



COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION BULLETIN

# ZIMBABWE

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THE RE-RUN OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

7 JULY 2008

**UK Border Agency**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION SERVICE

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## Preface

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- i This Country of Origin Information Bulletin (COI Bulletin) has been produced by the Country of Origin Service (COIS), UK Border Agency (UKBA). It is intended to give a brief overview of events in Zimbabwe during the period 29 March to 7 July 2008.
- ii The Bulletin was prepared for background purposes for UKBA officials involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. It has been compiled from information obtained from a wide variety of recognised sources, which are referenced throughout. It does not contain any UKBA opinion or policy.
- iii The Bulletin is not intended to be a comprehensive survey. For a more detailed account, the relevant source documents should be examined directly. The Bulletin should be read in conjunction with the existing COI Report on Zimbabwe.
- iv The Bulletin and the accompanying source material are publicly disclosable. Where sources identified in the COI Bulletin are available in electronic form the relevant link has been included.

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- vi The independent Advisory Panel on Country Information was established under the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 to make recommendations to the Home Secretary about the content of the UKBA's country of origin information material. The Advisory Panel welcomes all feedback on the UKBA's COI Reports and other country of origin information material. Information about the Panel's work can be found on its website at [www.apci.org.uk](http://www.apci.org.uk)

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## Recent Events in Zimbabwe

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### SUMMARY

1. A briefing by the International Crisis Group (ICG), accessed 23 June 2008, summarises the events in Zimbabwe since the March 2008 general election:

“Zimbabwe’s March elections have deepened the country’s political and economic crises. The policies, corruption and repressive governance of President Robert Mugabe – in power for 28 years - and his ruling ZANU-PF party bear primary responsibility for the severe economic slide, growing public discontent and international isolation of the country. By April 2008, the annual inflation rate was over 165,000%, the world’s highest. Unemployment is over 85%, poverty over 90%, and foreign reserves almost depleted. Over four million people are in desperate need of food. HIV/AIDS and malnutrition kill thousands every month. In the context of rapidly declining living standards, the government launched ‘Operation Murambatsvina’ in 2005 to forcibly clear urban slums. The operation deprived more than 18% of the population of homes or livelihoods and badly damaged the informal sector, the lifeline for many urban poor. Up to a third of the population is thought to have fled the country and remittances from the growing diaspora have become the lifeline for many remaining.

‘On 29 March 2008, Zimbabwe held combined presidential and parliamentary elections already flawed by pre-poll manipulation. Despite the skewed playing field, Zimbabwe’s people clearly signaled their rejection of a status quo characterised by political repression and economic decay. For the first time, ZANU-PF lost control of parliament to the opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC). Results of the all-important presidential elections – withheld for over a month – gave MDC leader Morgan Tsvangirai 47.9% against 43.2% for Mugabe, warranting a run-off. The resurgent Tsvangirai claimed outright victory over the 84-year old president but has indicated he would contest an internationally supervised second round. Though gravely weakened, Mugabe and his hardline supporters show few signs of accepting defeat, launching a countrywide campaign of violence and intimidation.’ [1]

2. The Guardian reported on 20 June 2008, that: “The EU today threatened to impose further sanctions on Zimbabwe over the violent intimidation of opposition supporters ahead of next week’s presidential run-off... The 27 EU leaders toughened the language used in a draft statement to include the threat of action following the latest reports of a violent crackdown on Mugabe’s opponents, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), in the run-up to the second round of the presidential election on June 27.” [2a] The Guardian also reported on 23 June 2008, that: “Zimbabwe’s crisis will move to the UN security council today, as the international community contemplates fresh sanctions against Robert Mugabe’s government ... Britain, the US and France will call on Russia and China to join the condemnation of Mugabe’s regime, while the EU is expected to consider a raft of punitive measures aimed at Zanu-PF’s leaders, their finances, and their children’s European educations ... Britain, America and France were the first to condemn Mugabe’s regime yesterday for the collapse of the elections, and have agreed a joint approach which would emphasise the status of the opposition Movement for Democratic Change as the only legitimate power in Zimbabwe, on the grounds it won control of parliament in March.” [2b] ZimbabweSituation reported on 27 June 2008, that: “Group of Eight

foreign ministers warned Friday that they would not recognise Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe's government as he went ahead with a widely condemned election ... US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice joined top diplomats of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia as Zimbabwe headed to the polls in a one-man run-off election. [6f] ZimbabweSituation also reported on 27 June 2008, that: "The United Nations Security Council will discuss further sanctions against Zimbabwe next week after a widely condemned one-sided presidential run-off vote on Friday, Germany's Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier said. Steinmeier said foreign ministers from the Group of Eight wealthy nations, who met for two days in Kyoto, agreed that a government that did not represent the will of its people could not be accepted by the international community." [6g]

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### EVENTS FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RE-RUN OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

3. BBC News reported on 12 June 2008, that: "Zimbabwe is now being run by a military junta, according to the opposition leader and Western diplomats. Human rights groups say the military is organising a campaign of violence against opposition Movement for Democratic Change activists and supporters, designed to ensure that President Robert Mugabe is re-elected in the run-off due on 27 June." [3a] And that: "The BBC has obtained documents suggesting that Zimbabwe's military is actively involved in running Robert Mugabe's re-election campaign. The documents outline plans by ruling party Zanu-PF to harass and drive out opposition supporters, especially from rural areas. A run-off presidential vote is due to take place later in the month." [3b]
4. IRIN News reported on 19 June 2008, that: "The upsurge in political violence in Zimbabwe, which has reportedly resulted in the murder of five opposition activists in the past 24 hours, is being attributed to attempts by the ruling ZANU-PF party to achieve the upper hand in deciding who will hold sway in the composition of a proposed government of national unity (GNU)." [4a]
5. BBC News reported on 20 June 2008, that: "Twenty three-year-old Zimbabwean Maidei [not her real name] struggled to talk about her ordeal at the hands of Zimbabwe's ruling party youths who were keeping her captive. Nearby the Zanu-PF base in rural Mashonaland West province, she told me about how she had been raped and abused for two weeks." [3c]
6. IRIN News reports on 20 June 2008, that: "Zimbabwean journalists and their families are coming under increasing pressure from security police and the military as the 27 June presidential election run-off vote draws closer. Those reporters still working for the country's few remaining independent newspapers told IRIN that in the past two weeks there had been a noticeable increase in attacks against journalists as well as their families." [4b]
7. BBC News reported on 12 June 2008, that: "Undercover BBC News correspondent Ian Pannell has obtained evidence of plans by Zimbabwe's ruling party to harass and drive out opposition supporters. The first document outlines who is running the campaign in Midlands Province. The JOC referred to is the

Joint Operations Command, made up of the heads of the military and state security organisations. On the supervising committee are: senior Zanu-PF official Emmerson Mnangagwa, who has denied reports he is now running the country as chairman of the JOC; Edna Mazongwe, who is the speaker of the outgoing Senate, and Joshua Malinga, a campaigner for the rights of disabled people, who was a senator.

Jabulani Sibanda and Joseph Chinotomba are leaders of Zimbabwe's association of veterans of the 1970s war of independence. The group has been used recently as a Zanu-PF militia.

Thousands of opposition MDC supporters have been assaulted and at least 60 killed, mostly in rural areas which voted for the MDC. The resettled farmers are those given land under President Robert Mugabe's land reform programme. The government has denied repeated claims it is denying food aid to opposition areas. Last week, it banned aid agencies from rural areas, which critics say is to tighten its control of food aid." [3e]

8. Amnesty International reported on 20 June 2008, that:

"... 12 bodies have been found in various areas of Zimbabwe. Most of the victims appear to have been tortured to death by their abductors. They were allegedly abducted by ZANU-PF supporters who, in some instances, were accompanied by armed men believed to be government agents.

'Four of the victims were reportedly abducted yesterday from the home of Mr Chipiyo, an MDC councillor-elect in Chitungwiza by ZANU-PF youths. One of the victims is Archford Chipiyo the son of the MDC councillor-elect. Five bodies were found in Masvingo province, while two were found in Gokwe district in the Midlands province and one was found dumped in Harare.

'Another victim died in Harare today in hospital of injuries sustained from the beatings by ZANU-PF youths when she attended a funeral of a relative in Buhera. Amnesty International has also received information from eyewitnesses that soldiers are going about threatening villagers with guns, instructing them to vote for President Mugabe on 27 June." [5a]

#### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOS)

9. Amnesty International reported on 6 June 2008, that: "The government of Zimbabwe has banned field operations by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the country. Amnesty International has accused the government of using food for political ends and called on them to immediately lift the ban.

'The suspension of field operations by all NGOs on the order of the Zimbabwean government is likely to increase food insecurity in Zimbabwe and expose millions of people to hunger', said Amnesty International. The suspension is yet another attempt by the government to manipulate food distribution for political ends. Suspension of humanitarian operations by NGOs ensures that the government has a monopoly over food distribution through the state-controlled Grain Marketing Board (GMB) during the pre-election period.

'Without giving specific reasons for his action, the Zimbabwean Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Nicholas Goche, wrote to all private



voluntary organisations and NGOs on 4 June 2008, instructing them to stop their operations. The Minister gave his intention to invoke Section (10), Subsection (c), of the Private Voluntary Organisations Act [Chapter 17:05] as the basis for his action." [5b]

10. Please see the Human Rights Wach reports on the post-election violence:

Zimbabwe: African Leaders Should Reject Zimbabwe's Elections  
African Union Should Act to Stop Violence, Enable Democratic Reforms, dated 24 June 2008  
<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/06/24/zimbab19189.htm> [7a]

Zimbabwe: Crackdown Intensifies on Opposition Leaders and NGOs  
International Election Observers Should Report Publicly on Abuses, 14 June 2008  
<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/06/13/zimbab19131.htm> [7b]

"Bullets for Each of You"  
State-Sponsored Violence since Zimbabwe's March 29 Elections, June 2008  
<http://hrw.org/reports/2008/zimbabwe0608/> [7c]

Zimbabwe: Runoff Vote Will Be 'Dead on Arrival'  
Senior Officials Implicated in Political Violence, 9 June 2008  
<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/06/06/zimbab19051.htm> [7d]

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### THE RE-RUN OF THE ELECTIONS

11. BBC News reported on 22 June 2008, that: "Mr Tsvangirai said there was no point running when elections would not be free and fair and "the outcome is determined by ... Mugabe himself. He called on the global community to step in to prevent 'genocide'. But the ruling Zanu-PF said Mr Tsvangirai had taken the decision to avoid "humiliation" in the poll. The opposition decision came after its supporters, heading to a rally in the capital Harare, came under attack. The opposition Movement for Democratic Change says some 86 supporters have been killed and 200,000 forced from their homes by ruling party militias." [3j]
12. BBC News reported on 23 June 2008, that: "Zimbabwean officials have said a run-off presidential election will go ahead, despite the withdrawal of opposition candidate Morgan Tsvangirai. Justice Minister Patrick Chinamasa said Mr Tsvangirai's announcement was a ruse - he had not sent a formal notice yet." [3g]
13. The Zimbabwe Situation reported on 25 June 2008, that: "A senior officer serving with the Zimbabwe National Army Major General Engelbert Rugeje yesterday said soldiers will be out in full force on Friday to herd voters to the polling stations countrywide and to ensure that they vote for the single candidate, President Robert Mugabe ... Highly placed sources in the Zimbabwe Defence Forces revealed to the Zimbabwe Times details of the deployment on that very day.

'The deployed officers would command 'troops', comprising so-called war

veterans and Zanu-PF militants. The initial incidents of violence were reported at the time in parts of Masvingo and Matabeleland North. Brutal violence has since engulfed the entire country and during the last week of the campaign has encroached on the cities, especially Harare.

“It was reported at the time that Zimbabwe National Army Commander, Lt. Gen. Phillip V Sibanda would command the operation with the assistance of Maj. Gen. Nick Dube, while General Constantine Chiwenga, who unknown to the public at the time, now chairs the Joint Operations Command, would be the overall commander of the operation. He would be assisted by Maj. Gen Last Mugova and Col. S. Mudambo.

“It is now understood that Air Vice Marshall Perrence Shiri, who was in charge of Five Brigade during the Gukurahundi atrocities in the 1980s, is now co-ordinating the campaign of violence.

“The following is the full list of the senior officers deployed throughout Zimbabwe:

Harare Metropolitan Province AVM Karakadzai + CIO

Bulawayo Province Col. C. Sibanda  
 Bulawayo central Maj. J. Ndhlovu  
 Maj. J. Ncube

Manicaland and Mutare South Brig. Tarumbwa  
 Buhera Central Col. M. Mzilikazi (MID)  
 Buhera North Maj. L. M. Svosve  
 Buhera South Maj. D. Muchena  
 Buhera West Lt. Col. Kamonge  
 Major Nhachi  
 Chimanimani East Lt. Col. Murecherwa  
 Chimanimani West Maj. Mabvuu  
 Headlands Col. Mutsvunguma  
 Makoni North Maj. V. Chisuko  
 Makoni South Wing Commander Mandeya  
 Mutare Central Lt. Col. Tsodzai  
 Lt. Col. Sedze  
 Mandi Chimene (a losing Zanu-PF candidate)  
 Mutare West Lt. Col. B. Kashiri  
 Mutare North Lt. Col. Chizengwe  
 Lt. Col. Mazaiwana

Mashonaland Central Brig. Gen. Shungu  
 Bindura South Col. Chipwere  
 Bindura North Lt. Col. Parwada  
 Muzarabani North Lt. Col. Kazaza  
 Muzarabani South Maj. H. Maziri  
 Rushinga Col. F. Mhonda  
 Lt. Col. Betheuni  
 Shamva North Lt. Col. Dzuda  
 Shamva South Makumire

Midlands AVM Muchena

Brig. Gen. S. B. Moyo		} <b>Formatted:</b> Dutch Netherlands
Lt Colonel Kuhuni		
Chirumhanzu South	Maj T. Tsvangirai	
Mberengwa east	Col. B. Mavire	
Mberengwa West	Maj T. Marufu	} <b>Formatted:</b> Dutch Netherlands
Matebeleland South AVM Abu Basutu		
Beit Bridge East	Group Cpt. Mayera	} <b>Formatted:</b> Dutch Netherlands
Rtd. Maj. Mbedzi		
Lt. Col. B. Moyo		} <b>Formatted:</b> Dutch Netherlands
Gwanda South	Maj J. D. Moyo	
Gwanda Central	Maj. B. Tshuma	
Matopo North	Lt. Col. Maphosa	
Matebeleland North Brig. Gen. Khumalo		
Binga North	Maj E. S. Matonga	
Lupane East	Lt Col. Mkwanzani	
Lupane West	Lt Col. Mabhena	
Tsholotsho	Lt. Col. Mlalazi	
Hwange Central	Lt. Col P. Ndhlovu	
Masvingo Province Maj. Gen. E. A. Rugeje		
Rtd. Maj. Gen. Gibson Mashingaidze		} <b>Formatted:</b> German Germany
Rtd. Brig. General Rangwani		
Bikita West	Maj. B. R. Murwira	
Chiredzi Central	Col G. Mashava	} <b>Formatted:</b> German Germany
Chiredzi West	Maj. E. Gono	
Gutu South	Maj. Chimedza (Medical Doctor)	} <b>Formatted:</b> German Germany
AVM Muchena		
Masvingo	Lt. Col. Takavingofa	
Mwenezi West	Lt. Col. Muchono	
Mwenezi East	Lt. Col. Mpabanga	
Zaka East	Maj. R. Kwenda	
Mash West Province Brig. Gen. Sigauke		
Chinhoyi	Col Gwekwerere	
Chegutu East	Lt. Colonel W. Tutisa	
Hurungwe East	Lt. Col. B. Mabambe	
Mhondoro Mubaira	Col. C. T. Gurira	} <b>Formatted:</b> Spanish Spain-Traditional Sort
Zvimba North	Cpt. T. Majongwe	
Mashonaland East Brig. Gen. D. Nyikayaramba		
Rtd. Brig Gen Rungani		} <b>Formatted:</b> Dutch Netherlands
Chikomba Central	Lt. Col. Marara	
Gromonzi North	Lt Col. Mudzimba	} <b>Formatted:</b> Dutch Netherlands
Maj F. Mbewe		
Marondera Central	Maj. Gen. Chedondo (COSG)	} <b>Formatted:</b> Dutch Netherlands
Lt. Col B. Kashiri		
Marondera West	Squadron Leader U. Chitauro	} <b>Formatted:</b> Dutch Netherlands
Murehwa South	Maj. Gurure	
Murehwa North	Lt. Col. Mukurazhizha	} <b>Formatted:</b> Spanish Spain-Traditional Sort
Lt. Col. Chinete" [6a]		

14. BBC News reported on 25 June 2008, that: "The US will not recognise the outcome of Friday's presidential election run-off in Zimbabwe, a senior state department official has said ... Members of the Southern Africa Development Community (Sadc) regional bloc are due to meet in Swaziland - with some pushing for the setting up of a transitional government for Zimbabwe. South African President Thabo Mbeki, who has been attempting to mediate in Zimbabwe, is not expected to attend ... Mr Tsvangirai has been taking refuge in the Dutch embassy in Harare since late Sunday, saying he fears for his life. He has called for UN peacekeepers to enter Zimbabwe and protect MDC supporters until a new election can be held." [3i], and on 26 June 2008, that: "The secretary general of Zimbabwe's opposition party has been released on bail, a day before a controversial presidential run-off. Tendai Biti, of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), had been detained on treason charges, which his party says are politically driven. 'It wasn't easy, but we have to continue fighting', Mr Biti told the BBC after his release." [3h]
15. BBC News reported on 26 June 2008, that "Zimbabwe's opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai has issued a final warning to President Robert Mugabe ahead of Friday's run-off presidential poll. Speaking to the UK's Times newspaper, Mr Tsvangirai said the time for negotiations would be over if Mr Mugabe went ahead with the vote ... Speaking at a dinner in London to mark his 90th birthday, Mr Mandela said: 'We watch with sadness the continuing tragedy in Darfur. Nearer to home we have seen ... the tragic failure of leadership in our neighbouring Zimbabwe'." [3g]
16. The Zimbabwe Situation reported on 26 June 2008, that: "United States ambassador to Zimbabwe James McGee on Wednesday accused President Robert Mugabe's government of planning to force people to vote in tomorrow's presidential run-off election which opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai is boycotting." [6b] And that: "Zimbabwe's electoral commission said on Wednesday it would press ahead with tomorrow's run-off election because opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai filed his letter to withdraw from the race 'well out of time'. Zimbabwe Electoral Commission chairman George Chiweshe told journalists in Harare that his commission received formal written notification from Tsvangirai that he was pulling out of the election on June 24. The Commission sat today, the 25th June 2008, to deliberate on the content and effect of Mr Morgan Tsvangirai's letter. 'It was unanimously agreed that the withdrawal had inter alia been well out of time and that for that reason the withdrawal was of no force or effect', said Chiweshe." [6b]
17. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), released a Joint Statement of the United Nations special procedures mandate holders on Zimbabwe, on 26 June 2008:

"We, the United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders meeting in Geneva from 23 - 27 June 2008, wish to express our grave concern about widespread reports of recurring politically motivated violence in Zimbabwe and other obstacles to citizens' free and equal participation in the country's presidential run-off election scheduled for 27 June 2008.

"We recall the joint statement of some United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders issued on 29 April 2008 regarding the situation in Zimbabwe in the aftermath of the 29 March 2008 presidential and parliamentary

elections, which underlined the deteriorating human rights situation in the country.

“We strongly urge the Government of Zimbabwe to ensure respect for human rights and to abide by democratic principles and practices, in accordance with Zimbabwe’s own domestic law and international human rights standards. We also urge the Government and the opposition to renew their dialogue with a view to finding a sustainable solution to the country’s problems, including the current political crisis, for the common good of the people of Zimbabwe.

“Finally, we wish to urge the Government of Zimbabwe to respond effectively to the call for free and fair elections and to respect the liberty and security of the person in the spirit of peace, democracy and the rule of law. In this regard, we are of the view that no election should take place in the absence of conditions that would guarantee the free, full and equal participation of all citizens in the electoral process.” [6d]

18. ZimbabweSituation reported on 27 June 2008, that: “Zimbabwe’s opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai told his supporters to vote for President Robert Mugabe if necessary to avoid harm as a Mugabe-only presidential election condemned internationally as a ‘sham’ got under way Friday. ‘If possible we ask you not to vote today’, Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) leader Tsvangirai, who withdrew from the contest last week, citing fears for the safety of MDC supporters, said in a letter circulated on the internet. ‘But if you must vote for Mr Mugabe because of threats on your life today, then do so’.” [6e]
19. ZimbabweSituation reported on 27 June 2008, that: “Paramilitary police deployed in a park in Zimbabwe’s capital and marshals led voters to polling stations Friday for an internationally discredited presidential runoff held in an atmosphere of intimidation. In contrast to the excitement and hope for change that marked the first round of elections in March, a defiant President Robert Mugabe is the only candidate in this round, and the election was expected only to deepen the nation’s political crisis ...Opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai, who withdrew from the runoff after an intense campaign of state-sponsored violence, said the results of the election would ‘reflect only the fear of the people of Zimbabwe’. Dozens of opposition supporters have been killed and thousands of people injured. Tsvangirai’s name remains on the ballot because electoral officials say his withdrawal Sunday came too late.” [6h]
20. BBC News reported on 27 June 2008, that: “Voting has been slow in Zimbabwe’s run-off presidential poll in which Robert Mugabe is the sole candidate. Opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai withdrew from the contest because of violence against his supporters ... He said that millions were refusing to vote despite government efforts to force them to take part. He also urged the world not to recognise the result ...The European Union called the run-off a ‘sham’ and the US and Germany say the UN will consider sanctions... Marwick Khumalo, head of the Pan-African parliamentary observer mission, told the BBC that turnout was very low and that the mood was sombre.” [3h]

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## EVENTS AFTER THE RE- RUN OF THE ELECTIONS

21. ZimbabweSituation reported on 29 June 2008, that: "President Robert Mugabe has claimed he is heading for a crushing victory in Zimbabwe's one-man election judging from unofficial partial tallies he has seen '... I thank you for the manner in which you voted, we won overwhelmingly," Mugabe told mourners at a funeral Saturday of his wife's grandmother, according to a clip shown on state television'... You would not imagine that in Harare, where we had been beaten in all but one constituency in the March elections, this time around not even one went to the MDC', he said. In the first round of voting, the opposition swept 25 out of the 26 constituencies that make up the capital." [6i]
22. The ZimbabweSituation reported on 30 June 2008, that:

"These are the official results from Zimbabwe's presidential election run-off held on June 27. Opposition leader Morgan Tsvangirai said he was pulling out of the ballot five days before the election, but election officials said his withdrawal was a nullity and his name remained on the ballot. The percentage turnout was 42 percent." [6l]
23. The ZimbabweSituation reported on 29 June 2008, that: "After one of the most shameful elections of modern times, and almost within earshot of the screams of his tortured and murdered victims, Robert Mugabe will today be sworn in for another term as the President of Zimbabwe ... While his goon squads continue to hunt down and terrorise anyone they think might be a Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) sympathiser, Mugabe will immediately fly to the Egyptian resort of Sharm el Sheikh, for an African Union summit, where he will hope to be greeted as Zimbabwe's rightful leader." [6j] and that, "It took only 19 minutes between the announcement of the election results and Robert Mugabe's arrival at State House to be sworn in for his sixth term as President of Zimbabwe. A 21-gun salute from cannon in place since Saturday morning and a fly-by of six Chinese-built MiG fighter jets greeted the octogenarian leader as he arrived before a crowd of dignitaries and journalists, triumphant from his landslide victory in the one-horse race." [6k]
24. ZimbabweSituation also reported on 29 June 2008, that: "Norway does not recognise Friday's presidential elections in Zimbabwe, nor Robert Mugabe as the country's legitimate president for another term, says Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg ... This is an election which does not comply with the requirements for a free and fair election, and it is therefore an election which [sic] Norway like a great number of other countries does not recognise, Stoltenberg says. Norway is pleased with the increasing international condemnation of the lack of democracy in Zimbabwe, and urges the African Union not to recognise Friday's election ... The Norwegian Prime Minister hopes that regional mediation will bring about a political solution to the conflict. Mr Mugabe came second to Mr Tsvangirai in the first round of the presidential vote in March ... Since then, the opposition MDC party says some 86 of its supporters have been killed and 200,000 forced from their homes by militias loyal to Mugabe's Zanu-PF party." [6m]
25. ZimbabweSituation also reported on 29 June 2008, that: "The African Union (AU) should deploy troops in Zimbabwe to resolve a crisis that has become an 'embarrassment' to the continent, Kenya's Prime Minister Raila Odinga was

quoted as saying on Sunday: 'What is happening in Zimbabwe is a shame and an embarrassment to Africa in the eyes of the international community and should be denounced', Odinga said in Swahili during a visit to his home province Nyanza in west Kenya... 'So we are saying we want the African Union to send troops to Zimbabwe. The time has come for the African continent to stand firm in unity to end dictatorship', added Odinga in the speech on Saturday ... Odinga -- a former opposition leader whose power-sharing agreement with President Mwai Kibaki after Kenya's disputed election is touted by some as a possible model for Zimbabwe -- has been one of the most vocal critics of Mugabe in Africa." [6n], and that: "ANC President Jacob Zuma has joined other African leaders in rejecting more sanctions as an option to end the crisis in Zimbabwe. Yesterday, President George W. Bush ordered US sanctions against the 'illegitimate' government of Zimbabwe, and a number of African leaders preparing for the African Union summit in Egypt tomorrow suggested that the AU would not support Western calls for sanctions.Zuma has also spoken out against military intervention and says what is needed is serious dialogue between the different parties." [6p]

26. The ZimbabweSituation reported on 29 June 2008, that:

"Javier Solana, the EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy, issued the following statement today condemning the presidential election run-off in Zimbabwe:

'Democracy has not been served by today's run-off election. The people of Zimbabwe have been deprived of their right to vote freely and thus deprived of their dignity.Under these circumstances, and with the threat to regional stability posed by the deteriorating situation in Zimbabwe, I trust that the relevant African authorities (the Southern African Development Community and the African Union) will draw the necessary conclusions, in the interests not only of Zimbabwe but of the whole of Africa. The outcome of this election cannot be regarded as legitimate'." [6o]

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## Annex A Useful Sources

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The following sources may provide useful updates on current events in Zimbabwe:

**BBC News, Zimbabwe** [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country\\_profiles/1064589.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1064589.stm)

**IRINnews, Zimbabwe**, <http://www.irinnews.org/Africa-Country.aspx?Country=ZW>

**Amnesty International, Zimbabwe**, <http://www.amnesty.org/>

**Human Rights Watch, Zimbabwe**, <http://hrw.org/doc/?t=africa&c=zimbab>

**ZimbabweSituation**, <http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/>

**CrisisGroup,Zimbabwe**, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1233&l=1>

**ZimOnline**, <http://www.zimonline.co.za/>

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**Annex B References to Source Material**

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- [1] **International Crisis Group, [www.crisisgroup.org](http://www.crisisgroup.org)**  
Zimbabwe  
<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1233>  
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