

The LEGAL MONITOR

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Taking on Chihuri, Chombo ...*Epworth residents fight eviction*

HARARE-Families left homeless after authorities razed their homes to the ground in the poverty stricken settlement of Epworth have taken their matter to the Supreme Court, in a bid to stop the inhuman evictions.

As if living in a settlement neglected by government and where the situation is politically volatile is not tough enough, residents watched helplessly as bulldozers brought their homes down last week.

Some women with babies on their backs could only cry as anti-riot police stood by to ensure the demolitions happened without fail.

With the assistance of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR), the residents are challenging the actions and are looking to the Supreme Court for rescue.

The residents argue that the demolition of their homes violated their constitutional rights, hence should be declared illegal.

They say they are being selectively targeted as some residents who have stayed in similar settlements in the Epworth area have not been evicted.

Tawanda Zhuwara of ZLHR is representing the residents, who include Peter Makani, Thomas Marumise, Goronga Nyagwete, Elliot Sithole, Clever Ngirazi and Rose Munava.

The chairperson of Epworth Local Board, Minister of Local Government Rural and Urban Development Ignatius Chombo, Commissioner General of Police Augustine Chihuri, Co-Ministers of Home Affairs Theresa Makone and Kembo Mohadi and the Attorney General Johannes Tomana are cited as respondents.

In their application, the residents say the demolitions, which left them destitute, particularly infringed on their constitutionally entrenched protection from inhuman treatment as enshrined in Section 15 (1) of the Constitution.

They argue that their constitutionally entrenched right to secure protection of the law as enshrined in Section 18 (1) of the Constitution was contravened when their homes were destroyed without any notice and due process of the law.

The residents, who are battling to make ends meet without a roof over their heads during a vicious rainy season, argue that the actions of the respondents' functionaries in this instant constituted "very serious" constitutional transgressions. This, they say, warrants the Supreme Court, sitting as a Constitutional Court, to consider and order Constitutional Damages as an appropriate remedy for them.

Informal settlements are nothing new in Epworth, leaving affected residents wondering why they were selectively targeted.

The settlement's history which dates back to the 1970s, is an example of neglect.

Located about 12 km south east of Harare, Epworth was established in the late 1890s by the Methodist Church.



An ambulance with a punctured tyre parked at Esigodini District Hospital. This is the ambulance that residents are supposed to rely on for emergency services while senior government leaders are driving poshy cars and dining in expensive hotels in foreign countries at the taxpayers' expense

Throughout the colonial years, Epworth grew as a Church mission consisting of two villages, Chiremba and Chitungu.

In the late 1970s, at the height of the liberation war, Epworth saw a surge in population as people fled the fighting raging in rural areas.

Faced with this unprecedented growth, the Methodist Church donated part of Epworth Mission land to government for the subsequent establishment of a local government structure by the local government ministry.

This resulted in the establishment of the Epworth Local Board in 1986 on the understanding that the Epworth Local Board would be responsible for designing and providing infrastructure services to the community as well as tackle service provision and rationalising the settlement.

This has not happened up to now.

"Although Epworth is closer to Harare it has not meaningfully benefited from its proximity to the capital city such that it has lagged behind in terms of the provision of basic social services," the residents

argue in their court papers. "It is no exaggeration that Epworth remains Zimbabwe's largest informal settlement."

"...In essence Epworth is not just where we live, it is also our spiritual home," they add.

Housing development in Epworth is chaotic.

"The sale and allocation of stands in Epworth is a difficult, politicised, problematic, chaotic and contentious process. It is this scenario that has made the formalisation of urban planning difficult in Epworth," the residents say, adding that this has resulted in an "enormous" waiting list of applicants for land and houses which list is decades old.

Retrospective formalisation, they say, is the norm in Epworth.

They cite the *KwaSolani* settlement started in 2002 where none of the informal houses, known as *Magada* were ever destroyed. Now the inhabitants of Solani pay rates to the local board, which is recognition or formalisation of the settlement.

Another is *KuStopover*, which started as yet another

informal settlement in Epworth with no formal planning but was later formalised and "reaffirms the retrospective formalisation process".

Ruware area is another example.

Established this year, the settlement is informal like most in the area and now 16 residents have been formalised and have built permanent structures there.

"It was a proud moment when we had homes of our own. We had suffered the humiliation of lodging and some of the inhuman rules and regulations imposed by certain landlords. Shelter is a basic need, which is of paramount importance for people's livelihood but is also intrinsically linked to a person's dignity.

"Having homes of our own was no small feat for any of us. It was a turning point in our lives which made us a community proud and dignified. We were home owners," the residents say.

But with weather forecasters saying the country should expect normal rainfall, only a swift action can save them from destitution.



ZZZICOMP'S preliminary observations on the COPAC second all stakeholders conference press statement

HARARE, 25 October 2012 - After observing the proceedings in the run-up to, and during, the just ended Constitution Select Committee COPAC Second All Stakeholders' Conference of 22-23 October 2012, the Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP), Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN) and Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) Independent Constitution Monitoring Project (ZZZICOMP) considers it appropriate to express its preliminary observations on this national process.

ZZZICOMP notes that accreditation of delegates was decentralised to the provinces, and this assisted in speeding up the process of registering participants. Whilst there did not seem to be challenges with the accreditation of political party delegates from the parties to the Global Political Agreement (GPA), inclusivity of other political parties was questionable. In addition, a high level of political interference from all three political parties to the GPA was observed in the accreditation of civil society participants. Although this was eventually (although not fairly) resolved, this adversely affected the ability of the civil society to adequately and independently prepare for and participate in the Conference in a non-politicised and non-partisan manner. It is necessary for both the political parties and the broad civil society to disentangle themselves and understand their roles as this constitution-making process continues, failing which they will continue to do a disservice to the broader population who have issues which may be peripheral to the objectives and priorities of the three political parties in government.

The accreditation of observers was centralised to Harare, however. Whilst international observers experienced no challenges with accreditation, local observation groups experienced considerable challenges, including a restriction on numbers of observers and an atmosphere of distrust and lack of cooperation by COPAC staff which was only resolved after the intervention of the three COPAC co-chairpersons. Whilst ZZZICOMP had 420 observers registered during previous stages of the constitution-making process, this was reduced to 2 initially, and after negotiations was raised to a mere 10 observers. This proved to be a challenge for detailed observation of each thematic breakaway session and the general rollout of the Second All-Stakeholders' Conference.

The Second All Stakeholders' Conference was held in a generally peaceful environment and ZZZICOMP commends COPAC and delegates for generally conducting themselves in a courteous manner that was free from the violence which characterised the First All Stakeholders Conference held in 2009 in which some delegates



President Mugabe

and observers were assaulted resulting in a premature adjournment of proceedings.

However, ZZZICOMP still recorded incidences where some delegates resorted to intimidation, harassment, heckling and issuing verbal threats against other delegates as they squabbled during the thematic breakaway sessions and for expressing dissenting views. Such an environment is hardly conducive to the expression of citizens' voices and choices since it involuntarily induces fear. Whether real or perceived, fear muzzles freedom of expression.

ZZZICOMP acknowledges the role played by the Principals to the GPA, who through their remarks denounced violence and emphasised tolerance during the process. This attitude could have had a bearing in exorcising the demons of violence out of some delegates. ZZZICOMP regrets the initial boycott of the proceedings by Professor Welshman Ncube's party, as a critical constituency of this national process, but commends the SADC facilitation team for its interventions to ensure their participation in the thematic breakaway sessions. We urge all political players to put aside personal differences for the good of the nation as we proceed to the final stages of the constitution-making process.

ZZZICOMP observers and those from other civil society organisations were subjected to some form of discriminatory screening by security teams manning the entrances before they could access the main Harare International Conference Centre (HICC) auditorium despite presenting their accreditation tags to COPAC personnel. In addition our observers also noted that the venues where the breakaway sessions were held were not easily accessible, as physically challenged persons could not access the first floor of the

HICC to participate in the thematic deliberations.

Language barriers were noted as all the material used during the conference deliberations were in English and no provision was made for -local languages. Administrative and logistical hitches were recorded as some electronic equipment was not availed on time during thematic deliberations leading to some protests by some delegates who insisted on such tools being made available. In addition, some groups experienced delays in commencing their work as the materials were not readily available.

Incidents of coaching of party delegates by all three political parties in a bid to safeguard their political party aspirations were rampant. For example, pamphlets entitled "Keypoints to note at the conference" were parceled out to some delegates and they constantly referred to or read from these notes verbatim during discussions on thematic issues. Worryingly, our observers noted racial intolerance after some ZANU PF delegates, who were evaluating the Agricultural Land thematic chapter ejected a diplomat from one of the local embassies, who had been accredited to observe the process. Disputes tended to follow the lines of previously publicised amendments for which ZANU PF has been advocating.

It is our view that President Robert Mugabe's comments dismissing COPAC's consideration of qualitative data at the expense of quantitative data and slamming the constitutional reform body's co-chairs for allegedly wielding excessive power and declaring that the Principals to the GPA will have the ultimate authority on the outcome of the governance charter is likely to skew the process' outcome. This scenario, which breaches the principle of constitutionalism, is of utmost concern as party interests usually have

a short-term perspective rather than the inter-generational and non-partisan focus expected in a constitution-making process. Such utterances reinforce the already existing high risk of producing a constitution that panders to the short-term interests of political parties and individuals. The coalition government needs to be reminded that the Constitution is not written merely for the generation that exists at the time of its being authored but for unlimited and perpetual posterity and not for rulers who would be intoxicated with excessive power.

ZZZICOMP notes that the Conference ended without clarity as to the immediate next steps that will be taken to finalise the draft. It is critical for COPAC to provide clarity in this regard so as to reduce tensions and opportunities for political manipulation. Mindful of the provision in Article VI of the GPA, that the constitution-making process is not a political process but a process for citizens of Zimbabwe, ZZZICOMP appeals to COPAC to increase confidence-building measures in the process and publicly outline the roadmap that should finally lead to a referendum. We also urge the Executive to refrain from interfering in the process and ensure that they strictly comply with provisions of Article VI. Given the issues noted by ZZZICOMP, it is now up to Zimbabweans to decide on the acceptability of a governance charter that emanates from this process through the referendum held in a conducive environment.

In conclusion, we urge COPAC to move swiftly to conclude the process as continued delays have the effect of taking attention and energy away from other key institutional and legislative reform processes which are necessary to proceed to an election which is free, fair and whose outcome will not be disputed. SADC should also continue to remain invested in its oversight of the processes to ensure that it is not further manipulated.

Background

The Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP), Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN) and Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) Independent Constitution Monitoring Project (ZZZICOMP) has been shadowing the COPAC process in order to adjudicate how democratic and transparent the constitution-making process is, and if it accurately reflects the input of broad and diverse popular participation. ZZZICOMP is a non-partisan, independent and professional partnership whose main functions are to promote peace, democratic elections and to foster a culture of human rights and constitutionalism in Zimbabwe. For further information and comments please contact ZZZICOMP on Email: info@zesn.org.zw / info@zlhr.org.zw / zppinfo@gmail.com, info@zesn.org.zw / info@zlhr.org.zw

HIV positive prisoners case at Supreme Court

HARARE-A human rights activist denied access to treatment while in detention is finally having his day in court.

Douglas Muzanenhamo was arrested on 19 February 2011 and charged with committing treason together with 44 other social justice, trade union and human

rights activists, including University of Zimbabwe lecturer and International Socialist Organisation-Zimbabwe Chapter leader Munyaradzi Gwisai. The State claimed they were plotting to topple the government the same way dictators in Egypt were forced down through popular mass protests. While in detention, Muzanenhamo, who is HIV positive and has lived with the condition for the past 18 years, was denied access to his life prolonging ARV drugs in contravention of Section 12 (1) of the Constitution.

Stung by the harsh treatment, Muzanenhamo filed a constitutional application at the Supreme Court challenging the ill-treatment of people living with HIV in detention by police and prison officials. The Supreme Court has now written to Muzanenhamo informing him that the case has been set down for 15 November.

“Take notice that the above Constitutional Application will be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe at Harare on Thursday the 15th day of November 2012 at 09:30 or so soon thereafter as counsel may be heard,” reads a Supreme Court letter dated 22 October.

Tawanda Zhuwarara of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights ((ZLHR)) is representing Muzanenhamo. In taking up the case, ZLHR said it found it pertinent to speak out and defend the pre-trial rights of suspects in police and prison detention.

“The landmark case questions the constitutionality of certain practices and treatment of people living with HIV in detention by police and prison officials,” said Zhuwarara.

“We are seeking an order compelling police and prison officials to respect the rights to access medication of detainees living positively with HIV/AIDS. Every individual who is HIV positive, and gets incarcerated in their facilities, and who has notified them about his/her condition must also be given an opportunity to access anti-retroviral drugs (ARV)’s medication as prescribed by medical practitioners,” said Zhuwarara. Muzanenhamo argues the meeting had nothing to do with toppling the government as

he was attending a meeting to commemorate the death of an HIV/AIDS activist Navigator Mungoni. The entire treason case later spectacularly collapsed with all the accused walking free. But that was not without some suffering.

“Functionaries of the Zimbabwe Prison Service also perpetuated Muzanenhamo’s suffering when they denied him access to his medication during his detention in prison. He was also denied a balanced nutritional diet commensurate with the medical regime that he was following due to his medical condition,” said Zhuwarara.

He added: “Due to improper administration of ARVs, Muzanenhamo’s health condition deteriorated rapidly and his CD4 count dropped from the normal 800 to 579. Had he stayed longer in the custody of police and prison functionaries, he would have suffered more damage to his health and well-being. The conditions of his arrest and incarceration caused his health to deteriorate and endangered his life.

“The denial of ARVs to Muzanenhamo was not only cruel and inhuman but also a denial of his right to life as these drugs has ensured that he lives long. In any event suspects only lose their right to liberty while in police or prison detention and they must continue to enjoy all their other rights.”

Citizens’ right to life is enshrined in the Constitution, in Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Zhuwarara said without respect for the right to life, all other rights would be devoid of meaning because it is a right for which no derogation is permitted even in times of emergency that threaten the life of the nation.

“We wish to reiterate that anyone who is suspected of having committed an offence only loses his/her right to liberty while in custody and they must continue to enjoy all their other fundamental rights and freedoms,” said the human rights lawyer.

HIV activist arrest exposes cops

HARARE-Zanu PF activist Temba Mliswa snatched a camera from a photographer at last week’s second All Stakeholders draft constitution conference and police allegedly did nothing to stop him.

But when an HIV activist dared distribute fliers with demands for equality, the same police sprung into action, as freedom of expression sunk to new lows.

The two contrasting cases are instructive, given that they happened at a venue where delegates from different political parties and civil society were gathered to consolidate a draft constitution viewed as key to Zimbabwe’s future stability.

While Mliswa got away with grabbing a camera from a photographer he accused of filming Zanu PF people, HIV activist Douglas Muzanenhamo suffered for distributing fliers calling for the Constitution Select Committee (Copac) to respect the wishes of the majority. Copac is a parliamentary committee comprising of MPs from the three governing parties tasked with driving the constitution making process.

Muzanenhamo’s arrest took place at a local hotel where Copac was hosting an All Stakeholders conference to get the input of stakeholders into the draft constitution.

Yet, police found it fit to arrest Muzanenhamo for sticking to the conference agenda.

The arrest took place after some delegates at the conference asked Muzanenhamo for copies of the Working Peoples Red Amendments to the Copac draft constitution prepared by trade unionists, constitutional reform activists, women’s organisations, students and HIV/AIDS activists in October 2012 under the Working People’s Constitutional Convention.

Muzanenhamo was immediately taken into custody and the police charged him with inciting public violence.

Tawanda Zhuwarara, a senior lawyer with Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, is representing Muzanenhamo.

Muzanenhamo is the same activist who has filed a Supreme Court case challenging the ill-treatment of people living with HIV in prison.

Below we give you snippets of the material which landed Muzanenhamo into trouble at the COPAC conference.

- Declaration to provide full Labour and Work Rights for all public and private sector workers:
 - right to strike without conditionalities of essential services – all jobs are essential;
 - a minimum PDL-linked living wage for all workers as in the NCA Draft and Venezuela
 - 50-50% gender balance in all jobs and positions in the public and private sector.
 - Right to organize and form trade unions for all workers including in the public sector and police and defence forces as in countries like South Africa.
 - Six months paid maternity leave and benefits and one month paternity leave and benefits paid from a national social security scheme. Free child-care facilities.
 - Compensation for all farm-workers who lost their jobs and plots for housing.

- A time limit of six months of finalization of all labour disputes from start to final appeal.
- Living pensions for all pensioners linked to the PDL and current wages and benefits.
- Establishment of a tripartite negotiation forum from labour, government and business to review minimum labour standards and ensure decent work for all.

- To provide for maximum two five year term limits for all public and constitutional offices, counting from 1980 just as the COPAC Draft does for the National Flag, Seal and Anthem.
- To provide an age limit of 70 years to all elected public offices as in Uganda.
- To provide clear provisions on Presidential Run-Off Elections run-off, where necessary.
- To abolish Senate; have a Parliament of not more than 150 MPs elected on a hybrid of constituency and proportional representation and at least a third of the membership reserved for persons elected by and from workers, youths, the disabled, war veterans, rural farmers.
- To provide for a Cabinet of not more than 25 and one Vice President; shared executive authority between President and Cabinet. Restore full power of Parliament to pass vote of no confidence in government without being dissolved by the President.
- To provide for devolution of powers with elected governors, elected provincial parliaments and executives and budgets and taxation powers as in SA, Kenya, Bolivia and Venezuela.
- Restore Public Appointments Committee of Parliament to process all appointments to senior positions in the State such as permanent secretaries, judges, commanders, commissioners and for Parliament to approve such appointments. President not to be part of legislature.

Todya Marara Here? Varombo Tamuka! Abayanga Sesivhukile! Qina Msebenzi!
Nationalise the Diamonds, Platinum, Banks... under workers and communities control to fund our socio-economic rights!

Mugabe banner five walk free

MARONDERA-Five men accused of burning a banner beaming with President Robert Mugabe’s portrait have walked free.

Marondera Magistrate Marecha acquitted the five after a full trial.

Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) member lawyer Marufu Mandevere of Kadzere, Hungwe and Mandevere Legal Practitioners represented the five.

Charles Ngwenya, Shown Chinai, Brian Phiri, Caleb Marange, Omega Mutsaru were being accused of malicious damage to property in contravention of Section 140 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, Chapter 9:23.

The State had alleged that they had burnt a ZANU PF poster depicting the face of the First secretary of the party, President Mugabe.

Magistrate Marecha ruled that the State failed to carry out thorough investigations and that there was no evidence to prove that the banner could have been burnt as there were no remains shown in court.

ZANU PF Marondera district political commissar Stewart Matereke had put the value of the banner at \$300 during trial.

According to the State outline, Matereke was drinking beer with friends at Dombotombo Business Centre in Marondera proudly displaying a banner bearing President Mugabe’s face and inscribed: “Our land is our sovereignty” when the five MDC supporters allegedly pounced.

The MDC supporters allegedly arrived at the business centre in a convoy of five cars and pulled down the banner and set it on fire, according to the State outline which prosecutors failed to sustain in court.

Zim official wants more AU bite

YAMOUSOUKRO, IVORY COAST-The African Commission will remain a toothless bulldog if it fails to devise strategies to ensure State compliance with its recommendations, a top Zimbabwean government official has warned.

David Mangota, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, told participants at a public session of the 52nd Session of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) in Ivory Coast that the rate of compliance with the Commission's decisions was appalling, blemishing its work.

The ACHPR is a quasi judicial organ entrusted by the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government with three major functions:

- the protection of human and peoples' rights
- the promotion of human and peoples' rights
- the interpretation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

But the organ has largely remained ineffective because member States routinely ignore its decisions.

Mangota's remarks were targeted at the refusal of neighbouring Botswana to give effect to the commission's decision in the case of Kenneth Good vs the Republic of Botswana.

In the case, the commission ordered Botswana to amend Sections 7(f), 11(6) and 36 of the Botswana Immigration Act in line with the African Charter.

The commission also ordered Botswana to provide adequate compensation to Good, who had been declared an undesirable inhabitant of, or visitor to Botswana after criticising that country's government.

Empirical studies show widespread contempt, with State compliance with the recommendations of the African Commission falling far short.

Only an approximate 10 out of over 70 decisions of the commission have been implemented in part or in whole, calling the legitimacy of the African human rights system into question. Zimbabwe Lawyers

for Human Rights (ZLHR), which was represented at the conference, concurred with Mangota.

"In line with the permanent secretary's remarks, we call for greater involvement by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in monitoring compliance with the decisions of the Commission to

enhance the rule of law on the continent," said Belinda Chinowawa, one of the ZLHR representatives at the session.

The ZLHR team also presented a paper on the plight of people living with HIV in Zimbabwe. We publish the paper in full at the bottom half of this page

Hope for Anglicans...



Having suffered turmoil for the past five years after renegade bishop Nolbert Kunonga pulled out of the church to start his own outfit, the Anglican Church of Zimbabwe, Anglicans are hoping for the best after the Supreme Court heard their case last week.

Kunonga, who was excommunicated from the church, used force to take control of properties belonging to the Anglican's Church of the Province of Central Africa (CPCA).

He took over church buildings, orphanages, mission schools and hospitals in Harare, Masvingo and Manicaland provinces, often with the help of institutions such as the police, according to the CPCA.

Forced out of their properties, which they have watched decay under Kunonga's neglect, the CPCA approached the courts. The Supreme Court heard the case last week and reserved judgment. Kunonga made a shock climb down during the hearing. Desperate to retain control of CPCA properties, he claimed that he had never left the church and the resignation letter he wrote should be rescinded. He claimed that the Anglican Church of Zimbabwe, of which he ordained himself Archbishop, was now defunct and the only home he knew of was the CPCA. CPCA lawyers tore the argument apart, noting that Kunonga had severed ties with the church when he started his parallel movement



Report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) on the Rights of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Zimbabwe During the 52nd Ordinary Session of the ACHPR

Madam Chair, Honorable Commissioners, state delegates, ladies and gentlemen I thank you for this opportunity to address the 52nd Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on the occasion of its 25th birthday. The significance of the role played by the African Commission in the protection of human rights through its interpretation and enforcement of the African Charter cannot be denied, and it is our hope that the Commission will continue to promote and protect human rights on the continent.

While Zimbabwe has been a state party to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights since 1986, it continues to pay lip service to its commitments under the Charter. Globally, Zimbabwe remains among the countries with high HIV infection rates - it carries the third largest HIV burden in Southern Africa and has one of the highest rates of premature adult mortality, largely due to HIV-related illnesses.

It is estimated that the adult HIV prevalence is at 14.26 percent, which brings the estimated number of people living with HIV to 1.2 million, including 150,000 children under 15. It is further estimated that women represent 62 percent of adults living with HIV in the country.

Despite these alarming statistics, universal access to treatment remains elusive and this is compounded by the lack of transparency in the collection and distribution of funds meant to alleviate the situation.

Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights further notes with concern that the rights of persons in detention regarding in relation to timely and consistent access to ARVs in detention, are routinely violated.

The case of *Douglas Muzanenhamo v Officer in Charge CID Law and Order and 7 Others* which was filed at the Supreme Court of Zimbabwe brings into sharp focus the denial of ARVs to persons in custody, and the systemic denial of their right to access their treatment.

In addition, ZLHR notes with concern that Zimbabwe continues to criminalise HIV through s79 of the Criminal Law Codification and Reform Act, thus increasing discrimination against people living with HIV, and undermining public health and human rights. ZLHR is also concerned by the lack of provision of any form of dialysis to PLHIV who also have kidney disease, which is not only discriminatory, but also shortens their lives.

We therefore urge the Commission to:

- Re-emphasise on the government of Zimbabwe the need to uphold the rights of PLHIV.
- Call upon the government of Zimbabwe to adequately finance the health sector in line with the Abuja Declaration to which it is a party.
- Encourage the government to invest greater resources in Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights as women bear the highest burden of HIV and AIDS.
- Call upon the Government of Zimbabwe to make adequate provision of access to treatment for prisoners and detainees living with HIV.
- Urge the Government of Zimbabwe to ensure that funds collected by the National Aids Council are properly accounted for and utilised for their intended purpose.