

1. Who is "human" in the concept of modern human rights?

Anyone who is regarded as a human being as opposed to animals who are either living or dead. This includes an unborn child. In the Zimbabwean constitution the constitution mandates that the state has an obligation to protect the life of an unborn child. In this regard abortion is outlawed except in special circumstances where pregnancy is a result of rape, incest or the its continuance is a danger to the life of the mother.

2. How is carried out of the protection of a right which is not regulated in the Constitution in your legal system? What kind of balancing is done when a right uncounted in the Constitution is conflicted with a constitutional right?

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land and it takes precedence. If a right is not provided in a Constitution courts are permitted to draw inspiration from the international and regional human rights ratified.

3. Do International Human Rights Documents applied in your country represent minimum standards that are already provided or the must-reach aims? Are there any regulations in your legal system above international human rights standards? If there are, would you please explain?

International human rights law standards presents the highest standard not the minimum. The Zimbabwean legal system is dualist in nature and therefore all laws ratified do not automatically become law. So some of the international human rights principles are not domesticated

4. In your legal system, is the jurisdiction an actor itself to move forward human rights standards? If it is, would you please explain?

I failed to understand this question.

5. Are there values and issues in your country that are not covered by human rights documents but need to be protected under the concept of human rights? If your answer is yes, would you please explain?

The rights of sexual minorities are not protected. The Constitution outlaws same sex marriage.

6. Are there such human right regulations in the legal system of your country that is protected by the constitution but contradicts social reality and justice?

None

7. Are there any social realities contradicting international human rights concept based on individualism?

Yes some societies still practice child marriages despite their prohibition by the bill of rights

8. In your legal system, are there legal mechanisms to protect human rights if fundamental rights are violated by private persons? Are these mechanisms effective?

There are national human rights institutions such as the Gender Commission, Human Rights Commission, the courts

9. Are there groups in your country who have their own national, ethnical, religious and linguistic identities? Could you please give some information about them (especially if you feel yourself one of them)?

There are no groups that have national identities distinct from every Zimbabwean but of course there are numerous groups that have religious identities, e.g white garment churches

10. What is the definition of the notion "minority" according to your constitutional system? What is your opinion on this concept? Do you think that minority rights should be protected broadly by the constitutional level? Do you think that constitutional regulations that would broaden the rights of minorities will solve the conflicts between majorities and minorities?

The Constitution does not define what constitutes minority rights but simply protects the right to equality. Further minority languages are protected by the Constitution which recognizes all languages and provides that all languages are equal.

11. What do you think on the notion and the concept of minority rights in international law? Could the international regulations/treatments be a response to the reality and problems of the

peoples in your country? In other words, do they cover the reality in your country from the view of the state and the view of peoples?

I think the concept of minority rights is not fully developed. There is no international consensus on what constitutes minority rights. Further there is no binding human rights treaty for minority rights.

12. What you think is the most current human rights problem in your country?

Respect for the rule of law, non-recognition of the right to demonstrate and freedom to petition despite the fact that it is provided in the Constitution. In general, the main problem is the none implementation of rights