

Zim civics gather in Geneva

Over a dozen Zimbabwe civil society leaders are on an advocacy mission in Geneva for the United Nations Human Rights Council's twelfth session of the Universal Periodic Review where Zimbabwe will on 10 October present its report on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe.

Some of the civil society leaders already assembled here are: Okay Machisa (Zimbabwe Human Rights Association), McDonald Lewanika (Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition), Irene Petras, Roselyn Hanzi and Dzimbabwe Chimbga (Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights), Elizabeth Bishop, Blessing Gorejena, Rudo Mugandani and Dzikamai Bere (Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum), Machinda Marongwe (National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations) and myself, Dewa Mavhinga from the Regional Office – Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition. Geneva-based Marlon Zakeyo of Zimbabwe Advocacy Office is giving facilitation, logistical and administrative support for the entire delegation. Two journalist, Dumisani Muleya of the Zimbabwe Independent and Barnabas Thodhlana of Newsday are also in Geneva for the UPR. Rindai

Chipfunde-Vava of Zimbabwe Election Support Network and Jestina Mukoko of Zimbabwe Peace Project were expected to join the team yesterday.

As Okay Machisa indicated in the finalized program schedule sent earlier, we plan to focus on harmonized and properly calibrated advocacy that brings together various civil society delegations with a common message on Zimbabwe. Today, following successful accreditation with the UN UPR for all delegates under Marlon Zakeyo's superb facilitation all Zimbabwe civil society leaders met to share notes and strategize on advocacy, messaging and communication while in Geneva.

Two major events being undertaken are the Zimbabwe Side Event – panel discussion – UPR information briefing on Human Rights and Elections in Zimbabwe taking place on Wednesday, 5 October, from 11 to 1pm within the UN buildings with panelists from Zim HR NGO Forum, NANGO, ZESN, ZPP and ZLHR with Dewa Mavhinga as panel discussion chair – and ZIMRIGHTS Reflections Photo Exhibition & Launch of Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition's Military Report and 'A Case Against Violence' brochure taking place from 1800 to

2000hours on the same day. In addition, we seek to target various UN mechanisms and Special Procedures for advocacy lobbying, as well as various country missions based in Geneva.

Key advocacy tools include the Zimbabwe Civil Society Organizations UPR Advocacy Charter – a commentary on the government official report with key recommendations on measures that the government of Zimbabwe and other stakeholders can take to ensure the full promotion and protection of all human rights; the ZIMRIGHTS Photo exhibition & newsletter; Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition reports on the military and on patterns of violence – a key human rights violation closely linked to elections.

The key message is broadly that 2012 is not an election year but must be a year for credible electoral reforms. The Zimbabwe government's 17-page report to the UN Human Rights Council UPR prepared by the ministry of justice paints a picture of a country 'desirous of promoting and upholding human rights for all despite the illegal sanctions induced challenges...' We seek to show that the reality is a far cry from what is contained in the government report. Different organizations will focus on their area of

expertise to demonstrate the true state of human rights in Zimbabwe and to show how the country is not prepared to hold democratic elections in 2012 as president Mugabe and ZANU-PF would want.

Marlon Zakeyo is leading the Geneva & UN press team (English and French) media strategy while various delegates are available for media work with Zimbabwe and other international media. We understand the official government delegation will arrive on Wednesday led by minister Patrick Chinamasa.

Please note that a civil society delegation from Swaziland is also in Geneva on an advocacy mission as Swaziland was expected to present its report to the UN UPR on yesterday afternoon. Zimbabwe civil society delegates will provide solidarity support to our Swazi sisters and brothers.

Dewa, Okay and McDonald are reachable on mobile number: +41783443226. We have committed to develop a media advisory with contact details for other delegates to enable a smooth flow of information.

Prepared by Dewa Mavhinga, Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition Regional Coordinator.

ZAMBIA: A good example of a good example

Shortly after 00:32hrs on the 23rd of September, Zimbabwe's neighbor to the North, Zambia erupted into tumultuous celebrations over the announcement of the results of the presidential election that had taken place on the 20th as part of their tripartite elections.

The celebrations, far from being from members of the Patriotic Front (PF) only, who had won the presidency, making Michael Chilufiya Sata the 5th President of post-independent Zambia, and judging by the multitudes of people who stormed into the streets in their bed clothes to celebrate.

The celebrations were of a nation saluting itself for maturing its democracy and enhancing the culture of political change. The celebrations were of a nation staying true to the founding principles of democratic governance, where the authority and right to govern is determined by the collective will of the people as expressed through the ballot.

As Zimbabweans, we can only look to the north with envy and shameful guilt. Envy, because the plea-

sure of having power change hands with limited incidents in post-independent Zimbabwe is a pleasure that we are yet to have. And guilt because we have none but ourselves to blame for our desperate situation which has seen democratic regression instead of the democratic rebirth that Zambia and our brothers and sisters in North Africa have achieved.

The developments in Zambia are for Zimbabwe, pregnant with lessons for both the citizens and those who govern them. For those in power, the lesson from Zambia is not only that, incumbents can be defeated but also that, when they do they should bow out graciously.

The Zambian election outcome was a victory for the people's will and shows that real power resides on the streets where the people live. The resolve shown by the people of Zambia in enhancing their democracy through change of government is worthy of salute, and in spite of the skills that the PF possessed, the Zambian people are the real victors of this election. To the majority of them, it was not just about Rupiah Banda and Sata and deciding who was the better man, it was also about the fact that with 20



years of occupying the state, the majority of people felt that this long incumbency needed to be brought to an end. Having said that, it is also proper to appreciate that Banda and the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) deserve the thanks of not just their nation but also the entire African continent, for the lesson on respecting the will of the people.

There are few things easier than trying to unseat an incumbent president in Africa. 20 years in power is a long time, but Banda and his colleagues, still left when the people decid-

ed to call time on them. This is the second time that Zambia has demonstrated this lesson; with Dr. Kenneth Kaunda in 1991, and refusing Frederick Chiluba an extension to his tenure as president after two Constitutional terms in 2001.

Given what have seen in the recent past in Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and other places, events in Zambia are clearly not common place on the continent, and do serve as a good example of a good example. Signs which had manifested themselves in protests and scenes of violence especially

in the copper belt, were also ample evidence that while willing to follow the correct process, the people of Zambia would not stand by as their vote was made not to count.

And therein lies another lesson. Not that people should be violent, but rather that they should be vigilant. The opposition and ordinary members of the public in Zambia kept a keen eye on the process and vented whenever there were indications that something was amiss.

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Academic credentials no substitute for visionary leadership

Coordinator's Note



dewaMAVHINGA

In recent weeks there has been heated national debate about the link between academic achievement and national leadership triggered by comments attributed to professor Welshman Ncube that, on account of a limited educational profile, MDC-T leader Morgan Tsvangirai is out of his depth when it comes to leading Zimbabwe into the future.

In various discussions reference is often made to president Robert Mugabe's 'impressive' academic record and even that of professor Ncube or professor Mutambara. However, a perusal of the various records these leaders and others from elsewhere would show that there is no direct relationship between academic excellence and national leadership.

Those with so-called impressive academic records have presided over ruinous national policies that have hurt ordinary people while serving the interests of the elite. Puffed up with a false sense of superiority and overtly supercilious, often leaders riding on academic profile have quickly separated themselves from the people

and consequently from reality – with the obvious ruinous results. In South Africa one reason why former president Thabo Mbeki was dumped by ANC cadres at the 2007 Polokwane congress was that his elitism had driven a wedge between him and the people, leading to a preference Jacob Zuma, a man with little formal education but who was in close touch with ordinary people.

Zimbabwe does not need a leader with several university degrees but lacking in common sense and compassion for the people. All we need is a sensible, sensitive and compassionate leader with the common touch and common sense. While professor Mutambara maybe a brilliant academic, that does not necessarily mean that he will be a better political leader than a person without university education.

Undoubtedly, for Zimbabwe, a country boasting of one of the highest literacy rates in Africa, there is need for government to be driven by technocrats, experts in various disciplines, but not necessarily at the level of political leadership. Surrounded

by suitably qualified technical experts, prime Minister Tsvangirai's leadership is likely to benefit Zimbabwe much more than what the intellectuals have achieved over three decades.

To his credit, though often derided for limited academic credentials, Tsvangirai has already displayed visionary leadership when he firmly led his MDC party in the path of peaceful, democratic struggle in the face of a vicious state machinery unleashed on him and his supporters. It takes vision, wisdom and great courage to steer away from the path of violence in the face of repeated attacks and resistance to peaceful transfer of power. In Angola a stolen election plunged the country into several years of civil war when the opposition took up arms. Something similar happened in Mozambique. But in Zimbabwe it is Tsvangirai who gave peace a chance when Zimbabwe stood on the brink of civil war.

To focus on individuals and their personal credentials is to miss the point of modern-day democratic governance. Focus should be on building and strengthen-

ing democratic institutions and elevating them above any single individual. The fundamental governance crisis in Zimbabwe that was laid bare over the last decade is how state institutions were subverted and replaced by an individual to a point where that individual – president Mugabe – became the embodiment of various institutions both in government and at the level of his party. Presently, the democratic struggle is how to extricate various institutions and separate them from president Mugabe and his party ZANU-PF in order to restore their independence and professionalism.

The present good governance struggle in Zimbabwe is how to restore the checks and balances that facilitated separation of powers of the executive, judiciary and legislative arms of government. The only way to achieve this, which is offered by a comprehensive implementation of the Global Political Agreement, is to reform key institutions and restate principles and guidelines that remove focus and allegiance from individuals to institutions that serve national interests.

It is the 'big man' syndrome that has taken root in ZANU-PF that has blinded them from the need for leadership renewal so urgently needed in both ZANU-PF and in the government of Zimbabwe which has sadly known one leader since attaining independence in 1980. Now Mugabe is deified, and worshipped as a superhuman being who is excused from the laws of nature, and as such, even at 87 years old, he is presented as ZANU-PF's strongest presidential candidate for future elections, him alone possessed with fresh ideas to take Zimbabwe into the future!

Going forward, it is important for Zimbabwe to encourage pursuit of academic excellence for individuals but with a caveat that academic credentials are no substitute for visionary leadership and that good governance is not about superstar individuals with extraordinary abilities, but about strong, robust and democratic institutions that serve the interests of all Zimbabweans – particularly the most vulnerable members of our society.

- coordinator@crisiszimbabwe.org

Williams and Mahlangu granted bail

Yesterday morning, in a long-awaited bail hearing Justice Maphios Cheda of the Bulawayo High Court granted Jenni Williams (pictured right) and Magondonga Mahlangu bail on a surety of \$200 each. The only condition is that they not interfere with any state witnesses. They have not been asked to surrender travel documents or even to report to the police.

They will appear for remand on Thursday, October 6.

It is clear from this ruling that the judge did not take the case against them very seriously, and we wonder why it took so long for a bail hearing date to be set down. Was the state attempting simply to punish the two by arresting and holding them on flimsy charges, knowing that in fact they have

committed no crime? If so, it would not be the first time this has happened.

WOZA is dismayed that under the Government of National Unity such a perversion of justice continues, with elements of the Zimbabwe Republic Police and the justice system allowed to operate untrammelled without the slightest concern for the basic principles of law and human

rights. We hope that there will be no further delays and they will be released promptly, as is their right.

WOZA would like to thank all those supporters who showed solidarity with Williams and Mahlangu through the past two weeks. Together we can promote a more democratic society in which rights are respected and social justice prevails.



Police arrest MDC Youth Assembly president

The MDC Youth Assembly President Solomon Madzore was arrested at his house yesterday at 1305hrs. The reasons for his arrest are unknown.

The MDC Youth Assembly condemns in the strongest possible terms the unwarranted harassment and intimidation of its leaders and members. The

arrest of Madzore comes in addition to thousands of our members and supporters that are either in detention, or being intimidated by ZANU PF terrorists outfits such as Chipangano that continue to walk scot free.

The Youth Assembly wishes to state that Solomon Madzore is innocent; he has not committed any

crime. Recently, the police arrested the MDC Youth Assembly Deputy President Costa Machingauta for no valid reason. This is an obvious ploy to weaken the Youth Assembly ahead of the coming elections.

The continued harassment of MDC leaders and members demonstrates to SADC and the facilitation

team that ZANU PF has not relented on its resolve to subvert the will of the people by acting in complete violation of the laws of the country, including undermining the crucial reforms before the next election.

The MDC Youth Assembly is a law abiding entity. As recent as last week, on the 26th of September

2011, the MDC Youth Assembly notified the police of their intention for a peace march. As usual, the police turned down the march.

In conclusion, the assembly reasserts that Madzore is not guilty. He should be released unconditionally and with immediate effect. Further, the assembly reaffirms its determination

to press ahead with the democratic agenda of delivering real change to the people of Zimbabweans.

We are not intimidated, we will not waiver! We are committed to deliver the change that Zimbabweans want and no amount of terror or intimidation will deter us. - MDC Youth Assembly

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES:

ZIMRIGHTS, Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition and Zimbabwe Advocacy Office will today, 5 October host an event in Geneva ahead of Zimbabwe's appearance before the UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review on 10 October. ZIMRIGHTS will present its Reflections Photo Exhibition highlighting the 2008 electoral violence while Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition will present its report: The Military factor in Zimbabwe's Electoral and Political Affairs as well as a brochure of pictures on violence - "A Case Against Violence."

As SADC boots land in Harare in days to come, tangible reforms must be emphasised

In less than two weeks, as we understand, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Troika appointed team of three will touch down in Harare. Their task: to provide oversight to the Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee (JOMIC) set up to ensure that the Global Political Agreement, signed in September 2008 by three of Zimbabwe's largest political parties will be implemented fully and adhered to. The Troika is made up of South Africa, Zambia and Tanzania.

The GPA turned three last September, this time around with less significant attention from the local and international media and perhaps more revealingly, without much care from the people of Zimbabwe.

Those who were at the Rainbow Towers (formerly Sheraton Hotel) in Harare on September 15, 2008 tell a tale of an atmosphere thick with hope, of a country that had found itself and was so desperate to recover its lost economy, vibrant and robust political space and fulfilling social existence, all of which had been systematically erased more visibly since 1998. Sadly, hope has been betrayed and replaced by crude disillusionment.

The former ruling party, ZANU-PF, seen during the negotiations as a sincere and honest broker has proved that it was never prepared make any concessions that would have seen the party legislating itself out of power. How come the other negotiating parties in both MDC factions failed to pick this streak up before signing the agreement, critics and commentators have asked.

And, although economic stability has returned, almost miraculously, operations under the United States Dollar (USD) regime have meant that although commodities are now available, it was not everyone who had access to such. There still remains a population in Zimbabwe, most of it rural, that is still shut out from full economic participation.

Last year, a press statement issued by the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition on the occasion of the second anniversary of the GPA spoke to this disillusionment.

Read part of the statement: "The dark cloud of deep despondency synonymous with Zimbabwe in the greater part of 2008 seems to have made a quiet but ominous return and now hangs over us, making the future path of the country seem uncertain.

"While The Coalition acknowledges the positives witnessed particularly in the economic sector, as evidenced by the availability of commodities at trading points and increased stability of the economy, most Zimbabweans remain poor due to the meagre wages they receive and the inaccessibility of foreign currency. Scores of Zimbabweans are still battling to make ends meet on a daily basis with some living below the accepted minimum standards."

Similar analyses then shined the spotlight on all parties to the GPA, President Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai and Deputy Prime Minister, Arthur Mutambara. Such analyses sought more action from the principals, essentially asking them not to let the people of Zimbabwe down but remain true to them in the spirit and letter of the GPA, which had paved the way for the formation of a Government of National Unity (GNU).



As a result, the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition, through the said press statement, also expressed "its disappointment at the continued failure by the three principals of the GPA to successfully imple-

Troika enter Zimbabwe in less than two weeks, they have a double-edged task ahead of them; first to confront the demons that have made the JOMIC fail to execute its duties effectively and second, to make

"Yet, Zimbabweans cannot continue to be held at ransom forever. With an election looking the most plausible avenue of resolving the political crisis, the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition, there-

fore, reiterates calls for technical support to be provided for the newly appointed Zimbabwe Electoral Commission by more experienced regional electoral bodies such as the South African Electoral Commission."

The mere presence of people from SADC in

Zimbabwe shows that the regional body is taking talk of elections quite seriously.

In a way, it also shows victory on the part of the broad church of civil society organisations that have been advocating for a greater SADC mandate and role in seeking an end to the multifaceted Zimbabwe crisis.

Of course, it will be more than just technical assistance but massive reforms that will be needed if Zimbabwe is to hold a credible, free and fair election that will result in a democratic transfer of power; SADC has positioned itself quite appropriately to demand such from Zimbabwe.

By Levi Kabwato, Media & Communications Officer in the regional office.

ment the agreement in full. The former ruling party, ZANU-PF in particular, has continued on the treacherous path of promoting hate speech, fanning violence and abusing various state media resources as platforms for such diatribes."

In between all these developments, SADC Heads of State have met, set deadlines for the full implementation of the GPA and not to many people's surprise, those deadlines have been missed and have not been accompanied by any "deep sense of shame and guilt at yet another betrayal of Zimbabwean hope..." This is a wrong that SADC is now trying to right by sending its own people to assist in the pursuit of a lasting solution to the Zimbabwe crisis.

As the same press statement accurately notes: "SADC, as guarantor of the GPA, must be the midwife to help deliver democracy in Zimbabwe. Without that, there will be another stillbirth for democracy because the country's institutions remain too weak and compromised to prevent state-sponsored violence or to deliver a democratic election. The chaos, violence and intimidation authored predominantly by ZANU-PF around the [then] on-going constitutional outreach program clearly indicate that instruments of repression remain active and that they are likely to be used again in future elections."

So, as these representatives of the SADC

an honest, if not brutal, assessment of the current conditions prevailing in Zimbabwe, observing carefully how they are most likely to impact future elections.

Indeed, as the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition has noted before, "the prize for the worst form of betrayal of the majority of Zimbabweans goes to the Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee (JOMIC) whose mandate is, among other functions, 'to ensure the implementation in the letter and spirit of [the GPA]'.

That there have been repeated failures in the full implementation of the GPA is a result of this committee's lack of sincerity, goodwill and genuine desire to see the peaceful resolution of the crisis in Zimbabwe."

On every Thursday, read
**ZIMBABWE
BRIEFING**
IN



ZAMBIA: A good example of a good example

From Front Page

Ample examples of this vigilance exist. On Election Day, a polling station in Kanyama constituency in Lusaka, received its election materials late leading to suspicions that the ballots were pre-marked. This turned out not to be the case, but the late consequences were that even the risk of this was averted as balloting did not take place at this station.

On the 22nd, after a long silence of about 7 hours with no word from the Electoral Commission of Zambia, again this vigilance was displayed through street action in Kitwe, Mazabuka, Ndola Mansa, Barotseland and other areas in the Copper Belt as well as sections of Lusaka, on the back of demands for the immediate release of the results.

This vigilance, though characterized by some elements of regrettable violence, no doubt assisted in protecting the peoples vote, and alerting anyone with intentions of manipulating the process, they would not be successful. But before the vote can even be protected, people first have to vote.

The last Zambian elections voter turnout figures were not off the charts, but in terms of registration, they did manage to rise by over a million new voters. Participatory democracy is about exactly that, participation. One cannot reap where they did not sow, or expect to celebrate victory in a race that they didn't run.

By the time of declaration of the result by the ECZ chairperson Judge Mambilima, and announcement that Sata was the president-elect by the Chief Justice of Zambia Justice Sakala, he had an unassailable lead of over 180 000 votes with 7 constituencies still to be counted.

The clear lessons in this case are that, in order to change governing authorities there is no substitute to getting



out the vote, and also that in mitigating attempts to rig elections there is no substitute for getting out the vote.

The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission has lessons to learn from the Zambia election. Outside of various logistical challenges and the slight delays in announcing the results, the Electoral Commission of Zambia conducted its work in a largely transparent manner, and the election was not treated as a private party, where only friends are invited. Missions from across the globe observed this election. Local civic society was allowed not to observe the elections, but to monitor

it, and the ECZ was able to deliver the final result, just over the ambitious target of doing so within 48 hours that they had set for themselves and had no legal obligation to abide by.

The independence of the commission, which a lot of people doubted was in evidence throughout the process, with feel good stories doing the rounds around how the chairperson had refused to design a voter registration process that favored the MMD even after being offered money for the exercise.

The just ended elections in Zambia, took place just 3 years after the last, which had been necessitated by the un-

fortunate passing on of President Levy Patrick Mwanawasa. Michael Sata ran in those elections, and lost to Rupiah Banda. The margins of improvement by Sata in areas that he carried in those elections, and even more importantly, in areas that President Banda and the MMD considered strongholds, showed that he and the PF did not sit on their laurels and resign to fate.

Rather, they kept working, knowing that an election would soon be upon them and that to make sense of it, they needed to master "takeover" politics. This is a lesson that should not be missed by political parties aspiring to takeover the state in Zimbabwe, though based on current form of some parties especially those parties in the GNU, this might already be lost on them.

The lesson from the PF victory in Zambia shows that politics also follows the law of the farm, you harvest what you plant.

In the final analysis, it fair to say that Banda was well and truly beaten. He was defeated but certainly not disgraced. There is no doubt that through the mere act of accepting defeat and agreeing to leave State House, he has joined an elite and rare class of leaders on the continent. Other incumbents need to be able to learn from this episode.

Outside the positive legacy of Banda the individual, Zambia, claims its place as a consolidated democracy, and joins the elite ranks of countries such as Ghana on how to conduct credible elections.

As Zimbabweans, we can only pray that these lessons are not lost on us, and that our hardships have not made us immune to inspiration.

By McDonald Lewanika, Director of the Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition.

Efforts to mobilise diaspora vote escalate

The Zimbabwe Exiles Forum Executive Director, Gabriel Shumba has appealed to the Ambassador Lindiwe Zulu, one of the facilitators appointed by South African president, Jacob Zuma to assist in the mediation process of the Zimbabwe crisis, to ensure that the over four million Zimbabweans living in diaspora as a result of the political and economic crisis in Zimbabwe are allowed to vote.

The appeal was made at a seminar organized by the Southern African Liaison Office (SALO) titled, Building International Consensus Policy Dialogue on Zimbabwe and Swaziland. In response, Ambassador Zulu said the facilitators were committed to ensuring that every Zimbabwean is afforded the right to vote in a conducive atmosphere and will do all they can to assist those in the diaspora.

To allay fears like what was expressed by the likes of Emmerson Mnangagwa, that the diaspora vote was not guaranteed, Shumba said, "It is not a given that the Diaspora will vote for any political party and that the Diaspora's vote is a fundamental one that we are not requesting but demanding". Shumba went on to say that the safeguards that apply to electoral processes in Zimbabwe in order to ensure the privacy, sanctity and the legitimacy of our vote must also be put in place in the diaspora.

ZEF are not requesting postal voting but voting at polling stations where the counting and announcement will be made. In response to what would happen



if the demand for that vote is turned down, Shumba said, "We will start a campaign similar to the one we had in 2008 to mobilize those who can go back home and vote, but will need even bigger resources."

Ambassador Zulu also stressed that the next elections should be different from what was witnessed in 2008 when over 400 people were killed because of political violence. With regards to the Roadmap on elections, Zulu said that

President Zuma would need to meet the principals in Zimbabwe to iron out grey areas which, according to Honourable Douglas Mworonza, who was also present at the seminar, include security sector reforms. Lastly, Ambassador Zulu said that what Zimbabwe wants is, "hope, security, political space, freedom, human rights and leadership that keep promises and are accountable to their people". Zimbabwe's Registrar-General has

made a call for registration for the next elections but it does not cater for the diaspora. ZEF has since written the political parties, principals and the Zimbabwean Electoral Commission (ZEC) to request that there be special registration and voting arrangements for Zimbabweans living in the diaspora.

By Regina Pazvakavambwa, Media Assistant in the regional office.

Reflections

Photo Exhibition on Elections and Violence in Zimbabwe



Highfields 11 March 2007



Hwedza 5 March 2008



Harare 13 June 2008



Harare 11 June 2008

Venue = Geneva Welcome Centre,
Villa Pastorale

Date and Time = 05 October 2011
(18:00hrs till 19:30hrs)

Cocktail Reception served

Rte de Ferney 106
Opposite Hotel Intercontinental
Bus 5 Stop Hotel Intercontinental or Tram 13/15 Stop Nations