

# PRIME MINISTER

THE NEWSLETTER FROM THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

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## Talks: Last chance

Negotiators of the feuding political parties have until the end of today to prepare a final report after week-long consultations to break a deadlock over the full implementation of the Global Political Agreement (GPA). A deadline set by South African President Jacob Zuma, who acts as mediator in the dispute, to resolve the outstanding issues and submit a report to him, expires today. The negotiators have been meeting since last Thursday in what is seen as the final opportunity to break the impasse.

Should the talks between negotiators from MDC, ZANU PF and DPM Arthur Mutambara's party fail to produce results and reach an agreement, as widely expected, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is to intervene once and for all. Various earlier attempts to rescue the GPA by means of negotiations have failed.

The negotiators were due to meet in Nyanga last week for the final round of talks but changed the venue to Harare to allow Finance Minister Tendai Biti to attend following his car crash last week.

President Zuma had been in Zimbabwe earlier this month for talks with Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai and President Robert Mugabe as well as with controversial and crucial personalities, namely Attorney General Johannes Tomana, Reserve Bank Governor Gideon Gono and MDC's nominee for Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Senator Roy Bennett. Their positions have been one of the biggest obstacles within the negotiations to implement the GPA. After the mid-March meeting, hopes were flying high as the South African President announced that the party leaders had agreed on a package of measures.

But the hopes that the 2008 agreement was finally to be implemented in full were dashed by sudden claims by President Mugabe that there was no movement at all and the visit of President Zuma had not yielded any agreement on the specific disputes around the above mentioned positions.

Mugabe is reported to have stated that his party would not move on any of the controversial issues as long as targeted restrictive measures by Western countries against certain individuals within ZANU PF remain in place. He expects the MDC, especially the Prime Minister, to promote the lifting of these targeted measures in Western countries.

The MDC, on the other hand, still insists that the appointments of Tomana and Gono by Mugabe were unconstitutional. Furthermore, the constant reluctance by Mugabe to swear in Bennett as Deputy Minister of Agriculture has fuelled the party's anger.

Mugabe's turnaround is a slap in the face of President Zuma, who had stated that he was encouraged by the spirit of cooperation displayed by the country's leaders. MDC spokesperson and Minister of Information Communication Technology, Nelson Chamisa did not conceal his disgust about Mugabe's recent utterances: "We cannot continue to countenance such mischief, this gobsmacking political summersault," he said.

President Zuma's facilitators, Charles Nqakula, Mac Maharaj and Lindiwe Zulu, have already arrived in Harare and expect a final report on the negotiations by today. Zulu stated in media reports that if there are unresolved issues, her team will press for results that are "acceptable" to Mr. Zuma without further elaborating on possible measures.

Negotiators for the MDC are Minister of Finance, Tendai Biti and Minister of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, Elton Mangoma, whilst DPM Mutambara's party is represented by Minister Priscilla Misihairabwi-Mushonga and Minister Welshman Ncube. ZANU PF's negotiators are Minister Nicholas Goche and Minister Patrick Chinamasa.

## Bennett ruling: A test for the Justice system

Justice Chinembiri Bhunu is today expected to rule on whether Deputy Agriculture Minister-Designate Roy Bennett has a case to answer in the long running controversial treason trial.

Bennett's lawyer, Beatrice Mtetwa, applied at the beginning of the month, to have the case thrown out for lack of incriminating evidence against the popular Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) Treasurer-General.

The ruling is a crunch test for the criminal justice system since the trial began last year.

If on one hand, Bennett is acquitted that will set a stage for his swearing in as the Deputy Minister for Agriculture while on the other hand, if the judge says he has a case to answer that would mean a long drawn court battle.

Mtetwa said the facts presented by Attorney General (AG) Johannes Tomana, for the State against Bennett were not sufficient enough to have a conviction.

Bennett, an appointee of Prime Minister Tsvangirai for the junior Agriculture Minister portfolio, is accused of plotting to assassinate President Robert Mugabe in 2006 in a conspiracy already dismissed by the courts in an earlier case.

Bennett was arrested shortly before he was to be sworn in last year and Mugabe has said he must be cleared by the court before taking up the post.

"The entire State case is based on fiction...there is absolutely nothing which the accused is expected to respond to at this stage," Mtetwa told the court early this month.

AG Tomana has struggled to prove a case and last month watched as the court struck out evidence from the State's key witness, Michael Peter Hirschmann, after Bhunu accepted that he had been tortured into testifying.

The State alleges that Hirschmann was given money by Bennett to buy weapons for use in assassinating Mugabe.

Prosecutors allege that Hirschmann implicated Bennett in 2006 when he was arrested after being found in possession of firearms, claims the arms dealer denies saying he was tortured into making the confessions during interrogation at military barracks in March that year.

Tomana, who has publicly admitted to being a ZANU PF supporter, opposed Mtetwa's application for discharge saying he believes the State had proved a *prima facie* case against Bennett.

## PM this week



My fellow Zimbabweans,

It gives me great pleasure to take this weekly opportunity to speak to you directly about issues of importance and concern that face us as a nation.

In promoting a new Government culture of transparency and accountability, I will use this platform to interact directly with you so that key issues can be aired, discussed and clarified.

As you are aware, there will shortly be new independent daily newspapers on the streets of Zimbabwe, in line with my promise to open up the media space to ensure that the voices of the people are heard and listened to. Until this process is complete and the State media has been transformed into a truly public media and independent radio and television licenses have been issued, Zimbabweans will continue to face difficulties in making informed choices.

My fellow Zimbabweans, I was extremely encouraged by the visit of South African President Jacob Zuma to Zimbabwe earlier this month in his role as facilitator of the Global Political Agreement. His attention to detail and dedication to breaking the impasse in order that our country can make progress on delivering services and freedoms to the people was heartening and I thank him for his continued role as facilitator.

However, after the most recent round of negotiations it appears that the issues that have stalled progress for more than a year are still being used to avoid creating the open, free and prosperous society that our people demand and deserve.

If this situation continues, I will ask President Zuma to call upon SADC to break the deadlock once and for all. We cannot allow our nation to be trapped indefinitely by the failed policies of the past, while countries around us prioritise people's rights, economic development and the rule of law.

In addition, the continued unilateral actions by some amongst us is a threat to cohesion within the Government. We must act and speak together in matters of national interest within the spirit of consensus and collective responsibility which is the foundation of the transitional Government.

As a nation, we have obligations to our citizens and the international community to promote the rule of law and human rights if we are to assume our rightful position in the international family of nations.

Therefore, there can be no place in the new Zimbabwe for hate speech or the persecution of any sector of our population based on race, gender, tribe, culture, sexual orientation or political affiliation. All of us are entitled to our own opinions on certain values and beliefs, but in order to move our nation forward and achieve national reconciliation and healing, we have to uphold and foster the fundamental principle of tolerance, including tolerance of people that have chosen to live, believe and vote differently from ourselves.

For too long, many of you, my fellow Zimbabweans, have not had the freedom of choice. Our new constitution shall be the cornerstone of a new society that embraces this particular freedom of choice and tolerance of both majority and minority views.

I thank you.



Two ladies participating in the new women's empowerment project "Chisa Clubs", launched on Monday by Minister of Public Works, Theresa Makone, have a look at their new day-old chicks. The first 20 participating women will use the chicks to generate a self-reliant income. Projects in various other sectors are in planning. See full story on Page 2

# New project empowers women

A new project aiming at empowering women has been kicked off by the Minister of Public Works, Theresa Makone, who launched the first "Chisa Club" on Monday. The idea of these clubs, that Minister Makone plans to roll out countrywide in future, is to get women to be self-reliant and self-sufficient through empowerment projects.

"When you empower women, you empower the nation. We cannot wait for Government to provide for us women, especially in these times whilst it is under strain. Our children are growing and they need our financial help, so we take the initiative in the meantime," Makone said. She stressed that the Chisa Clubs project is not a partisan one and aims at empowering every woman, regardless of her environment or party allegiance.

The project seeks to involve women in income-generating projects such as poultry, piggery, clothes manufacturing, candle and soap making, gardening and fisheries. The pioneer project revolved around donating 100 day-old chicks to the first Chisa Group, comprising 20 women.

Smartly dressed in their black t-shirts with red pinafore dresses and a neat white sash printed "Chisa Clubs", the women immediately got to work with their first batch of chickens, whilst the well-informed Minister gave them pointers and advice on how best to run the project.

These members of the first Chisa Club group were all trained in micro-project management, which assists them in managing their income. For many women, it is the first time they will be able to sustain themselves. "Tangatiri vanhukadzi vakasarira, tisingazivi zvemari, iye zvino haticharemedza varume tichikumbira mari yemuriwo, tave kugonawo kuunza mari mumusha," an excited Mai Kupara, participant in the first Chisa Club project, said.

Minister Makone expressed hope that once the project has taken off the club should effectively sell 200-300 chicks per week. She herself got involved in the Chisa Club project, as she temporarily donated her property, which has neatly built structures in place, for the poultry project, until the Harare City Council approves her application for land to carry out the Chisa Club's operations.

According to Minister Makone, the inspiration to carry out this project was to commemorate her best friend Susan Tsvangirai, whose works have been pronounced in different forums. "Nothing could be more satisfying than for her to get women empowered. I hope to do Susan Tsvangirai's legacy justice," Minister Makone added.

The next 20 Chisa Club members will be doing a different project, such as sewing uniforms for



The Minister of Public Works, Theresa Makone

schools within their communities, whilst another group will embark on fishery. According to the Minister, plans are underway to resuscitate a fish farm in the north of Harare, that the women

can make use of. In order to make the women fit for their small-entrepreneurship, the Minister promised that some type of training will be carried out from time to time, depending on the respective women's project choice.

## More investors take money elsewhere

The disputed indigenisation law has scared off yet another group of potential investors as a German business delegation cancelled its trip to Harare scheduled for April. The German African Business Association (GABA) called off the highly potential visit, claiming that Zimbabwe had become a no-go area for foreign investors following the implementation of the law that requires businesses owned by foreigners or white Zimbabweans to sell their majority stakes to indigenous Zimbabweans by March 2015.

According to GABA, the delegation, comprising entrepreneurs from Germany as well as from the German Southern African Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Johannesburg, was still hoping to come to Zimbabwe at a later stage this year, but this would be dependant on the outcome of the consultations within the transitional Government over the exact wording of the indigenisation law.

While Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai has made clear on several occasions that there is need to revise certain parts of the law, President Robert Mugabe and his ZANU PF party insist the empowerment drive must go ahead, amid warnings that this might further deteriorate the shattered Zimbabwean economy by frightening off foreign investors.

The Germans are indeed not the first group to cancel investment in Zimbabwe. Last week and due to the indigenisation law, Norway announced a halt to a US\$1.5 million project which was supposed to assist Zimbabwe's agriculture sector and mining houses have also dramatically scaled back on expansion plans. So far the regulations have cost the country millions of dollars in investment and thousands of potential new jobs.

# Mutsekwa, Mohadi must go: students

Zimbabwe students have demanded the immediate resignation of the co-Ministers of Home Affairs and police Commissioner General Augustine Chihuri over the police's heavy handedness in the manner they crushed a countrywide students' march on Monday.

The Zimbabwe National Students Union (Zinasu), which organised the protest, said students were demanding the immediate release of their leader Joshua Chinyere and eleven others who are in police custody since their arrest during the demonstration.

Zinasu vice president Georgina Sango told journalists in Harare on Tuesday that the security sector must be reformed urgently because it is still "biased in favour of ZANU PF and not conducting their work in a non-partisan manner".

Chinyere and eleven others have been denied access to medical attention since their brutal assault on Monday, Sango said. "As of this afternoon (Tuesday) there are 12 students detained at Harare Central Police station. Our lawyer, Tawanda Zhuwara, is working flat out to secure their release," she added.

"The co-Ministers of Home Affairs Giles Mutsekwa and Kembo Mohadi must immediately resign since there is still continuation of brutalisation of students despite the existence of the transitional Government," said Sango.

The students were demonstrating against deteriorating educational conditions and failure to implement a political agreement, but the process was violently crushed by armed police.

Sango said the students want "the three principals in the transitional Government (Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai, his deputy Arthur Mutambara and President Robert Mugabe) to conclude the endless talks and fully implement the Global Political Agreement (GPA) and begin concentrating on the revival of the education sector".

Sango said on Tuesday 30 students from Great Zimbabwe University had been summoned for a disciplinary hearing at the college for participating in the Zinasu demonstration.

Students in Harare, Bulawayo, Masvingo and Gweru demonstrated in commemoration of the 29 March 2008 harmonised elections under the theme "Igniting students voices - 29 March 2008 - my vote spoke".

The Harare demonstration was seriously disrupted by armed police.

"The regime responded in a barbaric manner because they gave us the clearance, but on Monday they informed us that we could not continue with the march," said Wisdom Mugagara, Zinasu spokesperson.

The Deputy Minister of Media, Information and Publicity, Jameson Timba, criticised the heavy handedness of the police in dealing with the students saying it is against the spirit of the GPA.

"The Government and in particular the police must learn to respect the rights of students to express themselves. The heavy handed behavior of the police is against democratic norms," said Timba.

In Bulawayo Province, three hundred students from six colleges in and around Bulawayo took to the streets in protest over the failure by the Government to fully implement the GPA.

In Masvingo, the police clearance which had been issued was withdrawn just before the demonstration began, the police citing "directives" from Harare.

The students refused to disperse and continued with their demonstration, leading to the arrests of the Zinasu legal secretary Alec Tabe and the treasurer general Zivanai Muzorodzi after the demonstration.

The arrested students were "severely assaulted by police at Masvingo Police Station with button sticks and clenched fists, before being released".

Zimbabwe police have for a long time been criticised for their inadequacies in crowd management and violation of human rights.



Zinasu vice president Georgina Sango

# Fight to restore a basic education

Maxwell Chinyoka has a dream. He wants to be a pilot, one day, when he is grown up. But the eight-year old faces numerous obstacles on his road to fulfill his dream: Maxwell does not have a birth certificate. Therefore he cannot enroll into a formal school where he could find the educational foundation needed to take-off towards the skies.

Maxwell, however, does not see his current status as an impediment to achieving his dream, that of flying aircrafts.



*I have a dream, says Maxwell Chinyoka, extreme right*

"I want to be a pilot because I believe I am sharp enough to do that," Maxwell confidently tells us.

Both of Maxwell's parents are still alive, but he lives with his mum in Epworth while his dad lives in Marondera. Faced with many difficulties, his mother enrolled him at Kanengoni Pegasus School Project, an informal "stop gap" measure in Epworth. Maxwell's hope lies on two men, who have the capacity to change his life for the better.

One of them is David Coltart, Minister of Education, Sport, Arts and Culture, the other one is the founder of the school where Maxwell has enrolled, Ronald Kanengoni. Both men are on a mission: they fight for a basic education for children. And both men tackle the fight from different angles.

Kanengoni tells the Newsletter that he founded the school out of passion to help disadvantaged children off the streets. A former teacher, Kanengoni says the school with an enrolment of about 500 pupils is struggling to get recognition from Government, let alone the Zimbabwe School Examinations Council (Zimsec).

"I started teaching a certain widow's children, who could not afford to send them to school. Then eventually more kids came and I could not chase them away," said Kanengoni.

He added: "We started conducting lessons from under the tree until some well-wishers came along and donated tents to us. We have been using basic resources and sometimes it becomes very difficult. Those who are able to pay contribute US\$10 per term but they are not many. We use this money to meet our basic needs. This falls far short of our requirements, but we try to make do with what we have. We are not in competition with formal schools, our thrust is to help those in the streets."

The school has failed to get registration from the Ministry of Education and from Epworth Local Board. A setback for Kanengoni, who says in disappointment that the move by the Ministry and the local board was not assisting the spirit of keeping the disadvantaged children from the streets.

"We want to give them hope and exposure. This is a stop gap measure. Some of the children are orphans, while some of them come from broken families who cannot afford fees charged by formal schools. They cannot meet all the requirements from formal schools such as uniforms, so here we do not place too many requirements because we believe education is a basic right for every child," says Kanengoni.

As Kanengoni battles day in and day out to keep Epworth children from the streets, a senior Government official is on a crusade to restore a basic education to all.

Two men fighting for one cause, albeit from different platforms.

Education minister David Coltart is committed to ensuring all children receive a strong educational foundation, which offers practical skills for survival.

"My main focus has been to restore a basic education and the key component to that is the teaching profession. I have been trying to rebuild

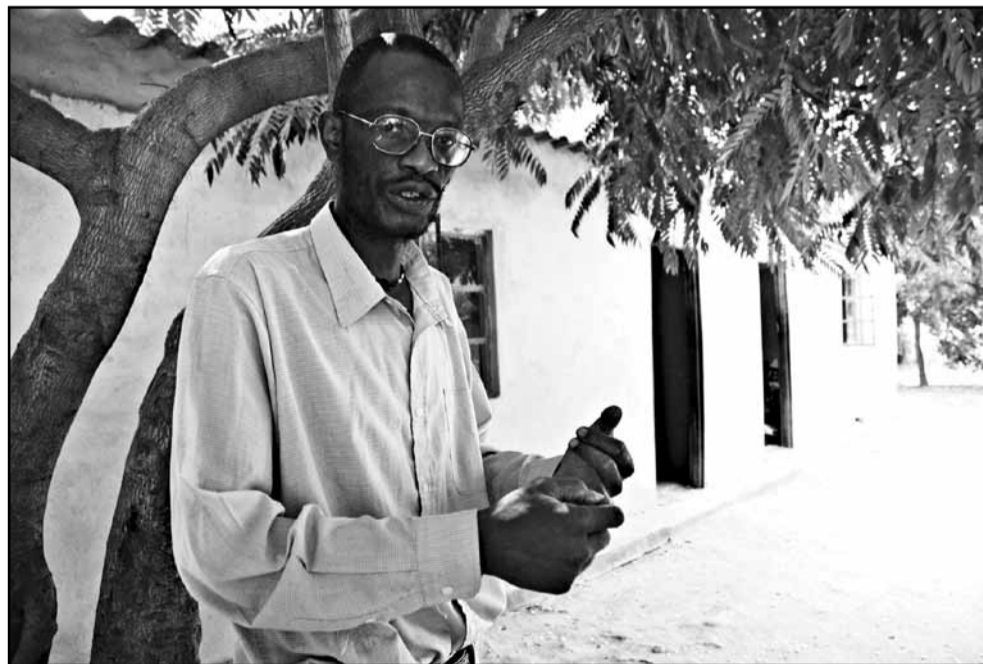
relationships with the trade unions, enhancing their conditions of service and to ensure that the trade unions themselves are viable. I brought the trade unions on to the Educationary Board to strengthen our relationship," Coltart told the Newsletter.

The restoration of a basic education, according to Coltart, involves the provision of textbooks, rehabilitation of physical infrastructure, a comprehensive review of the curriculum and the introduction of subjects on civic and human rights education.

Textbook ratio has fallen from two pupils to one textbook in the 1980s to as much as 15-20 pupils per textbook. Some 14 percent of schools do not have textbooks at all.

Coltart, who said the "education sector was in a total mess when he took over last year", attributes this to lack of funding by the former government. "Everywhere you looked was devastation," said Coltart.

The second Education Minister in independent Zimbabwe, Fay Chung, last week told the



*We want to give them hope, says Ronald Kanengoni*

Newsletter in an exclusive interview that years of neglect to the "house we had built has seen serious deterioration of the education sector".

"It is clear that education has been underfunded for at least two decades by government. Whilst there was a rapid expansion in the 1980s that was never sustained by budget. From the early 1990s there were a steady decline of the education system and a rapid decline in the last five years with textbook to pupil ratio plummeting, with the physical fabric of schools deteriorating rapidly," said Coltart.

The standard of teachers dropped, unqualified teachers being allowed to teach and in some cases even "youth militia being allowed to teach".

The Education Minister said: "The second element to restoring a basic education is the provision of textbooks. That is why I set up the Education Transition Fund in September last year that is focused on this. We started off with primary schools, it is clear that these children are suffering more than those in secondary schools because they are not getting a good foundation."

Coltart said his ministry had clinched deals to produce 13 million textbooks by the third term focusing on four core areas, English, Maths, Environmental Science and indigenous languages, including the ones that have been marginalised, such as Kalanga, Nambia, Venda and Tonga for the first time.

The donor community has been "generous" towards education, but will not be involved in recurrent expenditure. The donors, Coltart intimated, were looking at introducing per capita grants for the rehabilitation of the physical infrastructure of schools.

"Once we have completed the primary school textbooks production programme, we will move on to secondary schools with the aim of having core textbooks ready by the first term of 2011. It will be a similar exercise. Funding permitting I have to get ratios back to one book per pupil," said Coltart.

The third element, according to Coltart, is to look at the physical infrastructure of the schools, the classrooms, blackboards, desks and chairs. His ministry is working with the World Bank to see whether "we cannot introduce the system of per capita grants so that we will spread fairly developmental assistance to the poorest schools".

"My intention is to decentralize decision making so that local communities benefit. By this I mean using local carpenters, brick layers, painters for the rehabilitation of schools in order to empower the local communities," he added.

The other major thrust is in curriculum review. The curriculum has not been comprehensively reviewed since the mid-1980s. There are a couple of key areas under this, first being the application of ICTs to the teaching profession. Last week Chung, told the Newsletter that the last curriculum development was in 1983.

"I'm very concerned that we have this overwhelming bias towards academic education and very little vocational education. We need to revise our curriculum to ensure that we have more vocational subjects taught so that children acquire practical skills. Another area of concern involves the environment and in this regard we need to have more teaching on conservation agriculture techniques," he said.

The new curriculum will see new subjects to do with civics education taught in schools.

"I often ask how a country that has a high literacy rate can have such shocking violence and human rights abuses. I believe that the reason for this juxtaposition is that our civics education has been very poor. We've focused on numeracy skills at the expense of teaching about humanity and human rights, tolerance, the use of non-violence and respect for basic human rights, democracy and constitutionalism. So we

need a much stronger civics course therefore," said Coltart.

The curriculum will also include a look at governance issues in the way schools are run and a complete revamp of the Curriculum Development Unit (CDU) which is completely run down. The CDU will be re-equipped that education by radio and by television could be re-introduced.

Talented but disadvantaged children, like Maxwell, who may drown in the mediocrity of a basic education, as Coltart put it, for instance, will be catered for through a policy to identify Government schools that can be developed into centres of excellence to "accommodate these supremely talented children".

"Forty percent of the intake will be reserved for talented disadvantaged children. We will create a scholarship fund and channel these talented children into the academics. Initially we are looking at 20 countrywide, two per province and we will ensure that there is gender equity," explains Coltart.

But what is Government policy towards schools such as Kanengoni Pegasus, which are failing to get recognition?



*Cleaning the mess, says Education minister David Coltart*

"They have mushroomed because of the collapse in the government system. The failure to pay teachers has seen these sprouting but we shouldn't be too alarmed by the emergence of such schools. But we must ensure that they are registered and comply with minimum building and educational standards. The danger about these schools is that if they are not registered and monitored you may have paedophiles running them or unqualified teachers and that is not in the best interests of the children," said Coltart.

Commenting on the emotive subject of incentives being demanded by teachers, Coltart said Government should pay teachers a "viable" salary if this is to be stopped.

"I'm against incentives, they are divisive between parents and teachers and between teachers themselves. Parents battle to pay teachers' incentives when they are battling to survive. But our fear is that if we abolish these incentives we may see the exodus of teachers and in any event we may see that it may just be done underground. So it's not that easy to say we are going to abolish incentives. What we have to do first of all is to pay teachers a viable salary and what we have been allocated in the budget is insufficient. We must get teachers' conditions of service right before we stop the incentives," he added.

Maxwell does not care much himself about teacher's pay. He cares about his dream. The one of being a pilot. The obstacles are numerous, but there is hope - in the short-term through teacher Kanengoni, in the long term through a determined effort by Minister Coltart and his portfolio. When the education sector's problems ease, one thing is for sure: Maxwell is ready for take-off.

# Confronting the truth

A photo exhibition showcasing human rights violations during the political conflict from 2007 onwards was officially opened by Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai last week, despite futile bids by the police to prevent the display from going ahead.

“When I heard of the desperate attempts to stifle this display, I was not angry, but rather I felt sorry for them,” the Prime Minister said at the opening of “Reflections” at Harare’s Delta Gallery on Wednesday, after police had seized the 65 photographs and temporarily detained the exhibition’s organiser, ZimRights’ director Okay Machisa, the previous night.

The High Court, however, ordered police to return the pictures on Wednesday afternoon, which they did only minutes before the Prime Minister arrived for the opening. An hour later, police pitched again at the Gallery to re-confiscate the photos, but a lawyer present at the audience and a jeering crowd forced them to leave empty-handed.

“Anyone who believes that they can deny the truth of our own nation’s past is living with the delusion that they can prevent the inevitability of its future,” Tsvangirai stated. “Trying to stop events such as this exhibition merely fuels the desire of our people to see the truth, to know the truth and to be set free by the truth.”

The Prime Minister, who himself is pictured in one of the photographs, severely beaten up and injured in 2007, stressed that the exhibition shows nothing new, yet a true reflection of events and the “trauma” experienced on the path towards the 2008 elections. Whereas he pointed out the need for forgiveness to overcome the wounds of the past and lead Zimbabwe into a better future, he emphasised that this can not be done without justice: “While forgiveness is essential, I believe that forgiveness cannot exist in a vacuum. There can be no real forgiveness without knowledge and acceptance of what transpired and why - and there can be no real forgiveness without justice. And without forgiveness and justice there can be no healing.”

The impressive photographs depict often cruel scenes from a violent incident in March 2007, where Tsvangirai himself was injured, to severe clashes between police and activists as well as opposition supporters in 2008. On some of the exhibits, perpetrators are clearly identifiable. Police had claimed there was “nudity” in some of the pictures, violating the censorship laws, although the nudity is rather clinical, showing wounds and injuries.

The exhibition “Reflections” is due to run till the end of this week in Harare before touring major cities, and forms part of ZimRights’ campaign to launch a nationwide debate on national healing and forgiveness.

Meanwhile, another incident at the end of last week displayed police’s fear of free expression: In Bulawayo, artist Owen Maseko was arrested after he opened his painting exhibition focussing on the Matabele uprising after independence in 1980, when thousands of civilians have been massacred by well-trained forces under the command of President Robert Mugabe. Maseko’s exhibition was due to run throughout April, but police and intelligence forces have it shut down in the meantime by blacking out the gallery’s windows and covering the exhibits. Maseko is charged with inciting violence and undermining the presidents name. When this Newsletter went to print, it was not yet clear if he was granted bail by the Bulawayo court.



Prime Minister Tsvangirai addresses the photo exhibition showcasing human rights violations during the political conflict



The PM views some of the photos which show gross human rights violations



A collection of some of the photos on display at the exhibition which show victims of political violence in the run up to the sham June 2008 presidential event