



ZIMBABWE DIASPORA DEVELOPMENT CHAMBER

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1. PREAMBLE

A unique revolution, by Zimbabweans in the Diaspora, has started, to prepare Zimbabweans to fight poverty among them in the Diaspora and for the reconstruction of Zimbabwe as a follow up. We aim to train thousands of exiles and mobilize our own funds to put ourselves into business in the Diaspora first. Anybody whose history has anything to do with Zimbabwe, black or white, qualifies to participate, even if you are illegal or have citizenship of another country. We will put you in business. Zimbabweans never had an opportunity to achieve glory. The Diaspora activities are for dreamers, visionaries who can create LARGE goals to embrace everybody, to take Zimbabwe into first world. It will change Zimbabwe from pre-occupation with liberation, to production and competition on a global approach. We hope that future leaders of Zimbabwe will recognize these structures. Annually the brains of Zimbabweans will grace the annual conference and articulate themselves, on any topic. The planning started with:

- Creating structures to handle the development plan
- Training Zimbabweans on how to start business in production projects
- Starting our own fund, using the World Bank system, to finance our projects
- Helping Zimbabwe on reconstruction, infrastructure and manufacturing

2. DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Three structures for development were formed, starting in 2005, namely:

1. Global Zimbabwe Forum(GZF)
2. Zimbabwe Diaspora Forums(ZDF) – a national structure to re-branded Global Zimbabwe SA
3. Zimbabwe Diaspora Development Chamber(ZDDC) and our own bank/fund.

3. GLOBAL ZIMBABWE FORUM

At the global conference in December 2007 in Johannesburg a global structure, Global Zimbabwe Forum, was created. It operates world-wide in 6 regions, namely:

1. Australasia (New Zealand and Australia), represented by Mandhla Aka Dube based in New Zealand and by Tinashe Chimedza based in Australia.
2. Americas(USA, Canada etc) represented by Prof Stanford Mukasa based in the USA and Cnaan Mhlanga based in Canada.
3. UK as a region represented by Violet Mariyacha
4. Central Europe is represented by Promise Mkwanzani based in Holland.
5. SADC (countries outside South Africa and Zimbabwe) represented by Simbarashe Chirimubwe based in Botswana.
6. South Africa (a region on its own) is represented by Grace Kwinjeh, Luke Zunga, Daniel Molokela based in Johannesburg and Tamuka Chirimambowa based in Durban.

This team is an interim structure. Every year a global conference is held in select cities in the world, where Zimbabweans will meet to encourage each other and honor those who have excelled during an awards gala. The leadership cycle is elected every two years at the global conference.

The patron of Global Zimbabwe Forum is Prof Ken Mufuka based in the USA. Global Zimbabwe Forum offices will be in Geneva, Switzerland, but temporarily in Johannesburg in the interim.

- Global Zimbabwe Forum will focus on broad policy formulation, skills and leadership training with a clear developmental focus.

4. ZIMBABWE DIASPORA FORUM, to re-branded Global Zimbabwe South Africa.

Each region should form a national structure. South Africa was the first to form a national structure from June 2005. Now up to 43 NGOs based in South Africa are members of national structure. The current leadership, being the second cycle, are:

Mr. Solomon 'Sox' Chikohwero (Chairperson)

Mr. Doctor Ncube (Vice Chairperson)

Ms. Lilian Samson (Committee member)

Mr. Immanuel Hlabangana (Committee member)

Mr. Eddie Matsangaise (Committee member)

Mr. Butholezwe Nyathi (Committee member)

Ms. Nora Tapiwa (National Coordinator)

The position of treasurer is vacant.

- Zimbabwe Diaspora Forums coordinate national activities in South Africa.

5. ZIMBABWE DIASPORA DEVELOPMENT CHAMBER

ZDDC, registered in South Africa, is the development arm of the Diaspora. It aims to prepare the Diaspora for the reconstruction of a future democratic Zimbabwe. The board of directors is as follows:

Patron : OF GLOBAL ZIMBABWE FORUM – PROF K. MFUKA(USA)
Honorary Director

Luke D Zunga – Chairperson

Chartered Secretary, MD of C & Z Professionals(Jhb), author

Treasurer of Global Zimbabwe Forum, chair of Concerned Citizens of Zimbabwe Abroad. Researching on infusing business into civil society activities.

Prof Daniel Makina – Deputy Chairperson. Director Finance and Economic Planning

Prof of Economics and Banking(Unisa), Director of Mass Public Opinion Institute
Grace Kwhinjeh – Director Globalization

Journalism and Politics. Previously MDC representative in Belgium

Sox Chikohwero – Director

Ex combatant and Intelligence, Chair of Zimbabwe Diaspora Forum

Doctor Ncube – Director

Masters in Education, Ex combatant, Deputy chair of Zimbabwe
Diaspora Forum, chair of Progressive Teachers in SA

Nora Tapiwa – Company Secretary
 Banker, Coordinator of Zimbabwe Diaspora Forum
 Chair Tapiwa Institute of Leadership

Rodrick Ngoro Director of Agriculture
 Master in Mass communications, Phd student
 Previously resident in Tokyo, Japan.

Mandhla aka Dube – Director Australasia
 Print Journalist now based in New Zealand,
 Christian movements, NCA, ZESN, ZEC etc

Prof Stanford Mukasa – Director USA, Director Media and IT
 Prof of Journalism USA. Media expert

Prof Temba Shonhiwa – Director Education
 Senior lecturer Wits school of Maths, Member America Maths Society and many
 other Maths societies in the world etc

Dr Joseph Shava – Director Health
 MBChB, MMED, Medical practitioner in private practice SA

Rev Mufaro Hove – Director
 Minister of religion, Patron of Revolutionary Youth movement,
 Zimfinalpush blogger

Canaan Mhlanga – Director Canada
 Educationist, pastor based in Canada

Violet Mariyacha – Director UK
 UK British businessperson.

Promise Mkwanzani – Director Group Assets and Portfolios and Central Europe
 UZ Youth and student leader Netherlands

Calton Andifasi – Director Industry and Infrastructure
 Bsc Eng., Industrial Engineer

Adednicho Dube – Director Legal Committee
 LLB, LLM (Corporate Law) in practice

Promise Sande – Director SADC (still confirm)
 Director of Companies of Promin Mining(Zambia), Orange Lake Resort etc
 12 are based in South Africa

- Zimbabwe Diaspora Development Chamber mobilizes resources and training on project planning, to put Zimbabweans into business starting in the Diaspora. ZDDC is creating a database of its membership. The database is

6. COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENTS

FINANCE & ECONOMIC PLANNING

Prof D Makina
 L D Zunga
 Mandhla Aka Dube
 A. Dube
 Moses Chundu Msc Econ
 P. Sande

INDUSTRY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

C. Andifasi (Industrial Engineer)
 L D Zunga
 C. Mhlanga
 R. Ngoro S. Mudekwa
 T. Chirimambowa

EDUCATION

Director - Prof T. Shonhiwa
D Ncube
Rev Mufaro Hove

HEALTH

Director – Dr J. Shava
Prof T Shonhiwa

GROUP ASSETS & PORTFOLIOS

P Mkwanzani
N Tapiwa
Tompson Moraka ACIS
Jerry Mashamba

GLOBALIZATION

Director- G Kwinjeh
Sox Chikohwero
Violet Mariyacha
N Tapiwa

MEDIA& IT

Prof Mukasa
Grace Kwinjeh
Mandhla aka Dube
P Mkwanzani
R Ngoro
Rev M Hove

AGRICULTURE

Director - R. Ngoro
T. Chirimambowa
Simiso Matwasa
N. Machana

LEGAL

Director – A Dube LL.M
Gabrael Shumba
Mabasa Sibanda Candidate attorney

7. HOW YOU PARTICIPATE

Fill in the Zimbabwe Diaspora Development Chamber Database form. You can request the form by e-mail, fax or during the training. Check for the form on news websites.

Book for free training. Training is everyday of the week for about 3 hours. At the end of training you will write an examination, and a certificate bearing your membership number is awarded. The training program will also be provided on CD in future.

8. TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the training program is to produce individuals who:

- understand key issues about economics
- understand the supply side of economy,
- are able to identify and design a product, and register a patent (where applicable)
- are able to access the required technology,
- are able to prepare effective business plan according to the program
- to set own funding mechanisms

We want to create citizens who find solutions, instead of blaming their fate.

9. MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS OR RESPONSIBILITIES

After training, you are required to pay a joining fee of R150.00 or Euro15.00, at the time you collect your certificate. Then pay 6 installments of R150.00 each, totaling R900.00 or Euro90.00. Bank details are: Zimbabwe Diaspora CSO Forum, FNB Braamfontein A/C 62142859474, Code 251905. Fully paid members will get a membership certificate.

10. BENEFITS TO ZDDC MEMBERS

Members enjoy many benefits as follows:

You will be assisted to prepare your project - to produce a viable bankable project.

Your project will be funded - present and future projects for the rest of your life.

No collateral(Security) is required for funding. You also do not need to have your own capital (Equity) or business experience.

The rate of interest will be lower than bank rates, at about 2% above Libor.

You will be provided with a mentor to assist you in planning and starting operations

You will be provided with space in an industrial park to start your business

You will be assisted to obtain a business or work permit in South Africa or SADC country. The fund will assist you to meet all requirements, even if you were illegal.

11. HOW PROJECTS ARE PROCESSED

You must identify the project you want, soon after training

You then write a few pages on your project concept or project idea. Type the pages.

Send the typed project concept to the Chamber for approval

You will receive a letter of First Approval or a request for a meeting (if further clarification is required).

After approval you get a booklet (R25) guiding you prepare the business plan.

A Mentor will be identified to work with you in preparing the business plan.

Then you will present the final business for final approval.

The project could be referred for expert review before the Final Approval.

12. INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Projects are funded in industrial parks. The Chamber will purchase or construct industrial parks, and register in name of the fund. The Chamber will divide the park into sectional title and allocate factory space to those whose projects are approved.

Your total loan is them made up as follows:

- Value of sectional title in the industrial park
- Cost of creating subsections
- Cost of machinery purchased for project loan approved
- Working capital
- Administrative and Transfer costs pro-rata to your subdivision of industrial park. An industrial park cuts costs, so that you can compete.

13. PROSPECTS FOR ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe lost its international country ratings and will probably take 10 to 15 years to regain a reasonable credit rating. The economic issues, which have been a matter of contention since 1990, will not be addressed, because without a good rating the

country and Zimbabwe registered entities will not be able to garner global development funds. But Zimbabweans in the Diaspora can. We must start now.

14. SURVEY OF MIGRANTS

There are many surveys on how many Zimbabweans are in the Diaspora. The Forum commissioned a survey last year. The findings cite political and economic reasons for leaving Zimbabwe. About 2 000 000 Zimbabweans are undocumented in South Africa. A further 1 million Zimbabweans are in SADC and other parts of the world.

15. CIVIL SOCIETY ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

Civil Society is engineering development by forming platforms for development, which otherwise would not be there. The biggest problem is poverty. Civic Society must attack poverty. If you tackle poverty you are empowering people to provide jobs, housing, food, education and improved health to their families. Poverty affects democracy and how a nation shapes itself.

The Forum does not favour confrontation with the government of Zimbabwe or any government for that matter, despite the fact that the Zimbabwean political leadership is unable to plan sustained economic development. Key to development is the political and economic environment. The environment is a product of national discourse in policy formulation. In Zimbabwe, issues of policy have been dictated by unhelpful political expediency.

However, The Chamber is engineering a process which will put Zimbabweans into business starting in the Diaspora, and provide platforms to undertake a host of infrastructure projects in Zimbabwe. As infrastructure starts to improve(e.g. water and power supply) the Diaspora will transfer their operations or start new businesses in Zimbabwe to accelerate production, create jobs, taxes for the government and foreign currency stabilization.

Key infrastructure areas are:

Water – black companies undertaking bulk water delivery to municipalities through dams, tunnels and purification plants

Farming – commercial farming in grain, fruit and agro-processing

Railways – concessions in laying new lines

Roads – Harare to Vic Falls, Harare-Mutare-Beira toll road

Mining – joint ventures with major mining houses for exploration of minerals

Energy – There are at least six power projects which black business can finance and supply to the national grid. Also transmission and reticulation

Gas – gas exploration and reticulation

Sugar- joint ventures on sugar estate development, re-establishing dying estates.

Telecoms - negotiating new telecom network

Housing – bulk services and provision of serviced stands, and extensive housing schemes

Cement – ensuring capacity on cement, brick, steel

Media – A regional TV and radio station
Tourism - developing tourism infrastructure

These projects can change the direction of the country, but they require business agreements with the government of the day, whoever it is. Therefore cooperation with the government of the day is necessary.

16. SADC ECONOMIC PACKAGE FOR ZIMBABWE

At the last SADC summit in Lusaka in 2007, SADC ministers of finance are preparing a rescue package for Zimbabwe. However without harnessing the totality of the citizens of Zimbabwe, of which 3 million are in the Diaspora where the skills are and where future capital formation can take place, SADC may not achieve much, other than moral support. Zimbabweans in the Diaspora can mobilize more money than SADC, the government of Zimbabwe and all agencies in the world put together. The Diaspora is pumping US\$500 million every year into Zimbabwe and this money is sustaining the country. The foreign currency found on the black market is from Zimbabweans in the Diaspora, who are sending it through unofficial means because they are largely undocumented and have no access to bank accounts.

17. ZIMBABWE DIASPORA DEVELOPMENT CHAMBER PROJECTS

Zimbabweans have an insatiate desire to make up for lost time. ZDDC will promote Diaspora formations working together with their Zimbabwean counterparts as equal partners for development. The Chamber is developing a master business plan, which will assist in the development of the country. We outline below plans by the Diaspora which will have positive impact on the reconstruction of Zimbabwe. The plan requires that Zimbabweans in SADC be documented and be stabilized, until the political crisis in Zimbabwe is resolved. It will not work if the Zimbabweans in SADC are being arrested and deported randomly. So a petition to SADC was delivered requesting so.

17.1 Financial Mobilization

The Chamber will set a commercial fund, contributed by Zimbabweans to the tune of R500 million in the first year. The fund is expected to grow to R150 billion in 10 years time.

17.2 Agriculture

Zimbabwe agriculture will never be the same. However Zimbabweans in the Diaspora see food production as key to stabilization of the country. Two aspects come to view.

17.2.1 Lands survey

The Zimbabwe process of land distribution, as it has come to be known, created many subdivisions of land allocated to people for which no meaningful title can be given without land survey. As things stand it will take more than 50 years to survey the land. Without meaningful title, investments on the land and in agriculture will be minimal.

We want to recruit and train, at our cost, at least 100 black surveyors, who will set up surveying practice businesses in Zimbabwe to assist those who want their land surveyed so that a form of title be issued. A good relationship is required with the Surveyor General's office, who will approve the maps and facilitate issuance of titles and maintain standards. The surveyors will be useful to the whole of SADC.

17.2.2 Agriculture

The projects requires 200 Zimbabwe black farmers, provision of water for irrigation, complete farm equipment and support systems. The Chamber will groom black farmers for 2 years under commercial farming conditions. The projects requires that 4 or 5 farmers be adjacent to each other. We hope the government of Zimbabwe will provide the 100 000 hectares required to provide block pieces of land for the black farmers, when we are ready.

The annual grain production is calculated as follows:

200 farmers x 7.5 tons a hectare x 350 hectares each = 525 000 tons per year.

The grain will be for the GMB, at agreed pre-season prices. Over the years we will increase production to 1 million tones a year.

This requires a minimum of 70 000 hectares of arable land, in blocks of 1 400 hectares arable. The government can allocate part of state land and some of the prime underutilized land. A feasibility will be worked out for each site, based on our model. The first farmers will be available in the 2011 planting season and will be fully funded in terms of tractors, fertilizer, seed, pest control and logistics by the ZDDC.

We believe that this will assist the government in stabilizing food supply and prices.

17.3 Manufacturing

The bulk of our Chamber activities will be in manufacturing. We are mindful that in our supermarkets very few products are manufactured by black owned factories. This is the weakness of African economies. We depend on white people, who are currently in South Africa, or overseas' imports.

We will develop industrial parks in various SADC countries to produce goods required in those countries. This means that manufacturing will start in SADC countries outside Zimbabwe, but may use raw materials from Zimbabwe, if any.

It is not possible to set up factories in Zimbabwe because of challenges in:

- Power availability - most areas have no power or power is available for 2 hours a day or at night, making it impossible to run a factory.
- Telephone systems are unpredictable. You can wait for a telephone line for 5 years and international connectivity is unstable.
- Most of our members are scared of going to Zimbabwe and may face arrest, amid instability. People can vandalize your operation without recourse to law.
- There is no foreign currency

- Interest is too high at 800% and hyperinflation over 100 000%
- There is no fuel to run operations successfully

In the Diaspora the industrial parks will be for mixed products. In Zimbabwe, we have to wait until the country starts to stabilize. Then we will replicate our Diaspora experiences into Zimbabwe progressively as the situation stabilizes. Large industrial parks will be for specific value addition and export products depending on the competitive advantage of the products and areas. Examples will be parks for timber processing in the eastern Zimbabwe, agro production and processing in Middle Sabi etc.

17.4 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is expensive. No government can cope on its own without involving its citizens comprehensively. Infrastructure includes provision of houses, roads, water, rail lines, schools, hospitals etc. It is far more easier for citizen companies to finance certain infrastructure than the government. We pick below the areas where citizen companies can finance. We use the words “citizen companies” rather than “private sector”. Diaspora black companies can undertake huge infrastructure projects as business projects and financing on global syndication is hugely possible. What this means is that a citizen company domiciled in South Africa or other Diaspora country with a good rating, can finance infrastructure projects in Zimbabwe, on the back of contracts to pay for the service by relevant Zimbabwe authority. Global syndication funding availability is limitless. All we need is a reasonable government in Zimbabwe and an organized Diaspora.

17.4.1 Water

Most towns have perennial water problems, with little prospect of improvement. That cannot support development. Water in Zimbabwe is in the north and drains either north or south past arid regions. We have to bring water to industry in the center or place some industries within the north and arid south drainage areas. Black companies can undertake bulk water delivery and maintenance to bring water to Bulawayo, Harare, reticulation Mutare and many other municipalities; through dams, tunnels and purification plants, financing these projects through global mobilization of own capital and syndication.

The government can then concentrate on rural water projects. Delivery of water may include building purification plants, sewage, drainage, bulk services and collection of payments for the services.

17.4.2 Railways

Railways have to be re-habilitated and new lines laid to reduce cost of delivery. Concessions in laying new lines are possible to cover many parts of the country, such as Mutare-Chimanimani-Middle Sabi-Chiredzi, Harare-Vic Falls, Harare-Chirundu etc. Zimbabwe needs a high-speed rail between linking Harare, Mutare and Beira.

17.4.3 Roads

Harare to Vic Falls, Harare-Mutare-Beira toll road. It may not be viable, but it will stimulate development in Matebeleland, with a little subsidy. The cost of the road is enormous and government alone cannot do it.

17.4.4 Energy

Zimbabwe has an energy deficiency which will hamper development. There are at least six power projects for power generation. The Diaspora needs agreements with the government to finance these sites and progressively increase the capacity of power generation to the national need. Participation will include urban reticulation and power grids

17.4.5 Port Facilities

Working with other SADC states Zimbabwe needs a dedicated port of first choice for import and exports. The Diaspora would be the right platform to finance the port facilities so that goods move from port to the country in as short a time as possible. Without a dedicated facility the economy cannot be competitive.

17.4.6 Housing

Urban bulk services and provision of serviced stands, and extensive housing schemes can be financed by the Diaspora. There are various combinations which work on global finance.

17.4.7 Media

We hope that the Zimbabwean government will realize that information makes a nation competitive. A regional TV and radio station would be an ideal where the region participates. The Diaspora would negotiate for one such station and finance it, as satellite technology will be necessary. A nation with restricted information is dead. Typically Zimbabweans only talk about land and Lancaster House constitution, because that is the information available, but this realm of dialogue is uncompetitive.

17.4.8 Telecommunications

The days of telecommunications protectionism are over. To delegate the provision of telephony to one poorly equipped state entity would not work. We hope that the Diaspora can move the Zimbabwe government to award a license to provide telephones to citizens. You cannot grow an economy where it takes more than a year to get a telephone line and in some cases utterly impossible to access a telephone line.

The Diaspora wants to finance a second citizen controlled telephone operator, so that when houses and factories are built phones are immediately available.

17.5 Mining

The current mining resources are allocated to major mining houses for exploration of minerals. The Zimbabwean citizens have little say. To take over the shares in

existing foreign companies is not the answer since that does not increase the product or create more jobs. There are enough minerals for everyone to exploit, without taking over shares from existing companies. What is needed is to create capacity for the Zimbabwean citizens to exploit the minerals and value addition. This includes gas exploration and reticulation for industrial and domestic use.

ZDDC will promote companies in joint ventures, to start new mines and raise the capital needed for that participation. Together we will turn Zimbabwe into a first world competitive country

L D ZUNGA
GZF TREASURER