Government of Zimbabwe in the year 2011 for the improvement of the education sector in the country. These include policy and legislative reforms, incentive initiatives, cultural shift and a plethora of advocacy campaigns on particular themes identified in the research. It concludes the study by summarising the empirical findings in relation to the research focus.

Chapter 5: Detail and grain

This section presents in graphic detail the solidiary and court roll for the year 2010 from January to December. This will allow readers to delve into the detail and texture.

In summary, this chapter is introductory. The chapter provides the political context, justification for the education sector review and introduces the research design and methodology of the report. It ends by providing a report outline. In the next chapter the focus is on the institutional context.

Chapter 2

Institutional context: education sector

The understanding of the state of the education sector is a rendition of the overall institutional framework within which it operates. In order to understand the context, this part provides a snapshot of the contextual framework. The evaluation of the education sector is not carried out in a vacuum; its purpose is to see how the sectors comply with various legislative standards. The section scrutinises the opportunities and gaps as provided in the local, national, regional and international statutes. The four tier matrix is diagrammatically depicted below.



The modus operandi

The modus operandi of the education system in Zimbabwe is established through an Act of Parliament. The Education Act (Chapter 25: 04) elaborates the fundamental rights to education in Zimbabwe and set some important conditions to its attainment. Sections below capture some important tenets.

- 1. Children's fundamental right to education in Zimbabwe**
(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other enactment, but subject to this Act, every child in Zimbabwe shall have the right to school education.
- 2. Compulsory education**
It is the objective in Zimbabwe that primary education for every child of school-going age shall be compulsory and to this end it shall be the duty of the parents of any such child to ensure that such child attends primary school.
- 3. Minimum fees for education**
It is the objective that tuition in schools in Zimbabwe be provided for the lowest possible fees consistent with the maintenance of high standards of education, and the Minister shall encourage the attainment of this objective by every appropriate means, including the making of grants and other subsidies to schools.

On the other hand, The Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education Act (Act, 1 2006), Part 4, (Published in Government Gazette: 28th April, 2006),³ deals with the establishment and regulation of Higher Education in the following subsections:

15. Establishment of public institutions
16. Declarations of institutions of higher education
17. Closure or merger of public institutions

However, unlike South Africa⁴ and other countries the right to education in Zimbabwe is not enshrined in the constitution which is the supreme law of the land. The constitutionalisation of the right to education is a major setback for Zimbabwe. Nevertheless, there are fundamental international statutes to which Zimbabwe is a signatory that capture the right to education as chronicled below.

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

Article 17: Every individual shall have the right to education.

The Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 26: (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

These statutes are very clear on what constitutes the right to education.

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child echoes the UNDHR as Article (11) states that:

1. Every child shall have the right to an education.
2. The education of the child shall be directed to:
 - (a) the promotion and development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;
3. States Parties to the present Charter shall take all appropriate measures with a view to achieving the full realization of this right and shall in particular:
 - (a) provide free and compulsory basic education;
 - (b) encourage the development of secondary education in its different forms and to progressively make it free and accessible to all;
 - (c) make the higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity and ability by every appropriate means;

³ Commencement: Statutory Instrument 218 has fixed the date of commencement of this Act as 1st October 2006.

⁴ The South African Constitution provides for this right in Chapter 2 section (29)

- (d) take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates;
- (e) take special measures in respect of female, gifted and disadvantaged children, to ensure equal access to education for all sections of the community.

Even though the SST identified the need for the Zimbabwe government to include education as a specific right in the Bill of rights, in its previous reports, up to 2010 nothing has materialised. On the other hand, the International conventions remain undomesticated. The government's action is also in contradiction to the spirit of the African Charter (Article 1) which states that:

Member states of the African Union parties to the present charter shall recognize the rights, freedoms and duties enshrined in this charter and shall undertake to the necessary steps in accordance with their constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present charter, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this charter.

Domestic and international human rights

Whereas some of the provisions here are not directly related to education it is clear that the right to education does not exist in a vacuum. For it to be full realized it needs to be complemented by a holistic array of other fundamental human rights. We draw out these rights provided in three fundamental laws that are the Constitution of Zimbabwe, African Charter and United Nations Charter. These are the right to freedom of assembly, association and expression & the right to security:

Right to security

Constitution of Zimbabwe

18 (1) Provisions to secure protection of law

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, every person is entitled to the protection of the law.⁵

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

Article 6 (1) *Every individual shall have the right to liberty and to the security of his person. No one may be deprived of his freedom except for reasons and conditions previously laid down by law. In particular, no one may be arbitrarily arrested or detained.*

The Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 3: *Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.*

⁵ Subsection as amended by section 3 of Act 4 of 1993 Amendment No. 12

Right to assembly

Constitution of Zimbabwe

Section 21 (1) freedom of assembly and association: Except with his own consent or by way of parental discipline, no person shall be hindered in his freedom of assembly and association, that is to say, his right to assemble freely and associate with other persons and in particular to form or belong to political parties or trade unions or other associations for the protection of his interests.

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

Article 11: Every individual shall have the right to assemble freely with others. The exercise of this right shall be subject only to necessary restrictions provided for by law in particular those enacted in the interest of national security, the safety, health, ethics and rights and freedoms of others.

The Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 20: (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Right to associate

Constitution of Zimbabwe

21 (1) Except with his own consent or by way of parental discipline, no person shall be hindered in his freedom of assembly and association, that is to say, his right to assemble freely and associate with other persons and in particular to form or belong to political parties or trade unions or other associations for the protection of his interests.

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

Article 10: Every individual shall have the right to free association provided that he abides by the law.

Freedom of expression

Constitution of Zimbabwe

Section 20 (1): Except with his own consent or by way of parental discipline, no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment of his freedom of expression, that is to say, freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas and information without interference, and freedom from interference with his correspondence.

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

Article 9: Every individual shall have the right to receive information. 2. Every individual shall have the right to express and disseminate his opinions within the law.

The Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Even though the constitution of Zimbabwe does enshrine some of the basic tenets of human rights one state problem is of constitutionalism. The government of Zimbabwe has in many cases failed to uphold the rule of law since 2000 after the loss of a government sponsored draft constitution in a referendum. The year 2010 has seen continued breaches of the law by the state and perpetrators are rewarded with impunity. So constitutionalism is, a key aspect of the democratic puzzle, missing in the year 2010.

Section 111B (1) (b) of the Constitution reads that a treaty 'shall not form part of the law of Zimbabwe unless it has been incorporated into the law by or under an Act of Parliament' therefore the international conventions can be contested as part of Zimbabwe's law (Linnington 2009).

Oppressive and restrictive legislation

There are other fundamental symbiotic human rights that ensure a democratic and robust education system which are restricted in Zimbabwe. Oppressive and restrictive legislation makes it difficult to attain a robust education system such as the Public Order and Security Act and the Criminal Law (Codification Reform Act). How? POSA was enacted in January 2002; it imposes restrictions on freedom of assembly and association as enshrined in the supreme law. The police must be given seven days notice before a gathering takes place and this has affected student meetings. This is exacerbated by the police's misinterpretation, they unconvincingly argue that the seven days notice mean that they must authorise public meetings. Under POSA the police can also justify killing to stop a public gathering. Another law that affects the operating environment and limit academic freedoms is the Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) which gives police excessive powers of detention for various miscellaneous offences.

Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act [Chapter 9:23] Act 23/2004⁶ has been used by the state as a weapon to violate student rights due to ambiguities in its interpretation. Some sections in Chapter 4 singled below which deal with crimes against public order were mainly used to charge students in the year 2010.

⁶ Effective July 01, 2006

- 36. Public violence
- 37. Participating in gathering with intent to promote public violence, breach of peace or bigotry.
- 38. Obstructing or endangering free movement of persons or traffic.
- 41. Disorderly conduct in public place.
- 44. Disrupting a public gathering.
- 45. Intimidation.
- 46. Criminal nuisance.

Ordinances

At an institutional level there are various legal instruments at the disposal of college authorities that are used to suppress students' rights. University of Zimbabwe Act (Chapter 25:16) section 27 (1) provides powers to the University council in conjunction with the Minister to exercise hegemony over students' life:

The Council may, with the approval of the Minister and subject to this Act, make Ordinances providing for - (i) the control of the conduct of students and their discipline.

Just like POSA it bars students' gatherings, political meetings and demonstrations without university approval on campus. The ordinance has been described as unconstitutional by various law experts such as Dr Lovemore Madhuku.

Most of the ordinances have been described by students as draconian across institutions of higher learning. This is a cause for concern and opens the pandora's box for sweeping legal reforms. For example, at the National University of Science and Technology (NUST) charges are usually in contravention of section 3.2.1 and 3.1.4. of ordinance 30. At Great Zimbabwe University authorities normally allege violations of draconian Sections 3 (3.1.1), 3 (3.1.2), 3 (3.1.4) 3(3.2.1), 3(3.2.2) Section 27 (1-6) of the Great Zimbabwe University (Act 11 of 2002) and Section 3 (3.1.4) and (3.3.3) of the rules of Great Zimbabwe University Student conduct and Discipline Ordinance Number 2 of 2004.

In 2006, Collen Chibango, Wellington Mahohoma and Mfundo Mlilo⁷, filed papers with the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of ordinance 30 under the University of Zimbabwe Act. They submitted that the ordinance infringed on their right to freedom of assembly but there has been no follow up and the Ordinance which also bars demonstrations without university authorities remained a lethal tool in 2010.

The positive aspect is that Zimbabwe is under a transitional government and the three governing parties have agreed to a raft of measures that could be useful in creating an environment that is conducive for a robust and democratic education sector. The G.P.A. does not

⁷ Former university of Zimbabwe student leaders

directly speak to the issue of education but encompasses important tenets that have a bearing on the education sector as chronicled below.

Article 3: Restoration of Economic Stability and Growth

Section 3 (1):

The parties agree to give priority to the restoration of economic stability and growth in Zimbabwe. The government will lead the process of developing and implementing an economic recovery strategy and plan.

The above is very important because the education sector in Zimbabwe relies primarily on government funding. The recovery of the economy will enable government to commit more financial resources for student welfare, staff remuneration, infrastructure resuscitation and other necessary regeneration projects.

Article 6 speaks to the constitution:

Determined to create conditions for our people to write a constitution for themselves; and mindful of the need to ensure that the new constitution deepens our democratic values and principles and the protection of the equality of all citizens.

The clause provided an opportunity for the SST to submit its position on the need to constitutionalise education. Such a move will be a major milestone as already argued above.

Article 10 is explicit on the need to promote political activity:

Recognising that the right to canvass and freely mobilize for political support is the cornerstone of any multi-party democratic system, the Parties have agreed that there should be free political activity throughout Zimbabwe within the ambit of the law in which all political parties are able to propagate their views and canvass for support, free of harassment and intimidation.

Political activities are 'banned' in tertiary institutions which is an affront to basic human rights. The recognition by the three governing parties of the need for free political activity is a good starting and the onus is to emphasise to political leaders that 'throughout Zimbabwe' geographically and politically covers institutions of higher learning.

Article 7.1 (e) captures the human skills. The parties agreed to

Formulate policies and put measures in place to attract the return and repatriation of all Zimbabweans in the Diaspora and in particular will work towards the return of all skilled personnel

This is another important observation given the flight of skilled human capital at all levels of education, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions in the past decade. The fulfillment of such a provision will set the foundation for the resuscitation of the ailing education sector.

Other articles still promote an environment that will be conducive for a robust education system. For example, Article 12 promotes freedom of assembly and association; article 13 advocates for impartial state organs and institutions; Article 16 outlines that, 'it is the primary responsibility of the state to ensure that every Zimbabwean who needs humanitarian and food assistance receives it'. Article 13 focuses on security of persons and prevention of violence and Article 19 is explicit in promoting Freedom of expression and communication.

Whither Zimbabwe 2 years after GPA?

The agreement on paper paints an encouraging picture for the resuscitation of the education sector. However, the implementation of such agreements, almost 2 years after the consummation of the GPA has been slow and painful thus leading to detrimental consequences on the performance of the education sector in 2010. CISOMM (2010) periodic reports generally conclude that there has been non-compliance with GPA provisions leading to SADC facilitators shuttling Harare and Pretoria. By the end of 2010 there were 24 outstanding issues that had to be implemented.

This chapter has shown in detail that the state of the education sector in 2010 is a function of the macro-institutional framework at a four tier level that is international, regional, national and local. Any meaningful assessment has to be reflective of this institutional context as provided in the next empirical chapter.

Chapter 3

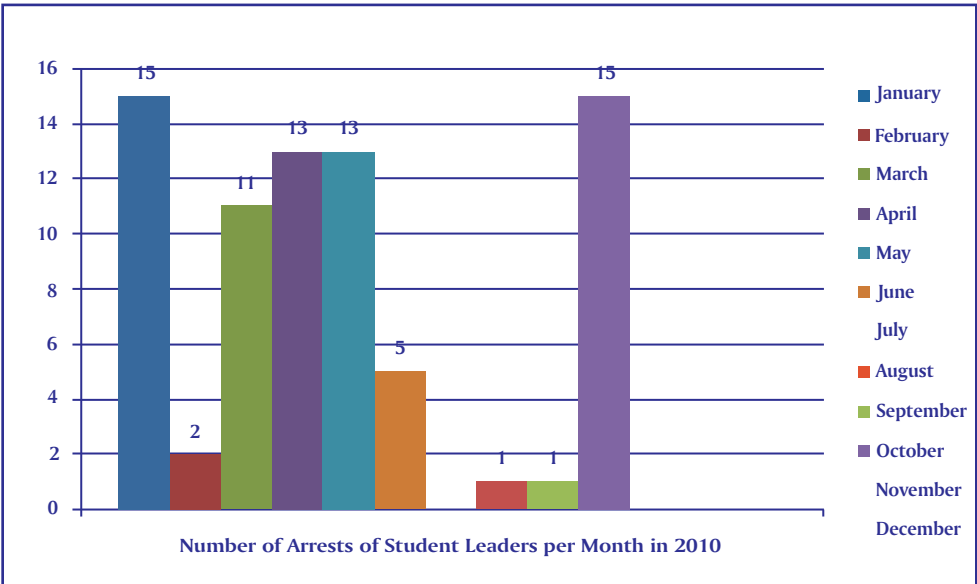
Going nowhere slowly

The empirical data is presented thematically in a realist tale approach or the narrative approach (Neuman 2003) focusing on; student rights violations; militarization of institutions, staff shortages; educational costs and infrastructure dilapidation. It also highlights relative progress attributed to the transition phase that is the speedy release of examination results; textbook donations in schools and limited strikes by members of staff.

Arrests ulcer

Arrests of student leaders continued to be a striking feature of 2010. There is no significant decline in the targeted arrests of student leaders. The data reflects a total of 76 arrests in the year. Numbers of arrests were highest in January (15) and October (15). This is because most colleges open in the beginning of the year and demand tuition fees before students can register and this usually results in confrontation leading to demonstrations and arrests. October usually signals the start of examinations in colleges and tension and conflict is high as authorities normally bar students from writing examinations without honoring college debts. The graph below shows the number of arrests per month for the whole year.

Student leaders' arrests in 2010



Compiled from various SST reports

The causes of arrests were; demonstrations ; contempt of court, public violence, forgery of receipts of tuition fees, petty disruptions; assault, defeating the course of justice; class boycott; illegal gatherings; calling for Student Representative Council (SRC) elections. The commonly identified causes of arrests are:

Commonly identified causes of arrest

Description	Rank ⁸
Demonstration	1
Illegal gatherings	2
Public violence	3

These types of alleged offences often do overlap. The critical issue is that there is oppressive legislation that makes it difficult to hold meetings as already indicated in the previous chapter. In the next section the report provides a case typology of the alleged offences.

Case A: Demonstration

On 14 January, 2010, students at Bindura University peacefully demonstrated against exorbitant tuition fees and the authorities' attempt to bar those who had not paid fees from writing examinations. Riot police brutally stopped the demonstration firing teargas and beating students with baton sticks. Many students were injured and hospitalised as a result of the excessive force used by the police. A total of twenty five activists (25) were arrested at the University. Some of those arrested included: Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgarara, Harmony Chabuka, Alfred Makoni, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi.

Case B: Illegal gatherings

Eight student activists namely; Joshua Chinyere, James Kutso, Temptation Taruvinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisarire, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko and Chikomborero Mukwaturi were charged for participating in an illegal gathering and appeared at Harare Magistrate courts where they were remanded out of custody on bail to 14 April 2010.

Case C: Public violence

On 27 January 2010, six students appeared in Bulawayo magistrate court on charges of public violence which arose from a demonstration over high tuition fees at the National University of Science and Technology. These were Vivid Gwede, Kurayi Hoyi, Kudakwashe Maguchu, Emmanuel Munyenyiwa and Edious Mucheuki.

The dominant legal tool used by the state against students in the year 2010 is the Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) which captures miscellaneous offenses. For example, Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga faced charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice on 15 February 2010. In Harare, twelve university of Zimbabwe students are appearing in court under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) for forgery of tuition fees receipts and they were actually convicted on the 12th of May 2010.

⁸ 1 is the most identified whereas 3 is the least

Apart from national statutes the universities relied on local statutes to victimise students. The case of Hardlife Nyure at Great Zimbabwe University is a clear example.

Hardlife Case

Hardlife Nyure was charged in terms of Section 3 (3.1.1), 3 (3.1.2), 3 (3.1.4) 3(3.2.1), 3(3.2.2) Section27 (1-6) of the Great Zimbabwe University (Act 11of 2002) and Section3 (3.1.4) and (3.3.3) of the rules of Great Zimbabwe University Student conduct and Discipline Ordinance Number 2 of 2004 for mobilising students to participate in a demonstration and he was suspended for 4 years on 8 November 2010.

Verdicts: delayed and denied

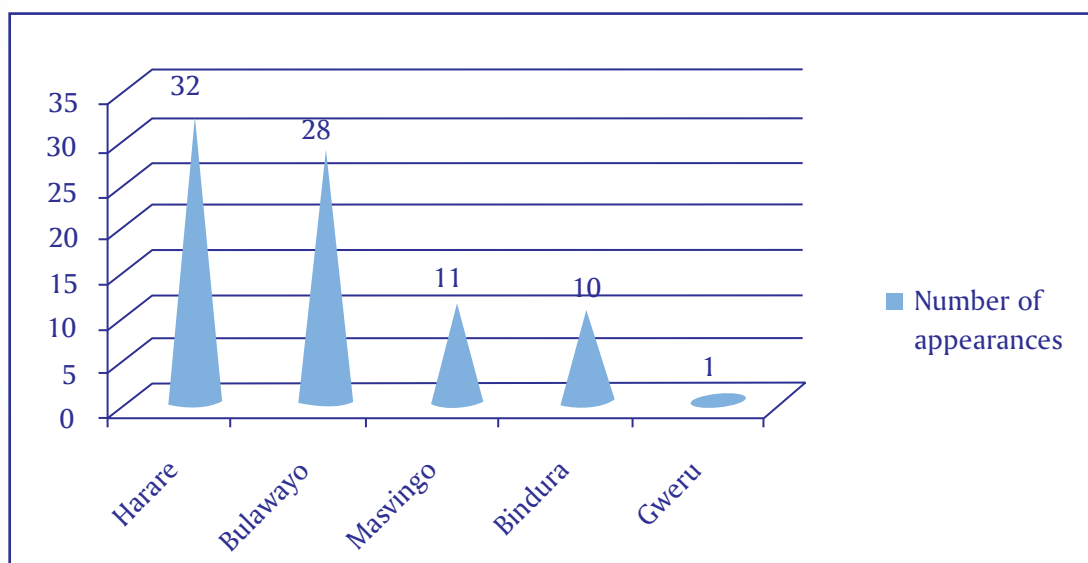
82 hearings were conducted in five (5) magistrate courts, namely Harare, Bulawayo, Masvingo, Bindura and Gweru in order of highest number of appearances. This corresponds with ZINASU administrative centres where the union is active in its factitious nature. The table below shows which courts were busy.

Number of appearances

Year (2010)	Name of court	Number of appearances
	Harare	32
	Bulawayo	28
	Masvingo	11
	Bindura	10
	Gweru	01
Total		82

The stacked cone shows the number of court appearances in each court.

Number of appearances



Compiled from SST reports

Arrests appear a calculated move to harass students as 84.2% of 82 appearances before the courts were ruled as 'further remand' whereas only 2 were convicted and 13.4% of appearances resulted in trials where the accused were discharged. However, most cases were concluded with a caveat to proceed by way of summons as a way to make the students live in fear and to redeem state prosecutors. In the whole year, there were only two cases of conviction that is 2.4% of appearances resulted in a conviction, but there was no prison sentence.

Conviction case 1

On 13 December 2010, two students, Brian Mtisi and Bernard Ngara, were found guilty of contravening ordinance 30 at the National University of Science and Technology by a Bulawayo Magistrate. The two were ordered to pay US\$540 each as fine.

Conviction case 2

Twelve students from the University of Zimbabwe were convicted of forgery and sentenced to three months in custody by a Harare Magistrate on 12 May 2010. The sentence was wholly suspended on conditions that they would not commit a similar offence in the next five years.

Constant remand of student activists is potentially in breach of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) to which government is a signatory. Article 9 (3) reads:

Anyone who is arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judiciary officer or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power or shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release.

Murder most foul

Apparently, in an act of callousness 2 students were murdered in cold blood during a demonstration against exorbitant tuition costs on 17 September, 2010. According to Chakabva, a ZINASU twin spokesperson, (2010):

The gruesome killings took place after some university security details overzealously tried to bar a significant number of students from graduating due to failure to pay fully their tuition fees which to the majority is unreachably satanic and education denying. In a typical Batanai Hadzizi murder fashion, the security details with the help reinforcements of unknown assailants descended upon the unarmed students beating anyone within reach and it is from injuries of this brutality that the two students were killed and sixteen more injured.

The state is even failing to uphold its constitutional duty to protect life.

Militarisation of institutions

Various media reports captured heavy police and Central Intelligence Organisation presence in tertiary institutions. The total institution this is one of the theoretical paradigms used to understand control. This perspective emphasises the ways in which tertiary authorities exert control over students' lives.

The term “total institution”⁹ was first coined by Goffman (1961) and later made famous by Michel Foucault to show the ways in which prisons and hospitals ensure total control over the inmates. The lives of the inmates were subjected to institutional surveillance (Foucault 1977, 1987). The argument based on evidence from this study is that tertiary institutions are similar to total institutions like prisons and hospitals. In this situation dominance is exerted over the students and their lives and livelihoods are regulated in a way that is almost impossible to resist. In some cases domestic governance describes the living and learning conditions in Zimbabwe which are at times regulated by the unilateral decisions of the local authorities rather than by public procedures. Both concepts emphasise the hegemonic power of authorities in tertiary institutions, which is hardly regulated by external or public influence. For example the Solidarity highlight that two student leaders were arrested for just entering the gates at Harare Polytechnic College.

Prohibitive costs

Tuition

Exorbitant tuition fees continue to be an impediment to the poor who on meritocracy deserve tertiary education. State universities such as the University of Zimbabwe and the Midlands state university are charging between US 500 and 1 200 dollars per semester depending on the course. Though this money may sound reasonable by international standards it is the micro-economic context that makes the figures deterrent. More than 60% of students enrolled in tertiary institutions come from poor background and they cannot afford (SST 2009:13). Consequently, most students have failed to register after getting a place, or have dropped out, failed to write examinations or fail to get their final results.

Cadetship cul-de-sac

To show the scale of desperation 41 000 students out of the total failed to pay tuition and applied for government funding in the year 2010 and some failed to get it. Even those accepted for the cadetship still owed colleges large sums of money. Makomo (2010) captures the situation at Bulawayo polytechnic college:

In a candid display of a dreadful aftermath of a great betrayal, hundreds of students at Bulawayo poly who had subscribed to the cadetship are being forced to pay fully their 2010 tuition fees in order to access their 2010 HEXCO results transcripts. Fees at Bulawayo poly range from US\$200 to US\$ 300 per term; this means that the students owe the institution amounts ranging from US\$ 600 to US\$900 without which the institution continues with holding their HEXCO results transcripts and students cannot resume studies.

⁹ This term was coined by the US sociologist Erving Goffman (1961) when discussing prisons and mental hospitals

The Minister of Higher Education acknowledged that at the end of 2010 the cadetship programme owed colleges about 13 million dollars.¹⁰

In his 2010 budget the Minister of Finance allocated US 23million dollars to support 785 000 needy primary and secondary school children under the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM). Albeit such efforts, 110 000 out of 338 000 secondary school students failed to pay examination fees to sit for their 2010, November ordinary and advanced level results (Gono 2010).

Transport

Another exacerbating factor is the issue of transport, whereby a student depending on the distance roughly needs \$60-00 a month to commute to and fro-school. On the other hand, accommodation costs about \$50-00 a room per month. Given that salaries are low in Zimbabwe, in an economy recovering from a decade of economic malaise; it becomes much more difficult for the students to get external support. For example, civil servants earn an average of US\$150-00 a month yet the monthly bread-basket for a family of 6 is \$ 520-00 according to the consumer council of Zimbabwe. Moreover, the economy is not able to provide temporary jobs for the students unlike in the 1980s. Unemployment figures are estimated at 80%. Some students walk from town to the University of Zimbabwe, a distance of about 15 kilometres as indicated by the respondent:

I stay in Mufakose, so I get on a kombi to town which costs me \$1-00(to and fro a day), then I walk from town to the university. Sometimes its very difficult because I have to be in town by 5am so that I can catch the 08am lectures, at times by the time I get to class I will be so tired that I just dozy and when I get back home at night its also difficult to study. I end up just sleeping (U.Z. student, interview).

Most of the students engage in what they call 001, which is having one meal a day. On accommodation some students stay overcrowded in insalubrious conditions. According to our informants a group of fives students can actually squeeze in one room to cut costs. A survey from participants indicated that students would need an average of \$320.00 a month as the breakdown shows.

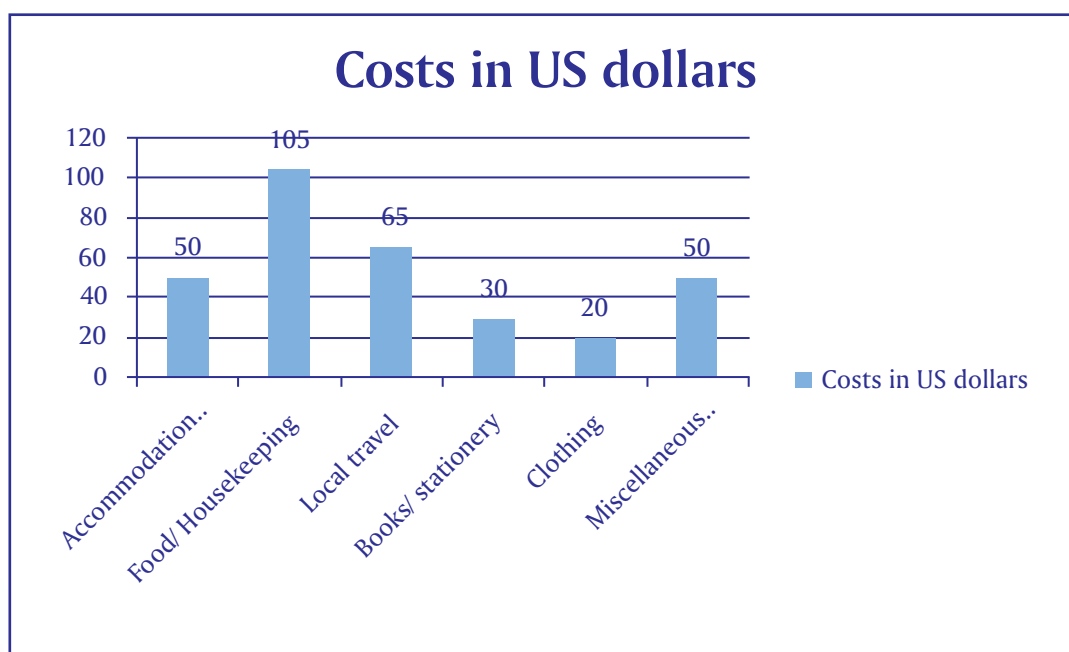
¹⁰ Mudenge says Biti's allocation inadequate. 2010.
[Http://www.zimbabwesituation.org/?p=27203](http://www.zimbabwesituation.org/?p=27203)

Breakdown of costs

Expense	Cost in US dollar
Accommodation (sharing)	\$50.00
Food/ Housekeeping	\$105.00
Local travel	\$65.00
Books/ stationery	\$30.00
Clothing	\$20.00
Miscellaneous (healthcare etc)	\$50.00
Total	\$320.00

Compiled from a consortium of interviews

The clustered column displays value of item counts.

Breakdown of ideal costs

Yet some students are living on \$80.00 or less a month:

I have to makeshift with a budget of \$80.00 a month, that is \$40.00 accommodation, \$20.00 for transport and \$20.00 for my food. Some lessons I deem unimportant I don't attend because I can not afford. I prioritise those lecturers where we do practical. (Interview, female student, 2010)

When interrogated further on whether \$20.00 was enough for food the respondent was evasive. However, some triangulation suggests that some students receive money from boyfriends, sugar daddies and in bizarre circumstances exchange sex for money.

The gendered impact

According to preliminary findings by the University of Zimbabwe's Centre for Population Studies (CPS) titled 'Sex and sexuality amongst University of Zimbabwe Students', male students are getting into love affairs with maids in Mt Pleasant as a way to get free food. This finding collaborates with SST qualitative findings as elucidated:

I am an educated young man and obviously you can not expect me to marry a house girl. But for now I have to be in this affair because I benefit a lot. She brings me free food when owners of the house are at work and also get to relieve my pressure sexually without much demand. The problem is these house girls expect to get married yet after school we will obviously look for educated and classy ladies' (Interview, male student, University of Zimbabwe, 2010).

According to the study male students also 'found it easier to have sex with working ladies than with their fellow students whom they accused of being too demanding' (CPS:2011).

On the other hand, some female students prefer boyfriends that can support their material needs but they do have multiple partners:

I need to keep my boyfriend at the University, because he has a high chance of marrying me but he can not meet my immediate demands. Inotambika, it happens sometime, that one engages a sugar daddy just for material needs but with a steady relationship (Interview, female student, 2010).

This behaviour exposes students to Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV, and this is exacerbated by the fact that students do not always use condoms. The CPS (2011) preliminary report also reveals the same: 'Students generally shun condoms, but they have a worrisome sexual network which exposes them to the risk of contracting HIV.' Some students are virtually ignorant about issues related to HIV-AIDS.

Teaching staff

In the past decade Zimbabwe has been hit by a massive exodus of competent staff at primary, secondary and tertiary level. According to various media reports about 20, 000 primary and secondary school teachers left the profession due to poor remuneration packages and working conditions. The touted scale is just indicative as there is no clear methodology to capture the human capital flight. However, in the honeymoon period of the GNU some teachers started 'trickling' back in the country but the political and bureaucratic bungling made it difficult for them to be re-admitted. The Secretary General of the Progressive Teachers Union (PTUZ) said:

According to our survey, out of the over 6 000 returning teachers only about 300 have been re-admitted into the profession. One wonders what really is happening and why real teachers are not being rehired when there is a serious shortage of teaching staff (Interview, Majongwe, 2010).

The teacher exodus (re) continued in 2010 as the government failed to honour its promise to improve the service conditions of teachers. On average, teachers were getting a paltry \$150 per month, whereas they demanded \$600 per month, which the government refused to award them because of alleged cash constraints. Over 1 200 teachers quit their jobs in Masvingo province alone, according to a report by the Progressive teacher's Union (PTUZ) which was issued in May 2010¹¹ Consequently, several schools were faced with severe staff shortages at the beginning of the 2010 second term and this situation was worse in the rural areas where parents find it difficult to raise incentives for the teachers as is the general trend in urban areas where school committees have been subsidising teaching staff. Relief and temporary teachers often preside over rural schools negatively affecting the education quality. In a survey conducted by Radio VOP in August 2010, it was noted that:

*Some schools remain closed here [in the rural areas] after education officials stopped the recruitment of temporary teachers last week. This is despite calls by Education Minister David Coltart to employ the teachers to allow schools to re-open. However, pupils have been forced to stay at home due to the confusion.*¹²

At tertiary level, a report by the Parliamentary committee on education highlighted that the University of Zimbabwe had 500 out of 1 500 qualified academics required for effective functioning. Even though salaries were increased to US \$ 800 per month for the highest paid lecturer, they remain below the region average of about US \$2 000 per month (University World News, 2010). It is important to highlight that the shortage of lecturers is not uniform across disciplines of study. A case study of the University of Zimbabwe which reflects the national reality shows that science, health sciences, veterinary and education faculties are the hardest hit as shown below.

¹¹ Radio VOP. "1 200 Teachers Quit. PTUZ". <<http://news.radiovop.com>> . (01/05/2010 10:27:00)

¹² Radio VOP. "Zimbabwe Rural School Children Stranded". <<http://news.radiovop.com>> . (20/09/2010)

University of Zimbabwe

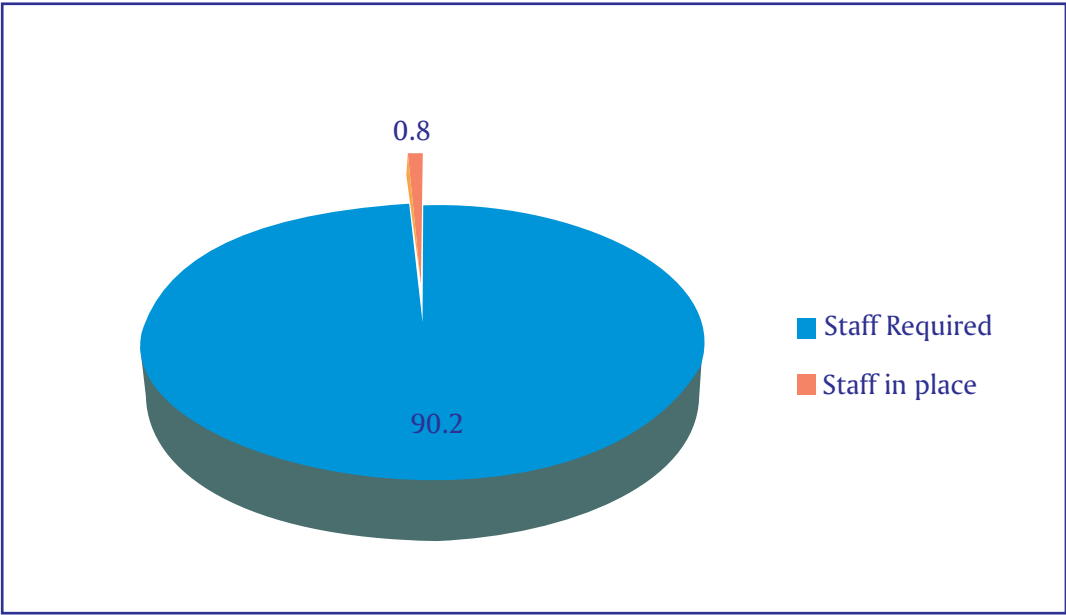
Staff inventory

Departments	Competent staff required	Currently in post
Animal science	20	0
Community medicine	18	0
Metallurgy	13	0
Clinical pharmacology	11	0
Computer science	13	1
Veterinary science	13	1
Geo-Informatics	10	1
Mining engineering	8	1
Psychiatry	16	1
Medicine	26	8
Anesthetics	16	2
Statistics	11	2
Anatomy	10	2
Hematology	8	2
Total	193 (90.2%)	21 (0.8%)

Source Parliamentary committee data

The parliamentary committee noted that staff shortages at the UZ mirror the precarious situation in all state-run higher education institutions in the country. There is 90.2% shortage of lecturers as showed above which indicate a collapse of science departments.

The pie-chart in 3D emphasises the staff shortage percentage.



Infrastructure dilapidation

In an economic environment still recovering from a decade of depression the infrastructure is still dilapidated. At the University of Zimbabwe, out of a total of 11 boreholes only 1, borehole number 7, is functioning. Efforts to provide boreholes by donor communities have proved fruitless due to alleged shoddy tender procedures resulting in poor work. Water and poor sanitation is a threat to the health of students, staff and surrounding community. The Cara report (2010) aptly captures some of the physical resource gaps such as inadequate technical equipment, as students from the National University of Science and Technology, had to travel to Harare just to see a laser in action. Other physical gaps identified by Cara (2010) include: Regular power cuts; lack of office furniture and equipment; lack of computers; poor access to electronic journals. Another problem is that of outdated books in universities and the ratio of key texts to students is high.

Ray of hope

Textbooks bonanza

Efforts by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in partnership with the Ministry of Education Sports and Culture to provide textbooks to school children all over Zimbabwe was one of the few success of the year 2010 (Mcaza 2010). Such a step is progressive and needs to be commended. Many schools benefited from the books, which goes on to show that international support and cooperation is very useful in the development of education in Zimbabwe. Thirteen million books were printed and distributed last year to primary schools in Zimbabwe through the Basic Assistance Module (Beam) programme between the Zimbabwean government and UNICEF (Mzaca 2010). Funding for the textbooks was made available through the Education Transition Fund (ETF), which was introduced by Education Sport and Culture Minister, David Coltart, in January 2010. The textbooks were mainly for Mathematics, Science and Languages. However, a lot still needs to be done, particularly in the area of improving student to teacher ratio and recruitment of qualified personnel in the teaching profession as well as improving conditions in rural schools.

ZIMSEC sanity

There was a significant improvement in the release of Ordinary level results for the June 2010 examinations. The results were ready for collection on 16 August 2010 which is a feat by ZIMSEC standards. The expeditious release of results was a departure from the delays and chaos of preceding years, where students had to wait and miss on important opportunities. The November 2009 results were available as of 09 March 2010 which was a positive step though there is still need to improve the system to ensure students who want to further their education get ample time to look for places. This was an improvement to the embarrassing feat of 2009, whereby students, who had sat for 2008 examinations, had to proceed to A-Level without ordinary level results.

Even the ordinary and Advanced level certificates that had been holed since November 2008 were also made available in March 2010. ZIMSEC still face a lot of challenges but its management must be commended for the expeditious release of both overdue certificates and results. Credit should also go to the Minister of education, Sport, Art and Culture Senator David Coltart, for working effectively to clean up the mess at ZIMSEC and with more support more improvements are certain in the year 2011.

Grants

The year ended on a promising note when on 25 November 2010, announcing the 2011 financial budget, Minister Biti (re)introduced the grants and loan scheme. He allocated 15 million dollars for grants, and the Zimbabwe Allied Banking Group (ZABG) was to add another 15 million dollars which means students are to have a grants and loan scheme of 30 million dollars in the year 2011. However, the permanent secretary highlighted that the 2010 cadetship scheme had a deficit of 13 million dollars and indicated that the 15 million granted would cover the cadetship deficit first. The Minister, Dr Mudenge, noted that just to cater for tuition the Ministry would require an annual budget of 100 million. The effort to re-establish loans and grants is a positive step and as the economy recovers incremental allocations should be made to the grants and scheme loan.

Strikes: slow down

Another positive step was the sustained opening of schools in the year 2010. Even though there were strikes here and there, particularly by primary and secondary school teachers, government managed to ensure that schools remained opened. The bone of contention is on salary increments because teachers are still disgruntled over the \$160.00 salary per month.

Dry literacy rate

The UNDP statistical digest released results in July 2010 that show that Zimbabwe's literacy rate increased from 85% to 92% whereas that of Tunisia remained at 87%.¹³ This means that Zimbabwe has the highest literacy rate in Africa. However, the Minister of Education, David Coltart contested the methodology used by the UNDP which defined literacy indicators as attendance of formal school up to grade four. The Minister would have preferred an evaluation that looked at attendance up to grade seven as well as one that captures the quality of education. According to him some grade 5 pupils had literacy levels of grade 1 and 2.¹⁴ Methodologies to define indicators may differ but this report has already argued that assessments immersed in statistical targets are helpful but inadequate to capture the reality of Zimbabwe's education sector. Whereas the literacy levels of even attendance up to grade four are commendable the

¹³ See Zimbabwe tops literacy rate @ http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/culture/2010-07/14/c_111953488.htm

¹⁴ See Coltart scoffs at 92% literacy rate @ <http://www.thestandard.co.zw/local/26781-coltart-scoffs-at-92-literacy-rate-claim.html>

democratisation measure is the missing link. Are the students enjoying fundamental human rights as enlisted above or it is about attendance that is how many? A holistic conceptual framework that embraces governance and democracy tenets paints a more realistic picture as adopted by this SST edition.

Conclusion

The operating environment remains evidently undemocratic to an extent that some students were murdered for demanding their transcripts. A little has been done by government officials to address the excesses of the state in dealing with student activists. Consequently students still face arrests, delayed trials, suspensions, assaults and even death at the hands of the securocrats. On the other hand, there is a ray of hope for student material welfare and needs if efforts to support the education sector are sustained. However, it's important to note that economic and democratic reforms of 2010 were inadequate to turn around an education sector that has been on constant decline for close to a decade so more needs to be done by SST and Government as suggested in the next chapter.

Chapter 4

Continuities and change

Informed by this scientific research this chapter proposes concrete strategies to be undertaken or considered by both the SST and the Government of Zimbabwe in the year 2011 for the improvement of the education sector in the country. These include policy and legislative reforms, incentive initiatives, cultural shift and a plethora of advocacy campaigns on particular themes identified in the research.

A Government T(u)sk.

Staff shortages

The reality of the matter in 2010 was that the salary increment of 800 dollars was not enough to re-attract skilled lecturers. What then is the recommendation? An easier option will be to call for government to improve the salaries of lecturers but there are financial constraints to the government with 70% of government revenue in 2010 already being gobbled by salaries monthly. The first step is to create a database of qualified lecturers in the Diaspora, South Africa, America, UK, etc who want to assist Zimbabwe's needy faculties as identified in this research. The next step will be to twin with international organisations such as IOM that can facilitate their temporary return to Zimbabwe to provide specialised lectures and pay them. This has already been implemented with relative success in Iraq. Another initiative the government must pursue is the twinning of universities so that local universities can utilise human resources from other institutions. At the same time a number of incentives should be offered to lecturers apart from monetary such as government house and car schemes, free education for their dependants, free health care in state hospitals, and subsidised water and electricity services as well as annual holidays. This will help maintain lecturers in universities. This will require a consortium approach so the Ministry of Higher education must approach the relevant ministries and iron out possible assistance. The government must establish a referral group with representatives from the Ministries enlisted below and those from the Ministry of Finance to work out the modalities. The perks can be differentiated according to level of education and or seniority.

Referral group

Recommended service	Ministry to be approached
Free Health Care	Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development
Subsidised water & electricity services	Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development
Annual holidays	Ministry of Tourism
Housing scheme	Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development
Car Scheme	Ministry of Transport
Subsidised education fees	Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of education

Grants and loans

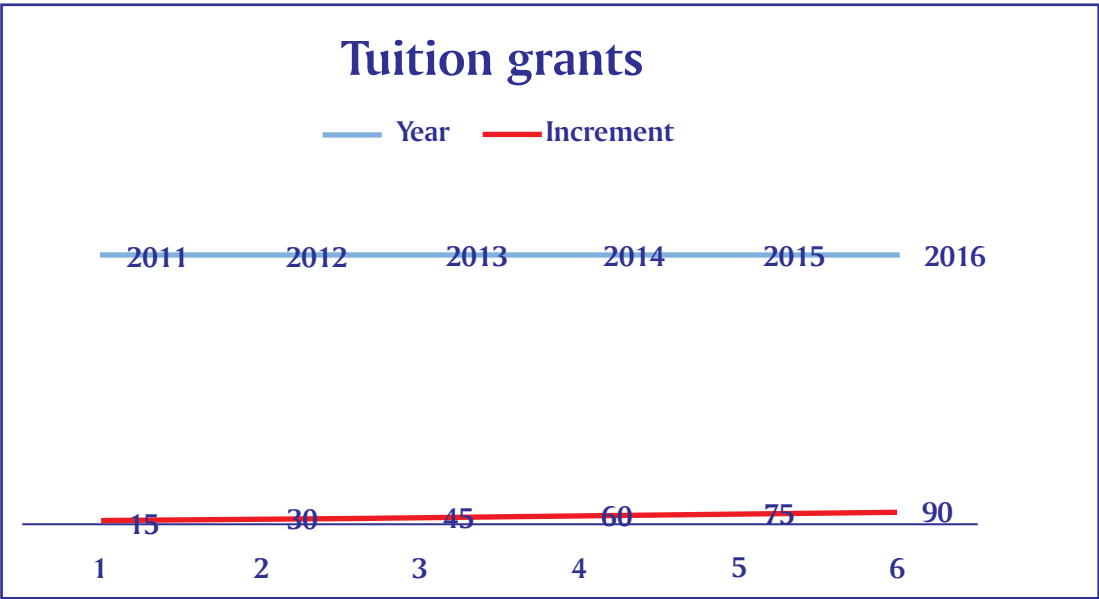
The government move at the end of 2010 must be commended for re-introducing loans and grants. This research has already shown that the government requires close to 100 million dollars a year in order to fund tuition whereas it has set aside 15 million dollars for the financial year 2011. It is important to factor the government revenue flows before making polemic demands. As the revenue of government increase in the next year it is of use for it to increase the amount set aside for grants and loan scheme. The precise recommendation is that the government must increase the budget by 100% in the next five years which means the grant will be able to cater for almost all tertiary students by the year 2016.

Grants scheme

Year	Grants accumulation
2011	15
2012	30
2013	45
2014	60
2015	75
2016	90

The line graph shows the gradual nature of the increment which will not put the recovering economy under stress.

Grants scheme



A second plan is to continue with the partnership between ZABG and government whereby ZABG also contribute to the grant and loan scheme. This can speed up the state's goal to provide funded tertiary education for all. The recommendation will be for both ZABG and the state to

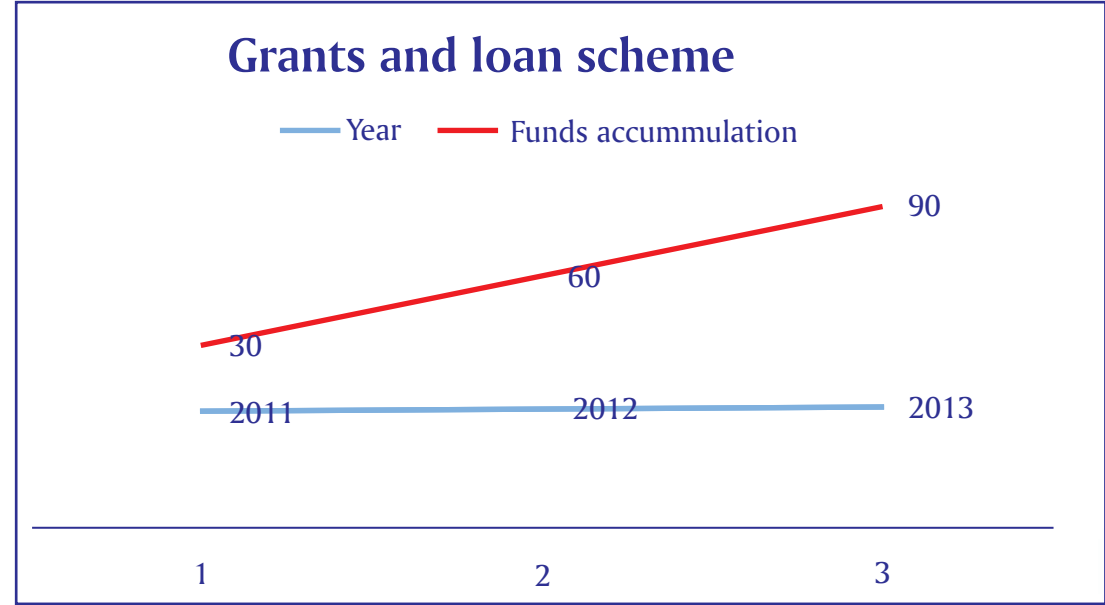
double their increment by 100% each year. This should be easier for ZABG as after the initial year some students would be able to repay the loans hence there will be a revolving fund. Such a plan would ensure students get state funded tuition by the year 2013 that is barely 3 years from now as indicated.

Grants and loan scheme

Year	Grants and loan accumulation
2011	30
2012	60
2013	90

The line graph below shows an acute increment which therefore justifies the involvement of other stakeholders.

Grants and loan scheme



We recommend the government to adopt either plan A or plan B in rebuilding Zimbabwe’s education sector.

Human rights violations

The government must stop rampant human rights abuses in tertiary institutions. The continued harassment of student activists must be stopped. The Minister of Home Affairs must ensure the de-politicisation of centres of learning in Zimbabwe. In fact, those who allegedly killed students must be held accountable. It is the duty of the state to facilitate freedom of expression, assembly and association in tertiary institutions so that they can be leading centres of generating ideas. Apart from infringing on the rights of students the human rights violations also have an

unintended effect of inviting sanctions to the nation. These sanctions then make it difficult for the government to engage in twinning programs with other universities, raise funding from reputable international organisations and attract direct foreign investment needed to boost the dire fiscus. So the consequences of state sponsored brutality can and is being felt in the economic arena. As long as academic freedoms are not restored in tertiary institutions it will be very difficult to attract meaningful support from the private sector, well wishers and the international community who in the 21st century find it difficult to associate with dictatorial and authoritarian systems. So it is of urgency for the regime to stop human rights abuses. This can be easily done through full implementation of the GPA and a raft of police and legislative reforms as detailed below.

An SST Task

Policy and Legislation reform

Students Solidarity Trust (SST) needs to continue to lobby parliament to produce a coherent legislative framework that clearly captures the ingredients needed to establish a robust education system. There is need to continue to advocate for constitutionalisation of education. The SST has already made submissions to Zimbabwe's ongoing constitution making process but in the event that the draft constitution does not constitutionalise education or its defeated in a referendum there is ongoing need to lobby for such Clauses in the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) are a starting point. Section 31(1) of the draft reads: Every person has a right to state funded education from pre-school to tertiary level. Informed by the African charter and the United Nations Charter civil society must lobby for a human rights charter that embraces all academic freedom rights.

Legal case: constitutionality of ordinances

SST must continue to lobby for the repeal of antiquated ordinances in local institutions of higher learning. These legislations are an infringement on the constitutional rights such as freedom of assembly, association and expression. It is important therefore to file, in partnership with the Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, a supreme court appeal challenging the constitutionality of sub-laws that establish and perpetuate undemocratic governance. Given that the Pandora's Box has been mentioning the problem of draconian university laws for a number of years such a Supreme Court application is long overdue.

De-politicisation of security services: above and below

Taking a clue from the GPA SST has to continue to lobby for security sector reform as the empirical data above finger out a partisan police force as an impediment to the full realisation of rights typical with a fat democracy. On the other hand, there is need to depoliticise the zealous security guards in universities. Any efforts that do not encompass the de-politicisation of such institutions will be futile. The role of security forces was overemphasised therefore deserves

attention. SST must continue to utilise opportunities in this transitional phase, it must continue to take steps to ensure implementation of some of the provisions the governing parties are agreed to.

For example, human rights training for members of the security sector as recognised in article 13.2.a:

That there be inclusion in the training curriculum of members of the uniformed forces of the subjects on human rights, international humanitarian law and statute law so that there is greater understanding and full appreciation of their roles and duties in a multi-party democratic system.

The SST must extend this particularly to security guards in tertiary institutions. This report has already indicated how 2 students were allegedly butchered to death by these securocrats. Human rights education workshops that target them are of primary essence. A non-partisan and impartial security sector that understands and respects human rights is a necessary pre-condition if people are going to enjoy their fundamental rights.

Fortify ZINASU

The ZINASU schism is an impediment to efforts of building a robust education system in Zimbabwe because the world over unions play a central role in improving the system of education hence improving accessibility, affordability and enhancing academic freedoms. Students unions typically engage in four primary areas: (1) developing policy responses to the challenges government officials face (2) lobby government officials or national policy makers to institute reform through various means i.e. dialogue, petitions and demonstrations (3) promote the primary interest of students in order to improve their lives, welfare and livelihoods and (4) play a role in key national questions of the day in order to influence and shape national opinion. It is therefore prudent for the SST to continue with dialogue between the 2 factions so that common ground can be established. SST can also provide technical assistance to ZINASU and Student Representative Councils (SRC) so that they can lobby policy officials to institute reform.

HIV and AIDS awareness campaign

As highlighted above some students are ignorant of issues related to HIV and AIDS which is a major worry. The SST must consider getting into partnership with SAYWHAT, in order to come up with appropriate HIV-AIDS awareness campaign in tertiary institutions.

Engaging International community

The SST must continue to lobby international community to re-fund local institutions in this transitional phase given the dire fiscal status of the government and the general economy impacting guardians' income. Lack of money has affected peoples' access to (quality) education. In the 1980s, international development partners and donor agencies supported programs that would capacitate tertiary institutions, empower human resources and other capital projects.

Revisiting that relationship is a challenge SST must continue to shoulder if service provision is to improve and infrastructure revamped. Quality service provision builds confidence and cooperation between officials and students they serve and enhance access to basic rights.

Decentralise: Re-Open Bulawayo Satellite office

The SST must continue with its supporting programs but there is need to decentralise such efforts. For example, Bulawayo magistrate court had overwhelming number of court appearances in the year 2010. It is of importance for the SST to re-open its Bulawayo office as a service centre for effective response and easier access by student victims.

Continuation with current programmes

The report has shown massive violations of student rights which indicate that students continue to be suspended and expelled from school. When students are taken to court, it takes long before they are put on trial, with some trials stretching over two years. This calls for the SST to continue with its tuition support and social safety net work programs. However, the prevailing economic environment and the fact that expelled students become outcasts in communities is a call for the SST to reconsider its position on giving basic allowances that cover for library, transport, accommodation, food and a bit of leisure. The SST must also develop civil protection mechanisms to cushion student against violence.

Conclusion

In summary, there is a lot that needs to be done by different stakeholders in order to resuscitate the education sector in Zimbabwe. Some of the things require financial resources whereas other such as cultural shift and government respect for students' rights require cultural shift. Any attempts to focus on the material or physical redress of the sector without particular attention to human rights, good governance and democracy will be futile. The detail that follows in the next chapter, captured as it happened, indicates that there is a problem that needs to be addressed beyond the lenses of a radical political economy.

Chapter 5

Detail and grain

This chapter provides the detail and grain as it happened.

SST Court Roll for 2010

Date	Court	Description	Affected Students	Verdict
11 Jan	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	5 Bulawayo Student activists appear in court	Sheunesu Nyoni, Samson Nxumalo, Brian Mtisi, Melusi Hlabano and Archford Mudzengi	Further remanded out of custody to Feb 18
15 Jan	Bindura Magistrate Court	25 Zinasu student leaders appear in Court	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Alfred Makoni, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi and seventeen others.	Released on free bail. Remanded to 5 Feb.
21 Jan	Masvingo Magistrate Court	Former GZU student activist appear in court	Joel Bingudza	Further remanded out of custody to 26 Feb
22 Jan	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	2 Byo student activists appear in court	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga	Remanded out of custody to 15 Feb
22 Jan	Harare Magistrate Court.	ZINASU Student leaders appear in court	Clever Bere, Archford Mudzengi, Brian Rundogo and Kudakwashe Chakabva	A refusal of remand order is granted.
27 Jan	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	6 NUST student activists appear before a routine remand hearing.	Vivid Gwede, Kurayi Hoyi, Kudakwashe Maguchu, Emmanuel Munyenyiwa and Edious Mucheuki	Further remanded out of custody to 25 Feb
4 Feb	Bindura Magistrate Court	25 Bindura student activists Appear in court .	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Alfred Makoni, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi and seventeen others.	Further remanded out of custody to 24 April.
11 Feb	Masvingo Magistrate court	Former GZU student activist appear before court for previous contempt of court .	Joel Bingudza	Further remanded out of custody to 9 March
15 Feb	Bulawayo Court	2 Bulawayo student activists appear in court to be given the trial date when they appear again	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga	Remanded out of custody to 09 March.
26 Feb	Masvingo Magistrate	Former Great Zimbabwe University (GZU) student activist appear in Court routine since 2006	Joel Bingudza	Further remanded out of custody to 9 March
8 Apr	Bulawayo Magistrate Court.	Two Bulawayo student activists face charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice.	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga	Further remanded out of custody to 20 May
12 Apr	Masvingo Magistrate Court.	Eight students appear on charges of participating in an illegal gathering.	Joshua Chinyere, James Kutso, Temptation Taruvinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisarire, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	Further remanded out of custody to 8 May
21 Aprl	Bindura Magistrate Court.	Twenty five Bindura University student activists appeared in court on charges of public violence.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevor Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Success Ndlovu and eleven others others.	Further remanded out of custody to 14 May

26 April	Harare Magistrate Court.	Twelve student activists appear in court under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act).	Struan Gwekwerere, Amos Ushe, Michael Munodawafa, Tarisai Mukweba, Alfred Mundoko, Never Besa, Simbarashe Gava, Admire Masunda, Wellington Masuku, Tatenda Kangai, Thinkwell Gokuda, and Elton Matarura.	The students are released on free bail to 04 May.15
04 May	Harare Magistrate Court	Twelve students are appearing in court under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) for forgery.	Struan Gwekwerere, Amos Ushe, Michael Munodawafa, Tarisai Mukweba, Alfred Mundoko, Never Besa, Simbarashe Gava, Admire Masunda, Wellington Masuku, Tatenda Kangai, Thinkwell Gokuda, and Elton Matarura	Trial began and judgment is set for the 12 th of May1
08 May	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight students appear on charges of participating in an illegal gathering after a ZINASU demonstration in March.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazvinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.	The students are further remanded out of custody to 09 June.
11 May	Bindura Magistrate Court	Twenty five student activists appear before a Bindura magistrate on charges of public violence. The charges emanate from a demonstration by students in Bindura University of Science Education in January.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevor Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Success Ndlovu and eleven others.	The students are further remanded out of custody to 18 May.
12 May	Harare Magistrate Court	Twelve students are convicted of forgery and sentenced to three months in custody.	Struan Gwekwerere, Amos Ushe, Michael Munodawafa, Tarisai Mukweba, Alfred Mundoko, Never Besa, Simbarashe Gava, Admire Masunda, Wellington Masuku, Tatenda Kangai, Thinkwell Gokuda, and Elton Matarura	The sentence is wholly suspended on conditions that they do not commit a similar offence in the next five years.
18 May	Bindura Magistrate Court	Twenty five student activists appear before a Bindura magistrate on charges of public violence.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevor Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Success Ndlovu and eleven others	Trial will continue on 28 May
20 May	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Two students are facing charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice.	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga	Trial will resume on 8 June.
24 May	Masvingo Magistrate Court	Four students are being charged with Malicious Damage to Property.	Gamuchirai Mukura, Tobias Simango, Takura Maboreke and Blessing Matasva	Further remanded out of custody to 24 June.
28 May	Bindura Magistrate Court	A Bindura magistrate dismissed an application for the matter to be referred to the High Court so as to clarify the charges.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevor Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Success Ndlovu and eleven others	Trial will resume on 16 June.
03 June	Bulawayo magistrate court.	Four activists appear in court. They are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering with intentions of causing public Violence	David Mushanawani, Beven Nyamande, Ernest Makoni and Duncan Mombeshora	The four are remanded in custody to 07 June.
04 June	Bulawayo Magistrate Court.	Four National University of Science and Technology student activist appear in court following an appeal by the students defence team for the four to be granted.	David Mushanawani, Beven Nyamande, Ernest Makoni and Duncan Mombeshora	They are granted bail and remanded out of custody to 18 June.

08 June	Bulawayo Magistrate Court.	Four Bulawayo Student activists are facing charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga	Trial will resume the first week of July.
09 June	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight student activists from the University of Zimbabwe are appearing on charges of participating in an illegal gathering after the ZINASU demonstration in March.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	The eight are further remanded out of custody to 07 July.
15 June	Bindura Magistrate Court.	Twenty five student activists appear for trial which failed to kick off after the defence team challenged the charge.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevor Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Success Chitsinde, Moreblessing Sibiya, Robin Adams, Gilbert Karuza, Washington Nyaira, Kelvin Rukombwe, Yahmann Chiwara, Kudzai Muropa, Clive Macheka, Tawanda Soyolani, Blessing Chiwanza and Thomas Musonza	The court agreed that trial will resume on 30 June.
15 June	Masvingo Magistrate Court.	ZINASU Treasurer General and other appear before the court on charges of Public violence, assault and theft	Zivanai Muzorodzi and Arnold Batsirai	Further remanded out of custody to 29 th of August.
17 June	Harare Magistrates Court	Three University of Zimbabwe students are facing charges under section 37 of the criminal codification Act.	Vitalis Mudzonga, Tawanda Katsuro and Justice Chikanya	They will appear in court on 15 July.
21 June	Harare Magistrates Court	Five ZINASU activists are facing charges of attending an illegal gathering.	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Gamuchirai Mukura, Archford Mudzengi and Tryvin Musokere	Trial will start on 22 July.
24 June	Masvingo Magistrates Court	Four Great Zimbabwe student activists face charges of Malicious Damage to Property .	Gamuchirai Mukura, Tobias Simango, Takura Maboreke and Blessing Matasva	The four student activists are cleared by the court.3
30 June	Bindura Magistrate court.	Twenty five students appear before the court for trial. Trial was resumed with the four state witnesses testifying. The state withdrew charges on eighteen students forcing eight students to stand trial on charges of attending an illegal gathering.	Joshua Chinyere, Wisdom Mugagara, Grant Tabvurei, Mark Tena, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Harmony Chabuka and Tashinga Mudzengi	Trial resumes on the 13 th of July.
07 July	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight students are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March at Parliament Building , against the abuse of human rights in the country.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	Further remanded out of custody to the 4 th of August where a trial date will be given.
13 July	Bindura Magistrate Court	Eight students are appearing on charges of gathering with the intent of inciting public violence.	Joshua Chinyere, Prosper Nyadimu, Wisdom Mgagara, Ian Makone, Tashinga Mudzengi, Grant Tabvurei, Harmony Chabuka and Mark Tena.	Trial date is set for 30 July
15 July	Harare Magistrate Court	Three students are charged under Section 37 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act after they were arrested on campus for purportedly leading and participating in a demonstration against a decision to bar all students with outstanding fees from sitting for their examinations.	Vitalis Mudzonga, Justice Chikanya and Tawanda Katsuro.	Further remanded out of custody to 22 July

15 July	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Two student activists are facing charges under Section 37 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga.	Trial is postponed to 22 July at the request of the defense lawyer.
15 July	Harare Magistrate Court	Three students are charged under Section 37 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act after They were arrested on campus for purportedly leading and participating in a demonstration against a decision to bar all students with outstanding fees from sitting for their Examinations.	Vitalis Mudzonga, Justice Chikanya and Tawanda Katsuro	Further remanded out of custody to 22 July.
22 July	Harare Magistrate Court	Three students are charged under Section 37 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act after they were arrested on campus for purportedly leading and participating in a demonstration against a decision to bar all students with outstanding fees from sitting for their examinations.	Vitalis Mudzonga, Justice Chikanya and Tawanda Katsuro	The state was ordered to proceed by way of summons if they intend to do so.
22 July	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Two student activists are facing charges under Section 37 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga.	Trial continues on 30 July.
23 July	Harare Magistrate Court	Five student leaders are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering at the University of Zimbabwe after they addressed students as part of the 'Day of the African Child'	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Gamuchirai Mukura, Archford Mudzengi and Tryvin Musokere.	Trial failed to kick off as state witnesses failed to show up. Trial is set to start on the 23 rd of August.
26 July	Masvingo Magistrate Court	Two Masvingo Polytechnic student activists are being charged for assaulting the Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal, theft and malicious damage to property.	Arnold Batsirai and Zivanai Muzorodzi	Further remanded out of custody to 04 August.
30 July	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Two student activists are facing charges under Section 37 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga.	The trial was adjourned to 12 August 2010 as the state witnesses failed to appear in Court.
30 July	Bindura Magistrate Court	Eight students are being charged for gathering students on the 14 th of July with the intention of inciting public violence	Joshua Chinyere, Prosper Nyadimu, Wisdom Mgagara, Ian Makone, Tashinga Mudzengi, Grant Tabvurei, Harmony Chabuka and Mark Tena.	Eight student activists are discharged on grounds that the evidence presented by the state is not coherent and consistent.
04 Aug	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight activists are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	Further remanded out of custody to 23 August when the state will provide a trial date.
04 Aug	Masvingo Magistrate Court	Two students are being charged for assaulting Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal, theft and malicious Damage to property.	Arnold Batsirai and Zivanai Muzorodzi	The students are cleared of all the charges due to lack of evidence
20 Aug	Gweru Magistrate Court	Six students activists are appearing on charges of attending an illegal gathering at the Midlands State University.	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Zivanai, Shepherd, Tryvine Musokeri and Stephen Chuma	The investigation officer told the court that the docket was not ready. The state will proceed by way of summons when ready
23 Aug	Harare Magistrates Court	Student leaders are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering at the University of Zimbabwe after they addressed students as part of the "Day of the African Child" commemorations.	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Gamuchirai Mukura, Archford Mudzengi and Tryvin Musokere	Trial failed to kick off as state witnesses failed to show up. The five are removed from remand and the state was urged to proceed by way of Summons.

23 Aug	Harare Magistrates Court	Eight students are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March at Parliament Building.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	Further remanded out of custody to 17 September when trial is expected to start
25 Aug	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Two students are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The charges arose from a demonstration organised by the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) in 2008.	Brian Mtisi and Melusi Hlabano.	Further remanded out of custody to 30 September
25 Aug	Bulawayo Magistrate Court.	Two student activists are facing Charges under the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform Act) chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga	Warrants of arrests were issued on the two after they failed to appear in court
27 Aug	Masvingo Magistrates Court.	A student is accused of assaulting Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal.	Gamuchirai Mukura	The student is cleared of the charges.
17 Sep	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.	Further remanded out of custody to 13 October when the state will provide a trial date.
28 Sep	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Two students are facing charges under the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform Act) chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. Warrants of arrests were cancelled after they failed to appear in court on the 25 th of August.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga	Further remanded out of custody to the 7 th of October.
30 Sep	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Three students are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The charges arose from a demonstration organised by the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) in 2008.	Brian Mtisi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Melusi Hlabano.	Further remanded out of custody to 2 November. Warrant of arrests were issued for two students activists who failed to appear in court
08 Oct	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	The student activist is facing charges under the Criminal Law and (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the Course of justice.	Patrick Danga	Further remanded out of custody to the 20 th of October
13 Oct	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight students are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. The eight made an application for dismissal of the Charges.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.	The matter was postponed to the 14 th of October.
14 Oct	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight students are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. The defense council made an application for the dismissal of the charges.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	State provided the 22 nd of October as the date of ruling
15 Oct	Bulawayo Magistrate	Five students are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The charges arose from a demonstration organised by the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) in 2008.	Samson Nxumalo and Archford Mudzengi. Sheunesu Nyoni, Brian Mtisi and Melusi Hlabano	Two students (Archford Mudzengi and Samson Nxumalo) were remanded in custody while the other three were remanded out of custody to the 2 nd of November 2010

20 Oct	Bulawayo Magistrate	A Bulawayo student activist is facing charges the Criminal Law and (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice.	Patrick Danga	Further remanded out of custody to the 17 th of November.
22 Oct	Harare Magistrate	Eight students are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. A ruling on the application for the dismissal of the charges is made.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	The case is postponed by the court to the 29 th October
28 Oct	Harare Magistrate	Three student activists are appearing before a Harare magistrate on charges of attending an illegal gathering with intent to breach peace.	Tafadzwa Mugwadi, Noel Gatora and Vivid Gwede	The case has been referred to the Attorney General's Office
29 Oct	Harare Magistrate	Eight student activists are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the Country.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	Further remanded out of custody to the 5 th of November due to the Magistrate's failure to appear in court.
02 Nov	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Five students are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The charges arose from a demonstration organised by the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) in 2008.	Samson Nxumalo, Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni, Brian Mtisi, and Melusi Hlabano	Two students (Archford Mudzengi and Samson Nxumalo) were remanded in custody because of a warrant of arrest. The case was further postponed to the 17 th of November 2010
05 Nov	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight student activists are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. The state prosecutor failed to submit the required Documents.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	Further remanded out of custody to the 17 th of November 2010
15 Nov	Harare Magistrate Court	Three students are being charged for participating in an unlawful gathering with the intention of causing public violence after addressing students as part of the 'Day of the African Child' commemorations. Tafadzwa Kutya failed to appear in court as he was involved in a car accident. Archford Mudzengi did not appear in court since he was in custody at Bulawayo remand prison.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri.	Further remanded out of custody to the 6 th of December 2010.
17 Nov	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight student activists are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the Abuse of human rights in the country. The state prosecutor failed to submit the required documents	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	The magistrate was not ready for judgement and case was postponed to the 30 th of November 2010
26 Nov	Masvingo Magistrate Court	Five Masvingo student activists are summoned to appear before a Masvingo magistrate. The court failed to sit for the matter because the docket was missing	Zivanai Muzorodzi, Joshua Chinyere, Godfrey Kurauone, Arnold Batirai and Tobias Simango	The five will be summoned when the court is ready
30 Nov	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight student activists are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	Further remanded out of custody to the 28 th of December 2010

	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Four National University of Science and Technology student activists are facing charges for demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace.	Samson Nxumalo , Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Brian Mtisi	Further remanded out of custody to 08 December
06 Dec	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	A student activist is facing charges under the Criminal Law and (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice.	Patrick Danga	Further remanded out of custody to the 30 th of December
06 Dec	Harare Magistrate Court	Five ZINASU student leaders are facing charges of participating in an unlawful gathering with the Intention of causing public violence after addressing students at the University of Zimbabwe as part of the 'Day of the African Child' Commemorations.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi	Further remanded out of custody to the 7 th of December 2010.
07 Dec	Harare Magistrate Court	The students lawyer Jeremiah Bamu applied for the case to be referred to the Supreme Court, on the basis that fundamental human rights enshrined in the constitution have been violated. Ruling on the application is set for 10 th of December	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi	Ruling on the application is set for 10 th of December.
08 Dec	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Four National University of Science and Technology student activists are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace.	Samson Nxumalo , Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Brian Mtisi	Further remanded out of custody to the 13 th of December
10 Dec	Harare Magistrate Court	Five student activists are appearing for a ruling on their application for their case to be referred to the supreme court. The Prosecutor Failed to come to court hence the ruling will be handed on 14th December.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi	The ruling is set for the 14th of December after the state prosecutor failed to appear in court.
13 Dec	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Four National University of Science and Technology student activists are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The defense lawyer applied for the matter to be referred to the supreme court for constitutional ruling on the charges.	Samson Nxumalo, Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Brian Mtisi	The ruling on the application is set for the 14 th of December
13 Dec	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Two National University of Science and Technology students appear before a Disiplinary Committee.	Brian Mtisi and Bernard Ngara	The two students were found guilty of contravening ordinance 30: Rules of student conduct and discipline. They were ordered to pay US\$540 each as fine.
14 Dec	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	Four National University of Science and Technology student activists appear before Bulawayo Magistrate	Samson Nxumalo , Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Brian Mtisi	The matter be referred to the supreme court for determination
17 Dec	Harare Magistrate Court	The presiding magistrate indicated that the ruling on the application by the five was not ready	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi	Further remanded out of custody to the 20 th of December
20 Dec	Harare Magistrate Court	A Harare magistrate granted an order that the case of the five student activists be referred to the Supreme Court since their rights were infringed during arrest and detention	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi	An order is granted for the case to be referred to the Supreme court.
20 Dec	Bulawayo Magistrates Court	Four National University of Science and Technology students are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering with intentions of causing public violence.	David Mushanawani, Beven Nyamande, Ernest Makoni and Duncan Mombeshora	Further remanded out of custody to 21 February 2011

27 Dec	Harare Magistrate Court	Eight student activists are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi	Judgement on the application for discharge will be delivered on 02 February 2011.
30 Dec	Bulawayo Magistrate Court	A Bulawayo student activist is facing charges under the Criminal Law and (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice.	Patrick Danga	Further remanded out of custody to the 20 th of January 2011

2010 Solidiary

Date	Action	Description	Names Of Affected Students
10 Jan ACC	Bindura University of Science	The student leader is arrested at the Education Student Representative Council President is arrested. University over accommodation issues. He is later released without charge.	Paul Dakarayi.
11 Jan	Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate.	Five Bulawayo student activists are appearing in court facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The case will continue on 18 February.	Sheunesu Nyoni, Samson Nxumalo, Brian Mtisi, Melusi Hlabano and Archford Mudzengi
14 Jan	ZINASU Student leaders arrested at Bindura University of Science Education.	The 25 students are arrested at the university following a demonstration over tuition fees	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Alfred Makoni, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi and seventeen others.
15 Jan	ZINASU Student leaders released on free bail.	Twenty five arrested students are released on free bail by the Bindura magistrate. They appeared on allegations of public violence. One student was assaulted and injured in police custody.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Alfred Makoni, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi and seventeen others.
21 Jan	Former Great Zimbabwe University (GZU) student activist appear before a Masvingo Magistrate.	The former student leader is facing charges of public violence emanating from a demonstration held in 2006 at Great Zimbabwe University. He further remanded out of custody to 26 February.	Joel Bingudza
22 Jan	Two Bulawayo student activists appear in a Bulawayo Court	The two are facing charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. They are further remanded to 15 February	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga
22 Jan	ZINASU Student leaders appear at the Harare Magistrate Court.	The four are being charged under section 37 (1) (a) (i) of the criminal law (Codification and Reform) Act Chapter 9:25 for participating in a gathering with intent to promote public violence, breach of peace or bigotry. A refusal of remand order is granted.	Clever Bere, Archford Mudzengi, Brian Rundogo and Kudakwashe Chakabva
26 Jan	Five Bindura University of Science Education student activists are suspended.	The five are suspended for participating in the 14 January demonstration. The suspension ends on 31 July 2010.	Harmony Chabuka, Alfred Makoni, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi.
27 Jan	Six NUST student activists appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate Court on routine remand hearing.	The six are appearing in court on charges of public violence which arose from a demonstration over high tuition fees. They are further remanded to 25 February.	Vivid Gwede, Kurayi Hoyi, Kudakwashe Maguchu, Emmanuel Munyenyiwa and Edious Mucheuki.
04 Feb	Bindura University of Science Education students appeared in court on routine remand	Twenty five Bindura University student activists appeared before a Bindura magistrate on charges of public violence. They are further remanded to 24 April.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagao, Harmony Chabuka, Alfred Makoni, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi and seventeen others.

04 Feb	Two ZINASU student leaders are arrested at Harare Polytechnic	The two are arrested and detained at Harare Central Police Station on charges of assault and trespassing. They had entered Harare Polytechnic to address a student's meeting.	Gamuchirai Mukura and Bestinos Kundishora
07 Feb	Two students activists arrested at Harare Polytechnic are released.	The two are released after paying fine.	Gamuchirai Mukura and Bestinos Kundishora
11 Feb	Former Great Zimbabwe University student activist appear before a Masvingo Magistrate.	The former student activist is facing charges of contempt of court. He has been appearing in court since 2006 and trial is yet to start. He is further remanded to 09 March.	Joel Bingudza
15 Feb	Two Bulawayo student activists appear in a Bulawayo Court	The two are facing charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. The court will give them the trial date when they appear again on 09 March.	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga
18 Feb	Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate	Five Bulawayo student activists are appearing in court facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The case will continue on 23 April.	Sheunesu Nyoni, Samson Nxumalo, Brian Mtisi, Melusi Hlabano and Archford Mudzengi
26 Feb	Former Great Zimbabwe University (GZU) student activist appear before a Masvingo Magistrate	The former student leader is facing charges of public violence emanating from a demonstration held in 2006 at Great Zimbabwe University. The case is further remanded to 09 March.	Joel Bingudza
08 Mar	ZINASU leader is suspended from Midlands State University.	The student leader is suspended for Contravening section 3.1.4 of Midlands State University Ordinance No.2 of 2009.	Obert Masaraure
09 Mar	Two Bulawayo student activists appear in a Bulawayo Court	The two are facing charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. The court will give them the trial date when they appear again on 09 March.	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga
09 Mar	Two Bulawayo student activists appear in a Bulawayo Court.	The two are facing charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. Trial will resume on 20 May.	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga
09 Mar	Former Great Zimbabwe University (GZU) student activist appear before a Masvingo Magistrate	The former student leader is facing charges of public violence emanating from a demonstration held in 2006 at Great Zimbabwe University. A refusal of remand Order is granted and the state is advised to proceed by way of summons	Joel Bingudza
22 Mar	Three University of Zimbabwe students appeared before a Harare magistrate	The three are facing charges of public violence which emanated from a demonstration in 2008. The court failed to locate their court record and the case is adjourned to 23 March.	Shingirai Chikomba, Manifest Jabuli and Tatenda Chiuya
23 Mar	Three University of Zimbabwe student activists appear for trial.	The three are appearing for trial on charges of public violence. They were summoned to court after their refusal for remand order was granted in 2009. The state was again ordered to proceed by way of summons in case the court record is found.	Shingirai Chikomba, Manifest Jabuli and Tatenda Chiuya
25 Mar	ZINASU leader takes MSU to court.	Suspended MSU student leader challenges his suspension in the High Court of Zimbabwe. The suspension is dismissed by the court.	Obert Masaraure
27 Mar	Two ZINASU Leaders are arrested.	The two leaders are arrested at Harare Polytechnic for distributing "The ZINASU weekly". They are detained at Harare Central Police Station.	Tafadzwa Mugwadi and Bestinos Kundishora.

29 Mar	ZINASU leader and seven University of Zimbabwe students are arrested at Parliament Building.	The eight are arrested for demonstrating in the city centre. They were demonstrating against the slow pace of the implementation of the Global Political Agreement.	Joshua Chinyere, James Kutso, Temptation Taruvinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisarire, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko and Chikomborero Mukwaturi
30 Mar	Two ZINASU leaders are released from police custody.	The two are released from police custody without any charges preferred on them.	Tafadzwa Mugwadi and Bestinos Kundishora.
31 Mar	ZINASU Leader and seven University of Zimbabwe Students appear before a Harare magistrate court.	The eight are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering. They are remanded out of custody on bail to 14 April.	Joshua Chinyere, James Kutso, Temptation Taruvinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisarire, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko and Chikomborero Mukwaturi
12 Apr	Two University of Zimbabwe student activists are suspended.	The two are suspended on allegations of contravening the UZ Ordinance 30 after they incited Bindura University of Science Education students to demonstrate against high tuition fees.	Wisdom Mgagara and Joshua Chinyere
14 Apr	Eight University of Zimbabwe student activists appeared before a Harare magistrate.	The eight are appearing on charges of participating in an illegal gathering. The eight are further remanded to 8 May.	Joshua Chinyere, James Kutso, Temptation Taruvinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisarire, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko and Chikomborero Mukwaturi
21 Apr	Twenty five students appear before a Bindura magistrate	Twenty five Bindura University student activists appeared before a Bindura magistrate on charges of public violence. They are further remanded to 14 May.	Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate
21 Apr	Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate	Five Bulawayo student activists are appearing in court facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The case will continue on September 3.	Sheunesu Nyoni, Samson Nxumalo, Brian Mtisi, Melusi Hlabano and Archford Mudzengi
23 Apr	Twelve University of Zimbabwe students are arrested.	The twelve are arrested after producing fake receipts to sit for end of semester examinations.	Struan Gwekwerere, Amos Ushe, Michael Munodawafa, Tarisai Mukweba, Alfred Mundoko, Never Besa, Simbarashe Gava, Admire Masunda, Wellington Masuku, Tatenda Kangai, Thinkwell Gokuda, and Elton Matarura
26 Apr	Twelve University of Zimbabwe students appear in court.	The twelve are appearing in court under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act). The twelve are released on free bail to 04 May.	Struan Gwekwerere, Amos Ushe, Michael Munodawafa, Tarisai Mukweba, Alfred Mundoko, Never Besa, Simbarashe Gava, Admire Masunda, Wellington Masuku, Tatenda Kangai, Thinkwell Gokuda, and Elton Matarura
25 Apr	Midlands State University student activist is arrested.	The student activist is arrested for celebrating after the announcement of the Students Representative Council elections. He is released after spending a night in custody and fined.	Obert Masaraure
	Twelve University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate.	The twelve are appearing in court under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) for forgery. Trial began and judgement is set for the 12 th of May	Struan Gwekwerere, Amos Ushe, Michael Munodawafa, Tarisai Mukweba, Alfred Mundoko, Never Besa, Simbarashe Gava, Admire Masunda, Wellington Masuku, Tatenda Kangai, Thinkwell Gokuda, and Elton Matarura
8 May	Eight University of Zimbabwe student activists appeared before a Harare magistrate.	The eight are appearing on charges of participating in an illegal gathering after the ZINASU demonstration in March. The eight are further remanded out of custody to 09 June.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.
11 May	Twenty five students appear before a Bindura magistrate	Twenty five student activists appeared before a Bindura magistrate on charges of public violence. The charges emanate from a	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark

		demonstration by Bindura University of Science Education in January. Trial continues on 18 May.	Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevour Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Success Ndlovu and eleven others.
12 May	Twelve University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate for judgement.	The twelve are convicted of forgery and sentenced to three months in custody. The sentence is wholly suspended on conditions that they do not commit a similar offence in the next five years.	Struan Gwekwerere, Amos Ushe, Michael Munodawafa, Tarisai Mukweba, Alfred Mundoko, Never Besa, Simbarashe Gava, Admire Masunda, Wellington Masuku, Tatenda Kangai, Thinkwell Gokuda, and Elton Matarura
18 May	Twenty five student activists appear before a Bindura magistrate	Twenty five student activists appear before a Bindura magistrate on charges of public violence. Trial will continue on 28 May.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevour Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Success Ndlovu and eleven others.
19 May	Three student activists are arrested at the University of Zimbabwe.	The three are arrested after addressing students on campus. They were released after spending a night in custody without any charges preferred on them.	Tafadzwa Mugwadi, Terrence Makomeke and Noel Gotora.
20 May	Two Bulawayo student activists appear in a Bulawayo Court.	The two are facing charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. Trial will resume on 8 June.	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga
21 May	Thirty students (a full bus) is briefly detained and nine students are arrested at Chegutu police station	The Students who were travelling to Gweru for a ZINASU General Council meeting were detained for singing in the bus. Nine students spent a night in custody before paying fine.	Luckson Dare, Brighton Tungwarara, Malvern Hobwana, Trust Munyama, Lovemore Chagumaira, Kudakwashe Chitoro, Tashinga Mudzengi, Wellington Makombe, Harmony Chabuka
22 May	Four Great Zimbabwe University Students are arrested in Masvingo	The four are arrested on campus and detained at Masvingo Central Police station.	Gamuchirai Mukura, Tobias Simango, Takura Maboreke and Blessing Matasva.
24 May	Four Great Zimbabwe University students appeared in court.	The four are being charged with Malicious Damage to Property and are released on free bail. They are further remanded to 24 June.	Gamuchirai Mukura, Tobias Simango, Takura Maboreke and Blessing Matasva.
27 May	ZINASU Legal Affairs Secretary and one student activist are arrested and assaulted.	The two are assaulted and tortured by members of the Central Intelligent Organisation (CIO) before being detained at Rujeko Police station where they were fined and released.	Aleck Tabe and Godfrey Kuruone
28 May	Twenty five students appear before a Bindura magistrate	A Bindura magistrate dismissed an application for the matter to be referred to the High Court so as to clarify the charges. Trial will continue on 16 June.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena and Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevour Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Success Ndlovu and eleven others.
28 May	Five Masvingo Polytechnic student activists are arrested.	The five are arrested on charges of assaulting Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal.	Zivanai Muzorodzi, Blessing Dhubhi, Knowledge Tundu, Lawrence Mapengo and Obey Maimbe
29 May	A Masvingo Polytechnic student activist is arrested.	The student activist is arrested on charges of assaulting Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal.	Arnold Batsirai
31 May	Three Masvingo student activists are retrieved to safe custody.	Following the assault of Masvingo Polytechnic College the Zimbabwe Republic Police was eager to arrest the three.	Gamuchirai Mukura, Aleck Tabe and Godfrey Kuruone.
01 June	Four National University of Science and Technology student activists are arrested.	The four are arrested during a student demonstration against the decision by NUST officials to bar students who had not paid examination fees from writing examinations.	David Mushanawani, Beven Nyamande, Ernest Makoni and Duncan Mombeshora

		They are detained at Bulawayo Central Police station.	
03 June	Four National University of Science and Technology student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate.	The four are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering with intentions of causing public violence. The four are remanded in custody to 07 June.	David Mushanawani, Beven Nyamande, Ernest Makoni and Duncan Mombeshora
04 June	Four NUST students appear in court.	Following an appeal by the students defence team the four appeared in court for bail hearing. They are granted bail and remanded out of custody to 18 June.	David Mushanawani, Beven Nyamande, Ernest Makoni and Duncan Mombeshora
08 June	Two Bulawayo student activists appear in a Bulawayo Court.	The two are facing charges under Criminal law (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. Trial will resume on	Jorum Chikwadze and Patrick Danga
08 June	Three University of Zimbabwe students appear in court.	The three are facing charges under section 37 of the criminal codification Act. They will appear in court on 17 June.	Vitalis Mudzonga, Tawanda Katsuro and Justice Chikanya
09 June	Eight University of Zimbabwe student activists appeared before a Harare magistrate.	The eight are appearing on charges of participating in an illegal gathering after a ZINASU demonstration in March. The eight are further remanded to 07 July.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.
15 June	Twenty five student activists appear before a Bindura magistrate for trial.	The trial failed to kick off after the defence team challenged the charge. The court agreed that trial will resume on 30 June.	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevor Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Success Chitsinde, Moreblessing Sibiya, Robin Adams, Gilbert Karuza, Washington Nyaira, Kelvin Rukombwe, Yahmann Chiwara, Kudzai Muropa, Clive Macheka, Tawanda Soyolani, Blessing Chiwanza and Thomas Musonza
15 June	ZINASU Treasurer General and other appear before a Masvingo magistrate.	The two are appearing on charges of Public violence, assault and theft.	Zivanai Muzorodzi and Arnold Batsirai.
16 June	Five ZINASU leaders are arrested at the University of Zimbabwe.	The five are arrested after addressing students as part of the "Day of the African Child" Commemorations. The ZINASU President was detained at Matapi police station while others were detained at Stodart Police base and Mbare Police Station before transferred to Harare Central Police station.	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Gamuchirai Mukura, Archford Mudzengi and Tryvin Musokere.
17 June	Three University of Zimbabwe student activists appear before a Harare magistrate.	The three are facing charges under section 37 of the criminal codification Act. They will appear in court on 15 July.	Vitalis Mudzonga, Tawanda Katsuro and Justice Chikanya
21 June	Five ZINASU student leaders appear before a Harare magistrate.	The five are facing charges of attending an illegal gathering. They complained against human rights abuse in police custody. Trial will start on 22 July	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Gamuchirai Mukura, Archford Mudzengi and Tryvin Musokere.
24 June	Four Great Zimbabwe University student activists appear in a Masvingo court.	The four are facing charges of Malicious Damage to Property. The four student activists are cleared by the court.	Gamuchirai Mukura, Tobias Simango, Takura Maboreke and Blessing Matasva
30 June	Twenty five students appear before a Bindura magistrate for trial.	Trial continued with the four state witnesses testifying. The state withdraws charges on eighteen students forcing 7 students to stand trial on charges of attending an illegal gathering. The seven to face trial are Joshua Chinyere, Wisdom Mugagara, Grant Tabvurei, Mark Tena, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Harmony Chabuka and Tashinga Mudzengi	Joshua Chinyere, Grant Tabvurei, Wisdom Mgagara, Harmony Chabuka, Ian Makone, Prosper Nyadimu, Mark Tena Tashinga Mudzengi, Munyaradzi Muchemwa, Trevor Chamba, Lloyd Mushararire, Tendai Rukombe, Success Chitsinde, Moreblessing Sibiya, Robin Adams, Gilbert Karuza, Washington Nyaira, Kelvin Rukombwe, Yahmann Chiwara, Kudzai Muropa, Clive Macheka, Tawanda Soyolani, Blessing Chiwanza and Thomas Musonza

07 July	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear in court.	The eight are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. They are further remanded to the 4 th of August where a trial date will be given.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi
13 July	Eight Bindura University of Science Education students appear in court.	The eight are appearing on charges of gathering with the intent of inciting public Violence. Their defense lawyer applied for discharge. Trial will continue on 30th of July.	Joshua Chinyere, Prosper Nyadimu, Wisdom Mgagara, Ian Makone, Tashinga Mudzengi, Grant Tabvurei, Harmony Chabuka and Mark Tena.
15 July	Three University of Zimbabwe student activists appear before a Harare magistrate	The three are charged under Section 37 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act after they were arrested on campus for purportedly leading and participating in a demonstration against a decision to bar all students with outstanding fees from sitting for their examinations. They are further remanded to 22 July.	Vitalis Mudzonga, Justice Chikanya and Tawanda Katsuro
15 July	Two Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate.	The two are facing charges under Section 37 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act. Trial in the matter was postponed to 22 July at the request of the defense lawyer.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga.
22 July	Three University of Zimbabwe student activists appear before a Harare magistrate	The three are facing charges under Section 37 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act. Trial in this case failed to kick off and the three were removed from remand. The state was ordered to proceed by way of summons if they intend to do so.	Vitalis Mudzonga, Justice Chikanya and Tawanda Katsuro
22 July	Two Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate.	The two are being charged under the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. Trial continues on 30 July.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga.
23 July	Five ZINASU leaders appear before a Harare magistrate.	The student leaders are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering at the University of Zimbabwe after they addressed students as part of the "Day of the African Child" commemorations. Trial failed to kick off as state witnesses failed to show up. Trial is set to start on the 23 rd of August.	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Gamuchirai Mukura, Archford Mudzengi and Tryvin Musokere.
26 July	Two Masvingo Polytechnic students appear before a Masvingo magistrate.	The two are being charged for assaulting the Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal, theft and malicious damage to property. They are further remanded to 04 August.	Arnold Batsirai and Zivanai Muzorodzi.
30 July	Two Bulawayo students appear in court.	The two are facing charges under the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform Act) chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. The trial was adjourned to 12 August 2010 as the State witnesses failed to appear in court.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga.
30 July	Eight student activists are acquitted by a Bindura magistrate.	The eight student activists are discharged by a Bindura magistrate on grounds that the evidence presented by the state is not coherent and consistent. The eight students were being charged for gathering students on the 14 th of July with the intention of inciting public violence.	Joshua Chinyere, Wisdom Mgagara, Prosper Nyadimu, Ian Makone, Tashinga Mudzengi, Mark Tena and two others.
04 Aug	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate.	The eight are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. They are further remanded out of custody to 23 August when the state will provide a trial date.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.
04 Aug	Two Masvingo Polytechnic students appear before a Masvingo magistrate.	The two are being charged for assaulting Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal, theft and malicious damage to property. The students are cleared of all the charges due to lack of evidence.	Arnold Batsirai and Zivanai Muzorodzi.

19 Aug	The ZINASU President and five others are arrested at Midlands State University.	The student leaders are arrested for addressing students on the issue of US\$46 that the students were being requested to pay to cater for the college's debt that it incurred in purchasing some generators. The arrested students are released and are set to appear in court on the 20 th of August.	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Zivanai Muzorodzi, Shepherd, Tryvine Musokeri and Stephen Chuma.
20 Aug	ZINASU President and five others appear before a Gweru magistrate.	The six are appearing on charges of attending an illegal gathering at the Midlands State University. The investigation officer told the court that the docket was not ready. The state will proceed by way of summons when ready.	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Zivanai, Shepherd, Tryvine Musokeri and Muzorodzi Stephen Chuma.
20 Aug	Two Midlands State University students are ordered to leave the University.	The two student activists are ordered to leave the University on allegations of Conniving with Obert Masaraure to disturb peace at the University.	Tryvine Musokeri and Stephen Chuma.
23 Aug	Five ZINASU leaders appear before a Harare magistrate.	The student leaders are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering at the University of Zimbabwe after they addressed students as part of the "Day of the African Child" commemorations. Trial failed to kick off as state witnesses failed to show up. The five are removed from remand and the state was urged to proceed by way of summons.	Obert Masaraure, Tafadzwa Kutya, Gamuchirai Mukura, Archford Mudzengi and Tryvin Musokere.
23 Aug	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear in court.	The eight are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March at Parliament Building. They are further remanded to 17 September when trial is expected to start.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.
24 Aug	A Great Zimbabwe University student activist is arrested on campus.	The student is arrested on charges of assaulting Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal.	Gamuchirai Mukura
25 Aug	Two Bulawayo students appear before a Bulawayo magistrate.	The two are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The charges arose from a demonstration organised by the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) in 2008. The case was further remanded to 30 September.	Brian Mtisi and Melusi Hlabano.
25 Aug	Two Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate.	The two are facing charges under the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform Act) chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. Warrants of arrests were issued on the two after they failed to appear in court.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga.
27 Aug	Great Zimbabwe University student activist appear before a Masvingo magistrate.	The student is accused of assaulting Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal. The student is cleared of the charges.	Gamuchirai Mukura
17 Sep	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate	The eight are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. They are further remanded to 13 October when the state will provide a trial date.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.
03 Sep	Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate	Five Bulawayo student activists are appearing in court facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. Two students did not appear for court and warrants of arrest are issued they are further remanded to 30 September	Sheunesu Nyoni, Samson Nxumalo, Brian Mtisi, Melusi Hlabano and Archford Mudzengi
17Sep	A University of Zimbabwe student activist is arrested.	The student activist is arrested on allegations of compiling an illegal petition against semesterised student Identity Cards. He was released after spending four nights in custody. He was fined for Criminal nuisance.	Pride Mukono

20 Sep	A Great Zimbabwe University Student activist appeared before the University Disciplinary Committee	The student activist is accused of mobilising students to demonstrate in April 2009. The student was cleared by the courts. Verdict will be communicated in three weeks time.	Brighton Ramusi
28 Sep	Two Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo magistrate.	The two are facing charges under the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform Act) chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. Warrants of arrests were cancelled after they failed to appear in court on the 25 th of August. They are further remanded to the 7 th of October.	Joram Chikwadze and Patrick Danga
30 Sep	Three National University of Science and Technology students appear before a Bulawayo magistrate.	The three are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The charges arose from a demonstration organised by the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) in 2008. They were further remanded to 2 November. Warrant of arrests were issued on two students activists who failed to appear in court.	Brian Mtisi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Melusi Hlabano.
30 Sep	Twelve National University of Science and Technology students appear before a disciplinary committee.	The twelve are facing charges of contravening Ordinance 30 by disrupting a proper function of the University on 8 May 2010. They will be Informed of their verdicts in due course.	Mpofu Thabani, Sibanda Silibazo, Masuku Scholastica, Mtisi Brian, Ngara Bernard, Chikwadze Jorum, Gavhumende Ibson, Gwete Gerald, Siwela Gerald, Masuku Tatenda, Chivi Munashe and Sheunesu Nyoni.
08 Oct	A Bulawayo student activist appeared before a Bulawayo magistrate.	The student activist is facing charges under the Criminal Law and (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. He is further remanded to the 20 th of October.	Patrick Danga.
13 Oct	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate	The eight are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. The eight made an application for dismissal of the charges. The matter was postponed to the 14 th of October.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.
14 Oct	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate	The defence council made an application for the dismissal of the charges. State provided the 22 nd of October as the date of ruling.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.
15 Oct	Five Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate.	The five are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The charges arose from a demonstration organised by the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) in 2008. Two students (Archford Mudzengi and Samson Nxumalo) were remanded in custody while the other three were remanded out of custody to the 2 nd of November 2010.	Samson Nxumalo and Archford Mudzengi. Sheunesu Nyoni, Brian Mtisi and Melusi Hlabano
18 Oct	Six ZINASU students activists arrested.	The six were arrested on allegations of organising a class boycott at Great Zimbabwe University and Masvingo Polytechnic.	Zivanai Muzorodzi, Joshua Chinyere, Godfrey Kurauone, Arnold Batsirai, Mango Tobias, Zachariah Trivavi
19 Oct	Six Masvingo Polytechnic students are arrested.	The six are arrested at Rujeko police station when they visited their arrested colleagues.	Gamuchirai Mukura, Makuvere Bhutah, Tafadzwa Kutya, Bethani Chauke, Promise Taruvinga and Justice Simango
19 Oct	Six Masvingo student activists are released from police custody.	The six are charged for disorderly conducted and fined before being released.	Gamuchirai Mukura, Makuvere Bhutah, Tafadzwa Kutya, Bethani Chauke, Promise Taruvinga and Justice Simango
20 Oct	Six ZINASU student activists are released from police custody.	The six are released from police custody after the police realised that the charges were not clear.	Zivanai Muzorodzi, Joshua Chinyere, Godfrey Kurauone, Arnold Batsirai, Mango Tobias, Zechariah Trivavi.

20Oct	One Bulawayo student activist appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate	He is facing charges the Criminal Law and (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. The case was further remanded to the 17 th of November.	Patrick Danga
22 Oct	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare magistrate	A ruling on the application for the dismissal of the charges is postponed by the court to the 29 th October.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi
22Oct	Three student activists Arrested.	The three were arrested for organising a memorial lecture for the late student leader Learnmore Jongwe.	Tafadzwa Mugwadi, Noel Gatora and Vivid Gwede.
23 Oct	Three student activists are released from police custody.	The three are released into custody of their lawyers on charges of attending an illegal gathering with intent to breach peace. The police will summon them to court when ready.	Tafadzwa Mugwadi, Noel Gatora and Vivid Gwede.
28 Oct	Three student activists appeared before a Harare magistrate.	The three appeared before a Harare magistrate who referred their matter to the Attorney General's Office.	Tafadzwa Mugwadi, Noel Gatora and Vivid Gwede.
29 Oct	Eight university of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate.	The eight were facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. They are further remanded to the 5 th of November due to the Magistrate's failure to appear in court.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi
02 Nov	Five National University of Science and Technology student activists appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate.	The five are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The charges arose from a demonstration organised by the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) in 2008. Two students (Archford Mudzengi and Samson Nxumalo) were remanded in custody because of a warrant of arrest. The case was further remanded to the 17 th of November 2010.	Samson Nxumalo , Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni, Brian Mtisi, and Melusi Hlabano
05 Nov	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate	The eight are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. The state prosecutor failed to submit the required documents and therefore they are further remanded to the 17 th of November 2010.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi
08 Nov	A Great Zimbabwe University student is Suspended	He is being charged in terms of Section 3 (3.1.1), 3 (3.1.2), 3 (3.1.4) 3(3.2.1), 3(3.2.2) Section 27 (1-6) of the Great Zimbabwe University (Act 11 of 2002) and Section 3 (3.1.4) and (3.3.3) of the rules of Great Zimbabwe University Student conduct and Discipline Ordinance Number 2 of 2004 for mobilising students to participate in a demonstration. He is suspended for four years.	Hardlife Janyure
15 Nov	Three ZINASU leaders appear before a Harare Magistrate	The three were charged for participating in an unlawful gathering with the intention of causing public violence after addressing students as part of the 'Day of the African Child' commemorations. Tafadzwa Kutya failed to appear in court as he was involved in a car accident. Archford Mudzengi did not appear in court since he was in custody at Bulawayo remand prison. The case was further postponed to the 6 th of December 2010.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri.
17 Nov	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate	The magistrate was not ready for judgement and case was postponed to the 30 th of November 2010.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlatshwayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.

26 Nov	Five ZINASU students are summoned to appear before a Masvingo magistrate.	The court failed to sit for the matter because the docket was missing. The five will be summoned if the court is ready.	Zivanai Muzorodzi, Joshua Chinyere, Godfrey Kurauone, Arnold Batirai and Tobias Simango
30 Nov	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate.	State was again not ready for judgement and case was then further postponed the 28 th of December 2010.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi.
01 Dec	Four Bulawayo student activists appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate.	The four are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. They are further remanded out of custody to 08 December.	Samson Nxumalo, Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Brian Mtisi
02 Dec	A University of Zimbabwe student activist appeared before the University Disciplinary Committee.	The student activist is facing charges that he "unlawfully and wrongfully called for Student Executive Council (SEC) elections by posting notices to the effect without consulting the Dean of students."	Tinashe Chisaira
06 Dec	One Bulawayo student activist appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate	The student activist is facing charges under the Criminal Law and (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. He was further remanded to the 30 th of December.	Patrick Danga
06 Dec	Five ZINASU leaders appear before a Harare Magistrate	The five are facing charges of participating in an unlawful gathering with the intention of causing public violence after addressing students at the University of Zimbabwe as part of the 'Day of the African Child' commemorations. The case was further postponed to the 7 th of December 2010.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi
07 Dec	Five ZINASU leaders appear before a Harare Magistrate	The students lawyer Jeremiah Bamu applied for the case to be referred to the Supreme Court, on the basis that fundamental human rights enshrined in the constitution have been violated. Ruling on the application is set for 10 th of December.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi
08 Dec	Two student activists are arrested in Harare.	The two are detained at Harare Central Police station before transferred to Milton Park Police Station the following day. They were charged under the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act chapter 9:13 for violent and disorderly conduct in a public place. They were fined and released.	Tryvine Musokeri and Pride Kakono
08 Dec	Four Bulawayo student activists appear before a Magistrate.	The four are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The case was postponed to the 13 th of December.	Samson Nxumalo, Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Brian Mtisi
10 Dec	Five ZINASU leaders appear before a Harare Magistrate	The five are appearing for a ruling on their application for their case to be referred to the supreme court. The Prosecutor failed to come to court hence the ruling will be handed on 14th December.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi
10 Dec	Five Masvingo student activists appear before a Masvingo magistrate.	The four are facing charges of assaulting Masvingo Polytechnic College Principal. Three students were cleared of the charges (Brighton Ramusi, Godfrey Kurauone and Arnold Batirai). Two students, Gamuchirai Mukura and Zivanai Muzorodzi will face trial when the case continues on 12 January 2011.	Brighton Ramusi, Zivanai Muzorodzi, Arnold Batirai and Godfrey Kurauone.
13 Dec	Four Bulawayo activists appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate.	The four are facing charges of demonstrating with intentions of causing public violence and breach of peace. The defence lawyer applied for the matter to be referred to the supreme court for constitutional ruling on the charges. The ruling on the application is set for the 14 th of December.	Samson Nxumalo, Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Brian Mtisi

13 Dec	Two National University of Science and Technology students are found guilty by the University Disciplinary Committee.	The two were found guilty of contravening ordinance 30: Rules of student conduct and discipline. They were ordered to pay US\$540 each as fine.	Brian Mtisi and Bernard Ngara
14 Dec	Four Bulawayo activists appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate.	A Bulawayo magistrate ordered that the matter be referred to the supreme court for determination.	Samson Nxumalo , Archford Mudzengi, Sheunesu Nyoni and Brian Mtisi
14 Dec	Five ZINASU leaders appear before a Harare Magistrate	The student leaders are appearing for ruling on the application for the matter to be referred to the Supreme Court. The court failed to give the ruling because the state had not responded in time. The ruling is set for 17 December.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi
17 Dec	Five ZINASU leaders appear before a Harare Magistrate	The presiding magistrate indicated that the ruling on the application by the five was not ready. The matter will be heard on the 20 th of December.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi
20 Dec	Five ZINASU leaders appear before a Harare Magistrate	A Harare magistrate granted an order that the case of the five be referred to the Supreme Court since their rights were infringed during arrest and detention.	Obert Masaraure, Gamuchirai Mukura, Tryvin Musokeri, Tafadzwa Kutya and Archford Mudzengi
20 Dec	Four NUST students appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate	The four are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering with intentions of causing public violence. The case was further remanded out of custody to 21 February 2011.	David Mushanawani, Beven Nyamande, Ernest Makoni and Duncan Mombeshora
27 Dec	Eight University of Zimbabwe students appear before a Harare Magistrate	The eight are facing charges of participating in an illegal gathering following a ZINASU demonstration in March 2010 at Parliament Building against the abuse of human rights in the country. Judgement on the application for discharge will be delivered on 2 February 2011.	Joshua Chinyere, James Katso, Temptation Tazviinga, Tinashe Hlathswayo, Tinashe Chisaira, Culvern Mungiri, Sydney Chisuko, and Chikomborero Mukwaturi
30 Dec	A Bulawayo student activist appear before a Bulawayo Magistrate	The student is facing charges under the Criminal Law and (Codification and Reform Act) Chapter 9:23 for defeating the course of justice. He was further remanded to the 20 th of January 2010.	Patrick Danga

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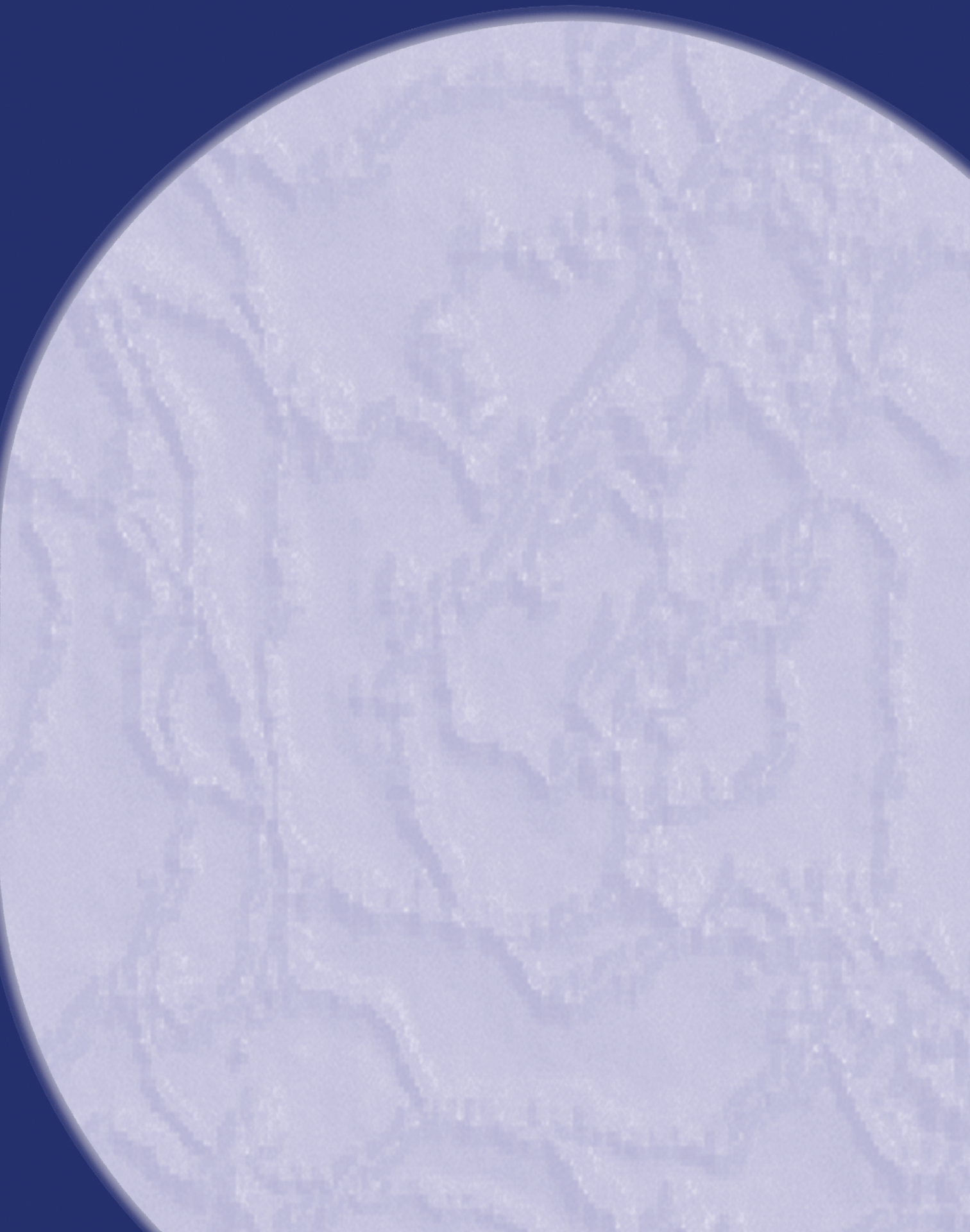
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