The Silent Majority... Celebrating the role of Women in Zimbabwe's democratization

Zimbabwe joins the rest of the world in commemorating the International Women's Day on the 8th of March 2011. The day was first observed 100 years ago as a struggle of women to participate in society on an equal footing with men. Celebrations are mainly centered on women's economic, political and social achievements.

It is sad to note that as the world celebrates International Women's Day, Zimbabwean women still face vast obstacles in their pursuit of development. Poverty, exclusion, violence and discrimination remain the biggest threats to women's progress in post-independent patriarchal Zimbabwe. Disenfranchisement of women emanates from the pre-colonial era when women were expected to be submissive to their male counterparts. The societal values that have been nurtured and cherished over the years are inclined towards overshadowing the transformation of women. The social construction of gender results from the way societies have organized work and distributed resources, including power.



Invariably, in Zimbabwe, women are allocated subordinate positions relative to men; the tasks they carry out are less valued though they tend to carry a heavier burden in social reproductive tasks. The imbalances that exist between men and women as well as asymmetrical power relations are thus considered political, since they determine the allocation of resources to men and women in a given socio-cultural context.

In Zimbabwe, women constitute 52% of the electorate and they are the ones that participate the most in politics, but when it comes to the government structures and positions that form decision makers, men are always on the fore front. The ERC conducted a Voter's Roll analysis in May 2010 which revealed that out of the 5,872, 473 registered voters, 3,025,113 (51%) are women. According to Women in Politics Support Unit (WIPSU), women occupy only 13.7% of cabinet, 14.2% of seats in the lower house of parliament and 33.3% in the senate. In addition, women occupy only 16.9% seats in both urban and rural councils. Women's participation in elections remains insignificant as their role has traditionally been confined to voting and supporting men who stand as candidates.

Gender stereotype and patriarchy

Obstacles to women's participation in democracy include:

... to P2

An Open Letter to the New Zimbabwe "Independent" Election Commission (ZEC)

Dear Commissioners

delivering democratic elections in Zimbabwe. This task has eluded your predecessor which is why we find ourselves in the position we are in today. Democratic elections remain a theory to most of us who were born after independence. We have only known one form of

Let us take this opportunity to congratulate you on your appointment to this most critical constitutional body mandated with

- What constitutes Free & Fair Elections? Major highlights month of March
- How do I Register to Vote
- Cartoon on Free & Fair Elections
- Send Feedback to: information@erc.co.zw

candidates and the media

and accredited observers

candidates, and includes:

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election, one which has a predetermined winner even if he happens to lose. One in which our vote counts for nothing except statistics which are used in turning our verdict against us. Elections to us have become a dreaded periodic experience that serves to remind us how the country was extricated from the jaws of colonialism by

the individual efforts of a handful of our illustrious leaders. We know elections as reminders of who is supposed to lead us not govern with us. Elections have also become occasions when pay back is "legal". ...P4 The Silent Majority... from P1 What Constitutes a Free and Fair Election?

A "Free" electoral process is one where fundamental human

rights and freedoms are respected, including: Freedom of speech and expression by electors, parties,

- Freedom of association; that is, freedom to form organisations such as political parties and NGOs
- Freedom of access to by and by electors to transmit and

Freedom of assembly, to hold political rallies and to cam-

- receive political and electoral information messages Freedom to register as an elector, a party or candidate
- Freedom from violence, intimidation or coercion Freedom of access to the polls by electors, party agents
- Freedom to exercise the franchise in secret
- or objections without negative repercussions A "Fair" electoral process is one where the 'playing field' is

Freedom to question, challenge and register complaints

An independent, non-partisan electoral organisation to administer the process

reasonably level and accessible to all electors, parties and

tion and electoral legislation and regulations Equitable representation of electors provided through

Guaranteed rights and protection through the constitu-

- the legislation Clearly defined universal suffrage and secrecy of the vote
- Equitable and balanced reporting to the media Equitable access to financial and material resources for
- party and candidate campaigning

Equitable opportunities for the electorate to receive po-

Equitable treatment of electors, candidates and parties

by elections officials, the government, the police, the military

- litical and voter information Accessible polling places
- and the judiciary

2009 commonborders.org

An open and transparent ballot counting process Election process not disrupted by violence, intimidation and coercion

The Month of March Major Highlights since 1980

Extract from: Common Borders Fronteras Comunes, 2003-

Virility deficiency- women's conception of politics. It is for the

Inequalities in education, training and access to resources

Psychological and traditional barriers-men are superior to women

- stronger sex, those who have all it takes to compete in the
- turbulent environment, those who can use force and violence Pull her down syndrome- women look down upon each other. In Zimbabwe, women constitute 52% of the total population and 51%
- of the electorate. Who then votes for men? Lack of affirmative action- there must be policies and action to stop discrimination based on sex and gender.
- The Zimbabwean constitution does not expressly prohibit discrimination

on grounds of sex. The Zimbabwean political environment still permits

further subjugation and repression of women whose rights are gravely

abused. In 2008, political violence erupted throughout Zimbabwe as a

result of the contested national elections. Zimbabwean women, targeted for their political affiliations, were abducted from their workplaces and homes, raped, tortured and beaten in secret torture centers. It is estimated that from May to July 2008, 2000 women and girls were victims of rape, (Research and Advocacy Unit- RAU- Report 2009). The local police ignored these women's pleas for protection and justice, and

national leaders have been equally unresponsive to local and

been done to compensate such victims of politically motivated repression. Violence denies women the right to personal development, security, respect and dignity. It is sad to note that women and girls have to bear the brunt of political violence perpetrated by vicious egotistical male leaders. As the country celebrates the 100th Anniversary of International Women's Day, it should be reiterated that women deserve due recognition as active and equal members of society therefore

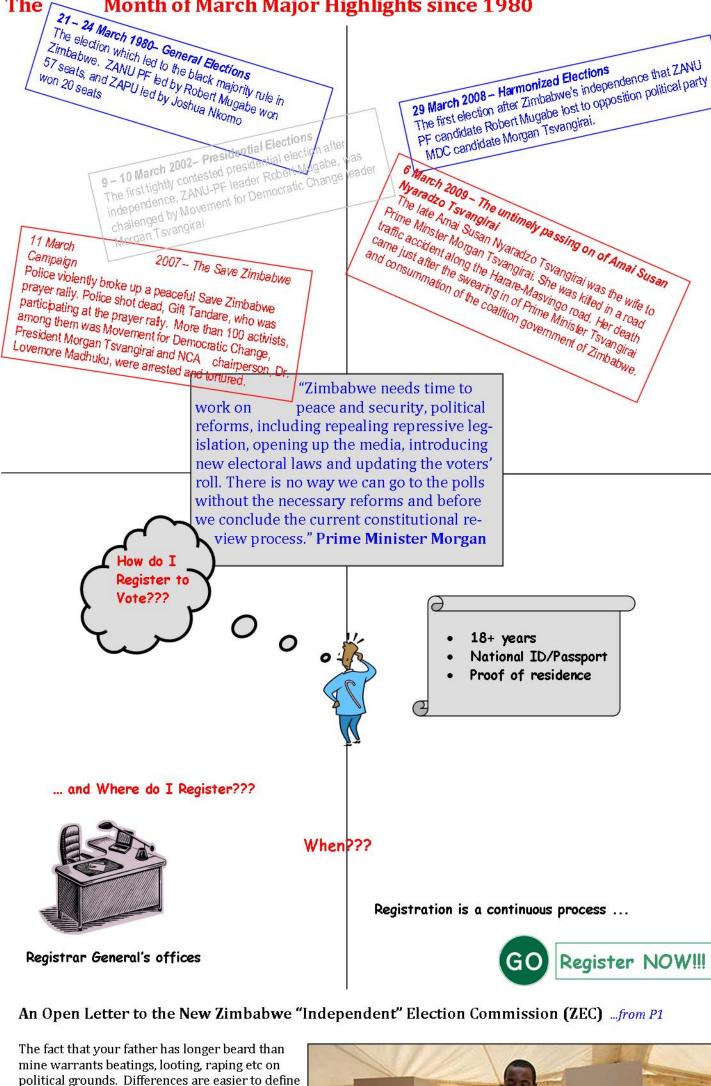
Zimbabwean women are urged to resist all forms of discrimination.

"When women are fully involved, the benefits are immediate-families are healthier and better fed and their income,

savings and investments go up. And what is true of families

international demands for an end to the violence. To date, nothing has

is also true of communities and in the long run, of whole countries." United Nations former Secretary General Kofi Annan



placed and persecuted. The wounds are yet to heal. The vote count, whose announcement took your predecessor over a month to announce, is

bodies is at its lowest ebb.

still fresh in our minds. The arrogance exhibited

by the outgoing Chair has left a bad taste in our mouths. Our confidence in election management

Zimbabweans still remember the stolen vote in March 2008. The country went through an internationally condemned election that saw hundreds murdered and thousands more dis-

then than outside elections.

drawn as attempts will be made to avert the embarrassing defeat of March 2008. democracy. create a conducive environment for an election that respects the will of the people.

Given the above context, your task is already cut out for you. Only yesterday it was confirmed that the next election will definitely pit the two political heavy weights of the past decade. The old man will once again face Morgan. Battle lines will be We expect "paradigm shift" in the manner that you conduct your business. Preparation for elections starts now. Revamp the tired secretariat of your body. Dead wood must definitely pave way for more professional and non-partisan implementers of your policies. Contradictions between you and the secretariat will create unnecessary disharmony in the promotion of The law clearly stipulates what you need to do. Take the task seriously. This allows you through Section 192 of the Electoral Act to make Statutory Instruments which are necessary to ensure an election is conducted properly. Use that facility to Do not be deterred by the

Measures Act. Your advice against it especially when it FLECTIONS infringes on the constitutional rights of voters, will be supported by democratic



Zimbabweans. You will be judged by your actions. It is your duty to complete Zimbabwe's transition to fully fledged democracy. We will be watching you. Laying in wait, Democratic Zimbabwean

Presidential Powers, Temporary

MEARIT MERCHAN

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monthly publication, if YOU want to contribute, get in touch with our information team on information@erc.co.zw

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