

THE DAILY NEWS



Established 1999

TELLING IT LIKE IT IS FOR WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY

Spring 2004

IN EXILE

Suppression of free speech in Zimbabwe

Former journalist with Zimbabwe's leading independent newspaper, *The Daily News*, Lloyd Mudiwa gives an insider account of the brutal crack down on independent media by the Mugabe-led government.

I was detained or arrested four times in two years for doing my job.

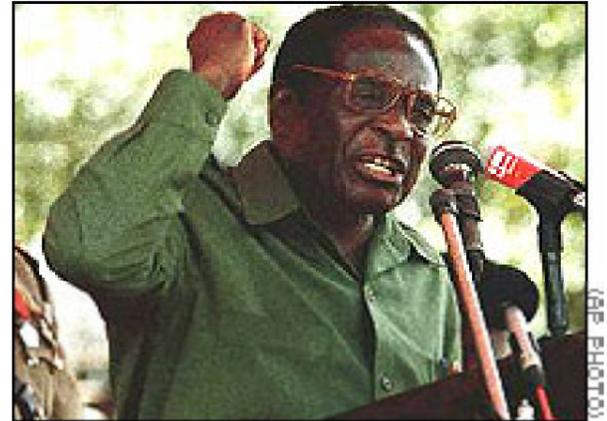
The human rights situation in Zimbabwe has deteriorated rapidly this year, pushing the southern African country to the fore of international attention. The Zimbabwe government is accused of intimidating, arbitrarily arresting, torturing and attacking the political opposition, commercial farmers, human rights defenders, independent journalists and media houses, as well as the judiciary, teachers and students.

"Harare is using stringent security and media legislation to silence dissent, perpetrate human rights violations and place the basic rights of Zimbabweans under siege," Amnesty International said in a report published to mark World Press Freedom Day on 3 May 2003.

The Zimbabwe government, however, denies violating its citizen's rights by conveniently bending the constitution. Information and Publicity Minister Professor Jonathan Moyo has been quoted as saying the laws, enacted following Mugabe's controversial re-election for a sixth term in March 2002, were necessary to maintain national security and professionalism in journalism.

However, having worked as a journalist for Zimbabwe's leading independent newspaper, *The Daily News*, I can vouch that the President Robert Mugabe-led government is using brute force and selectively applying the repressive laws to put rights of perceived opponents under siege. I am among a dozen journalists all from the independent media, who have been charged under the internationally condemned media laws, tailored to silence dissent. I

(continued on page 2)



President Robert Mugabe



Morgan Tsvangirai, Opposition Leader

Violence Against Women

The media in Zimbabwe continues to report on the increase of violence against women, especially rape committed in the community and in military camps, without provoking much of a public outcry or collective demand to address the endemic seriously. Violence against women denies the fairer sex equal rights with men and legitimises the appropriation of women's bodies for individual gratification or political ends. It is devastating the lives of many women in Zimbabwe.

Violence against women is a violation of human rights that cannot be justified. It both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Violence against women in armed conflict situations is largely based on traditional views of women as property, and often as sexual objects. International human rights standards including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) prohibit and condemn violence against women. The Platform for Action, the core document of the Beijing Conference, urged Governments to declare that: "violence against women constitutes a violation of basic human rights and is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace".

Rape and other forms of violence are being used as a weapon and strategy used to subjugate and terrify entire communities.

Women in Zimbabwe are suffering increased violence directly from the effects of conflict. Rape and other forms of violence are being used as a weapon and strategy used to subjugate and terrify entire communities.

The Rome Statute, which establishes the International Criminal Court recognises rape and other forms of sexual violence as crimes against humanity.

Zimbabwe has ratified CEDAW. It has therefore assumed the obligation to prevent, protect against, and punish violence against women whether perpetrated by private or public actors. The country has a responsibility to uphold standards of due diligence and take steps to fulfil its responsibility to protect women from human rights abuses.

Zimbabwe is failing in its international obligations to effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute violence against women. Reports from Zimbabwe allege that violence against women and girls continues unabated, and is perpetrated and/or condoned by the police and the militia. In many of the cases reported, those responsible for acts of sexual violence and rape go unpunished. Further a lot of women are afraid of reporting abuse for fear of reprisals.

Human rights abuses including domestic violence are a legitimate concern of the international community. The international community has an obligation to intervene in a country that is not upholding its human rights commitment.

The common values upon which the EU and SADC are founded are human rights, democracy and rule of law. The EU-SADC relationship has been founded on the same common values, as both parties understand that these values are "the prerequisites for peaceful and sustainable development". The EU and SADC have established political dialogue dating back to the apartheid days when they agreed to cooperate to oppose the regime. The two regional groupings have agreed to collaborate on the basis of mutual benefit. The basis of the partnership is democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic policies. The preamble to the EU/SADC Declaration stresses common values and ideals. It identifies objectives, which include human rights, democracy and good governance.

The EU has a duty to press for international legal action against those who perpetuated organised violence against women in Zimbabwe.

[Take action on this issue, see back page]

DAILY NEWS TIMELINE

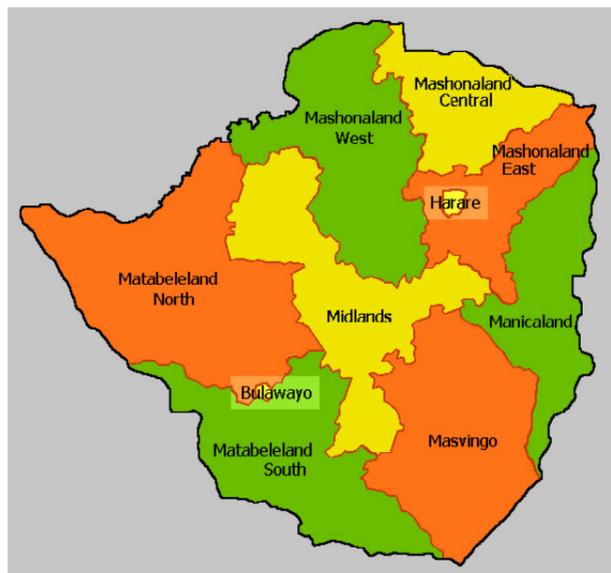
- ◆ 1999: Launched
- ◆ 2000-2001: Editors, journalists arrested several times
- ◆ Jan 2001: Printing press bombed
- ◆ 2002: New media law passed
- ◆ July 2003: Appeals against media law
- ◆ Sep 2003: Closed
- ◆ 24 Oct 2003: Court rules newspaper should be licensed
- ◆ 25 October: Back on the streets, closed again
- ◆ 19 Dec 2003: Court ruling upheld, police occupy building
- ◆ 21 Jan 2004: Court orders police out
- ◆ 22 Jan: Daily News back on sale
- ◆ 5 Feb: Court rules reporters must get accreditation from the media commission
- ◆ 6 Feb: Daily News stops publishing

EU AU Troika Meeting Dublin, Farmleigh House – 1/4/04 – a call to action for the EU and the AU in response to the violation of the freedom of expression by the Government of Zimbabwe

In 2003 hundreds of people were detained in Zimbabwe, and the leading private newspaper, the *Daily News*, was shut down. Political manipulation of food aid by officials and supporters of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) continues, and the food situation remains critical. The country's economic situation has steadily deteriorated, with rampant inflation and unemployment, and critical shortages in basic food commodities, fuel and cash.

Amnesty International is concerned that many of the recently introduced laws further restrict the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly. On 12 October 2003, human rights lawyer Beatrice Mtetwa was allegedly severely beaten by police officers when she called for assistance after thieves tried to break into her car. She was reportedly punched and kicked all over her body, sustaining severe bruising and cuts to her face, throat, arms and legs. She had previously represented journalist Andrew Meldrum and the independent newspaper *Daily News*.

The *Daily News* has been closed since September 2003 when the Supreme Court ruled that the newspaper was publishing illegally because it had not registered with the state-controlled Media Information Commission (MIC), a requirement of the 2002 Act Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA). The police took up occupation of the *Daily News* offices on December 19 2003, just hours after an Administrative Court ruled



Zimbabwe and its administrative provinces

ZIMBABWE CRISIS

- ◆ Inflation over 600%
- ◆ Unemployment over 70%
- ◆ 60% of people need food aid
- ◆ 1/4 of population has fled abroad
- ◆ Fastest shrinking GDP in the world
- ◆ Highest inflation in the world
- ◆ Mugabe accused of rigging elections
- ◆ Opposition complain of harrassment
- ◆ Mugabe says he is the victim of a western plot

that the newspaper should be allowed to resume publication. On Friday January 9th 2004 the High Court ordered the police to vacate the premises. This call on the police was ignored, overturned by a higher court, and the paper has since been continuously restrained from publication.

Amnesty International has repeatedly expressed serious concern about the use of national legislation to suppress freedom of expression and silence dissent in Zimbabwe. Many of the provisions of newly enacted legislation such as the AIPPA directly contravene Zimbabwe's national Constitution and international human rights standards. In recent months the Zimbabwean authorities have stepped up attacks against independent media and journalists.

The government is reported to have established training camps throughout the country for youth militia members, increasing concerns about the use of youth militia to carry out serious human rights violations. Perpetrators of human rights violations in Zimbabwe continue to enjoy impunity, and allegations against state agents remain without investigation. The majority of abuses appear to be committed by ruling party supporters and police, security and army officers against opposition supporters.

Amnesty International calls on the EU and the AU to:

- Call on the Zimbabwean government to review legislation and to repeal or amend those laws which violate internationally recognised rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly;
- Urge the government of Zimbabwe to ensure that all allegations of human rights violations are immediately and impartially investigated and that those responsible are brought to justice in

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was detained or arrested four times in the last two years for doing my job; I was detained for covering a protest by university students against the privatisation of education and an anti-violence demonstration by women on Valentines Day 2003.

In April 2003, I was charged with contempt of court over a story published in which a High Court judge provisionally declared that the Cabinet was illegal. This charge was brought up a day after a magistrates' court referred to the Supreme Court a matter in which I was accused of publishing a falsehood over a story in which I reported that supporters of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu PF) party beheaded a woman.

On 7 May 2003, the Supreme Court struck down the notorious section of the press-gag laws, which made it an offence to publish "falsehoods," after the government conceded the provisions violated constitutional protections of freedom of expression. "We will respect the law as we have always done," Moyo said soon after the ruling that watered down the tough media legislation. The ruling, he claimed, dispelled the notion there was no rule of law in the country.

But hours later, the government cracked down on the press and started moves to extradite Andrew Meldrum, a US national and a journalist with the United Kingdom-based newspaper *The Guardian*. Meldrum, 51, was deported a few days later on dubious allegations that he was a threat to national security and in defiance of three High Court orders barring his banishment. His wife, Dolores, was to be forced out of the country a few days after him. Meldrum had been tried on allegations of publishing a falsehood over the same report as I, alleging Zanu PF supporters beheaded a woman. Although he was acquitted in July last year, the government had tried to expel Meldrum hours later, but suspended the deportation following an application to the High Court.

accordance with international standards for fair trial;

- Call on the Zimbabwean government to comply with its international human rights obligations, including by taking effective and decisive action to stop its state-sponsored militias from intimidating and attacking opposition activists, farmers, farm workers and other Zimbabwean citizens.
- Urge the Zimbabwean government to ensure that the police abide by the highest of international policing standards and respect for human rights;
- Call upon the Zimbabwean government to guarantee the independence of judiciary, and to ensure full and prompt implementation of the recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers;
- Encourage the government to facilitate visits by the Special Rapporteurs on the right to food, the independence of judges and lawyers, and the right to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders;
- Urge the government to ratify international human rights instruments, particularly the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, its Optional Protocol and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Further background information:

Zimbabwe: Rights under siege (AI Index: AFR 36/012/2003)

available on the AI website:

www.amnesty.ie and www.amnesty.org

President Mugabe has also violated rights while exploiting the emotive subject of land distribution in Zimbabwe for his own political expedience. To a casual on-looker he appears to be a man on a crusade to redress colonial imbalances, but a closer examination shows that Mugabe is using the rhetoric of black empowerment to gain control of the entire economy for his party.

In 1998, Mugabe accepted a United Nations Development Programme plan for reviving land redistribution, backed by Western funding. But, after losing a national referendum for the adoption of a draft constitution in 2000, used as a barometer for his popularity, Mugabe knew he needed something more dramatic in order to win elections in two years.

ZIMBABWE FACTS

Population: 12.9 million (UN, 2003)

Capital: Harare

Major language: English (official), Shona, Sindebele

Major religions: Christianity, indigenous beliefs

Life expectancy: 34 years (men), 33 years (women) (UN)

Monetary unit: 1 Zimbabwe dollar = 100 cents

Main exports: Tobacco, cotton, agricultural products, gold, minerals

Average annual income: US \$480 (World Bank, 2001)

Internet domain: .zw

Harare Declaration by Commonwealth Ridiculed by Subsequent Events in Zimbabwe

Where: Harare, Zimbabwe

When: 20 October 1991

Who: Commonwealth Heads of Government

What: On that day the Commonwealth Heads of Government met in Harare and agreed to a new declaration. They committed their member states to “*work with renewed vigour*” in support of “*democracy, democratic processes and institutions*”.

Zimbabwean Refugees in Ireland

The increasing number of human rights abuses has forced many Zimbabweans to flee their country. Analysis of statistics for people seeking refugee status in Ireland shows that:

- Zimbabwe was fourth in the top five countries of origin for applicants in 2002
- There were 357 applications for refugee status from Zimbabweans
- This was 3.1% of the total number of applications in 2002
- Of these 216 were granted refugee status which is a significant success rate
- In 2003 Zimbabwe did not feature in the top 5 countries of origin however there were 43 family reunification applications from Zimbabweans

Post-Independence History of Zimbabwe



There has been an alarming escalation in politically motivated violence in Zimbabwe in the last three years. Officials and supporters of the Movement for

Democratic Change (MDC), the independent media and members of Zimbabwe’s civil society have been subjected to widespread human rights violations which include: harassment, arbitrary arrests, ill-treatment, torture and denial of right to freedom of expression, assembly and association. The police, ruling party supporters, youth “militia” and other state agents remain the main perpetrators of the violence and intimidation. According to the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, there were over 1,046 reported cases of torture and at least 58 politically motivated deaths in 2002 alone.

Zimbabwe won independence and majority rule in 1980. Robert Mugabe’s party ZANU PF has been in power since then. Apart from a period in the early 80’s in Matabeleland where Zanu-PF crushed Joshua Nkomos party and supporters amid allegations of torture and suppression, the country has enjoyed relative peace. The economy grew for a short while in the early 80s but has been in decline since mainly due to outmoded socialist policies pursued by the ZANU PF government.

In 1998 the economic crisis spiralled out of control when Mugabe made massive payouts to war veterans who were becoming increasingly militant. The currency freefell and the crisis marked by high interest rates and

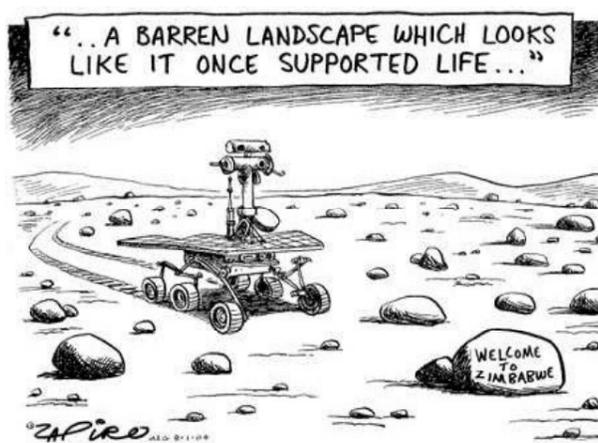
Ironically one of principles included was as follows: “*We believe in the liberty of the individual under the law, in equal rights for all the citizens regardless of gender, race, colour, creed or political belief, and in the individual’s inalienable right to participate by means of free and democratic political processes in framing the society in which he or she lives.*”

In 2002 the Commonwealth suspended Zimbabwe after its presidential election of March 2002 was deemed unfair.

In December 2003 the suspension was extended indefinitely.

Following the suspension the ruling party, ZANU-PF withdrew Zimbabwe from the Commonwealth without consulting its citizens.

NASA THINKS THEY ARE ON MARS, BUT...



inflation, weak currency and rising unemployment provoked riots and support for the Zimbabwean Congress of Trade Unions headed by Morgan Tsvangirai. Strikes paralysed the country.

In 1999 the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) was formed and Tsvangirai was appointed leader. In 2000 Mugabe lost a referendum to reform the constitution. Thousands of so-called independence war veterans seized hundreds of white-owned farms. The land grab was backed by the government saying the land was illegally seized by colonists. Many of the “war veterans” were too young to have fought in the war of independence. ZANU PF politicians and officials have benefited personally by this land redistribution.

In 2000 ZANU-PF narrowly won parliamentary elections by three seats amidst widespread intimidation and vote rigging.

In 2001 ZANU-PF gazetted tough laws on security, media and election rules aimed at keeping Mugabe in power. In 2002 - Mugabe won a six-year term in the Presidential election against Tsvangirai. Observers condemned the poll as flawed and unfair. The commonwealth suspended Zimbabwe; European Union imposed travel sanctions and froze the assets of Mugabe’s associates. Mugabe ordered thousands of white farmers to quit farms to be resettled by landless blacks.

In May 2003 the military warned the opposition against protest marches against Mugabe. In June the opposition launched a week of mass action intended to force Mugabe from power. The Police arrested Tsvangirai on treason charges as anti-Mugabe protests faltered in the face of massive show of force by security forces and youth militants supporting Mugabe’s ZANU-PF.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN ZIMBABWE

Operating Environment of the Legal Profession in Zimbabwe in 2003, An Issue of Serious Concern by Nokuthula Moyo, the Chairperson of Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR)

The year 2003 was a difficult one for lawyers in Zimbabwe. In the worsening human rights climate, tremendous demands were made on human rights lawyers. There were so many arrests of human rights defenders that human rights lawyers were called upon to attend to. Every time there has been any kind of mass protest, human rights lawyers have been called out. There have been mass protests by the NCA, WOZA, the ZCTU, and other civic movements. On each occasion, great numbers of people were arrested, and human rights lawyers found themselves stretched to provide adequate service to all the people who were arrested. Some of our lawyers have burnt out in 2003. Many of our members have exhibited amazing degrees of commitment and dedication. Names such as Kucaca Phulu, Perpetua Dube, Beatrice Mtetwa, Jacob Mafume, Alec Muchadehama, Trust Maanda, Andrew Makoni, Otto Saki, Irene Petras and Lawrence Chibwe have become well known to the public and the police, as champions of human rights and defenders of the downtrodden.

Human Rights lawyers have themselves been subject to abuse by the police and other extra judicial forces. It is a pathetic human rights record for our police force that lawyers have suffered abuse at the hands of the police. It is also a reflection of a lack of commitment by our Government to the protection and promotion of human rights. Zimbabwe has regressed to the extent that those organs of the state, which should be protecting and upholding human rights, such as the police, are the ones who are the guiltiest of violating people’s rights. It is even more damning that their attacks have been aimed at human rights lawyers and human rights defenders. The other issue of grave concern has been the phenomenon of defiance and disregard of court orders by the state. Lawyers have felt extremely frustrated at the wanton defiance and disregard of court orders. A culture of defiance of court orders severely undermines the judiciary and the justice delivery system and entrenches a culture of impunity and lawlessness. There is a strong relationship between rampant corruption, the collapse of the economy and its failure to recover on one hand, and lawlessness and the absence of the rule of law on the other.

On a positive note, the spirit with which lawyers have consistently maintained the fight for justice and human rights is commendable. Alec Muchadehama was nominated human rights lawyer of the year in Zimbabwe. Beatrice Mtetwa did the legal profession proud by winning an international prize, the Peace and Justice Human Rights Lawyer of the year award, while Arnold Tsunga was runner up in the international prize, Martin Ennals Award of the Human Rights Defender of the year 2004. We are proud of these achievements by these dedicated members of our association. We are also encouraged and challenged by their spirit and dedication.

OPINION

South Africa Owes the People of Zimbabwe an Explanation

by Arnold Tsunga¹

On 16 April 2004 the state controlled newspaper and Zimbabwe government propaganda mouthpiece The Herald's headline screamed, "No human rights abuse in Zimbabwe. UN" and reported that "the United Nations has once again given Zimbabwe a clean bill on human rights".

This report came as a complete shock to hundreds of thousands, if not millions of Zimbabweans who have directly or indirectly suffered from human rights violations and abuses that have taken place in Zimbabwe in the last few years. A number of these desperate Zimbabweans have been forced to migrate from Zimbabwe to settle elsewhere primarily in South Africa where they live as second-rate citizens and are subject to a lot of xenophobia including such degrading and inhuman treatment as being publicly lashed in such countries as Botswana, which have also taken a huge burden of being forced to be hospitable to hundreds of thousands suffering and hopeless stream of refugees from Zimbabwe.

Worthy and sincere governments and people the world over, including many human rights organizations that supported the majority of African liberation struggles from colonialism have no doubt that there are serious human rights violations in Zimbabwe and that the government of Zimbabwe is primarily responsible not only for these violations but most importantly to put an end to them. There is no reason to suspect that the South African Government is not aware of these serious violations and that these violations run completely contrary to the ideals of and values that underpinned the liberation struggles for independence across Africa. This is why the South African President and other African leaders in crafting

Take Action on Zimbabwe

There are many ways in which you can take action for ending human rights abuses. One of the ways in which Amnesty International works is by sending action letters to put pressure on governments or influential bodies.

If you would like to help please consider sending the Amnesty International letter below to the address given. It urges the government authorities to stand up and do something about the human rights abuses existing in Zimbabwe.

His Excellency RG Mugabe
President of the Republic of Zimbabwe
Munhumutapa Building
P.O. Box 7700
Causeway
Harare
Zimbabwe

Your Excellency,

I am writing to express my concern at the continuing sexual and physical abuse suffered by women in Zimbabwe. In particular I would like to bring your attention to the following:

- The reported rape and physical abuse of girls at the National Youth Service training camps and corresponding rise in the incidence of sexually transmitted infections within the camps.
- The arrest and harassment of women during marches to mark International Women's Day on the 8th March 2004 and at marches by Women of Zimbabwe Arise on the 14th of February of 2003 and 2004

NEPAD as an economic model for transforming Africa from its cycle of poverty put up a strong case that sustainable development is rooted in good governance, the observance of the rule of law, democracy and human rights. This is also why the African leaders signed and ratified The African Charter on Human and Peoples. This is also further, why the African leaders established The African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights. The United Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) is also one organ that the international community has established to measure compliance or non-compliance by the states with their responsibilities to promote and protect human rights. That is its core business. At the 60th session in Geneva in March/April 2004, the Irish as the EU Presidency proposed to table a resolution that will have allowed debate and possible adoption of a resolution on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe. South Africa blocked the tabling of this proposed resolution and counter suggested a no action motion, that is, that there effectively be no debate or resolution by the UNHRC on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe. The South Africans who have assumed the de facto leadership of the Africa Group within the UNHRC succeeded in frustrating any debate and possible resolution on Zimbabwe. The merits were not even discussed. This is the second time in a row that South Africa has taken this curious position as they did the same thing when Greece proposed a resolution on Zimbabwe in the UNHRC last year.

The government of Zimbabwe has taken advantage of the South African position at the UNHRC to send a message to the Zimbabwean population that the UN has made a determination that there are no human rights violations in Zimbabwe. This patently false message is meant not only to confuse the population but to weaken the efforts of human rights defenders in Zimbabwe who are working tirelessly to try and ensure that the government of Zimbabwe complies with its obligations to the people of Zimbabwe and the international community to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. In other words to destroy hope and to force people to submit to

I urge you to

- Institute an enquiry into the rape, sexual, psychological and physical abuse of girls and women at the National Youth Service camps and ensure that anyone carrying out such abuse be prosecuted
- Ensure that girls and boys attending the youth camps be housed in separate accommodation to prevent such abuse and maintain common standards of decency.
- Request that Parliament repeal sections of the Public Order and Security Act that remove the right of women to protest, to free expression and that allow the arbitrary arrest and harassment of Zimbabweans.

Yours sincerely

ZIMBABWE GROUP AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IRISH SECTION

Who are we?

A mix of Zimbabweans, Irish people who have lived in Zimbabwe, and others who feel strongly about the deteriorating human rights situation in Zimbabwe.

Interested in getting involved?

You can find out more about the work of the group and the situation in Zimbabwe by emailing: zimbabwe@amnesty.ie or contact the Amnesty Office in Dublin on: (01) 6776361

oppression, the government of Zimbabwe uses the position of South Africa on Zimbabwe at such fora as the UNHRC as evidence of being on the right track.

South Africa may have a good intention in its public position on Zimbabwe but it has allowed itself to be manipulated by the Zimbabwean government and in the process continues to lose credibility as an honest broker in its publicly claimed but largely invisible mediation efforts, if any, on Zimbabwe. In its failure to properly articulate the rationale for its position on Zimbabwe and seemingly supporting the serious repression that is taking place in Zimbabwe, South Africa unfortunately undermines its own credibility as a *de facto* leader of the Africa group and seriously cripples NEPAD. Zimbabweans are aware that President Thabo Mbeki in *ANC Today, Volume 3, No 49, 12-18 December 2003* titled *We will resist the upside-down view of Africa* is quoted to have stated that "it is clear that some within Zimbabwe and elsewhere in the world, including our country, are following the example set by "Reagan and his advisers" to "treat human rights as a tool" for overthrowing the government of Zimbabwe and rebuilding Zimbabwe as they wish. In modern parlance, this is called regime change." His attack of human rights defenders is likely to unfortunately result, whether intended or not, in an increase in attacks on human rights defenders in Zimbabwe and worsen an already deteriorating human rights record and increase the suffering of the majority of powerless Zimbabweans.

With this confusing position on Zimbabwe, it is respectfully submitted that South Africa owes the majority Zimbabweans and the international community that supported the ANC in its fight for justice and fairness, an explanation on its position on Zimbabwe. That is the least it can do to restore confidence that, Africa now has indigenous leadership that will thrust it on a path of sustainable development that is rooted in observance of human rights, good governance and the rule of just laws.

¹ Arnold Tsunga is the Executive Director of Zimbabwe Lawyers For Human Rights and Chairperson of ZimRights and writes this article in his personal capacity.



USEFUL WEBSITES CONCERNING ZIMBABWE

<http://www.zwnews.com/>
General News about Zimbabwe

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/in_depth/africa/2000/zimbabwe/
BBC News Zimbabwe

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Zimbabwe radio news site

<http://www.zvakwana.org/>
Information on activism within Zimbabwe

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