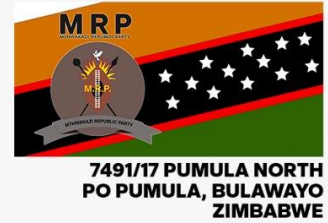




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STATEMENT BY MRP PRESIDENT MQONDISI MOYO

JUNE 30 MUST NOT BECOME A DAY OF AFRICAN-ON-AFRICAN VIOLENCE

MRP President Mqondisi Moyo urges Zimbabweans in South Africa to prepare responsibly, calls for international vigilance, and presents Mthwakazi's vision of constitutional government, human dignity and self-reliance

BULAWAYO — 18 June, 2026 — Mthwakazi Republic Party President Mqondisi Moyo today urged Zimbabweans living in South Africa to take reasonable and lawful precautions as June 30 approaches, warning that political agitation, vigilantism, criminal opportunism and possible abuses by multiple actors could place vulnerable communities at risk.

Mthwakazi is the historic homeland of the peoples of southwestern Zimbabwe, centered on Bulawayo and commonly known as Matabeleland. Many of the people whose aspirations the MRP seeks to represent have carried the consequences of decades of misrule, and large numbers now live in South Africa.

“Human life and human dignity must come before politics, nationality, ethnicity or immigration status,” President Moyo said. “No dispute about immigration can justify violence, collective punishment, intimidation or the destruction of another person’s livelihood.”

The MRP recognizes that South Africa has the sovereign right and responsibility to administer its borders and enforce its immigration laws. Those powers, however, belong to lawful public authorities acting through constitutional institutions, independent courts and established procedures. They do not belong to mobs, vigilante groups or private political movements.

President Moyo urged Zimbabweans in South Africa to remain calm, avoid demonstrations and likely confrontation points, keep identification and immigration documents accessible, retain electronic copies of important records, and establish communication plans with family members, employers, churches and community organizations.

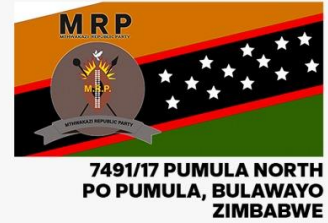
Zimbabweans should neither participate in violence nor respond violently to provocation. Threats, attacks and unlawful conduct should be documented where it is safe to do so and reported to the appropriate authorities, diplomatic representatives and credible human-rights organizations.

“Preparation is not panic, and prudence is not provocation,” President Moyo said. “Our people should remain alert to dangers that may come from vigilantes, criminal actors, political agitators or the unlawful conduct of officials. Every Zimbabwean should act responsibly, remain peaceful and protect life.”



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Human dignity is the first obligation of government

The danger facing Zimbabweans on South African streets cannot be separated from the conditions that drove them there. Few people leave their homes, their families and their language by choice. They left because governance at home collapsed, because the economy was destroyed, and because the institutions that should have protected them were captured or hollowed out. They now meet exclusion in the country to which they fled and persecution in the country they left. A people pushed out of one state and unsafe in another has nowhere to stand. That is the condition the MRP asks the world to see.

For the MRP, the approaching date raises a larger question about the kind of government Africa needs and deserves.

The Mthwakazi Republic Party is an aspirational political organization. It is founded not upon resentment, revenge or ethnic supremacy, but upon the conviction that Africans are entitled to the same personal freedoms, constitutional protections and accountable institutions expected anywhere in the democratic world.

The MRP believes in human rights, democracy, the rule of law, meritocracy, education and the fullest possible development of every human being.

It believes that government must be transparent, public officials must be accountable, courts must be genuinely independent and every person must receive equal protection under the law.

It believes in government of the people, by the people and for the people—not government by party patronage, inherited entitlement, ethnic favoritism or coercive force.

“Equality before the law is not an ambitious luxury,” President Moyo said. “It is the minimum requirement of legitimate government. A state that protects only the politically connected, the ethnically favored or those able to purchase influence is not serving its people.”

The MRP envisions a Mthwakazi in which public office is a public trust, advancement is based upon ability and effort, education is a national priority, and citizens are free to develop their talents without being constrained by corruption, political loyalty tests or discrimination.

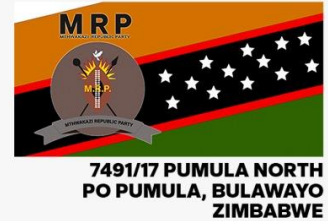
A different African future

The MRP is not merely identifying what has failed in Zimbabwe. It is setting out what the people of Mthwakazi intend to build.



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Mthwakazi seeks a constitutional and democratic system in which political power is limited by law, institutions are stronger than individual rulers, and peaceful changes of government are normal rather than threatening.

It seeks an economy built upon education, enterprise, property rights, responsible management of resources and confidence in impartial institutions.

The MRP does not seek to exchange domination from Harare for dependency upon foreign capitals. It is not asking the international community to finance its political project, administer its future government or sustain Mthwakazi as a permanent recipient of foreign aid.

“We do not want dependency disguised as assistance,” President Moyo said. “We want the political freedom to build through our own labor, knowledge, skills, resources and enterprise.”

Mthwakazi welcomes trade, responsible investment, technology, education and international cooperation. It seeks partnerships based upon mutual benefit and mutual respect—not paternalism.

Self-reliance does not mean isolation. It means that the survival of a country should not depend upon permanent foreign charity, political patronage or the goodwill of distant powers. A viable state must educate its people, develop its economy, protect lawful investment and create the conditions in which individual ability can flourish.

“Africa does not lack intelligent, capable or industrious people,” President Moyo said. “Africa has too often lacked institutions that allow those people to succeed. Mthwakazi intends to build those institutions.”

A pledge of inclusion

The MRP has watched, at close range and at great cost, what the politics of exclusion produces. It has seen government turned into an instrument for rewarding one group and punishing another. It has seen what follows when belonging is decided by ethnicity, party or origin rather than by law.

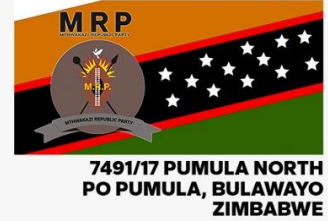
Mthwakazi pledges to build the opposite. It pledges to be a non-racial, multiethnic constitutional democracy rooted in the rule of law, in which inclusion is the governing principle and exclusion has no lawful place. Citizenship and equal protection will not turn on a person’s language, ancestry, religion or political allegiance.

That pledge extends, deliberately, to the very communities associated with the present government in Harare. A future Mthwakazi will protect Shona-speaking residents on precisely the same terms as everyone else. A movement that knows the cost of exclusion does not intend to reproduce it.



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“We have seen what happens when government divides people into those who belong and those who may be discarded,” President Moyo said. “We reject that model. Inclusion is not a slogan for us; it is the foundation upon which we intend to govern.”

A people with reason to seek guarantees

The MRP’s insistence on inclusion is not abstract. It rests on a documented history.

Between 1983 and 1987, units of the Zimbabwean state carried out a sustained campaign of violence in Matabeleland and parts of the Midlands. The Fifth Brigade, trained separately from the regular army, was deployed against civilian communities. The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe and the Legal Resources Foundation documented killings, torture, disappearances and the deliberate use of starvation in *Breaking the Silence, Building True Peace*. Later assessments, including that of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, estimate that approximately 20,000 people were killed, the overwhelming majority of them ethnic Ndebele.

That record has never been fully acknowledged, prosecuted or repaired by those responsible. It is why the people of Mthwakazi do not regard their fear of the ruling party as theoretical, and why they seek lawful guarantees rather than further assurances.

Apply the Montevideo principles objectively

The MRP calls upon governments, international institutions, scholars and civil-society organizations to assess the claim of Mthwakazi objectively according to the principles expressed in the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States.

Those principles include the existence of a permanent population, a defined territory, a government and the capacity to enter into relations with other states.

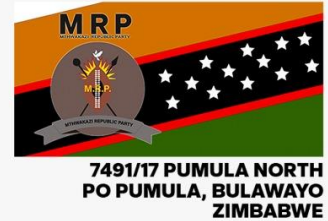
Mthwakazi has a permanent population and a historically identifiable territory. The MRP has articulated the constitutional principles upon which responsible government can be established and has demonstrated its commitment to peaceful international engagement. The MRP asks that Mthwakazi be allowed the democratic political space necessary to develop and demonstrate those institutions openly.

The MRP does not invoke the Montevideo Convention merely to demand rights. It accepts the corresponding duties associated with legitimate statehood: peaceful relations, equality before the law, respect for neighboring peoples, non-aggression, constitutional government and the resolution of disputes without force.



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The Convention's principles should be applied to Mthwakazi fairly and consistently—not dismissed because African borders inherited from colonial arrangements have been treated as permanently immune from democratic examination.

“The people of Mthwakazi should be judged by objective legal and political standards,” President Moyo said. “We should not be denied consideration merely because those presently exercising power refuse to permit the question to be asked.”

The objection most often raised against any claim of this kind is that borders drawn in the colonial period must never be reopened. That objection deserves a direct answer. Borders and constitutional relationships have changed, or have been submitted to democratic decision, in living memory through negotiated, democratic and internationally supervised processes—sometimes after devastating conflicts that peaceful political mechanisms might have prevented. Eritrea and South Sudan achieved independence through internationally observed referenda after negotiated settlements. Scotland voted on its place within the United Kingdom. Bougainville held an internationally observed referendum and continues to negotiate implementation of its result. Somaliland has governed itself with substantial stability for more than three decades and has demonstrated many of the practical capacities of statehood, notwithstanding the continuing question of wider recognition.

The MRP does not claim that every precedent is identical, and it does not ask the world to dictate an outcome. It invokes these examples to demonstrate a simpler principle: existing borders do not forever extinguish the right of a people to express its political will through a peaceful and credible process. The people of Mthwakazi should be permitted to be asked. A claim grounded in a documented history and a defined territory should not be ruled out of order because it is inconvenient to those who hold power.

Zimbabwe's hollowed-out civil society

Decades of centralized rule, political intimidation, corruption, economic destruction and institutional capture have severely weakened Zimbabwean civil society.

Organizations capable of protecting vulnerable communities, documenting abuses and holding political power accountable have been divided, suppressed, deprived of resources or forced into survival.

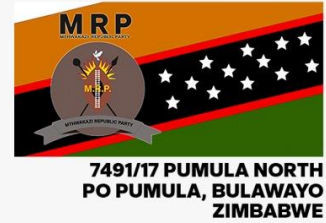
Millions of Zimbabweans have consequently sought security and opportunity beyond the country's borders. Many now face renewed insecurity in the places to which they fled.

The MRP therefore makes a deliberately limited request of the international community.



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It is not asking foreign governments to govern for the people of Mthwakazi. It is not requesting foreign military intervention. It is not seeking the creation of another aid-dependent political structure.

It asks the world to watch.

The MRP calls upon governments, journalists, diplomatic missions, human-rights organizations and international institutions to monitor developments surrounding June 30, document incitement and violence, and insist that every person in South Africa receive the protection of the law.

That request can be stated precisely. The MRP asks foreign governments and their missions in the region to do four things. First, to instruct their diplomatic posts to observe the period around June 30 and report what they see through their human-rights reporting channels. Second, to publicly defend the access, independence and safety of credible journalists and human-rights monitors documenting events. Third, to preserve and, where the applicable legal threshold is met, use existing accountability mechanisms against individuals who organize, direct or materially enable political or communal violence. Fourth, to support an African Union discussion of attacks upon African nationals and urge that the issue be considered on its merits. None of these steps requires recognition of Mthwakazi, foreign troops or new money. Each lies within the ordinary power of a concerned government.

International observation is not interference. Where violence has been threatened, credible observation can serve as a precaution against abuse and a deterrent to those who believe nobody is watching.

There is also a plain interest at stake for the wider world. South Africa anchors the economy of the region. If it grows poorer, more violent and more hostile to those within its borders, the pressures that already push people across frontiers will not subside. The moral case for protecting human beings is sufficient. The strategic case reinforces it. Instability, economic collapse and forced displacement do not remain confined within national borders. A stable, lawful and self-supporting Mthwakazi would contribute to regional security rather than adding to the pressures confronting Africa and the wider international community.

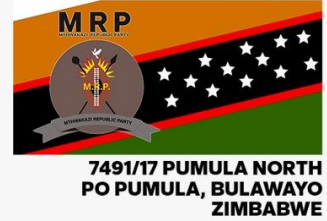
The test that June 30 sets is simple, and it is the test by which any state is finally measured: whether it can protect human beings within its own territory. A government that cannot, or will not, protect human beings has failed in the first duty for which government exists.

“We ask the world not to look away,” President Moyo said. “Watch June 30. Watch the treatment of Zimbabweans and other migrants in South Africa. Watch what continues to happen inside Zimbabwe.”



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“Then allow the people of Mthwakazi the peaceful political space to demonstrate what Africans can build when they are free to govern themselves.”

About the Mthwakazi Republic Party

The Mthwakazi Republic Party is a peaceful and democratic political organization advocating for the restoration of Mthwakazi, the historic homeland of the peoples of southwestern Zimbabwe centered on Bulawayo and commonly known as Matabeleland, through lawful, nonviolent and internationally recognized processes. It is committed to human rights, constitutional democracy, equality before the law, transparent government, an independent judiciary, meritocracy, education and economic self-reliance.

Mqondisi Moyo
President, Mthwakazi Republic Party

In Pursuit of Truth, Justice and Peace During Our Lifetime.

Sisonke Sibambene SinguMthwakazi Sesikulungisa!

