

2013-2014 COUNTRY GUIDELINES FOR ZIMBABWE FOR AMERICAN FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS

The Fulbright Program is sponsored and administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the United States Department of State, and awards scholarships to lecture, conduct research, and study abroad. The program is managed in country by the Public Affairs Section (PAS) at U.S. Embassy Harare.

Country guidelines contain **summary** information about the Fulbright award, and logistical and program support provided through ECA, contact information for PAS or the U.S. embassy, and advisory information about your host country. These guidelines are an important resource, and should be reviewed prior to departing for your host country. This document may be supplemented by PAS during your arrival orientation at post. Please note that this information is subject to change.

THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS SECTION OF U.S. EMBASSY HARARE

The Public Affairs Section (PAS) is responsible for managing Fulbright in Zimbabwe. The PAS is located at Eastgate Office Complex 7th Floor, Goldbridge, Cnr. Third Street and Robert Mugabe Avenue, Harare. The offices can be reached by telephone at 263-4-758800 or 758801. The fax number is 263-4-758802.

The U.S. Embassy is located at 172 Herbert Chitepo Avenue. Embassy telephone numbers (for after-hours and weekends) are 263-4-250593, 250594 or 250595; PAS telephones are answered only during business hours. The country code for Zimbabwe is 263; the city code for Harare is 4 from outside Zimbabwe (04 from elsewhere within the country).

Embassy hours are 7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday-Thursday, and 7:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. on Friday. The U.S. Embassy's website address is: <http://harare.usembassy.gov/>. Zimbabwe time is 7 hours ahead of U.S. Eastern Standard Time (or 2 hours ahead of GMT) and 6 hours ahead of U.S. Eastern Daylight time. Please note that Zimbabwe does not observe daylight savings.

Below is contact information for PAS staff who are your point of contacts while in country.

Sharon Hudson-Dean:	HudsonDeanS@state.gov (until mid-July 2013)
Jillian Bonnardeaux:	BonnardeauxJF@state.gov
Nicole Foxx:	FoxxNP@state.gov
Gladys Tutisani:	TutisaniGA@state.gov
PAS switchboard:	00263-4-758800/1
PAS direct line:	00263-4-758803
PAS fax line:	00263-4-758802
Embassy after-hours number:	00263-4-250593

Fulbright scholars/students in the U.S. may write to PAS at:
Public Affairs Officer
2180 Harare Place
Dulles, VA 20189-2180

All Fulbright grantees must register with the embassy in case of emergency. This can be done on this website at any time: <http://www.travel.state.gov/>.

YOUR FULBRIGHT GRANT AND THE BINATIONAL NATURE OF THE PROGRAM

The Fulbright Program is administered in accordance with regulations established by the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board (FSB). The Board has ruled that Fulbright grant funds cannot duplicate benefits received under other auspices. Therefore, grantees who receive host government or host institution financial contributions (for example, international travel, per diem/subsistence/housing allowance) in cash or kind do not receive allowances for these grant benefits. Grantees who receive a concurrent grant to the same country under other auspices may have their Fulbright grants reduced if Fulbright grant benefits are duplicated by the other grant.

Host country governments and institutions support the exchange program through two ways: (a) *monetary contributions*, which result in a sharing of program costs, or (b) *non-monetary assistance* to enhance the exchange experience for the guest scholar.

WHAT THE FULBRIGHT GRANT PROVIDES

For Student Grantees

Fulbright student grants have two components: (1) a base amount, and (2) a monthly maintenance allowance. Additional funds may be included in your grant as allowances and are described separately. Benefits authorized by ECA are paid in U.S. dollars through the Institute of International Education (IIE).

1. The base amount is provided to cover initial or one-time start-up expenses such as:
 - a. Round-trip economy airfare. The Fulbright student is responsible for making travel arrangements according to the Fly America Act and securing tickets.
 - b. Unaccompanied and/or excess baggage.
 - c. Miscellaneous costs, such as visa fees, permits, medical exams, immunizations, etc. This is a fixed sum in each grant and may not reimburse all expenses completely.
2. A monthly maintenance allowance is provided to cover recurring subsistence needs such as housing, fuel, utilities, and food. The allowance is based upon the estimated standard living costs in the country of assignment.

For Scholar Grantees

Fulbright scholar grants have three components: (1) travel and relocation, (2) a monthly

maintenance allowance, and (3) a monthly stipend. Additional funds may be included in your grant as special allowances and are described separately. Benefits are based upon the estimated standard living costs in the country of assignment, and are not intended to duplicate U.S. salary levels or the standard of living of U.S. diplomatic personnel. Benefits authorized by ECA are paid in U.S. dollars through the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES).

1. Travel and Relocation

a. Round-trip economy airfare, unless the host institution cost-shares in part or in whole. The Fulbright scholar is responsible for making travel arrangements adhering to the Fly America Act and securing tickets.

b. Unaccompanied and/or excess baggage.

c. Relocation allowance for expenses such as visa fees, permits, medical exams, immunizations, etc. This is a fixed sum in each grant and may not reimburse all expenses completely.

2. A monthly maintenance allowance is provided to cover recurring subsistence needs such as housing, fuel, utilities, and food.

3. Monthly base stipend

FULBRIGHT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

One of the requirements of the Fulbright award is submission of two reports: 1) at the mid-term stage of the assignment and 2) a final report prior to departing from the host country.

Fulbrighters will receive instructions from CIES or IIE, as appropriate, on how to file reports online.

PRIOR TO YOUR ARRIVAL

Travel to Zimbabwe

Grantee air travel is coordinated by the travel agency, HRG Worldwide, which will bill IIE or CIES directly for the costs of your tickets. HRG staff will assist you with your reservation and then send your reservation to IIE or CIES for approval. You must book a round-trip ticket with a return date that corresponds to the grant end date. All air travel and all air shipments paid for with United States Government funds must conform to the Fly America Act, which requires that all such travel and shipments be on “U.S. flag” airlines where such service is available.

Upon arrival in Zimbabwe, all grantees must present a radiology certificate (dated no more than six months prior to arrival) to prove freedom from active pulmonary tuberculosis. This rule does not apply to children below the age of three. If you don't have this certificate, you will have to get an x-ray locally.

Visas and Residence/Work/Research Permits

Grantees should take copies of all identification certificates and documents, including marriage and birth certificates, driver's licenses, etc., to your assignment country. Make photocopies of the first two pages of your passport, which should be kept separate from your passport in case of loss or theft. Also bring extra passport photos for obtaining visas and conducting other business.

Visas

The Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) requires a visa for all U.S. citizens. However all Fulbright lecturers should apply for a temporary residence and employment (work) permits prior to arrival in Zimbabwe. The Host University makes arrangements for residence and work permits for Fulbright lecturers assigned to the University. Lecturers are advised to have a copy of the offer letter from the University on hand upon arrival at the airport. Upon arrival, Immigration Service may choose to issue the Fulbright scholar with a seven or thirty day visa at the port of entry. The Fulbright Scholar together with the assigned university officer are to present themselves to the Immigration Offices to collect the temporary residence and employment permit before the expiry of the visa issued upon arrival. Should the residence and employment permit not be ready the immigration officer will extend the visa until such a time that the permit is ready.

Researchers and students make their own arrangements for work and residence permits upon presentation of a research permit issued by the Research Council of Zimbabwe.

Research Permits and Research Clearance

The Government of Zimbabwe regulations require ALL researchers to obtain a research clearance prior to conducting any field work. Grantees are encouraged to reconnect with affiliate organizations once the grant has been awarded. The research clearance and permit process can take months to complete, and grantees must begin the process as soon as possible.

Researchers/students who do not have research permits risk being denied entry. Obtaining a permit after arrival in country is a long and tedious process and may result in the grantee spending time that cannot be used on research, or in being denied a permit. It is also against government regulations for an individual to change visa status from that of a visitor to that of a researcher.

The GOZ encourages researchers/students to consult with the relevant Ministry/Department, research institution or another relevant body before submitting finalized funding proposals. A copy of the first correspondence outlining the research theme should be sent to the Research Council of Zimbabwe.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FULBRIGHT LECTURERS

Temporary Employment Permit (TEP)

The University Registrar at your host university will send you papers to complete the Temporary Employment Permit essential for residence in Zimbabwe. Please see the list of required supporting documents (below) and begin assembling these documents now. Please complete the TEP forms as soon as you receive them and return them by express mail according to instructions sent with the papers. You must be careful to fill in and send back the **original forms**, as

Immigration is very strict and will not accept faxes, photocopies, or other reproductions. Retain a copy for your records.

The University Registrar applies for the temporary employment permit (TEP) on behalf of approved grant recipients. Although the TEP allows entry into Zimbabwe, it is necessary to visit the Immigration offices in central Harare shortly after arrival to finalize TEP arrangements. You cannot clear items such as computers that you bring with you through customs until you have the final TEP document. Therefore, one of your very first items of business after arrival should be the visit to Immigration in Harare.

Visas and Immigration

No visa is required at entry, unless the TEP is not ready. If the TEP is not ready, a visa of limited duration (usually between 30 and 90 days) is issued at the airport and costs US \$30 for single entry and US \$55 for multiple entries. Please note that visa fees are payable in U.S. dollar cash only and change will be issued in Zimbabwean dollars at the official rate; thus you are advised to bring exact change.

The University Registrar simultaneously submits applications for the temporary employment permit (TEP), and the residence permit. **Fulbright grantees must return all completed forms to the Registrar**, not directly to the Immigration Department. To obtain approval, a grantee must provide CERTIFIED (by a Notary Public or similar authority) proof of the following for themselves and all persons accompanying the grantee:

- Two passport-sized photos certified on the back as a true likeness;
- Copy of birth certificate;
- Copy of marriage certificate, if applicable;
- Evidence of qualifications and experience (transcripts, degrees, diplomas, etc.) certified by the attesting officer to be true copies of the original. Documents must be in English. Enclose translations, if necessary.

The Public Affairs Section encourages grantees to initiate communication with their contact person at the host institution. The contact will be the go-between and will assist the grantee by following up on their papers.

Although the TEP allows entry into Zimbabwe, it is necessary to visit the immigration offices in Harare shortly after arrival to finalize TEP arrangements. The Public Affairs Section assists the grantee by calling on the relevant departments to find out the status of grantee's papers. The TEP may take up to three months to process and grantees are encouraged to begin communication with their contacts as soon as possible. The TEP enables grantees to operate bank accounts, get phone lines and residence rates at all tourist outlets.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FULBRIGHT STUDENTS

Affiliation

Fulbright students are affiliated with a department at Africa University (AU), National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE), Chinhoyi

University of Technology (CUT), Great Zimbabwe University (GZU), Midlands State University (MSU), Women's University in Africa (WUA), Zimbabwe College of Music (ZCM) or with other institutions in Zimbabwe such as the National Museums and Monuments, the National Parks, or a Government of Zimbabwe ministry. The universities may offer advanced graduate student candidates research associate status. Advanced students may be asked to teach undergraduate courses, depending upon the department's needs, in consultation with the department head, as long as sufficient time is allowed for successful completion of the grantees' research projects. All grantees have access to departmental facilities, the university libraries and computing centers.

Research Associate Status -- Visas and Fees

Applicants with a master's degree and extensive research experience may apply for a Research Associateship through the Academic Registrar at the institution of affiliation. Research Associates require both TEP and research clearance.

In view of the increased fees for *Occasional Student* status, the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Harare recommends that all student grantees apply for Research Associateship with their host institutions. The institutions of affiliation will file for both research clearance and the TEP on behalf of the student. All application papers must be sent to the contact person at the affiliate institutions and not directly to the Research Council of Zimbabwe or the Immigration Department.

Research clearance

The Research Council of Zimbabwe issues research permits. Fulbright students who apply for a research associateship with a university department receive an offer of appointment and immigration and research clearance forms from the Academic Registrar. Application for a research permit is done by the grantee through the grantee's host department or contact at the host institution. A US \$500.00 bank draft payable to the "Research Council of Zimbabwe" has to accompany the grantee's papers, which must include the research proposal. The Research Council will not accept a personal check or U.S. postal money order from applicants. For more information on the Research Council of Zimbabwe visit: www.rcz.ac.zw.

The Immigration Department now issues the TEP for this class of grantees only after the Research Council has issued the Research Permit. The TEP process is no longer parallel to the Research Council process, but rather dependent on the Research Council. A researcher's TEP application will not be considered before the Research Council issues the Research Permit. Both Research Council Clearance and TEP issuance can prove very lengthy, bureaucracy-ridden processes. Do not waste a minute in sending off your completed application forms.

Temporary Employment Permit (TEP)

Students should complete the immigration form and attach all required documents and a check payable to the Department of Immigration Control for US \$500. N.B. For lecturers, this cost is usually borne by the university.

To obtain approval, a grantee must provide CERTIFIED (by a Notary Public or similar authority) proof of the following for themselves and all persons accompanying the grantee:

- Two passport-sized photos certified on the back as a true likeness;
- Copy of birth certificate;
- Copy of marriage certificate, if applicable;
- Evidence of qualifications and experience (transcripts, degrees, diplomas, etc.) certified by the attesting officer to be true copies of the original. Documents must be in English. Enclose translations, if necessary.

Research approvals and immigration procedures can take many months. Initiate contact with desired affiliations well before you expect to arrive in Zimbabwe. Depending on the planned research, approval often requires additional permissions from Zimbabwe government ministries or departments, even before the host university department submits its recommendation to university authorities. Detailed information on all procedures is contained in the document, "Research Associateships: Information for Considering Application for Appointment." The document is available the Registrar, National University of Science and Technology, P.O. Box AC 939, Bulawayo; the Registrar, Africa University, P.O. Box 1320, Mutare; the Registrar, Midlands State University, P. Bag 9055, Gweru, Zimbabwe; the Registrar, Chinhoyi University of Technology, P. Bag 7724, Chinhoyi, Zimbabwe; the Registrar, Bindura University of Science Education, P. Bag 1020, Bindura, Zimbabwe; the Registrar, Women's University in Africa, P.O. Box MP 1222, Harare, Zimbabwe and Great Zimbabwe University, P.O. Box 1460, Masvingo, Zimbabwe. The websites for the above –listed institutions are as follows:

Africa University: www.africau.edu

National University of Science & Technology: www.nust.ac.zw

Midlands State University: www.msu.ac.zw

Chinhoyi University of Technology: www.cut.ac.zw

Bindura University of Science Education: www.buse.ac.zw

Women's University in Africa: www.wua.ac.zw

Great Zimbabwe University: www.gzu.ac.zw

Fulbright students cannot enter the country without all necessary approvals or proof that the TEP application has been made. Please inform the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Harare when you applied so that follow-up can be made on your behalf after you have been designated a Fulbright grantee.

Research findings

Fulbright students are expected to deposit copies of research findings at the host university's and the Zimbabwe National Archives.

SENDING AND RECEIVING MAIL

Fulbright grantees have been approved for access to the diplomatic pouch to receive first-class letter mail only (maximum of two pounds). Magazines, newspapers, DVDs, and package mail

are not authorized. Take sufficient U.S. postage stamps with you for first-class mail to the U.S. The Department of State accepts no liability for loss or damage. First-class mail via the pouch can take up to two weeks or more for delivery.

Personal Mail

Fulbright scholars have been approved for access to the pouch to receive first-class letter mail only (maximum two pounds). Letter mail means letter mail only -- please. Misuse could result in loss of access for all grantees. For example, magazines, newspapers, and video cassettes are not authorized. Carry U.S. postage stamps with you for your first-class mail back to the United States. Forms available in U.S. Post Offices make it possible to purchase stamps by mail or via the Internet.

The address format for personal correspondence is as follows:

Your name (Fulbrighter)
2180 Harare Pl.
Dulles, VA 20189-2180

You may also use the following international mail address although the PAS strongly discourages this option. Unless mail is sent via the pouch, Federal Express or DHL, international mail to Zimbabwe is currently extremely slow and unreliable. The majority of mail to Zimbabwe, both letter mail and boxes, never reaches its final destination and is not returned to sender.

Your name (Fulbrighter)
c/o APAO
U.S. Embassy/Public Affairs Section
P.O. Box 4010
Harare, Zimbabwe

Some Fulbrighters based outside Harare prefer to use a local international mail address at their university department or similar office to receive mail, although again, reports of lost or stolen mail are increasingly common.

Books and Educational Materials sent by Diplomatic Pouch

Fulbrighters have access to the diplomatic pouch for sending a maximum of four boxes of books and other educational materials. Please advise your relatives and friends not to send birthday and Christmas packages to you via the diplomatic pouch address. All package mail in excess of the four permitted boxes will be returned to the U.S. at your expense. This rule is strictly enforced by the responsible pouch officer at U.S. Embassy in Harare. Please review your orientation packet for instructions regarding official and personal mail and limited access to the diplomatic pouch.

No materials can be sent back to the U.S. by pouch at any time during your stay. Several months before departure, Fulbrighters should start to determine the mode by which they will ship back their goods (accompanied air, unaccompanied freight, and/or international mail) and secure necessary export permits, if applicable.

CAUTIONARY NOTE: In the past, abuse by several Fulbright scholars caused near-revocation of privileges for all Program participants. Anyone who violates pouch regulations will be barred from use and will have to make other arrangements for handling personal and professional correspondence.

For the four boxes of books, ECA strongly recommends sturdy boxes and reliable mailing tape such as filament (strapping) tape. Boxes sent through the diplomatic pouch are neither registered nor insured. Most boxes eventually arrive at the Embassy. However, ECA recommends that Fulbrighters not send anything in the boxes that cannot be replaced, as some boxes have, on occasion, been lost. Shipping time for boxes is hard to predict. You should plan on two to three months in transit. Put a return address in the upper left corner and repeat the return address on a note inside the boxes.

ADDRESSING THE PACKAGE:

Return address in upper left-hand corner:

Grantee Name
Street Address
City, State, Zip

Mailing Address: Assistant Public Affairs Officer (Note: Use title, not personal name)
U.S. Department of State
2180 Harare Pl.
Dulles, VA 20189-2180

In lower left-hand corner of the box write:

UNCLASSIFIED VIA AIR POUCH
Your Name
FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Grantees sending only one package should write "1 of 1" in the lower right-hand corner. Grantees sending more than one package should number each package in a series and circle the markings, e.g., "1 of 3", "2 of 3", and "3 of 3". Packages can be shipped through the U.S. Postal Service or an express mail service such as UPS. Grantees are responsible for paying domestic postage or shipping costs from their home to Washington, D.C.

ACCESSING FULBRIGHT GRANT FUNDS IN ZIMBABWE

NOTE: As conditions change frequently, grantees are urged to read this section carefully and ask questions of ECA and PAS staff well ahead of travel to Zimbabwe, in order to ensure that they have taken sufficient measures to have access to funds during the entirety of their grant period.

The Government of Zimbabwe formally adopted a multi-currency system in 2009. The US dollar is the most predominant currency in circulation. The South African Rand is also accepted across the board, although the rate of exchange may vary from place to place. Grantees may also use their credit cards (with a pin number) or ATM cards to withdraw money from local bank ATM machines.

Departure Tax

This tax is now usually added into the price of all international airline tickets, thus please check your ticket prior to departure.

STAYING HEALTHY IN ZIMBABWE

Food and Water

Since the formation of a coalition government in 2009 there has been a very significant change; the bare shelves of 2007/8 are now stocked with both imported and locally manufactured foodstuffs. While you will always be able to purchase enough to eat; you may not always be able to find the exact groceries you were seeking. Most grantees do not usually experience any difficulties in obtaining sufficient and nourishing food for themselves and their families. In stores, markets, and restaurants food costs are usually the same cost or higher than what you might have paid in the United States. Food familiar to the American palate may be available and safe, though the variety of these foods (including fruits and vegetables) varies seasonally. Many processed or imported specialty foods that Americans are used to are unavailable or "different" in Zimbabwe. Meat and milk are safe and usually available.

Water in all of Zimbabwe's cities is now unsafe to drink from the tap. Due to a cholera outbreak in 2009, the Public Affairs Section strongly recommends that Fulbrighters drink bottled mineral water, distilled water or boiled water. In addition, it is no longer safe to rinse fruits and vegetables in tap water. You are advised to rinse your raw fruits and vegetables with safe water before consumption.

Zimbabwean Medical Care

Fulbright grantees do not have access to the Embassy's Health Unit (EHU). The Public Affairs Section includes a list of doctors and health facilities that provide the best medical care available in the country in the Welcome Kit. The economic crisis that prevailed in the country gave a rise to brain drain which led to decline in medical care. It is encouraged that you register with one of the EHU recommended practitioners when you arrive so that you become familiar with what is available. Inform your practitioner of basic information that will enable him or her to help you quickly, efficiently, and properly should it become necessary. Seek the guidance of your personal physician prior to departure from the United States in selecting basic health information records to bring with you.

Drugs

If you, your spouse, or your children are using prescription drugs, it is best to take along a supply sufficient to last through your stay. Also take a prescription or letter from your doctor that

indicates the medication is to be taken for a pre-existing medical condition, in case of questions from customs. Pharmaceutical manufacturers and pharmacies in Zimbabwe are reliable, however, drug supplies may be erratic. The cost of imported drugs can be very expensive and may take several weeks to receive. Lesser-known formulations may be impossible to find. If you have cosmetics or toiletries that you cannot live without, bring a supply with you.

Blood Bank Services

Blood bank services are available in Zimbabwe. The blood is screened for infectious diseases including Hepatitis A and B and HIV I and II (it may be screened for Hepatitis C depending on testing supplies). The service has an excellent record of safe blood supply. Blood expanders are still available in many hospitals.

Diseases

Malaria seldom occurs in Harare. Consequently, residents of Harare do not take prophylaxis unless traveling out of town. The State Department strongly advises the use of adjunctive measures and chemoprophylaxis (medication) for malaria protection when visiting outside of Harare. Adjunctive measures include: clothing to cover the limbs from dusk to morning, insect repellants (creams, sprays, etc.), mosquito nets, coil, etc. Mefloquine and Doxycycline are the two drugs the doctor will consider when discussing with you which one is best for you. Both of these are available on the local market; however Doxycycline is much less expensive and more available. These drugs require a prescription from a local physician to be obtained in a pharmacy here. Deltaprim is the local non-prescription prophylaxis drug. Although deltaprim is not FDA approved and doesn't have quite the preventive rate as the other two drugs, it will prevent malaria in many cases and if malaria is contracted the disease will be less severe. There is chloroquine-resistant malaria throughout Zimbabwe, consequently this drug should not be considered for prophylaxis or treatment. Before leaving the States, discuss your options with your physician. Depending on what drug you will be taking; it needs to be started weeks or days before entering the malarial area. Incubation for malaria is 10-20 days. If you have the following symptoms that don't resolve in 24 hours, you should seek medical attention: fevers and chills, headache, body aches, and decreased appetite.

Tick-bite Fever is a rickettsial disease you can get when an infectious tick bites a human. These ticks may find you when you are trekking through the hills or fields. Incubation is about 14 days and symptoms will include fever, headache, body aches and extreme fatigue. A doctor will prescribe a course of doxycycline and you will feel better soon.

HIV/AIDS affects a fifth of the Zimbabwe population between 18-49 years of age. Education, diagnosis and support are readily available.

Bilharzia (schistosomiasis) is a parasitic disease that requires a host snail to complete its reproductive cycle. It is contracted when humans are in contaminated water. All slow-moving, non-chlorinated water in Zimbabwe is considered contaminated. Because the disease is easily contracted and symptoms may be dormant for years it is urged that you receive a blood test for bilharzia every two years or when leaving Africa. Symptoms of an acute infection include severe fatigue and a dry cough within six weeks after exposure. Treatment is simple but needed as

bilharzia is the second highest parasitic killer in the world.

Tuberculosis (TB) is common in Southern Africa. TB is transmitted by coughing, spitting, and sneezing. It has been shown that to become infected, close prolonged contact with a diseased person is required. Unfortunately, it is not possible to detect such people by their appearance alone, since they may look and feel perfectly well. When expatriates become infected in Harare, they have usually been in contact with domestic or co-workers. Casual contacts on the street or in the market are less likely to present much of a risk. To detect a newly infected person the tuberculin skin test (PPD test) or chest x-ray is used. The conversion of a skin test from negative to positive indicates previous infection with tuberculosis bacteria now in a dormant state. Every case of tuberculin conversion needs to be investigated further for evidence of active disease. Also, it may be necessary to give such a recently converted person a course of Isoniazid tablets (an anti-TB drug) to minimize the risk that any hidden tuberculosis bacteria in the body will spread later.

TRANSPORTATION

In Zimbabwe, traffic moves on the left, while steering wheels are on the right, as in Britain. Be very careful crossing streets in your first weeks in the country. It is easy to forget and look the “wrong way” before stepping into oncoming traffic. Exercise due caution until you become accustomed to Zimbabwean traffic patterns.

Public transportation is available in Zimbabwe, but it is generally overcrowded and unreliable. Within the cities, there are buses, taxis and commuter omnibuses (small vans that are often called "emergency taxis" or "ETs") that one can use to get from place to place. Taxis are more expensive than buses and omnibuses, but are the safest and most reliable form of public transport available. PAS staff will be happy to recommend the best taxi companies. Often grantees establish relationships with particular taxi drivers and phone these individuals rather than the taxi company to arrange rides.

Several Fulbrighters have purchased bicycles for transportation around the city. In past years, most senior Fulbrighters strongly recommended renting or purchasing an automobile if you are going to be in Zimbabwe for any length of time. Used cars are also fairly expensive in Zimbabwe. Some Fulbright grantees have purchased used cars and re-sold them to incoming grantees. It may also be possible to buy a used car from a departing American in the Embassy community. There are no regulations against importing a car into Zimbabwe, but the duty is very high. There have been incidences where Fulbright grantees bought cars that were later discovered to be stolen vehicles. The Post recommends that grantees buy cars from authorized car dealers or within the Embassy community in order to avoid these sorts of problems.

Inter-city bus travel, except by "luxury coaches," is dangerous due to overcrowding, inadequate maintenance, and drivers who fail to adhere to local speed limits and to obey traffic rules or regulations. The drivers are frequently fatigued, after driving for long periods of time without mandatory rest stops. Zimbabwe also has a passenger railway system for inter-city travel, but it

is often times late for hours on end. Air Zimbabwe has regular flights linking Harare, Bulawayo, and Victoria Falls. These flights are the fastest and safest means of inter-city travel, but the number of flight cancellations is growing. Flights may not be reliable if you must be somewhere at a specific time. So-called “luxury” bus lines, such as City Link and Pathfinder also link Zimbabwe’s major cities. These luxury coaches are safe and a relatively inexpensive means to get from place to place.

ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICS

The electricity supply in Zimbabwe is 240 volt, 50 cycles and is not compatible with U.S. appliances. Transformers are expensive and not widely available. When available on the local market, appliances are very expensive. If you need such things as printers, toasters, mixers, plug-in radios or tape recorders, be sure to take with you appliances of the proper voltage/cycles, rather than trying to buy them in Zimbabwe. TV transmission is in the PAL system, rather than American NTSC. Plugs are generally of the large grounded type found in Britain, having three square prongs; they are usually readily available in electricity-supply and hardware stores in Zimbabwe.

Computers, Cameras, and Other Electronic Equipment

With the advent of laptops, customs officials are no longer strict on people bringing personal computers into the country. Grantees must, however, declare all electronic gadgets and expensive cameras to avoid problems when departing. Bring proof of purchase for expensive cameras, video cameras, and other electronic equipment. Declarations that these items are for personal use and will be re-exported also need to be made.

Computer supplies are available locally, but are quite expensive; grantees are urged to bring what they think they will need with them. Grantees are also reminded that Zimbabwe uses 240v (50 cycles). This is not compatible with U.S. appliances so grantees are urged to bring appropriate transformers with them, as these are not widely available in Zimbabwe.

Keep in mind that most computers used in Zimbabwe are IBM-compatible rather than Macintosh. If you bring a Macintosh computer or laptop, you will not be able to find service or parts easily should the need arise.

SCHOOLING FOR DEPENDENTS

The school year for primary and secondary schools in Zimbabwe begins in mid-January; the first term ends in mid-April or a bit earlier; the second term goes from mid-May to early/mid August; the third term begins a month later and lasts until early December. Your school-age children may, thus, have to go a half-year ahead or back, since the Zimbabwean and American years are always out of phase by about six months.

The Harare International School (HIS), founded in 1992, offers an English-medium comprehensive education from preschool through grade 12 to students in the international expatriate community in Harare. HIS is on the American school calendar, with academic years beginning in August/September and finishing in May/June. The school maintains a website at <http://www.his-zim.com/>. Inquiries can be directed to: Principal, Harare International School, 66 Pendennis Road, Mount Pleasant, Harare, tel. 263-4-870514/ 870515. The Fax is 263-4-883371. E-mail: his@his.ac.zw.

Advance registration is necessary at the Harare International School and grantees are expected to contact the school directly to secure places for their children. It is difficult to get places in government schools for the time grantees are in the country. Private schools are much easier; however, parents need to produce their TEP before their children can be granted places.

TRAVEL ADVISORIES AND REGULATIONS

Political Unrest

In recent years, Zimbabwe has experienced great political and economic stresses. The most recent State Department Country Information Sheet for Zimbabwe is included with your Fulbright packet. Fulbrighters should check the Department of State Current Travel Advisories and Consular Information website (http://travel.state.gov/travel_warnings.html) regularly for updated announcements.

Once you have arrived in Zimbabwe, register with the American consulate and keep the Public Affairs Section informed about your address, telephone, fax and e-mail contact points at all times. Please be sure that PAS staff know when you travel within or outside the country. This enables the staff to communicate with you promptly in cases of emergencies within Zimbabwe or to convey essential messages to you from the U.S.

Crime and Personal Safety

Muggings, rape, purse snatching, car thefts, and credit card fraud are on the increase due to high rates of unemployment and inflation. Americans and other foreigners are perceived to be wealthy and are therefore frequently targeted. Thieves often operate in the vicinity of hotels, restaurants, shopping malls and tourist areas, such as Victoria Falls, as well as in the capital city of Harare. Visitors should be watchful of their luggage at airports, railway and bus stations, and when making calls from public phones. Precautions should be taken against auto theft and housebreakers. For cars, one can have either an alarm or gear/steering wheel lock installed. Most houses and apartments in Harare have burglar bars (ornate grillwork). Home security alarms are available and security guards may also be hired.

The inter-city highways in Zimbabwe are generally well maintained. Service stations are plentiful along main roads, although fuel availability is poor. In the event of a flat tire, travelers should drive to a service station or a residential area. Be cautious of anyone offering to assist in the changing of a flat tire, which may have been deliberately punctured. Travelers who suspect that their vehicles are being followed should drive to the nearest police station. Drivers should

also be aware of "smash and grabs," in which thieves break out car windows at stop lights and grab items from the car seat. These incidents are becoming more common, particularly in Harare. Car doors should be locked and windows rolled up at all times. Handbags and wallets should be stored in the trunk or on the floor of the vehicle.

Please avoid any large gatherings, demonstrations or political rallies in both rural and urban areas. Occupied farms should also be avoided at all times.

Photography

Zimbabwe authorities are extremely sensitive about photographing certain installations and buildings, such as government offices, official residences, embassies, military bases, airports, bridges and dams. These are sensitive facilities and repercussions can be very unpleasant. You are strongly advised to ask police for permission to photograph before attempting to take pictures of buildings or installations.

The Police

United States citizens should be aware that there have been several recent incidents in which there were long delays before authorities notified the U.S. Embassy of the arrests of Americans. U.S. officials have protested strongly, but there still is no guarantee that Americans detained for any reason by Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) will have early access to American consular officials. The reaction of police or military personnel at roadblocks is not always predictable or rational. Responses correctly or incorrectly perceived by police as hostile could trigger a potentially fatal over-reaction on the part of police and/or military personnel. U.S. citizens are encouraged to carry a copy of their U.S. passports with them at all times, so that, if questioned by local officials, proof of identity and U.S. citizenship is readily available. If arrested, American citizens should ask to be allowed to contact the American Embassy.

THE HOST INSTITUTIONS

Housing

Senior Fulbright scholars with lecturing/research grants are normally provided accommodation by host institutions. Grantees are urged to communicate with their host chairs about housing. Researchers and students are responsible for finding their own accommodation and post assists as much as it can.

Communication with the Universities

The telephone and fax numbers for the offices of the Registrars are as follows:

a) National University of Science & Technology, Registrar, Mr. Fidelis Mhlanga. E-mail: fmhlanga@nust.ac.zw. Telephone: 262-9-229425/229265. Fax: 263-9-286803. Mailing address: National University of Science & Technology, P.O. Box AC 939, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

b) Africa University Registrar. E-mail: registrar@fricau.ac.zw. Telephone: 263-20-60075/60076. Fax: 263-20-66783/61785. Mailing address: Africa University, P.O. Box 1320, Mutare, Zimbabwe.

c) Bindura University of Science Education Registrar, Mrs. Tariro Rumuma. E-mail: trumuma@buse.ac.zw. Telephone: 263-271-7631. Fax: 263-271-7534. Mailing Address: Bindura University of Science Education. P. Bag 1020, Bindura, Zimbabwe.

d) Midlands State University Registrar, Mr. Erasmus Mupfiga. E-mail: registrar@msu.ac.zw. Tel: 00263-54-260586. P. Bag 9055, Gweru, Zimbabwe.

e) Chinhoyi University of Technology Registrar, Mr. Thomas Bhebhe. E-mail: registrar@cut.ac.zw. Tel: 00263-67-22082. P. Bag 7724, Chinhoyi, Zimbabwe.

f) Great Zimbabwe University Registrar. E-mail: registrar@gzu.ac.zw. Tel: 00263-39-253504. P.O. Box 1235, Masvingo, Zimbabwe.

g) Women's University in Africa Registrar, Mrs. Samukeliso Gono. E-mail: sgono@wua.ac.zw. Tel: 00263-4-776529. 188 Sam Nujoma Avenue, Avondale, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Academic Year

All universities with the exception of Midlands State University begin their academic year in August.

First Semester - August to December
Second Semester - January to May
Long Break - June to August

HOLIDAYS

In addition to observing American holidays, the Embassy also observes Zimbabwean holidays, according to the following holiday schedule:

January 1	New Year's Day
March/April	Good Friday
March/April	Easter Saturday
March/April	Easter Monday
April 18	Independence Day
May 1	Workers' Day
May 25	Africa Day
August 8	Heroes Day
August 9	Defense Forces National Day
December 22	National Unity Day
December 25	Christmas Day
December 26	Public Holiday

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Use of American Center Library

PAS has an excellent library with U.S. subject materials.

Helpful Websites

Consular Information

<http://travel.state.gov>

State Alumni

<http://alumni.state.gov>

Fulbright Association

<http://www.fulbright.org>

Africanews

<http://www.africanews.org/>