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Abstract

This study explores the feasibility of national healing in the current political dispensation in Zimbabwe. The formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU) in 2008 came after a long and protracted socio-political and economic crisis, leading many scholars to label Zimbabwe a failed state. The crisis situation in Zimbabwe was characterised by political violence and other related human rights violations. The March 2008 post electoral conduct in Zimbabwe is fundamentally important to this study since it ushered in a new dispensation of the GNU. The coalition government was formed by major political parties in Zimbabwe, in order to address the crisis situation in the country. In the light of this background, this study examines the extent to which national healing has enhanced post-crisis reconstruction in the country.