



Zimbabwe: The Power Sharing Agreement and Implications for U.S. Policy

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Summary

After almost a year of uncertainty following Zimbabwe's March 2008 elections, opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai was sworn as Prime Minister of a new coalition government on February 11, 2009. The new government's establishment comes five months after a power-sharing agreement was signed in an effort to resolve the political standoff resulting from the flawed 2008 elections. For the first time since independence, the ruling party has lost its majority in the National Assembly. The results of the presidential race, belatedly announced in May 2008 amid rising tensions, indicated that Tsvangirai had received more votes than the incumbent, President Robert Mugabe, but had failed to garner the 50% needed to avoid a runoff. Days before that runoff was scheduled to take place, in late June 2008, Tsvangirai pulled out of the race, citing widespread political violence and the absence of conditions for a free and fair election. Mugabe was declared the winner in the runoff, but many observer missions suggest the poll did not reflect the will of the people. On September 15, 2008, after weeks of negotiations, Tsvangirai and Mugabe reached an agreement to form a unity government. As part of the deal, Mugabe remains head of state, with Tsvangirai as Prime Minister and cabinet and gubernatorial positions divided among the parties. Disputes over the allocation of key ministries delayed implementation of the agreement. As mediation efforts continued, the United States, the European Union, and several African leaders called for Mugabe's resignation. A final agreement was reached in January 2009, and the new coalition government was established in early February.

The parties to the agreement now face significant challenges in working together to promote political reconciliation and to address serious economic and humanitarian needs. Politically motivated violence and repression followed the March elections, which were held amidst a deepening economic crisis. Zimbabwe's gross domestic product (GDP) has decreased over 50% in the last decade, the inflation rate rose to over 200 million percent in 2008, and the official unemployment rate is over 90%. The adult HIV prevalence rate of 15% has contributed to a sharp drop in life expectancy, and almost three quarters of the population now reportedly requires food aid. Over 4,000 have died since August 2008 from a widespread cholera outbreak that has infected almost 100,000. Deteriorating conditions in the country have led many Zimbabweans to immigrate to neighboring countries, creating a substantial burden on the region. In South Africa, immigrants have been the target of xenophobic attacks.

International donors have welcomed the January 2009 agreement and have begun a cautious process of re-engagement with the transitional government, but a resumption of significant assistance is expected to be predicated on more substantial political reforms. Many remain skeptical that true power sharing exists within the coalition government. Several officials from the previous administration, which had a poor human rights record and was seen as autocratic and repressive by its critics, remain in the new government. In 2005, former U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice labeled Zimbabwe an "outpost of tyranny," and Bush Administration officials accused Mugabe's party of rigging the 2008 election and orchestrating political violence. President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton have been similarly critical of Mugabe's rule. The United States has enforced targeted sanctions against top Zimbabwe officials and associates since 2002. Congress has expressed its opposition to the government's undemocratic policies in the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-99) and other subsequent legislation. For more background, see CRS Report RL32723, *Zimbabwe*, by Lauren Ploch.

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Introduction

President Robert Mugabe, 85, and his party, the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), have ruled Zimbabwe since its independence in 1980. Rising inflation and unemployment rates contributed in the late 1990s to the creation of the opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC). The MDC enjoyed initial success, campaigning against a referendum in 2000 that would have expanded the president's powers, made government officials immune from prosecution, and allowed the uncompensated seizure of white-owned land for redistribution to black farmers. The referendum failed, and the MDC won nearly half the parliamentary seats in that year's election. ZANU-PF has since taken numerous, often undemocratic actions to maintain power. After months of uncertainty following a power-sharing agreement, known as the Global Political Agreement, negotiated in September 2008 between ZANU-PF and the opposition, the parties reached a final accord in January 2009 that has led to the creation of a coalition government with senior positions divided among the parties. Given longstanding tensions between ZANU-PF and the MDC, many observers remain skeptical that the parties will truly share power. Initial reforms by the new government appear to have stemmed Zimbabwe's runaway inflation rate, but significant challenges to the country's recovery remain.

Background

In January 2009, prior to the new government's formation, Zimbabwe was considered by some analysts to be a failed state.¹ Dubbed "the world's fastest shrinking economy," Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had declined over 50% since 2000.² After several years of hyperinflation, the country's official inflation rate had risen to a level at which prices doubled in less than 24 hours. Zimbabwe's economy had effectively collapsed. Almost 95% of the population lacked formal employment, and almost three quarters of the country required food aid in early 2009. Life expectancy for Zimbabweans had fallen from an estimated 56 years in 1990 to 44 in 2008.³ The breakdown of the country's dilapidated water and sewage systems contributed to an outbreak of cholera that had, since August 2008, resulted in several thousand deaths and infected over 60,000.⁴ An estimated three to four million Zimbabweans had already left the country, including up to half of the country's doctors and nurses. For those healthcare professionals that remained, hospitals and clinics lacked basic medicines, supplies, and functioning equipment. The country's public education system had likewise almost ceased to function; teachers who had not been paid salaries had been on strike for months and many public schools were closed. Flawed elections in 2008 and subsequent months of widespread political violence had left the country bitterly divided. The Government of Zimbabwe, considered to be

¹ *Foreign Policy* magazine ranked Zimbabwe third on its list of failed states in 2008, behind Somalia and Sudan. The magazine uses 12 economic, social, political, and military indicators to rank countries in order of their "vulnerability to violent internal conflict and social dysfunction." Zimbabwe's rank on the index dropped 14 points from 2005 to 2006, and two points since then, suggesting that the country's situation deteriorated. "The Failed States Index," *Foreign Policy*, July August 2008.

² Annual GDP growth has fallen on average by -5.9% since 2000. According to the IMF, it fell 40% from 2000-2007, and a further 14% in 2008.

³ UNAIDS, *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, and CIA, *CIA World Factbook*.

⁴ As of May 2009, Zimbabwe's cholera epidemic has infected over 97,700 and resulted in almost 4,300 deaths, according to the World Health Organization.

authoritarian by the U.S. State Department and others, found few allies in the international community; several countries, including neighboring Botswana, refused to recognize the government's legitimacy.

March 2008 Elections⁵

Following years of political tensions and a violent March 2007 assault by police on government critics that drew widespread international criticism, then-South African President Thabo Mbeki initiated a mediation effort between the Government of Zimbabwe and the opposition in 2007. The main objective of the mediation, as described by Mbeki, was to create political conditions for free and fair elections, the results of which would be accepted by all parties. Although the negotiations resulted in the amendment of some laws seen to restrict press freedom and political activity, the talks were abandoned after Mugabe announced that elections would be held on March 29, 2008.⁶ Human rights activists argue that the legislative changes were cosmetic and that the talks failed to create a level playing field prior to the elections.⁷

The two factions of the main opposition party, the MDC, which split in 2005, remained divided prior to the elections.⁸ Despite rumors of dissatisfaction with Mugabe's continued rule from within his own party, the party's central committee nominated Mugabe to be their presidential candidate in March 2007. The committee also supported a resolution to hold all elections (presidential, parliamentary, and local council) at the same time, and to reduce the terms for all public offices from six to five years. In addition, they voted to back efforts to increase the number of parliamentarians from 150 to 210 and the number of senators from 66 to 84.⁹ Critics contend that these proposals were an effort to manipulate the electoral process through gerrymandering, with the new constituencies created in rural areas where the ruling party had stronger support.¹⁰ The proposals were included in a controversial Constitutional Amendment Bill, which, to the surprise of many observers, was passed by the parliament in September 2007 with the support of MDC Members of Parliament (MPs). The final version of the legislation, did, however, include some changes seen as concessions to the opposition, and reports suggest that the MDC supported the legislation because of progress in the South Africa negotiations.

In February 2008, a senior member of ZANU-PF, Simba Makoni, announced his intention to run against President Mugabe in the upcoming elections. He was subsequently expelled from the party and ran as an independent, although he was rumored to have the support of several unnamed senior party officials. Makoni, 57, served as Finance Minister from 2000 to 2002 and was reportedly dismissed after criticizing the administration's economic policies. Makoni also

⁵ For more details on the 2008 elections, see CRS Report RL32723, *Zimbabwe*, by Lauren Ploch.

⁶ The Electoral Laws Amendment Act, which came into effect in January 2008, eliminated one of the two electoral administration bodies and required polling places to be located in areas readily accessible to the public. It also established a continual voter registration process and explicitly prohibited intimidation during the campaign period.

⁷ See, for example, Human Rights Watch (HRW), *All Over Again: Human Rights Abuses and Flawed Electoral Conditions in Zimbabwe's Coming General Elections*, Vol. 20, No. 2(A), March 2008, and International Crisis Group (ICG), Africa Report No. 138, *Zimbabwe: Prospects from a Flawed Election*, March 20, 2008.

⁸ The MDC split in 2005 due to internal struggles; one faction, known as MDC-T, is led by Tsvangirai while the other, MDC-M, is led by Arthur Mutambara.

⁹ Text of report on Zimbabwean Radio, "Zimbabwe Ruling Party Endorses Mugabe Candidacy for 2008 Elections," *BBC Monitoring*, April 1, 2007.

¹⁰ "Zimbabwe Ruling Party Accused of Manipulating Electoral Process," *Voice of America*, April 18, 2007.

previously served as the executive secretary of SADC. Opposition leader Tsvangirai dismissed Makoni as “old wine in a new bottle,” but rival MDC leader Arthur Mutambara withdrew as a presidential candidate and expressed his support for Makoni.

In the pre-election period, civic activists reported significant pre-election irregularities. The Zimbabwean government invited election observers from over 40 countries and regional organizations, including SADC, but allegedly barred observers from countries considered to be critical of its policies.¹¹ Western media organizations and journalists were also reportedly denied permission to cover the elections.¹²

Zimbabwe’s first “harmonized” elections were held on March 29, 2008.¹³ The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), widely criticized for its delayed release of the electoral results, announced the National Assembly results four days after the election. For the first time since independence, ZANU-PF lost its majority in the National Assembly. The MDC factions, known as MDC-Tsvangirai (MDC-T) and MDC-Mutambara (MDC-M) for their respective leaders, which reunited on April 28, won 109 seats in the 220-seat National Assembly, over ZANU-PF’s 97. After a month of rising tensions, the results of the presidential race were belatedly announced on May 2. They indicated that Morgan Tsvangirai had received more votes than Mugabe, but had failed to garner the 50% needed to avoid a runoff.¹⁴

Although the opposition accused the government of manipulating the results and initially objected to participating in a runoff, Morgan Tsvangirai agreed to stand against President Mugabe in a second round of voting. While electoral law requires the government to hold a runoff election within 21 days of announcing the initial results, the ZEC declared that the runoff would not be held until June 27, three months after the first round. During the following weeks, reports of political violence increased dramatically, in what many critics contend was a government-orchestrated attempt to punish opposition supporters and ensure a Mugabe victory in the runoff. Several of the country’s security service chiefs, including the heads of the army and the police, publicly announced that they would not recognize an electoral victory by anyone other than Mugabe.¹⁵ Citing the high number of attacks against MDC supporters and the lack of a level playing field, Tsvangirai withdrew from the race days before the election. Despite public comments from African observer missions and a presidential statement from the United Nations Security Council arguing that conditions for a free and fair election did not exist, the government held the runoff as scheduled. Mugabe was declared the winner with over 85% of the vote and inaugurated on June 29, 2008. His electoral victory in the runoff election was declared illegitimate by several countries, including the United States and Botswana.

Was ZANU-PF Planning for a Coalition Government?

Prior to the runoff, Zimbabwe’s state-controlled media sent mixed signals about the regime’s post-election plans. On April 23, the government-owned *Herald* newspaper printed an editorial

¹¹ See “First Poll Observers in Zimbabwe,” *BBC*, March 11, 2008.

¹² “CNN Denied Permission to Cover Elections in Zimbabwe,” *CNN*, March 25, 2008.

¹³ The 2008 “harmonized” elections were held for all levels of government (local, National Assembly, Senate, and presidential) simultaneously.

¹⁴ The ZEC declared that Tsvangirai received 47.9% of the votes, Mugabe 43.2% and Makoni 8.3%. Some independent tallies, including the MDC’s, suggest that Tsvangirai may have actually received over 50% of the votes.

¹⁵ “Zim Prisons Chief Orders Officers to Vote Mugabe,” *Reuters*, February 29, 2008.

that suggested SADC should mediate between the parties to create a transitional coalition government, led by President Mugabe, that would organize new elections.¹⁶ The following day the paper announced on its website that a unity government was “not feasible.” According to a May 2008 International Crisis Group report, some senior ZANU-PF members, including Vice President Joyce Mujuru and Reserve Bank governor Gideon Gono, tried to convince the president to accept a unity government, but were overruled by senior security officials.¹⁷ Central to the concerns of ZANU-PF hardliners, critics assert, are questions regarding immunity for serious human rights abuses committed since independence. Both parties issued public statements after the elections indicating a willingness to negotiate, but ZANU-PF declared that Tsvangirai must acknowledge Mugabe's victory as a prerequisite. Tsvangirai refused to do so. Some believe ZANU-PF had planned to negotiate even before the runoff, but wanted to enter the talks from a position of power, with Mugabe having won the second round.

Post-Election Violence

As noted above, although observers suggest that the March 29 election day was largely peaceful, reports of politically-motivated violence subsequently increased to a level not seen in two decades, according to advocacy groups. In May 2008, the Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights reported that its doctors had treated hundreds of victims with injuries consistent with assault and torture since the election date, and that “the violence is now on such a scale that it is impossible to properly document all cases.”¹⁸ The MDC has alleged that over 100 of its supporters were killed. U.S. Ambassador James McGee implicated the ruling party in orchestrating the attacks (see “U.S. Policy on Zimbabwe” below).¹⁹

ZANU-PF and the Zimbabwean army have denied involvement with the violence, although the army, police; intelligence service; “war veterans;”²⁰ and Zimbabwe's National Youth Service, also known as the “Green Bombers,” have all been implicated. One week after the elections, self-styled war veteran leader Jabuli Sibanda warned, “It has come to our realization that the elections were used as another war front to prepare for the re-invasion of our country.... As freedom fighters, we feel compelled to repel the invasion,” echoing a frequent Mugabe refrain that an opposition victory would be tantamount to the British reinstating colonial rule. The state-owned *Herald* newspaper, contributed to fears of a white takeover in the wake of the election, reporting, “an increasing number of white former commercial farmers are reportedly threatening resettled black farmers throughout the country with eviction from their farms or face the wrath of an anticipated ‘incoming MDC government.’”²¹ These pronouncements coincided with farm invasions throughout the country, and by April 16, 2008 the Commercial Farmers Union reported that over 100 of the estimated remaining 400 white farmers had been forced off their lands.

Since independence, Mugabe's regime has employed terminology associated with military-style campaigns for government programs ranging from the implementation of price controls, known

¹⁶ “West Should Stop Blocking Zimbabwe's Way Forward,” *The Herald* (Harare), April 23, 2008.

¹⁷ International Crisis Group, “Zimbabwe: Prospects from a Flawed Election,” *Africa Report No. 138*, March 20, 2008.

¹⁸ By May 9, 2008 the group reported treating 900 people. “Mbeki Meets Mugabe for Talks,” *Al Jazeera*, May 9, 2008.

¹⁹ Statement by Ambassador James McGee, “Breaking the Silence on Political Violence in Zimbabwe,” May 8, 2008.

²⁰ Some “war veterans” have questionable credentials and some were too young to have participated in the liberation struggle. Other veterans disagree with ZANU-PF's policies.

²¹ “White Former Farmers Threaten Blacks with Eviction,” *The Herald*, May 7, 2008.

as Operation Reduce Prices, to the demolition of informal urban settlements, or Operation *Murambatsvina* (translated as “Clean Out the Filth”).²² Reports suggest that the recent round of violence had its own campaign name, Operation *Mavhoterapapi* (“Who did you vote for?”).²³ Critics note the government’s historic use of violent tactics against political opponents, pointing to the infamous Operation *Gukurahundi* (“The rain that washes away the chaff before the rain”), the violent “pacification” campaign by a North Korean-trained military unit, the 5th Brigade, in the 1980s against alleged dissidents and supporters of ZANU-PF’s political rival, the Zimbabwe African People’s Union (ZAPU). *Gukurahundi* referred to by some as the Matabeleland Massacres, which resulted in the deaths of as many as 20,000 civilians, mostly from the Ndebele ethnic group in the southwest.²⁴ That 5th Brigade was led by then-Lt. Col. Perence Shire, now commander of Zimbabwe’s Air Force. Other security officials involved in the campaign were elevated to senior government posts, including Sydney Sekeremayi and Emerson Mnangagwa. Both continue to hold senior security posts in the new coalition government.²⁵ Mnangagwa, then Minister of State Security in charge of intelligence, once reportedly warned that the government would burn down “all the villages infested with dissidents.” He has been considered a possible successor to Mugabe within the party and has been rumored to be in charge of Joint Operations Command (JOC), a secretive group of the country’s security chiefs and top commanders that some allege to control the government.²⁶

Zimbabwe’s rural areas appear to have been the hardest hit by the post-election violence; the U.S. Embassy in Harare documented thousands who fled the countryside for urban areas in the months after the March elections. Most Harare medical clinics were at full capacity during the height of the violence, according to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).²⁷ Zimbabwe’s largest farmers’ union reported that militias displaced over 40,000 farm workers, and there were widespread reports of burned homes, granaries, and livestock.²⁸ Human Rights Watch detailed the “re-education” and torture of more than 70 MDC supporters, seven of whom reportedly died from their injuries, in Mashonaland province on May 5.²⁹ Amnesty International reported that victims were often denied medical access and that humanitarian organizations were targeted by militias for providing assistance.³⁰ The United Nations’ resident representative in Zimbabwe stated at the time, “there is an emerging pattern of political violence inflicted mainly, but not exclusively, on suspected followers of the MDC.” The level of violence was confirmed by an 8-person SADC mission, who declared, “we have seen it, there are people in hospital who said they have been tortured, you have seen pictures, you have seen pictures of houses that have been destroyed and so on.”³¹

²²For more information, see CRS Report RL32723, *Zimbabwe*, by Lauren Ploch.

²³ “Zimbabwe: Operation Glossary - A Guide to Zimbabwe’s Internal Campaigns,” *IRIN*, May 1, 2008.

²⁴For further information on Operation *Gukurahundi*, see the report by the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace and the Legal Resources Foundation, *Breaking the Silence - Building True Peace: A Report on the Disturbances in Matabeleland and the Midlands 1980-1988*, April 1999, available at <http://www.sokwanele.com/pdfs/BTS.pdf>.

²⁵ Sekeremayi is Minister of State for National Security in the President’s Office; Mnangagwa is Minister of Defense.

²⁶See, for example, “The Opposition Goes for Broke,” *The Economist*, May 17, 2008, and “Zimbabwe Under Military Rule, Former Minister Claims,” *Pretoria News*, May 12, 2008.

²⁷USAID, *Zimbabwe: Complex Emergency and Drought*, Situation Report 1, May 16, 2008.

²⁸ “Hunger Drives Post-Election Violence, Deepens Poverty,” *IRIN*, May 9, 2008.

²⁹ “Zimbabwe: End Violence Before June Runoff,” HRW Press Release, May 16, 2008.

³⁰ Amnesty International, “Zimbabwe Violence Reaches Crisis Levels,” May 16, 2008.

³¹ “Call for State of Emergency Over Zim Violence,” *Mail & Guardian*, May 14, 2008.

Some who fled to the cities faced further intimidation.³² Police repeatedly raided the offices of both the MDC and ZESN. Hundreds were arrested in the MDC raids, many of whom had reportedly already suffered attacks in their rural homes and fled to the MDC offices for refuge. In these raids, the police, allegedly looking for subversive documents, took computers and files.

Some Zimbabwean officials, including the police chief, have accused the MDC of rigging and inciting violence. More than ten newly elected MDC legislators were arrested in the wake of the March elections. Sixteen other MDC officials and human rights activists remain charged with terrorism and sabotage. Over 100 election officers were arrested on charges of committing fraud and abusing public office in favor of the MDC. Independent reports suggest that teachers, who held many of the election officer positions, were specifically targeted by government supporters.

The Power-Sharing Agreement

Questions surrounding the legitimacy of the Zimbabwe government in the wake of the March and June 2008 elections left the country mired in political uncertainty for much of 2008. President Mugabe delayed the swearing in of the new parliament and the naming of a new cabinet as Mbeki and other international leaders pressed for talks between the parties. When the parliament was sworn in on August 25, 2008, Lovemore Moyo, an MP from the MDC Tsvangirai faction, was elected as Speaker. He received 110 votes, beating MDC-M MP Paul Themba-Nyathi, who had received 98 votes, including those of most ZANU-PF members of parliament. Two MDC-T MPs were arrested prior to the swearing in, but were later released.

On September 15, after several weeks of negotiations overseen by Mbeki, Mugabe and Tsvangirai signed a power-sharing arrangement aimed at resolving the political standoff. The agreement, known as the Global Political Agreement (GPA), outlined a time frame for the drafting and adoption of a new constitution.³³ As part of the deal, Tsvangirai would become Prime Minister in a new unity government, and cabinet positions would be divided among the parties. The MDC factions would take 16 ministerial positions, three of which would come from the MDC-M faction, and ZANU-PF would take 15 positions. Mugabe, who remains head of state under the arrangement, would lead the cabinet, but Tsvangirai, who would chair a Council of Ministers, would be responsible for the day-to-day management of government affairs.³⁴ Early reports claimed that Tsvangirai would gain control of the police force, while Mugabe would retain control of the armed forces. The text of the agreement, however, left the oversight of the police, which falls under the Ministry of Home Affairs, undetermined, and ZANU-PF refused to relinquish the position.

In the months after the agreement was signed, the MDC accused the government of abducting and torturing over forty opposition and civil society leaders, including human rights activist Jestina Mukoko. Mukoko's whereabouts were unknown for three weeks before she was presented in

³² On May 9, 2008, police arrested the leaders of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) based on speeches made at a worker's day rally. The head of the Progressive Teacher's Union was also arrested. On May 5, 2008, more than 50 people were reportedly beaten by riot police during a public protest against the ongoing violence in the city of Bulawayo; eleven members of a women's advocacy group were arrested.

³³ The text of the agreement is available online at [<http://www.nimd.org/document/807/zimbabwe-agreement>].

³⁴"Zimbabwe Rivals Sign Power-Sharing Deal," Reuters, September 15, 2008.

court on charges of treason (see “Human Rights Abuses” below).³⁵ Southern African leaders continued to call on the parties to implement the agreement, and for the parties to share the Home Affairs ministry, but Tsvangirai, citing the continued harassment of his colleagues, declared the deal to be unworkable. After Mugabe announced plans to name a new cabinet with or without Tsvangirai’s participation, SADC leaders renewed efforts to bring the parties together, and on January 31, amid reports of significant internal debate among the MDC leadership, Morgan Tsvangirai announced that he would join Mugabe in a transitional coalition government.

The Transitional Government

On February 11, 2009, Morgan Tsvangirai was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe. Arthur Mutambara was sworn in as a Deputy Prime Minister, as was MDC vice-president Thokozani Khupe. The positions were created as part of a constitutional amendment approved unanimously by the legislature on February 5 that formalized the coalition government and the GPA.³⁶ The new ministers were sworn in on February 13 (see **Appendix A** for a list of cabinet members). The controversial Ministry of Home Affairs is co-chaired by an MDC and a ZANU-PF Minister, and the MDC’s ability to affect change within the police service, still led by a ZANU-PF loyalist, remains uncertain. The MDC factions gained control of several other key ministries, including Finance, Public Service, Water, Energy and Power Development, Public Works, Health, Education, Commerce, and State Enterprises, which oversees parastatals. The party aims to use the Ministry of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs to press for its goal of constitutional reform. The GPA, now enshrined in Zimbabwe’s constitution, outlines a time frame of eighteen months for the drafting of a new constitution and a nationwide referendum on the document. Many expect elections to be held several months after the referendum, but a timeline for elections is not provided in the GPA.

Despite the MDC’s new role in government, many observers remain skeptical that the parties will be able to work together effectively to implement reforms deemed necessary by international donors. Critics of the previous regime suggest that Mugabe and his allies have not entered into this new government in good faith, and some suggest that Zimbabwe now has, in fact, two parallel governments.³⁷ International donors, including the United States, have repeatedly stated that a resumption of aid will depend on both economic and democratic reforms, the restoration of the rule of law, and a demonstrated respect for human rights. Without an influx of significant foreign funds, economic and social indicators are expected to continue their downward slide.

Economic Reforms Made, but Challenges Remain

Zimbabwe’s new Finance Minister, MDC Secretary-General Tendai Biti, who was arrested in June 2008 on charges of treason and incarcerated for several weeks, has been credited with initiating a series of critical economic reforms that have brought a renewed sense of optimism to many Zimbabweans. Initial reports by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and others suggest that reforms made by the new government on the macroeconomic front are encouraging, but the

³⁵ Mukoko was reportedly abducted from her home at night and was beaten and forced to kneel on gravel while unknown individuals tried to force her to act as a state witness to an alleged MDC terrorist plot or be killed.

³⁶ The GPA was incorporated into Zimbabwe’s constitution through constitutional amendment no. 19.

³⁷ Interviews by the author in Zimbabwe in April 2009.

situation remains fragile. The adoption of hard currencies (the U.S. dollar and the South African rand) has stabilized prices and stemmed Zimbabwe's rampant inflation rate, which fell by 3.1% in February and by 3% in March. The local currency has become effectively worthless. The "dollarization" of the economy, combined with the elimination of price controls, has allowed shopkeepers to restock their shelves with basic goods, although the cost of living remains high, and access to foreign currency for purchases is extremely limited. Reports suggest that some retailers have also begun to offer credit facilities that had been suspended since 2007. The Zimbabwe Stock Exchange began trading again, in U.S. dollars, on February 18 after three months of inactivity.

In late September 2008, Zimbabwe began officially trading in foreign currency in an attempt to lower prices, and, in early February 2009, Zimbabwe adopted hard currencies for transactions. Later that month, under the direction of Minister Biti, the government began issuing government "salaries" in vouchers good for \$100 U.S. dollars, regardless of seniority. Biti and Prime Minister Tsvangirai have pledged to pay these allowances in foreign currency in an effort to get Zimbabweans to return to work. Absenteeism within the civil service reportedly reached 50% in the latter half of 2008. The allowances have encouraged many civil servants to return, including, notably, the country's teachers, who had been on strike for months. The \$100 per month allowance remains low by regional salary standards, however, and, with the monthly cost of living for an urban family estimated at over \$400,³⁸ the country's unions have warned the government that their members expect salary increases soon. Teachers threatened to strike again when the new school term began on May 4, 2009, but Education Minister David Coltart (MDC-M) has reportedly persuaded them to stay on with a pledge to cut school fees and secure additional funds for salaries through an appeal to donors by UNICEF.

The cash budgeting policy implemented by Finance Minister Tendai Biti has restored fiscal discipline, although revenue shortfalls are expected in 2009. Minister Biti has cut the government's 2009 budget almost in half, from \$1.9 billion to \$1 billion, and he is allowing the government to spend only what it collects in revenue, currently estimated at \$30 million per month.³⁹ This \$30 million barely covers the \$100 allowances for an estimated 250,000 government employees, and it allows almost nothing for public services or infrastructure repairs.⁴⁰ The Finance Ministry anticipates that revenue generation will improve during the year, but officials warn that without a significant influx of foreign currency, they may be unable to maintain the civil service payments and meet basic needs in the coming months.⁴¹

Donors Consider Humanitarian 'Plus' Assistance

Given restrictions by many international donors against direct budget support to the Government of Zimbabwe, the Finance Ministry is struggling to find other sources of revenue to pay salaries

³⁸ "After a Brief Respite, the Cost of Living is Rising Again for Zimbabweans," VOA News, May 8, 2009.

³⁹ According to Minister Biti, income and other direct taxes composed almost 56% of the country's tax revenue between 1996 and 2004. In January 2009, direct taxes composed less than 18% of tax revenue, reflecting the high level of unemployment and informal business.

⁴⁰ With the assistance of the World Bank, the Finance Ministry has initiated a payroll audit to determine how many "ghost workers" may be collecting salaries.

⁴¹ The Government of Zimbabwe reportedly generated approximately \$1.4 billion in tax revenues in 2007, but revenues in 2008 totalled only an estimated \$300 million, due in large part to rampant hyperinflation. Finance Minister Biti hopes to raise \$1 billion in revenues in 2009, but some experts suggest this figure may be overly optimistic.

and provide public services. South Africa made an initial pledge in April 2009 to provide Zimbabwe with \$10 million per month for three months, but some economists estimate that the government may need up to \$30 million per month to cover public services. Some donors, including the United Kingdom, have proposed the concept of “humanitarian plus” assistance, through which donors could provide assistance for certain sectors without fear of contributing to the country’s entrenched patronage system. The Finance Ministry is working with these donors to identify certain budget lines (water, education, sanitation, etc.) for which donors could assume payouts. Such a strategy will require strong donor coordination, and to that end the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) have developed a multi-donor trust fund in coordination with the Finance Ministry. Many see “humanitarian plus” assistance as a short-term measure until Zimbabwe can establish donor confidence and improve its public finance management, an area in which the World Bank has pledged technical support.

Reserve Bank Reforms

Central bank governance remains an issue of primary concern to donors. According to the IMF, the quasi-fiscal activities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), under the management of RBZ Governor Gideon Gono, have been primarily responsible for the surge in the country’s money supply in recent years. These activities included monetary operations to absorb excess liquidity; subsidized credit; sustained foreign exchange losses through subsidized exchange rates for selected government purchases and multiple currency practices; and financial sector restructuring. After the government implemented its price control policy in June 2007, cutting prices of basic commodities by 50% in an effort to stem inflation, manufacturing output fell more than 50% within six months and many firms were forced to close. Gono’s price controls also resulted in a shortage of basic goods and contributed to worsening social indicators. In April 2009, Gono admitted to having “borrowed” over \$1 billion from private foreign exchange accounts in the Reserve Bank to pay government expenses. Among the accounts raided was that of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; unlike many of the private accounts raided, the Global Fund’s money has reportedly been returned. The IMF has requested an independent audit of the Reserve Bank. The MDC has pressed for Gono’s replacement, and sources suggest that the party may initiate a parliamentary investigation into Gono’s actions at the bank.

Efforts to Revive the Economy

In March 2009, the transitional government introduced the Short Term Emergency Recovery Program (STERP), designed to rehabilitate Zimbabwe’s economy.⁴² Introduced by the Finance Ministry, the STERP identifies the following priority areas as targets for policy reforms and donor assistance:

- a) Political and Governance Issues: the constitution and constitution-making processes; the media and media reforms; and legislative reforms aimed at strengthening governance and accountability, promoting the rule of law, and promoting equality and fairness, including gender equality;

⁴² The STERP is available online at <http://www.zimbabweprimeminister.org/downloads/category/4-parliamentary-affairs.html>.

- b) Social Protection: food and humanitarian assistance, education, health, and strategically targeted vulnerable sectors; and
- c) Stabilization: implementation of a growth oriented recovery program; restoration of the value of local currency and the guarantee of its stability; increased capacity utilization in all sectors of the economy and job creation; assured availability of essential commodities such as food, fuel, and electricity; rehabilitation of collapsed social, health, and education sectors; and assured availability of water supply and safe sanitation.

The document also identifies key areas of the economy, including agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and tourism, as anchors of the stabilization program and stresses the need to promote production and increase capacity in those sectors. According to the government's estimates, outputs from the agriculture, manufacturing, and mining sectors declined by 7.3%, 73.3% and 53.9% respectively in 2008. Regional electricity shortages and long-overdue domestic electricity infrastructure upgrades have compounded Zimbabwe's economic woes, significantly reducing the productivity of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The new MDC Minister for Energy and Power Development asserts that Zimbabwe's power infrastructure is in disrepair and that up to \$1 billion will be needed to fix the crumbling energy sector.⁴³ In addition to support for infrastructure repairs, Zimbabwe will also require a combination of donor assistance, direct foreign investment, and domestic policy reforms to restore productivity in these key sectors.

The Mining Sector

Mining accounts for almost half of Zimbabwe's total foreign currency revenues. Zimbabwe has the world's second largest reserves of platinum, behind South Africa.⁴⁴ In 2006, the government announced plans to take a 51% share of all foreign-owned mines for local black investors; 25% of that share would be acquired at no cost to the government, and mines that refused to part with their shares would be expropriated. After industry officials cautioned that the plan would deter foreign investment, the proposal was modified, allowing firms that invested in community projects to keep their majority share. Parliament voted to approve similar plans to take a majority share in all foreign-owned businesses in 2007; the legislation became law in March 2008. The government insisted that it would not expropriate foreign-owned companies and that the law would not be applied to every company, but rather "on the basis of capital (investment) and employment levels."⁴⁵ Critics argue the law further deters much-needed foreign investment and suggest that it be reexamined by the new government.

The coalition government has already begun to take some measures to encourage new investment in the mining sector. Under the previous administration, gold miners were required to sell their product to the Reserve Bank. As the Bank's foreign currency reserves dwindled, it reportedly ceased to pay miners for the gold, and many of the country's gold mines closed. With current gold prices strong, the new government is now allowing the mines to market their own gold and accept payment in foreign currency. It has also cut the tax on gold export revenues.

⁴³ "Mudzuri Says \$1 Billion Needed to Revamp Energy Sector," SW Radio Africa, February 25, 2009.

⁴⁴ The largest mining operations in the country are controlled by Impala Platinum and Anglo Platinum, respectively. These South African-owned companies are the world's largest platinum producers.

⁴⁵ "Zimbabwe Clarifies Nationalization Legislation," *Financial Times*, March 11, 2008.

The Agriculture Sector

Several Southern African countries have suffered from chronic food insecurity in recent years, stemming from a combination of weather-related and man-made factors, including prolonged drought, floods, poor economic performance, and the impact of HIV/AIDS. Although these factors are partly to blame for Zimbabwe's food shortages, analysts believe that disruptions to the farming sector resulting from Mugabe's land seizure program (see "Farm Invasions" below), are the main reason for reduced food production. Nearly all of the country's 4,500 commercial farms have now been taken over, but the land redistribution program is reportedly plagued by inefficiencies, with large portions of redistributed land not being actively farmed. Tractors and other inputs to production are in short supply. Thousands of experienced farm workers were reportedly forced to flee seized farms, and many of those who now hold farmland have no agricultural expertise. The government's introduction of price controls in 2007 may have further restricted production. The country's seed and fertilizer producers reported that the controls created "unrealistic prices," which in turn caused supply shortages.⁴⁶

In the near term, the country's agriculture industry shows little sign of recovery. The issues of property rights and land reform will be among the most difficult for the government to address. One of the unintended side effects of Mugabe's land reform strategy, which resulted in the abolition of land tenure, was that farmers were unable to use their land as collateral to obtain bank loans to invest in their farms. As a result, few commercial farmers have been able to find the capital to maintain productivity.⁴⁷ In the STERP document, the government has pledged to conduct a comprehensive land audit consistent with agreements made in the GPA. Many analysts expect the land audit to be a slow and contentious process.

Political Reforms Remain in Question

Despite measurable progress on economic reforms, the inclusive government has yet to meet many of the benchmarks for political reform outlined in the Global Political Agreement. Among the outstanding issues are:

- a halt to the harassment, continued detention, or onerous bail requirements placed on several opposition and civic activists;
- the repeal of repressive legislation;
- the appointment of provincial governors, permanent secretaries, and ambassadors, and the lack of consensus among the parties on the current Reserve Bank Governor and the Attorney General; and
- a halt to ongoing invasions of commercial farms.

Also outstanding, in the view of the MDC, is the appointment of MDC nominee Roy Bennett to be Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Bennett, an MDC member of parliament, was arrested on

⁴⁶ "Zimbabwe: The Mother of All Farming Seasons," *IRIN*, October 25, 2007.

⁴⁷ The government began to distribute 99-year leases in November 2006. Some suggest financial institutions have been reluctant to accept the new leases as collateral, given that the government reserves the right to cancel the lease if it deems the farm unproductive.

treason charges on February 10, as the new coalition cabinet was being sworn in, and was held for over a month before being released on bail. The magistrate who ordered his release has since been charged with criminal abuse of office. Furthermore, in April 2009, President Mugabe transferred the communications technology portfolio from the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology, held by MDC Spokesperson Nelson Chamisa, to the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development, held by Nicholas Goche, a ZANU-PF official considered by many to be a hardliner within his party.

An executive committee composed of President Mugabe, Prime Minister Tsvangirai, the vice presidents and the deputy prime ministers, has met on several occasions in April and early May to discuss these issues, but, according to reports, they have yet to resolve them. Under the terms of the GPA, the agreement is being monitored by a Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee (“JOMIC”), composed of four senior members from ZANU-PF and four senior members from each of the two MDC factions. The JOMIC can receive reports and complaints, provide assessments, and consider steps to ensure compliance with the agreement, but it lacks enforcement authority. As guarantors and facilitators of the agreement, SADC and the African Union may be called upon by the parties to intervene. Some observers expect Jacob Zuma, who was inaugurated on May 9 as South Africa’s new president, to place renewed pressure on the parties to resolve their disputes and fully implement the GPA (see “South Africa” below).

Human Rights Abuses

Under the former ZANU-PF government, Zimbabwe was considered by some to be among the world’s most repressive states.⁴⁸ The State Department has repeatedly accused the Government of Zimbabwe of the pervasive and systemic abuse of human rights, including the state-sanctioned use of excessive force, torture, and unlawful killings.⁴⁹ According to the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, which produces a monthly report of human rights abuses, the number of monthly violations reported decreased between February and March 2009 from 435 to 155, although reports of retributive violence between ZANU-PF and MDC supporters continued.⁵⁰ The March incidents included 7 assaults; 30 violations on freedoms of association and expression; 37 cases of political discrimination/intimidation; 16 property-related political violations; 1 case of torture; and 31 cases of unlawful detention or arrest. There were no cases of politically-motivated rape, abduction, disappearance, or murder, although the MDC reports that seven individuals presumed to have been abducted in 2008 remain missing. In 2008, the Human Rights Forum recorded 723 incidents of torture; 6 politically-motivated rape cases; 107 murders; 137 abductions/kidnappings; 1,913 cases of assault; 19 cases of disappearance; 629 of displacements and 2,532 violations on freedoms of association and expression.

The MDC’s Tendai Biti asserts that the biggest achievement of the new government is the restoration of peace and security.⁵¹ He suggests that harassment of opposition supporters and civic activists has declined significantly since February, and several local human rights groups have

⁴⁸ Freedom House, “Country Report: Zimbabwe,” *Freedom in the World 2006: The Annual Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties*.

⁴⁹ The U.S. Department of State, “Zimbabwe,” *2008 Human Rights Report*, February 25, 2009.

⁵⁰ Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, *Monthly Political Violence Reports*, at <http://www.hrforumzim.com>.

⁵¹ Comments made by Tendai Biti at an event hosted by the National Endowment for Democracy and Freedom House in Washington, DC on April 27, 2009.

corroborated his claim.⁵² Nevertheless, at least three political detainees continue to be denied bail and, as mentioned above, several others remain missing. In addition, on May 5, a magistrate remanded to prison thirteen activists who had been released in March after having been jailed for three months on charges of sabotage and terrorism; the Attorney-General reportedly consented to release them on bail again on May 6, after an emergency meeting of the President, the Prime Minister, and other principals.⁵³ Several have accused the government of torture during their initial incarceration. The editor and a journalist of the *Zimbabwe Independent* newspaper were arrested on May 11 for publishing an article naming police officers and state intelligence agents implicated in the abductions of the above activists. They have been released on bail, but their arrest highlights restrictions on press freedom that have yet to be addressed by the government.

Justice Sector Reforms

Several laws enacted under the previous ZANU-PF-dominated parliament continue to raise concerns with respect to the protection of human rights in Zimbabwe. Laws that critics contend have been used to quiet dissent and influence political developments include, but are not limited to, the following: the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA), the Public Order and Security Act (POSA), the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, and the Miscellaneous Offences Act (MOA).⁵⁴ The ZANU-PF parliament also passed several controversial constitutional amendments which some analysts contend breach international human rights standards. The South African-led SADC negotiations led in January 2008 to amendments to both AIPPA and POSA. Critics suggest the amendments did not adequately address human rights concerns and have not been fully implemented.⁵⁵

Civic activists have also called for reforms within the judiciary. The MDC Home Affairs co-minister has reportedly ordered police to compile complaints of political violence committed since the March 2008 election, and some 2,000 reports have reportedly been collected to date. However the government has yet to prosecute cases of alleged violence associated with the 2008 elections, or to prosecute those who might be responsible for crimes related to Operation Murambatsvina or subsequent evictions. The ability of the judicial system to protect its citizens or their property, or to provide due process to those seeking remedy or compensation, will be a critical step toward the restoration of the rule of law in Zimbabwe.

Farm Invasions

At the time of Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, the country's white minority, which composed less than 5% of the population, owned the vast majority of arable land. Many observers considered the country's commercial farms crucial to the country's economy, although there was a general recognition that reforms were necessary to provide greater equity in land distribution. Britain initially funded a "willing buyer, willing seller" program to redistribute commercial farmland, offering compensation to white farmers amenable to leaving their lands. Dissatisfaction with the pace of land reform grew and led in the 1990s to spontaneous and often violent farm

⁵² Interviews with human rights groups by the author in Zimbabwe on April 8, 2009.

⁵³ "Zimbabwe Unity Government Principals Said to Resolve Crisis Over Arrests," VOA, May 6, 2009.

⁵⁴ For more information on these laws, see CRS Report RL32723, *Zimbabwe*, by Lauren Ploch.

⁵⁵ Human Rights Watch, *All Over Again: Human Rights Abuses and Flawed Electoral Conditions in Zimbabwe's Coming Elections*, Vol. 20, No. 2(A), March 2008.

invasions. Facing rising political and economic challenges, the Government of Zimbabwe began to implement aggressive land expropriation policies, leading Britain and other donors to begin withdrawing financial support for resettlement. In 2000, the government held a referendum to approve changes to the constitution that would allow land seizures without compensation. The referendum was rejected by 55% of voters. Within days of the vote, however, so-called veterans of the independence struggle and ruling party supporters moved onto an estimated 1,000 white-owned farms, and, months later, the President invoked emergency powers to expropriate land without compensation. There were numerous attacks against white farmers and their employees.

Farm invasions have continued sporadically since 2000, but reports suggest a renewed and coordinated effort to remove the remaining white farmers may be underway in 2009.⁵⁶ The looting and violence associated with these invasions has affected not only the commercial farmers, but also often black Zimbabwean farm workers and their families. According to some reports, as many as 1,500 families may have been affected by the most recent wave of farm invasions.⁵⁷ President Mugabe, at his 85th birthday celebration, declared that “the few remaining white farmers should quickly vacate their farms, as they have no place there...I am still in control and hold executive authority.”⁵⁸ He and ZANU-PF ministers have dismissed a 2008 ruling by regional tribunal of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) that found Zimbabwe’s land redistribution program to be illegal, in part because it was based on racial discrimination.⁵⁹ The recent invasions also have continued in spite of a pledge in the STERP that the government would “uphold the rule of law as well as enforce law and order on farms, including arresting any further farm invasions, which disrupt farming activities.” Prime Minister Tsvangirai has called the evictions acts of theft and ordered police to arrest violators, but police compliance with his order remains in question. Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Mutambara led a ministerial fact-finding mission on the invasions in late April. He reportedly tabled a report on the mission with the cabinet, who referred the matter to the President and Prime Minister.

“Blood Diamonds”?

The World Diamond Council (WDC), a diamond industry organization that aims to prevent the trade of conflict diamonds, raised concerns in December 2008 that rough diamonds from Zimbabwe were being exported illegally, rather than through the Kimberly Process (KP), an international government certification scheme designed to prevent the “blood diamond” trade. Rough stones from Zimbabwe have reportedly been confiscated in India and Dubai. According to civil society reports, Zimbabwean security forces in the Marange diamond fields are forcing villagers to labor in the mines and then smuggling the stones from the country.⁶⁰ By some

⁵⁶ International Crisis Group, “Zimbabwe: Engaging the Inclusive Government,” *Africa Briefing No. 59*, 20 April 2009.

⁵⁷ Press Statement by the General Agriculture and Plantation Workers Union of Zimbabwe, “Zimbabwe Farm-Workers Bear the Brunt of Invasions,” 1 April 2009, available at <http://www.citizenjournalismafrica.org/node/1406>.

⁵⁸ “Who’s Land?” *The Economist*, March 5, 2009.

⁵⁹ The case was brought before the regional court by 78 white farmers. The ruling, delivered on November 28, 2008, found that their evictions had violated the government’s obligation to the rule of law under the SADC treaty. In a separate case, the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) sitting in Paris ruled on 22 April 2009, in favor of 13 Dutch farmers against the Government of Zimbabwe. According to the ruling, the government broke a bilateral investment agreement with the Netherlands by seizing the farms without providing just compensation. The ICSID awarded the farmers approximately \$21 million, including interest, in compensation. Whether the ruling could lead to the seizure of government assets overseas is not yet clear.

⁶⁰ World Diamond Council, “WDC Calls for Concerted International Action to Halt Theft of Natural Resources in Zimbabwe,” December 10, 2008; “Soldiers are the New Illegal Diamond Miners,” IRIN, January 20, 2009.

accounts, security forces may have executed dozens of illegal miners in the Marange fields.⁶¹ The European Union pressed for an investigation into Zimbabwe's compliance with its Kimberly obligations in early 2009, and a high level KP delegation visited Zimbabwe in March to express the group's concern with reports of violence and smuggling from the Marange area. The KP Secretariat refrained from suspending Zimbabwe from the certification scheme, however.⁶² The Kimberly Process had previously investigated allegations that "blood diamonds" from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were being smuggled along with rough stones from Zimbabwe into South Africa for export. The Mugabe government dismissed those claims as a western attempt to promote regime change. Zimbabwe has been previously linked to conflict diamonds; senior officials were named in a 2003 U.N. report for profiting from illicit trade during Zimbabwe's military operations in the DRC.⁶³

The Security Sector and Possible Internal Struggles within ZANU-PF

Reports suggest that hardline elements within ZANU-PF may be actively trying to undermine the transitional government. Some suggest that the latest series of farm invasions and the detention of MDC officials and civic activists may be part of that effort. Several of the security service chiefs, including the heads of the army and the police, publicly announced in 2008 that they would not recognize an electoral victory by anyone other than Mugabe.⁶⁴ According to some reports, they continue to refuse to recognize Prime Minister Tsvangirai's authority in the new government.

In view of President Mugabe's advanced age, the question of presidential succession has led some analysts to raise concerns over the possibility of a violent succession struggle or a possible military coup in the event of his death in office.⁶⁵ Under the constitution, the president may designate one of the country's two vice presidents to serve as acting president until the next election, should he leave office, but Mugabe has never done so. In 2004, Joice Mujuru, a veteran of the liberation struggle and women's movement leader, beat Emmerson Mnangagwa, then speaker of the parliament and a political veteran long touted as Mugabe's heir, for the position of ZANU-PF's second vice president. Some observers suggest that Mnangagwa, now Minister of Defense and considered to be among the party's most influential hardliners, may be lobbying to replace the elderly Joseph Msika, the first Vice President. Mnangagwa's national popularity has been hampered by accusations that he led the purge of alleged regime opponents in provinces of Matabeleland in the 1980s.

Cholera Outbreak

As of early May 2009, almost 98,000 suspected cases of cholera, including over 4,200 deaths, have been reported, according to the U.N. World Health Organization. Some health experts

⁶¹ Partnership Africa Canada, "Zimbabwe, Diamonds, and the Wrong Side of History," *Occasional Paper No. 18*, March 2009.

⁶² Zimbabwe is a signatory of the Kimberly Process. Kimberly Process Certification Scheme Secretariat, "Public Statement on the Situation in the Marange Diamond Fields, Zimbabwe," March 2009.

⁶³ For more information, see CRS Report RL30751, *Diamonds and Conflict: Background, Policy, and Legislation*, by Nicolas Cook.

⁶⁴ "Zim Prisons Chief Orders Officers to Vote Mugabe," Reuters, February 29, 2008.

⁶⁵ See, for example, International Crisis Group, "Zimbabwe: Engaging the Inclusive Government," *Africa Briefing No. 59*, April, 20 2009.

suggest the epidemic could ultimately infect over 100,000, as poor sanitation conditions continue. Several neighboring countries have reported confirmed cases in border areas. Cholera, an acute diarrhoeal infection, is spread by contaminated food and water, and the severity of Zimbabwe's outbreak has been attributed to the collapse of the country's water and sanitation infrastructure and its health system.⁶⁶ In Zimbabwe, the reported case fatality rate (CFR) reached almost 6% at its peak in January 2009, much higher than the normal 1% CFR rate for cholera cases globally. The country's CFR has since decreased, and health officials report that the number of cases reported weekly is dropping.⁶⁷

International Reactions

The international community was divided over how to respond to Zimbabwe's political crisis in 2008, and in the early months of the coalition government, donors remain cautious about when, and under what conditions, international lending should resume. Western governments like the United States and the United Kingdom have been highly critical of ZANU-PF policies, particularly in the wake of the 2008 elections. These governments have welcomed the reform agenda of the new government but remain reluctant to release significant funds. African governments, particularly those in the sub-region, have expressed support for the transitional government, and several have offered either bilateral loans or credit lines to help Zimbabwe's economic revival.

Many analysts suggest that the new coalition government will require a significant influx of foreign donor assistance to stabilize the economy and address the many humanitarian needs of the population. The IMF suggests that "in the absence of cash budget support, higher humanitarian assistance, and wage restraint, the economic and social situation could deteriorate significantly in 2009."⁶⁸ However, donors appear wary to commit large-scale funding until they can assess whether members of the previous administration will adhere to the intent of the power sharing agreement, working with the MDC to implement reforms necessary to instill donor confidence and move the country toward a new round of free and fair elections. The reactions of various international organizations and foreign governments to Zimbabwe's 2008 elections and to its new transitional government are discussed below.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Many critics of Mugabe's leadership in Zimbabwe have faulted the regional body SADC for inaction in recent years as Zimbabwe's political and economic crisis worsened. However, some within the organization advocated for a stronger position to be taken, among them Zambia's recently deceased President, Levy Mwanawasa, who in 2007 called Zimbabwe "a sinking Titanic whose passengers are jumping out to save their lives."⁶⁹ Mwanawasa, who served as the head of SADC before his death, convened an extraordinary meeting of the Southern African heads of state in April 2008 to discuss Zimbabwe's elections. He had convened a similar emergency summit in late March 2007, following the beating and arrest of opposition officials earlier that

⁶⁶USAID, "Zimbabwe—Cholera Outbreak," Fact Sheet #2, Fiscal Year (FY) 2009, December 19, 2008.

⁶⁷ World Health Organization, "Cholera in Zimbabwe- Update 3," 23 March 2009.

⁶⁸ IMF, "Zimbabwe: 2009 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report," *IMF Country Report No. 09/139*, April 20, 2009.

⁶⁹ "Zimbabwe 'A Sinking Titanic,'" *Financial Times*, March 22, 2007.

month. Although the SADC leaders reportedly chastised President Mugabe privately at that time, they did not publicly condemn the regime's actions and instead appointed President Mbeki to mediate between the ZANU-PF government and the opposition.

During the April 2008 summit, attended by Tsvangirai and Makoni but not Mugabe, the SADC leaders declined to call the situation in Zimbabwe a crisis. They did, however, publicly urge the government to release the electoral results "expeditiously," allow opposition representatives to be present when vote tabulations were verified, and ensure that a runoff, if needed, would be held in a "secure environment." The SADC leaders also called on Mbeki to continue his role as mediator.⁷⁰ Mwanawasa reportedly asked the leaders to seek solutions that would allow "the people's verdict" to be heard so that Zimbabweans could "turn [over] a new leaf in their history." Zimbabwe civil society groups were supportive of SADC's statements on the electoral results, but critical of its continued support for Mbeki's mediation. Mugabe reportedly called the meeting "a show staged by Britain."⁷¹

Following Tsvangirai's withdrawal from the runoff, President Mwanawasa reportedly commented that "elections held in such an environment will not only be undemocratic but will also bring embarrassment to the region."⁷² President Mwanawasa suffered a stroke on the eve of the 2008 African Union summit and passed away in August 2008. After the runoff, Botswana took the strongest stance on Zimbabwe, declaring on July 4 that it would not recognize Mugabe as president. President Ian Khama reportedly called on other SADC leaders to do the same, and he boycotted an August 2008 SADC summit attended by Mugabe.⁷³ In November, Botswana's foreign minister called on the international community to isolate Mugabe and urged neighboring countries to close their borders. Several other international leaders became increasingly critical of the SADC response to the Zimbabwe crisis—former U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan declared in late 2008, "It's obvious that SADC could have and should have done more."⁷⁴

Reportedly frustrated by the lack of progress on the implementation of the power sharing agreement and amidst growing criticism from within the region, the SADC heads of state convened in late January 2009 for another push to mediate a final settlement on Zimbabwe.⁷⁵ President Khama attended, as did President Mugabe, and the MDC objected to his being seated with the other heads of state during the deliberations. South African President Kgalema Motlanthe announced that a deal had been reached on January 27.

On March 30, 2009, the SADC heads of state voted to support a plan to help raise \$8 billion for Zimbabwe's economic recovery, including \$2 billion in short term aid. Much of that funding is expected to be sourced from outside the region, however. Botswana and South Africa have publicly pledged aid and credit lines, and African banks have reportedly given Zimbabwe some \$500 million in credit lines for the mining and agriculture industries, and to provide liquidity to

⁷⁰SADC Communique, "2008 First Extra-ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government Issued on April 13, 2008, in Lusaka, Zambia."

⁷¹Fiona Forde, "Summit on Zim 'Coup' Crisis Stalls," *Sunday Independent*, April 13, 2008.

⁷²"Tsvangirai Withdrawal: Key Quotes," BBC, June 23, 2008.

⁷³"Botswana Refuses to Recognize Mugabe as President," BBC, July 8, 2008.

⁷⁴"Barred from Zimbabwe, but Not Silent," *The New York Times*, November 26, 2008.

⁷⁵"A Growing Chorus in S. Africa Urges Action on Mugabe," *Washington Post*, January 26, 2009.

the financial sector.⁷⁶ According to press reports, the Government of Botswana has warned that it may rescind its assistance offer if political detentions and farm invasions continue.⁷⁷

The African Union (AU)

The African Union was critical of the violence in Zimbabwe in 2008, but lacked consensus on how to address the issue. In a communique on April 17, 2008, the African Union expressed concern over the delayed election results, “which creates an atmosphere of tension that is not in the least conducive to the consolidation of the democratic process that was so felicitously launched through the organization of the elections.”⁷⁸ In early May, Chairman of the AU Commission Jean Ping led an AU mission to Zimbabwe, Zambia, and South Africa. He called for Zimbabwe’s political actors to:

conduct their activities in a free, transparent, tolerant, and non-violent manner to enable eligible Zimbabweans [to] exercise their democratic rights. It is essential also that peace and security be maintained, and that the will of the people be respected by all stakeholders once the results are announced.⁷⁹

At the June 29- July 1 2008 AU Summit in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt, Botswana's Vice President joined leaders from Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Ghana in calling for punitive measures against the Mugabe regime. The AU ultimately failed to reach agreement on sanctions, but issued a public call for talks toward a unity government.

While the AU has traditionally deferred to sub-regional mediation efforts, reports suggest the AU Chairman at the time, Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete (who is also a member of SADC), encouraged a greater role on Zimbabwe by the United Nations. Kenya’s prime minister, Raila Odinga, and former U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan commented that Southern African leaders could do more to resolve the crisis. Odinga received widespread attention for his comments on Zimbabwe, and he called on AU leaders not to allow Mugabe to attend the Sharm el-Sheikh summit. Odinga also called for peacekeepers to be sent to Zimbabwe.

The African Union has some precedent for intervening in support of democracy within its member countries, should it chose to do so.⁸⁰ The intervention of AU leaders in the early days of

⁷⁶ According to press reports, Botswana has pledged \$70 million in bilateral credit lines, while South Africa has pledged \$30 million in agricultural inputs, \$30 million in direct budget support, and a \$50 million credit line for Zimbabwe’s commercial banks.

⁷⁷ “Watch Out, Botswana Tells Mugabe,” *The Nation* (Nairobi), May 11, 2009.

⁷⁸ African Union Division of Communication and Information, “Communique on the Situation in Zimbabwe,” April 17, 2008.

⁷⁹ Statement by the Chairman of the AU Commission on the Situation in Zimbabwe on May 6, 2008, available at <http://www.africa-union.org>.

⁸⁰ In 2005, after the death of the President of Togo, the Togolese army installed his son as president. The AU declared the intervention to be a military coup and the AU Peace and Security Council demanded the resignation of the new president and urged members to impose diplomatic, travel, and arms sanctions until elections were held. The president stepped down the day after sanctions were imposed. It is notable, in the case of Togo, that the relevant regional body, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) played an important role in denouncing the coup and leading the campaign for sanctions. In the second instance of AU intervention, the AU suspended Mauritania from all organizational activities after the country’s military led a successful coup against the president, in office for 21 years. Reports suggest that most Mauritians supported the military’s actions. Nevertheless, the AU upheld the suspension because it opposed the unconstitutional overthrow of a civilian regime. Following an investigation, the AU decided (continued...)

the 2007/2008 Kenyan election crisis is viewed by many as having helped move the two opposed parties toward negotiations and an eventual post-election agreement. Both SADC and the AU are identified as guarantors of Zimbabwe's power sharing agreement.

South Africa

Thabo Mbeki, who resigned from his position as President of South Africa in September 2008, drew substantial criticism at home from opposition parties, trade unions, and civil society groups for his reaction to Zimbabwe's 2008 elections. Tsvangirai had criticized Mbeki for his "quiet support for the dictatorship," and called for him to step down as mediator prior to the elections.⁸¹ According to reports, Mbeki wrote President Bush a letter in mid-2008 warning the United States not to interfere in the Zimbabwe situation.⁸² In the months following Zimbabwe's general elections, domestic public pressure may ultimately have forced Mbeki to take a stronger position on the violence there: Mbeki visited the country several times and in May dispatched six retired generals to investigate reports of attacks on the opposition. The generals reportedly expressed shock at the level of violence.⁸³

Some senior officials within the ruling African National Congress (ANC) party have been more outspoken than Mbeki on Zimbabwe. "In resolving the problem of Zimbabwe, Thabo Mbeki is not speaking on behalf of the ANC," a spokesman for the ANC youth wing declared in April 2008.⁸⁴ Baleka Mbete, then-speaker of parliament, called the delayed release of the 2008 results a "democratic process gone wrong." In a gathering of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, she urged representatives of 147 countries not to remain silent on the issue.⁸⁵ The ANC issued a public statement in reaction to the June 2008 runoff noting the effect Zimbabwe's instability has had on the SADC region and accusing the Zimbabwe government of "riding roughshod over the hard-won democratic rights of the people." The statement cited "compelling evidence of violence, intimidation and outright terror; the studied harassment of the leadership of the MDC, including its Presidential candidate, by the security organs of the Zimbabwean government." The ANC warned outside players not to try to impose regime change, however, and expressed continued support for President Mbeki's mediation efforts.⁸⁶ According to local press reports, Mbeki declared in July 2008 that there was no legitimate government in Harare and that the creation of a unity government was necessary.⁸⁷

New South African President Jacob Zuma, who defeated Mbeki in December 2007 for the ANC party presidency, was publicly critical of Zimbabwe's 2008 elections. He openly criticized the delayed announcement of the March results, saying, "there is a crisis in Zimbabwe. We ought to

(...continued)

against sanctions, but held the suspension until elections were held in 2007. Mauritania was suspended from the AU again in August 2008 following another coup, and the West African country of Guinea has received similar treatment after a December 2008 coup.

⁸¹Barry Bearak, "Zimbabwe Opponent Criticizes Mbeki," *New York Times*, February 14, 2008.

⁸²Michael Gerson, "The Despots' Democracy," *Washington Post*, May 28, 2008.

⁸³"Anxiety Grows for Kidnaped Zimbabwe Activist," *Voice of America*, May 18, 2008.

⁸⁴"Zimbabwe's Political Crisis Enters South Africa Domestic Politics," *Voice of America*, April 17, 2008.

⁸⁵Statement by Speaker Baleka Mbete in Cape Town, 13 April 2008, available at <http://www.parliament.gov.za>.

⁸⁶"South Africa: Finding a Workable Solution to the Crisis," Press Release issued by the ANC on 27 June 2008.

⁸⁷"Mbeki Brands Mugabe's Rule Illegitimate," *Pretoria News*, July 8, 2008.

stand up and do something about it.” While not directly charging the Mugabe administration with rigging, he distanced himself from Mbeki’s “quiet diplomacy” approach. In late April 2008, he told reporters, “Definitely there is something wrong with those elections.... I think the manner in which the electoral commission has acted has discredited itself, and therefore that is tantamount to sabotaging the elections.”⁸⁸ Zuma did not call for Mbeki to step down as mediator, but said “I imagine that the leaders in Africa should really move in to unlock this logjam,”⁸⁹ and called for African leaders to “assist” Mbeki as mediator, “given the gravity of the situation.”⁹⁰ Many analysts have predicted that South African policy toward Zimbabwe, and Mugabe in particular, could change under a possible Zuma administration if the coalition government collapses or fails to abide by the GPA.⁹¹ Zuma has criticized western governments, however, for withholding financial assistance from the coalition government.⁹²

Xenophobic Attacks Against Immigrants

An outbreak of xenophobic violence in South Africa in May 2008 had some, including the South African Communist Party, an ANC ally, calling for early elections in South Africa last year.⁹³ In May and June 2008, Zimbabweans and other foreign nationals were targeted by mobs in several South African townships; at least 60 were killed and over 25,000 fled their homes. South Africa is home to some three to five million illegal immigrants, most from Zimbabwe, and some South Africans blame them for the country’s high crime and unemployment rates and rising food prices. President Mbeki condemned the attacks, but the opposition criticized the government for not addressing tensions earlier. On May 21, Mbeki deployed the army internally for the first time since the end of apartheid to stem the violence. Under Mbeki’s successor, President Kgalema Motlanthe, the South African government revised its immigration policy, lifting visa restrictions for Zimbabweans in favor of a border pass for up to 90 days.⁹⁴

The United Nations

In the wake of the March 2008 elections, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon joined the United States, Great Britain, and France in calling on the U.N. Security Council to address the Zimbabwe situation. In remarks to the Security Council on April 16, Ban expressed his deep concern with the delayed release of the electoral results, warning that “the credibility of the democratic process in Africa could be at stake.” The Secretary-General, who declared the runoff election illegitimate, engaged world leaders to determine how the international community could “help the Zimbabwean people and authorities to resolve this issue.”⁹⁵ His concern was echoed by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Louise Arbour, who called the runoff a “perversion of democracy.”⁹⁶

⁸⁸ “Zimbabwe Crisis at Critical Level, Warns Zuma,” *CNN*, April 24, 2008.

⁸⁹ “Africa Shows Impatience on Zimbabwe Crisis,” *Reuters*, April 22, 2008.

⁹⁰ “Zuma Ratchets Up Rhetoric Over Zimbabwe,” *Financial Times*, April 22, 2008.

CRS Report RL31697, *South Africa: Current Issues and U.S. Relations*, by Lauren Ploch.

⁹² “S. Africa’s Zuma Criticizes West over Zimbabwe,” *Reuters*, March 26, 2009.

⁹³ “Anti-Foreigner Violence Escalates in South Africa,” *Reuters*, May 19, 2008.

⁹⁴ South African Department of Home Affairs, “SA Signs MOU With Zimbabwe,” Media Release on May 7, 2009.

⁹⁵ “U.N. Council and AU to debate Zimbabwe,” *Reuters*, April 16, 2008.

⁹⁶ “Elections Won’t Be Delayed, Zimbabwe Insists,” *International Herald Tribune*, June 27, 2008.

Thabo Mbeki chaired the April 16 Security Council meeting, which was originally called by South Africa, as rotating chairman of the Council, to discuss cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Zalmay Khalilzad recommended that a U.N.-AU mission visit the country. The only African representative to address the Zimbabwe issue at the meeting was Tanzanian President Kikwete, who praised SADC for working to “ensure that the will of the people of Zimbabwe is respected.”⁹⁷

The U.N. Security Council held a special session on April 29 to discuss Zimbabwe, reportedly at the behest of incoming Security Council chair Britain. European and Latin American members pressed for a U.N. envoy to visit the country, while other delegations, including South Africa’s, rejected the proposal. President Mugabe denounced the closed session as “sinister, racist, and colonial.”⁹⁸ On June 22, the Council issued a Presidential Statement condemning the violence and acts of political repression by the Government of Zimbabwe.

On July 8, 2008, the Group of Eight (G8) nations, many of whom already have bilateral sanctions in place, agreed to impose sanctions against the Mugabe regime due to the ongoing violence. The G8’s announcement set the stage for a U.S.-sponsored resolution in the U.N. Security Council. The resolution (S/2008/447) called for targeted sanctions on 14 members of the Mugabe regime, and an international arms embargo. It also requested the appointment of a U.N. Special Representative on Zimbabwe, and the creation of a Panel of Experts to monitor and evaluate the situation and the effects of the sanctions. On July 11, Russia and China vetoed the resolution. The vote was 9, including Burkina Faso, in favor, and 5 against, with South Africa joining Russia, China, Vietnam, and Libya in opposition. The United States expressed its disappointment with the two vetos, particularly that of Russia, which had supported the G8 agreement earlier that week.⁹⁹

South Africa’s Ambassador to the U.N. had repeatedly expressed reservations about imposing sanctions on Zimbabwe, arguing that the situation in Zimbabwe did not pose a threat to international security and thus should not be considered to be a matter for the U.N. Security Council. Some criticized South Africa’s position, suggesting that the xenophobic violence against Zimbabwean immigrants in South Africa was only one of several examples of how the political and economic crisis in Zimbabwe has affected the neighboring region. Some analysts suggest that the African Union acknowledged the threat to regional security in a July 2 resolution issued during its Sharm el-Sheikh summit, which noted the “urgent need to prevent further worsening of the situation and with a view to avoid the spread of the conflict with the consequential negative impact on the country and the subregion.”¹⁰⁰ South Africa’s term as a rotating member of the Security Council expired in January 2009.

The United Kingdom and the European Union

The European Union (EU) maintains targeted sanctions against members of Zimbabwe’s former administration, many of whom remain in office under the coalition government, and EU sanctions prohibit member states from selling weapons to the country. Amidst the political violence that

⁹⁷ “Spotlight Turned on Zimbabwe at UN Council,” Reuters, April 16, 2008.

⁹⁸ “Zimbabwe Dismisses U.N. Talks,” Reuters, April 30, 2008.

⁹⁹ Testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Jendayi Frazer before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Africa Subcommittee on July 15, 2008.

¹⁰⁰ African Union Summit Resolution on Zimbabwe, Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, July 2, 2008.

followed the 2008 elections, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown in a speech to the House of Commons, called for an international arms embargo against Zimbabwe, accusing the government of rigging the elections and calling the political situation "completely unacceptable." The United States, which also prohibits weapons sales to Zimbabwe and maintains targeted sanctions, expressed support for Brown's proposal, which was included in a U.S.-sponsored draft of a U.N. Security Council resolution. Britain's Queen Elizabeth stripped Mugabe of an honorable Knighthood he received in 1994.

U.S. Policy on Zimbabwe

The U.S. government has been critical of the Government of Zimbabwe for its poor human rights record and lack of respect for the rule of law. For much of the past decade, the United States has imposed targeted sanctions against the government, including financial and visa sanctions against select individuals;¹⁰¹ banned transfers of defense items and services; and suspended non-humanitarian assistance to the government. At the same time, the United States has remained one of the largest donors of humanitarian assistance to the people of Zimbabwe. With the exception of defense items, the United States has not imposed trade sanctions on the country.¹⁰²

The Bush Administration was highly critical of the ZANU-PF government's role in the 2008 post-election violence. Prior to the runoff, then Assistant Secretary of State Jendayi Frazer accused Mugabe of "trying to steal the election," saying, "My preferred option would be that the will of the people be accepted. That Mr. Mugabe does the honorable thing and steps down."¹⁰³ In May 2008, a State Department spokesman urged Mugabe to "call off his dogs,"¹⁰⁴ and U.S. Ambassador James McGee publicly condemned what he referred to as a "systematic campaign of violence designed to block this vote for change...orchestrated at the highest levels of the ruling party."¹⁰⁵ American diplomats and officials from other foreign embassies report that they were repeatedly harassed by elements of the Mugabe regime, in violation of the Vienna Convention.

In the months following the elections, the Bush Administration repeated its calls for African governments to play a greater role in resolving the political impasse. During a visit by the British Prime Minister to Washington, President Bush told the media, "The United Nations and the A.U. must play an active role in resolving the situation in Zimbabwe."¹⁰⁶ Former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said more bluntly, "It is time for Africa to step up."¹⁰⁷ In December, she called the power sharing talks a "sham."¹⁰⁸ In the early days of his new administration, President Barack

¹⁰¹President Bush imposed these sanctions through Executive Order 13288, issued in March 2003. The Order prohibits transactions with persons, entities, or organizations found to be undermining democratic institutions and processes in Zimbabwe, who are included in a Specially Designated Nationals(SDN) list maintained by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

¹⁰² Zimbabwe is not eligible for trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) because of its poor record of economic management and human rights abuses.

¹⁰³News Briefing by State Department Spokesman Sean McCormack on April 15, 2008, and "Mugabe Trying to Steal Elections, Says U.S. Official," *CNN*, April 24, 2008.

¹⁰⁴ Daily Press Briefing by State Department Spokesman Tom Casey, May 1, 2008.

¹⁰⁵Statement by Ambassador McGee, "Breaking the Silence on Political Violence in Zimbabwe," May 8, 2008, available at <http://harare.usembassy.gov>.

¹⁰⁶Remarks by President Bush in a press conference with Prime Minister Brown at the White House, April 17, 2008.

¹⁰⁷On-the-Record Briefing by Secretary Rice in Washington, DC, April 17, 2008.

¹⁰⁸Roundtable with Secretary Rice and the Associated Press on December 15, 2008.

Obama reached out to then-South African President Kgalema Motlanthe to express his concern regarding Zimbabwe and to stress South Africa's role in resolving the political crisis.¹⁰⁹ President Obama repeated his concerns to President Jacob Zuma on the occasion of his inauguration.

Congressional Interest

Congress has played a key role in the shaping of U.S. policy toward Zimbabwe. In 2008, several Members of the 110th Congress issued statements highly critical of the Mugabe Administration, the delayed release of the 2008 election results, and the political violence in Zimbabwe. Some wrote letters to Administration officials or African leaders. In April 2008 the Senate passed S.Res. 533, introduced by Senator John Kerry, calling for the immediate release of the presidential results, an end to the political violence and intimidation, and a peaceful transition to democratic rule. The resolution also supported calls for an international arms embargo and other targeted sanctions against the Mugabe regime, and encouraged the creation of a comprehensive political and economic recovery package in the event a democratic government is installed. The House of Representatives passed H.Res. 1230, sponsored by Representative Donald Payne and all the House Members of the Congressional Black Caucus, among others, condemning the violence and calling for a peaceful resolution to the political crisis. The House also passed H.Res. 1270, sponsored by Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, calling for an international arms embargo, urging the United Nations to deploy a special envoy to Zimbabwe, and encouraging the parties to discuss the creation of a government of national unity. Prior to the June runoff, Representative Adam Schiff had introduced legislation calling on the Zimbabwe government to postpone the election. Representative Tom Tancredo also introduced legislation, H.Con.Res. 387, calling for the United States to sever diplomatic ties with Zimbabwe. In the 111th Congress, Representative Ros-Lehtinen has introduced H.Res. 238, declaring the economic and humanitarian crisis in Zimbabwe to be a threat to international security.

President Mugabe has frequently claimed that Western sanctions are to blame for the collapse of the country's economy. He and other ZANU-PF officials often cite a U.S. law, the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act (ZDERA) (P.L. 107-99), passed by Congress in 2001. This legislation is discussed in "Current Restrictions on U.S. Assistance" below.

U.S. Assistance

The United States is one of the largest donors of humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwe, having provided an estimated \$1 billion in aid since 2002. In FY2008, U.S. assistance included \$271 million in food aid and \$22 million in other humanitarian assistance, as well as over \$22 million in health programs and over \$10 million for democracy and governance support. In FY2009, USAID has programmed assistance worth \$66 million, not including food aid or a \$45 million request in the FY2009 Supplemental Appropriations Act to "reestablish and strengthen democratic institutions, provide social safety nets, ensure critical health interventions and support economic revitalization." The U.S. government has provided over \$7.3 million in FY2009 specifically to address the cholera outbreak.

¹⁰⁹ Office of the White House Press Secretary, "Readout on the President's Call to South Africa's President Motlanthe," January 27, 2009.

The State Department's FY2009 foreign assistance request for \$45.4 million included \$19.4 million for health programs and \$26 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF), much of which is designated for either governance or economic recovery efforts.¹¹⁰ The Obama Administration's \$45 million FY2009 Supplemental request, discussed below in "Policy Options", doubles the original request, and is in addition to a further \$15 million approved by Congress in June 2008 in FY2009 Supplemental Appropriations (P.L. 110-252). This reflects a substantial increase from previous years; \$23.2 million was obligated in FY2007 and \$32.2 million was obligated in FY2008, including \$5 million in FY2008 Supplemental Appropriations (P.L. 110-252). Democracy and governance assistance has been augmented by funding from USAID's global Elections and Political Processes fund (EPP). These resources have supported political party strengthening, voter registration, and training of election monitors. According to the State Department's FY2009 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), "in anticipation of a more moderate government arising," funding would support programs to "re-establish and strengthen democratic institutions, processes and systems, and to build legislative consensus on democratic reform." Such programs would support legal reforms, national dialogue on key issues, civil society advocacy, and enhanced media capacity. In the event of no change in government during FY2009, the CBJ proposed to reprogram these resources to aid opposition pressure for reforms.

Current Restrictions on U.S. Assistance

Due to loan defaults, Zimbabwe is subject to the Brooke-Alexander Act and Section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act, both of which prohibit direct assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe based on past due indebtedness to the United States. Sections 7088 and 7070(e) of the FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act also prohibit assistance to the government. In addition, the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001 (ZDERA; P.L. 107-99) prohibits U.S. support for loans to the government by international financial institutions.

Sanctions Against Individuals

The United States has enforced targeted sanctions against top government officials and associates since 2002; these sanctions have been annually renewed by the White House. The sanctions are intended to punish those responsible for Zimbabwe's difficulties without harming the population at large. The initial sanctions, imposed in 2003, ban travel to the United States by "senior members of the government of Robert Mugabe and others ... who formulate, implement, or benefit from policies that undermine or injure Zimbabwe's democratic institutions or impede the transition to a multi-party democracy." Persons who benefit financially from business dealings with such individuals are also banned, as are the spouses of people in either group. In 2003, President George W. Bush also issued an executive order freezing assets held in the United States by 75 high-ranking Zimbabwe officials and President Mugabe's wife, Grace.¹¹¹ Nine companies and commercial farms were added in 2004, and the list was further expanded in November 2005 to block the assets of 128 individuals and 33 entities. The executive order also allows the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to go beyond previous authority and block the property of additional persons who "have engaged in actions or policies to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions," their immediate family members,

¹¹⁰This amount does not include food aid, which is allocated throughout the year in response to need. The FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act became law in March 2009. Final country allocations have yet to be announced.

¹¹¹ Seventy-seven individuals were named in the executive order (EO 13288), but one of these had died.

and any persons assisting them.¹¹² President Bush added additional names to the list in 2007 and 2008. President Barack Obama renewed the sanctions on March 3, 2009. The European Union and Britain have imposed similar targeted sanctions on over 150 persons and entities, as well as an arms embargo and an asset freeze.

Some, but not all, ZANU-PF members serving in inclusive government positions are included in the list of individuals sanctioned by the U.S. government (see list of cabinet members in **Appendix A** below). MDC officials in the government have not called for the sanctions against individuals to be lifted, but have argued that sanctions against certain entities, including several local banks, should be reexamined.¹¹³

Multilateral Financing Restrictions

Congress expressed its opposition to the Zimbabwe government's "economic mismanagement" and "undemocratic policies" and called for sanctions in the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001. ZDERA, which was introduced by Senator Bill Frist in March 2001,¹¹⁴ became public law in December of that year. This legislation, which authorized U.S. bilateral aid for land reform and governance programs, also called for consultations with allies on economic sanctions and a travel ban. Under ZDERA, U.S. support for financial assistance to Zimbabwe by international financial institutions is prohibited until the President has been able to certify that certain conditions pertaining to the rule of law, democratic elections, and legal and transparent land reform have been met.¹¹⁵ At the time of ZDERA's passage, Zimbabwe was already ineligible to receive loans from the IMF and the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) because it was in arrears to those institutions for debt payments. If a presidential certification is made that the conditions identified in ZDERA have been met, the legislation calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to review the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating Zimbabwe's sovereign debt held by the U.S. government and to propose similar reviews by the multilateral development banks.

Administration Policy on the Easing of Sanctions

Upon the establishment of Zimbabwe's inclusive government, the U.S. State Department extended congratulations to Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai on his inauguration, but stated that the United States would "not consider providing additional development assistance or even easing sanctions until we see effective governance."¹¹⁶ U.S. officials met with representatives of like-

¹¹² The text of this annex to EO 13288 can be found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov>.

¹¹³ Interviews by the author with MDC officials and U.S. embassy personnel in Harare, Zimbabwe in April 2008.

¹¹⁴ ZDERA cosponsors included Senators Russ Feingold, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Jesse Helms, and Joseph Biden.

¹¹⁵ The conditions include the following: 1) restoration of the rule of law; 2) election or pre-election conditions; 3) commitment to equitable, legal, and transparent land reform; 4) fulfillment of agreement ending war in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and 5) military and national police subordinate to civilian government. Under the terms of the Global Political Agreement between ZANU-PF and the MDC, which established the inclusive government, elections are not expected to be held for at least 18 months, during which time the agreement stipulates that a constitutional review take place. Under ZDERA, a presidential certification may be made before a presidential election takes place if "the Government of Zimbabwe has sufficiently improved the pre-election environment to a degree consistent with accepted international standards for security and freedom of movement and association." ZDERA allows for a presidential waiver of the multilateral financing restriction if it is determined to be in the U.S. national interest.

¹¹⁶ Daily Press Briefing by State Department Spokesman Robert Wood, February 11, 2009.

mind donor governments and institutions in March 2009 to discuss assistance for Zimbabwe. They agreed to increase humanitarian aid and to support the goals of the GPA, but predicated the provision of development assistance on progress toward political and economic reforms.

The State Department's FY2009 budget request stated that "if political change ensues and legislative restrictions are lifted, Zimbabwe will need significant support from the United States, in coordination with other donors, to reform, rebuild, and recover." Western donors, including the United States, have met periodically to explore reconstruction options, and their representatives meet regularly in Harare to coordinate existing aid programs. The FY2009 Omnibus Act (P.L. 111-8) declares that no funding for bilateral economic assistance or international security assistance shall be provided to Zimbabwe except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Appropriations Committees. Sec. 7070(e) of the Omnibus further instructs that:

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to vote against any extension by the respective institution of any loans to the Government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary of State determines and reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe, including respect for ownership and title to property, freedom of speech and association, and a transition government has been established that reflects the will of the people as they voted in the March 2008 elections.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central government of Zimbabwe unless the Secretary of State makes the determination pursuant to subsection (e)(1).

Under the House version of the FY2009 Supplemental Appropriations Act, H.R. 2346, as amended, the conditions detailed in 7070(e) of P.L. 111-8 would not apply to FY2009 supplemental funds for macroeconomic growth assistance provided to Zimbabwe.

Policy Options¹¹⁷

Following the creation of Zimbabwe's coalition government, U.S. policymakers are now reexamining how to approach President Mugabe and his new administration. The Bush Administration, which initially expressed support for the September 2008 power sharing agreement, withdrew support months later for any arrangement in which Robert Mugabe would remain in office. As mentioned above, President Obama's Administration has taken a cautious approach and has made the return of effective governance a prerequisite to the lifting sanctions or the provision of significant financial support for Zimbabwe's economic recovery. Like-minded donor countries and institutions expect certain economic and political policy changes be made prior to a resumption of financial assistance to the government; Britain's initial response has been similar to that of the United States.

¹¹⁷There have been a number of studies conducted on policy options to re-engage Zimbabwe, including, Michelle D. Gavin, *Planning for Post-Mugabe Zimbabwe*, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) Special Report No. 31, October 2007; Todd Moss and Stewart Patrick, *The Day After Comrade Bob: Applying Post-Conflict Recovery Lessons to Zimbabwe*, Center for Global Development Working Paper no. 72, December 2005; and "After Mugabe: Applying Post-Conflict Recovery Lessons to Zimbabwe," *Africa Policy Journal*, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, vol. 1, Spring 2006.

The international donor community has generally expressed support for the new inclusive government, but has predicated significant assistance on improvement in the following areas:

- the release of all political prisoners;
- the end of farm disruptions;
- the cessation of politically motivated violence;
- the establishment of a credible and transparent Reserve Bank team;
- an end to harassment and intimidation of the media; and
- a commitment of all stakeholders to holding credible elections in a timely manner.¹¹⁸

As discussed, many of the economic reform conditions set by the IMF and other donors, including price liberalization, the elimination of quasi-fiscal activities, and cash budgeting, have already been met. Zimbabwe's Finance Ministry has also taken initial steps to meet other reform conditions, such as central bank transparency and reform, by calling for an audit of the Reserve Bank's financial statements and by proposing legislative reforms related to Reserve Bank governance. Credible stewardship of the Reserve Bank and a full restoration of Zimbabwe's relationship with the IMF and the World Bank will take time.

Obama Administration officials have been reluctant to publicly specify their own benchmarks for renewed assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe, but Administration officials suggest that many of the necessary conditions are already outlined in the GPA, and thus in Zimbabwe's own constitution. Broadly, U.S. officials expect "genuine progress on governance and democracy," as evidenced by continued movement toward constitutional reform and free and fair elections, but they have also reiterated the importance of interim confidence-building measures such as those listed above.¹¹⁹ If the installation of Tsvangirai and other MDC officials into government positions does not bring about a change in governance, some in the international community may explore other avenues for addressing the country's political and economic problems.

Diplomatic Pressure

Certain countries, including the United States, declared the Mugabe Administration illegitimate after the 2008 elections. Prior to the September agreement, some suggested that these governments should officially recognize Tsvangirai as President, and allow him to establish a government in exile. The MDC and others had called for the United Nations to deploy human rights monitors to investigate the political violence. Although South Africa and SADC have already deployed inquiry teams, the presence of U.N. monitors could be influential, particularly if the Zimbabwe government takes no initiative to investigate or prosecute abuses. The Mugabe Administration has, in the past, reportedly denied similar delegations entry. In November 2008, the government refused to provide visas to several members of the group of world leaders known as the Elders, including Kofi Annan and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Based on interviews

¹¹⁸ Remarks by the German Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr. Albrecht Conze, as referenced in "Getting Zimbabwe to Work Again," *The Zimbabwe Times*, March 29, 2009.

¹¹⁹ See the Administration's FY2009 Supplemental Justification for the Department of State and USAID.

in South Africa, Carter declared the crisis there to be “much greater, much worse, than anything we had ever imagined.”¹²⁰ There have been calls for members of the Mugabe government to be referred to international justice regimes, although some observers suggest such calls for justice should be considered carefully now that the coalition government has been established.

Humanitarian Assistance

The food security situation in Zimbabwe remains critical, with an estimated five million people having required food assistance in 2008 and almost nine million, some three quarters of the population, in need of food aid in early 2009. According to the United Nations, one in four children under the age of five suffers from chronic malnutrition.¹²¹ The displacement of farm workers and vandalism that has followed the March 2008 elections has also contributed to food insecurity. In addition, according to U.N. reports, political violence and government interference in the past year impeded the delivery of NGO assistance. According to the Government of Zimbabwe, the country requires 2 million tons of maize and an estimated 500,000 tons of wheat per year to feed its population. In recent years Zimbabwe’s farms have produced on average only 20% of these requirements.¹²² The 2008 crop production deficit in much of the country was estimated at 75 to 100%, and the 2009 winter wheat crop is not expected to meet government production targets. Both government officials and humanitarian aid groups suggest that financing for farmers’ 2009-2010 summer crops will be critical. The U.N. has requested \$320 million in food aid and \$59 million in agriculture requirements in its 2009 Consolidated Appeal Process.

Poor sanitation and water shortages pose serious health risks in Zimbabwe’s urban centers, as the cholera epidemic highlights. Basic hygiene items, such as soap, have become too expensive for many residents. In Harare and in the country’s second largest city, Bulawayo, service delivery, including garbage collection, has declined severely because of budget shortages, and reports suggest ambulances and fire trucks sit unused because the city council cannot afford fuel or spare parts. Severe water shortages also plague Harare and other urban areas.

The IMF estimates that Zimbabwe will need \$200 to \$300 in additional humanitarian assistance in 2009.¹²³ The Obama Administration’s FY2009 Supplemental Appropriations request includes \$18 million to “protect the vulnerable Zimbabwean population during the process of stabilization.” This assistance would aim to support income-generating activities and employment opportunities; improve safety-net structures; and assist returnees’ reintegration into society. In addition, this assistance would aim to address the country’s collapsed health care system by providing emergency health interventions.

Economic Recovery

In addition to increased humanitarian assistance needs, Zimbabwe will require approximately \$200 million in official budget support from donors to achieve positive economic growth in 2009, according to the IMF.¹²⁴ The United States and other international actors have discussed financial

¹²⁰ “Carter Shocked by Zimbabwe Crisis,” BBC, November 24, 2008.

¹²¹ The United Nations, 2009 Consolidated Appeal Process, November 2008.

¹²² Zimbabwe Ministry of Finance, *Short Term Emergency Recovery Program (STERP)*, March 2009.

¹²³ IMF, “Zimbabwe: 2009 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report,” *IMF Country Report No. 09/139*, April 20, 2009.

¹²⁴ IMF, “Zimbabwe: 2009 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report,” *IMF Country Report No. 09/139*, April 20, 2009.

incentives and assistance to facilitate Zimbabwe's economic recovery.¹²⁵ Zimbabwe's economy has collapsed in the last decade, and every sector of the economy has been affected. Annual outputs of wheat, maize, and tobacco, once Zimbabwe's largest foreign exchange earner, have plummeted. Manufacturing output declined by 73% in 2008 alone, according to government estimates.¹²⁶ Zimbabwe's mining sector has been similarly affected, although the platinum industry remains a major income earner for the government.¹²⁷ World Bank and IMF lending has been suspended for more than six years due to nonpayment of arrears, and foreign currency for essential imports, particularly fuel, is in extremely short supply. Zimbabweans continue to face high prices for food and non-food items, including rents. These factors have all contributed to increasing pressure on both the people of Zimbabwe and members of the ruling party. In one of the most public displays of dissatisfaction among the military to date, shortages of cash caused rioting and looting by army soldiers in Harare in late November 2008.

According to the IMF, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe's quasi-fiscal activities were primarily responsible for the surge in the country's money supply in recent years. Losses from such activities were estimated to be 75% of GDP in 2006, for example. The government's fast track land reform and more recent policy changes such as the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act, have created significant uncertainty over property rights, deterring foreign direct investment and lowering consumer confidence. It remains unclear how much influence the MDC will have in countering the entrenched patronage system that currently exists.

Western donors have met periodically in recent years to explore reconstruction options, and their representatives meet regularly in Harare to coordinate existing aid programs. Britain has maintained its willingness to release funds to pay for parts of an orderly land redistribution program if Mugabe retires and the rule of law is returned. With Mugabe remaining in office under the GPA, it is unclear whether Britain will concede to release such funds. Prime Minister Gordon Brown has indicated that political prisoners must be released and restrictive laws repealed before the UK can engage more fully. By Government of Zimbabwe and SADC estimates, the cost of Zimbabwe's economic recovery may be almost \$8 billion over a five-year period to cover food support, land reform, health services and education, infrastructure, balance of payment and budget support, and emergency aid programs.

The World Bank and the IMF have developed strategies for Zimbabwe's economic recovery. Given the need to cut government spending to reduce the government deficit, significant donor assistance will be required to rebuild the public health sector, which according to reports may have lost over 70% of its skilled workforce. The education sector faces similar challenges. Save the Children UK estimates that attendance at public schools in Zimbabwe dropped from 85 to 20% between 2007 the end of 2008, and that some 30,000 teachers had left the public education system.¹²⁸ Reviving the country's agriculture industry will require delicate handling to address

¹²⁵Information here draws such sources as David Coltart, "A Decade of Suffering in Zimbabwe: Economic Collapse and Political Repression under Robert Mugabe," *CATO Institute Development Policy Analysis No. 5*, 24 March 2008; Sonia Munoz, "Central Bank Quasi-fiscal Losses and High Inflation in Zimbabwe: A Note," *IMF Working Paper*, April 2007; and "Zimbabwe: Article IV Consultation - Staff Notes," *IMF Country Report No. 05/360*, October 2005.

¹²⁶ Zimbabwe Ministry of Finance, *Short Term Emergency Recovery Program (STERP)*, March 2009.

¹²⁷Zimbabwe has the world's second largest reserves of platinum, behind South Africa. The largest mining operations in the country are controlled by Impala Platinum and Anglo Platinum, respectively. These South African-owned companies are the world's largest platinum producers.

¹²⁸ "Children and Teachers Unlikely to Return to School as Zimbabwe Term Begins," Press Release from Save the Children UK, January 27, 2009.

historical grievances against white Zimbabweans regarding land distribution and tenure.¹²⁹ Congress authorized \$20 million in its ZDERA legislation for land reform assistance for FY2002, and some analysts suggest this level of annual assistance may still be appropriate.¹³⁰

Maintaining the flow of foreign currency to pay salary vouchers is particularly critical to ensuring stability, but MDC officials have acknowledged donor concerns. Prime Minister Tsvangirai, in his inaugural address to the parliament, warned MPs, “no donor country or institution is going to offer any meaningful assistance unless our government projects a positive new image.”¹³¹ Australia and Sweden were among the first to offer initial aid packages, reportedly worth \$10 million each, but those funds are expected to be channeled through the United Nations and NGOs for humanitarian assistance. To date, only Southern African governments have publicly indicated a willingness to provide loans or aid directly to the government. Representatives from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the Africa Development Bank (ADB) visited the country in March 2009. The president of the ADB called Biti’s initial efforts “impressive,” and “merit[ing] support,” but called on the country to meet its debt obligations.¹³² The IMF noted positive steps toward fiscal discipline and offered to provide further policy advice, but warned that IMF funding would not be renewed until Zimbabwe begins to repay its debts and establishes “a track record of sound policy implementation [and] donor support.”¹³³

Zimbabwe still owes the IMF over \$89 million. The government paid \$120 million in 2005 and \$9 million in 2006 to settle other outstanding arrears and to avoid compulsory withdrawal from the IMF. The source of the funds used to pay the IMF debt was a source of considerable speculation in the media.¹³⁴ Zimbabwe also owes an estimated \$600 million to the World Bank and \$460 million to the African Development Bank (ADB). The ADB has predicated the resumption of lending to Zimbabwe on the restoration of the credibility of the sovereign state and launching a set of economic, financial, and institutional reforms. If these conditions are met, the ADB would classify the country as a fragile state, which would permit access to grant resources.

Following the March 2009 consultation visit, the IMF noted positive steps toward fiscal discipline and offered to provide further policy advice, but warned that IMF funding would not be renewed until Zimbabwe begins to repay its debts and establishes “a track record of sound policy implementation [and] donor support.”¹³⁵ Finance Minister Biti has said that Zimbabwe cannot currently pay its remaining debts to international donors, and the IMF suggests that “Zimbabwe’s external debt burden is unsustainable even if policies are improved and medium-term financing gaps are filled by concessional financing.”¹³⁶ In the interim, the IMF’s Executive Board met on May 4 to discuss the March consultation visit and to approve a “targeted lifting” of the Fund’s

¹²⁹The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has suggested that raising the yields of communal farming areas, which compose 50% of Zimbabwe’s land, could guarantee food security. The country’s annual maize requirement for human consumption is estimated at 1.4 million metric tons. The FAO estimates that a \$50 million investment annually for three years to train farmers and provide seeds and fertilizer would significantly increase yields and cost less than what Zimbabwe now pays to import food. See “Zimbabwe: Small Scale Farmers Seen as Backbone of Food Security,” IRIN, May 15, 2008.

¹³⁰Gavin, *Planning for Post-Mugabe Zimbabwe*, Council on Foreign Relations Special Report No. 31, October 2007.

¹³¹ Inaugural Address by Prime Minister Tsvangirai to the Seventh Parliament of Zimbabwe, March 4, 2009.

¹³² “ADB Praises Zimbabwe Recovery Plan,” Reuters, February 26, 2009.

¹³³ Tony Hawkins, “IMF Dampens Hopes of Aid to Zimbabwe,” *Financial Times*, March 25, 2009.

¹³⁴ “A Zimbabwean Businessman, His Farms Seized, Takes on Mugabe,” *Washington Post*, February 24, 2006.

¹³⁵ Tony Hawkins, “IMF Dampens Hopes of Aid to Zimbabwe,” *Financial Times*, March 25, 2009.

¹³⁶ IMF, “Zimbabwe: 2009 Article IV Consultation—Staff Report,” *IMF Country Report No. 09/139*, April 20, 2009.

suspension of technical assistance to the government.¹³⁷ This resumption of assistance indicates that the IMF has judged Zimbabwe to be cooperating with the Fund on policies and payments toward addressing its outstanding arrears.¹³⁸ It will allow IMF technical advisors to work with the Finance Ministry to improve its revenue collection and bank payment system, particularly to process transactions in foreign exchange, as well as on fiduciary control of the central bank. Reports suggest that the Board may consider at a later date whether to restore Zimbabwe's voting rights, which were suspended in 2003 after the Board determined that Zimbabwe had not sufficiently strengthened its cooperation with the IMF in areas of policy implementation and payments and was thus not abiding by its obligations under the Fund's Articles of Agreement.¹³⁹

The State Department's FY2009 Supplemental Appropriations request, submitted in April 2009, states that "to be successful, Zimbabwe's transition will require a significant infusion of capital and program investment in both the short- and long-term." In that request, the Administration requested \$45 million, part of which could be used to support the transitional government. Included in that amount is \$17.9 million for economic growth programs, including technical assistance in support of monetary and fiscal policy reform and economic revitalization, especially for the agriculture sector. The request suggests that further reforms will be needed before the international financial institutions will support a large-scale macro-economic recovery program.

Accountability and Reform

The inability of Zimbabwe's judicial system to protect its citizens or their property, or to provide due process to those seeking remedy or compensation, suggests a fundamental crisis in the implementation of the rule of law in Zimbabwe. Analysts suggest that the country will require significant judicial and security sector reforms as part of larger constitutional reforms. The State Department's FY2009 Supplemental Request includes \$9 million for democracy and governance programs, including those aimed at institutional reforms. The people of Zimbabwe will also have to determine what level of accountability they may seek, not only for recent political violence, but for historical grievances and alleged official corruption under the Mugabe Administration. Morgan Tsvangirai has, in the past, proposed the creation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission similar to that of South Africa, "striking a healthy balance between reconciliation and accountability."¹⁴⁰ Prior to the September 2008 agreement, he offered Mugabe "an honorable exit as... father of the nation," but it is unlikely that the MDC would consider extending such an offer to all senior security officials implicated in acts of violence.¹⁴¹ According to media reports, the security chiefs refused to attend Tsvangirai's inauguration. Under the terms of the power sharing agreement, a new constitution is expected to be developed within two years; many expect fresh elections to be held at that point. Mugabe and other senior officials may resist a peaceful exit from power if they fear subsequent prosecution, as occurred with the former presidents of Liberia, Chad, and Zambia.¹⁴²

¹³⁷ Interview by author with IMF officials on April 24, 2009.

¹³⁸ IMF, "Request for Targeted Lifting of the Suspension of Fund Technical Assistance," April 21, 2009.

¹³⁹ Additional information on how the IMF deals with overdue financial obligations is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/pam/pam45/contents.htm>.

¹⁴⁰ Morgan Tsvangirai, "Freedom for Zimbabwe," *The Wall Street Journal*, March 21, 2008.

¹⁴¹ "Zimbabwe Opposition Seeks Peacekeepers for Run-off," Reuters, May 11, 2008.

¹⁴² Former Liberian President Charles Taylor now faces war crimes charges before the Special Court for Sierra Leone at the Hague; former Chadian President Hissan Habre is expected to be tried in Senegal for human rights abuses (continued...)

Appendix A. Members of Zimbabwe's Inclusive Government

President – Robert Mugabe (ZANU-PF)*
Prime Minister – Morgan Tsvangirai (MDC-T)
Vice Presidents – Joseph Msika (ZANU-PF)*; Joyce Mujuru (ZANU-PF)*
Deputy Prime Ministers – Arthur Mutambara (MDC-M); Thokozani Khupe (MDC-T)

Ministers:

Finance – Tendai Biti (MDC-T)
Information & Communications Technology – Nelson Chamisa (MDC-T)
Science and Technology – Heneri Dzinotyiwei (MDC-T)
Public Service – Elphas Mukonoweshuro (MDC-T)
Energy and Power Development – Elias Mudzuri (MDC-T)
Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs – Eric Matinenga (MDC-T)
Labour – Pauline Mpariwa (MDC-T)
Water Resources – Joel Gabuza (MDC-T)
Health – Henry Madzorera (MDC-T)
State Enterprises – Samuel Sipepa Nkomo (MDC-T)
National Housing & Social Amenities – Fidelis Mhashu (MDC-T)
Economic Planning and Development – Elton Mangoma (MDC-T)
Public Works – Theresa Makone (MDC-T)
Education, Sport and Culture – David Coltart (MDC-M)
Industry and Commerce – Welshman Ncube (MDC-M)
Regional Integration & International Cooperation – Priscilla Misihairabwi-Mushonga (MDC-M)

Home Affairs – Co-ministers Kembo Mohadi (ZANU-PF)* and Giles Mutsekwa (MDC-T)
Defense – Emerson Mnangagwa (ZANU-PF)*
Local Government & Urban Development – Ignatius Chombo (ZANU-PF)*
Justice and Legal Affairs – Patrick Chinamasa (ZANU-PF)*
Agriculture – Joseph Mtekwese Made (ZANU-PF)*
Environment – Francis Dunstun Chenayimoyo Nhema (ZANU-PF) *
Tourism – Walter Mzembe (ZANU-PF)
Transport and Infrastructural Development – Nicholas Goche (ZANU-PF)*
Mines and Mining Development – Obert Moses Mpfu (ZANU-PF)*
Foreign Affairs – Simbarashe Simbanenduku Mumbengegwi (ZANU-PF)*
Media, Information and Publicity – Webster Kotiwa Shamu (ZANU-PF)*
Lands and Land Resettlement – Herbert Murerwa (ZANU-PF)*
Higher & Tertiary Education – Stan Gorerazvo Mudenge (ZANU-PF)*
Women's Affairs, Gender, & Community Development – Olivia Muchena (ZANU-PF)*
Youth Development, Indigenization & Empowerment – Savior Kasukuwere (ZANU-PF)*

Deputy Ministers (that have been sworn-in):

Foreign Affairs – Moses Mzila Ndlovu (MDC-M)
Higher and Tertiary Education – Lutho Addington Tapela (MDC-T)
Health and Child Welfare – Dr. Tendai Douglas Mombeshora (ZANU PF)
Labour and Social Welfare – Dr. Tracy Mutinhiri (ZANU PF)
Education, Sports, Arts and Culture – Lazarus Dokora (ZANU PF)
Economic Planning and Development – Dr. Samuel Undenge (ZANU PF)

(...continued)

committed by his regime; and former Zambian President Frederick Chiluba is on trial in Zambia for corruption.

Energy and Power Development – Hubert Nyanhongo (ZANU PF)
State Enterprises and Parastatals – Walter Chidhakwa (ZANU PF)
Industry and Commerce – Michael Bimha (ZANU PF)
Regional Integration and International Co-operation – Reuben Marumahoko (ZANU PF)*
Public Works – Aguy Georgias (ZANU PF)
Public service – Andrew Langa (ZANU PF)*
Local Government, Urban and Rural Development – Sessil Zvidzai (MDC-T)
Transport and Infrastructural Development – Dr. Tichaona Mudzingwa (MDC-T)
Mines and Mining Development – Murisi Zwizwai (MDC-T)
Media, Information and Publicity – Jameson Timba (MDC-T)
Youth Development, Indigenisation and Empowerment – Thamsanqa Mahlangu (MDC-T)
Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development – Evelyn Masaiti (MDC-T)
Justice and Legal Affairs – Jessie Majome (MDC-T)

Ministers of State:

President's Office (Healing Organ) – John Nkomo (ZANU-PF)*
Prime Minister's Office (Healing Organ) – Sekai Holland (MDC-T)
Deputy Prime Minister's Office (Healing Organ) – Gibson Sibanda (MDC-M)
Vice President Msika's Office – Flora Bhuka (ZANU-PF)*
Vice President Mujuru's Office – Sylvester Nguni (ZANU-PF) *
National Security in the President's Office – Sydney Sekeramayi (ZANU-PF)*
Security Minister in the President's Office – Didymus Mutasa (ZANU-PF)*
Prime Minister's Office – Gordon Moyo (MDC-T)

*- Denotes those included in the Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) list maintained by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

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