

MISA Zimbabwe 2023 State of the Media Report

Published By

MISA Zimbabwe

+263242776165, +263242746838

misa@misazim.co.zw

Website: zimbabwe.misa.org

CONTENTS

Introduction	4
Political context and key events	5
Media environment	5
Media government/stakeholders' relations	7
Media professionalism and regulation	9
Arrests, Threats and Harassment of Journalists	10
Internet Governance/Freedom of Expression/Access to Information	13
Gender Mainstreaming and Access to Information	13
Conclusion	15
Way Forward in 2024	15
2023 Media Freedom Violations Table	17

Introduction

The United Nations Plan of Action on The Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity is anchored on four fundamental pillars of Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnerships.

With these four pillars in mind, MISA Zimbabwe accelerated and intensified the implementation of the Police-Media Action Plan of December 2017 to secure the safety and security of journalists/media workers ahead of Zimbabwe's 2023 elections.

Implementing the Police-Media Action Plan undoubtedly improved Zimbabwe's Reporters Without Borders' World Press Freedom Index. Zimbabwe moved 10 places from 126 in 2023 to 116 in 2024.

The Action Plan was the culmination of extensive engagements, dating back to September 2016, with senior police officers, represented by the then National Police Spokesperson, Senior Assistant Commissioner Charity Charamba, and media representative organisations led by MISA Zimbabwe Board of Trustees Chairperson, Cris Chinaka.

The Police-Media Action Plan, among other action points, aims to improve the professional relations between the police and the media while curbing or reducing cases of media freedom violations involving law enforcement agents.

In that regard, in February 2023, MISA Zimbabwe commenced the nationwide engagement meetings to popularise the Action Plan and deliberate on the safety of journalists and media workers as the country headed for the 2023 elections.

These meetings were held in Gwanda, Bulawayo, Hwange, Gweru, Kwekwe, Chinhoyi, Masvingo, Mutare, Bindura, Marondera and Harare.

This was in response to media freedom violations that at times involved the unlawful assaults and arrests of journalists by the police and other non-state actors during public gatherings, protests and political party meetings or rallies.

The nationwide engagement meetings were complemented by the one-on-one lobby meetings held by MISA Zimbabwe and media representatives under the auspices of the Media Alliance of Zimbabwe (MAZ), with the country's major political parties, ruling Zanu PF, Citizens Coalition for Change and MDC-T.

Resultantly, there was a marked improvement in the media operating environment during Zimbabwe's 2023 election season.

Political context and key events

Zimbabwe held its harmonised elections on 23 -24 August 2023.

The SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections outlines, among other principles, the need for member states to promote the necessary conditions to foster transparency, freedom of the media, access to information by all citizens, and equal opportunities for all candidates and political parties to use the State media.

In Zimbabwe, freedom of the media is protected by Section 61, which also stresses that freedom of expression and the media excludes, among others, incitement to violence, advocacy of hatred or hate speech.

The right to freedom of expression and freedom of the media should also be read in tandem with Section 62 on access to information, which states that the media has the right to access information held by the State or by any institution or agency of government at every level.

This right is guaranteed as far as the information is required in the interests of public accountability or the exercise or protection of a right.

Thus, a free and unhindered media plays a critical role in disseminating information that triggers citizen participation in governance issues, enabling informed choices and decisions on issues that affect their daily lives.

Election periods thus thrust immense responsibility on the media to provide the public with accurate information that will enable the electorate to make informed decisions and choices when they eventually cast their votes.

Section 160G (1) of the Electoral Act states that public broadcasters shall afford all political parties and independent candidates contesting an election free access to their broadcasting services as prescribed.

Section 160 further says a broadcaster or print publisher shall not be obliged, subject to Section 160G, to publish any advertisement by or on behalf of a political party or candidate contesting an election, but if the broadcaster or publisher is prepared to publish any such advertisement—The broadcaster shall offer the same terms and conditions of publication, without discrimination, to all the political parties and candidates contesting the election.

In that regard, and in line with our 2021 – 2025 Strategic Plan, mission, vision, and values, the bulk of our programming and activities in 2023 were thus deliberately framed and devised to secure a conducive media operating environment that enhances citizens' access to vital electoral-related information.

Media environment

Historically, Zimbabwe's elections have generally been marred by increased media freedom violations, contributing to the country's poor World Press Freedom Index rankings over the years.

These violations involve the unlawful arrests, assaults, and harassment of journalists by state and non-state actors, such as supporters of political parties.

Such violations impede the media from freely fulfilling its mandate during elections, compromising citizens' ability to access information that enables them to make informed decisions and choices.

Hence, the safety and security of media workers are critical as citizens rely on unfettered media for credible and verifiable information to participate in elections freely.

In conjunction with key stakeholders, MISA Zimbabwe took various steps and interventions to secure a conducive media operating environment ahead of Zimbabwe's 2023 harmonised elections. This resulted in a vastly improved safety and security environment for the country's journalists and media workers.

Several meetings were held with the police and political parties to secure a conducive media operating environment ahead of the 2023 elections.

Following these meetings and the proclamation of the 2023 Zimbabwean elections on 31 May 2023 and the elections on 23 August 2023 (a period usually characterised by increased media freedom violations), only three (3) violations involving political actors were recorded.

No media violations involving the police or other security arms of the state were recorded during this period.

In collaboration with the Zimbabwe Media Commission and UNESCO Regional Office Southern Africa, MISA engaged the media since the beginning of 2023 to re-commit to the ideals of professionalism while covering elections.

This was drawn from MISA's experiences in the 2022 Lesotho elections, where MISA Lesotho took leadership in mobilising the media to commit and recommit to professionalism while covering the election.

Zimbabwe's media, comprising state-owned, private and community media, campus radio stations and freelance journalists, committed themselves to the highest ethical standards in the coverage of the 2023 elections.

Media advocacy groups and academics also appended their signatures to the Harmonised Elections Media Code of Conduct Pledge 2023 in Bulawayo on August 10, 2023. The Pledge was endorsed by the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ), the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP), political parties, Chapter 12 institutions, and statutory bodies.

These interventions assisted in drastically improving the media operating environment during the year under review, as evidenced by the marked reduction in the number of media freedom violations noted and acknowledged in the election observer mission reports on the 2023 harmonised elections.

Media government/stakeholders' relations

During the year under review, several engagement meetings were held with key stakeholders that included among others, the Ministry of Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services, Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC), Zimbabwe Republic Police, Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), parliamentarians and political parties in the context of the ongoing media legislative reforms agenda.

These engagements and interactions were conducted through multi-stakeholder meetings, one-on-one lobby meetings or letters of enquiry on urgent issues of concern.

On 19 May 2023, MISA Zimbabwe convened an all-stakeholders engagement meeting on the state of the media environment ahead of the 2023 elections.

The government, through the then Deputy Minister of Information, Honourable Kindness Paradza, said the thorny issue of [dual accreditation](#) would be scrapped through the Electoral Amendment Bill. This would allow for unfettered coverage of elections by the media without the burden of being accredited by ZEC.

The Deputy Minister said the government had also instructed ZBC to freely cover any Zimbabwean with anything to say about the elections, including the opposition.

On 13 March 2023, the Centre for Innovation & Technology (CITE), a Bulawayo-based media house, reported that they had challenges covering the mobile voter registration blitz in Bulawayo because they were not accredited by ZEC.

MISA Zimbabwe also received a similar concern from a Harare-based journalist who faced similar challenges while covering the voter registration exercise. This prompted MISA Zimbabwe National Director Dr Tabani Moyo to write to ZEC Chairperson Justice Priscilla Chigumba on 14 March 2023 as a matter of urgency to seek clarification on the authenticity of these reports and concerns by the media.

In his letter, Dr Moyo said the clarification sought would ensure that journalists can cover the registration exercise without hindrance, as provided for by Section 61 of the Constitution, which protects media freedom, and Section 62, which concerns the right to access to information.

ZEC swiftly responded to the concerns raised, assuring journalists they have the right to cover the voter registration exercise without hindrance.

On 16 March 2023, ZEC on X (*Twitter*) said: “The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) would like to advise the media that journalists who have a valid Zimbabwe Media Commission accreditation card can access mobile voter registration centres to cover the programme.”

The major highlight of these engagements and stakeholder relations was the signing and

endorsement of the *Harmonised Elections Media Code of Conduct Pledge 2023* in Bulawayo on August 10, 2023.

The Pledge was endorsed by the Government of Zimbabwe, represented by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services, Mr Nick Mangwana. He signed the pledge on behalf of the then Minister, Senator Monica Mutsvangwa.

The three political parties with a parliamentary presence, namely Zanu PF, Movement for Democratic Change (MDC T) and the Citizens Coalition for Change (CCC), also endorsed the pledge.

The ruling party was represented by its Deputy Secretary for Legal Affairs, Honourable Fortune Chasi, while the MDC T and CCC were represented by Deputy President, Honourable Paurina Mpariwa, and Deputy Secretary for Elections, Ellen Shiriyedenga, respectively.

The Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP)'s endorsement was made by Inspector Abednico Ncube, representing National Police Spokesperson, Assistant Commissioner Paul Nyathi. Executive Secretary, Godwin Phiri, endorsed the pledge on behalf of the Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC).

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Permanent Secretary Mangwana hailed the media for taking such a bold step in covering critical national processes like elections.

“The values captured in this pledge and commitment are very noble. As the government, we endorse and take a cue from the industry as it seeks to adhere to the highest ethical standards and professionalism in such critical national processes.”

During the year under review, MISA Zimbabwe partnered with the ZMC. It invested in capacity-building initiatives to equip citizens with the knowledge and skills to utilise the Freedom of Information Act to exercise their right to access information.

In that regard, the Commission was at hand to assist with the training and clarify legal issues. As a result, more than 60 CBOs have been trained through the MISA Zimbabwe-ZMC partnership.

For instance, in its final report, the EU Election Observer Mission said the work by MISA and other CSOs in sensitising the police on the journalists' work had been fruitful with no cases of harassment of journalists by the security forces reported during the EU EOM's presence (visit page 21 of the report).

Media professionalism and regulation

Zimbabwe's media, comprising state-owned, private, and community media, campus radio stations, and freelance journalists, committed themselves to the highest ethical standards in covering the 2023 elections.

Media advocacy groups and academics also appended their signatures to the Harmonised Elections Media Code of Conduct Pledge 2023 in Bulawayo on August 10, 2023.

The media also pledged to uphold the highest professional standards of impartiality, credibility, and integrity in their coverage of the elections.

Media stakeholders endorsed the Pledge as one of the most progressive steps, committing the media to self-regulate and keep itself in check on how it is performing in terms of its own set standards.

Resultantly, election observer mission reports after the 2023 harmonised elections noted some improvement in the coverage of the plebiscite compared to the previous elections in 2018.

Meanwhile, MISA Zimbabwe is encouraged by the inclusion in 2023 of the Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC) Amendment Bill and Broadcasting Services Amendment Bill in the legislative agenda of the 10th Session of Zimbabwe's Parliament.

The ZMC Bill is expected to usher in the principle of media co-regulation, as generally agreed to by the media industry. The proposed professional media body would be the first entry point for filing complaints against the media, while the constitutional regulatory body, Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC), would be an appellant body.

It is hoped the resultant broadcasting law and regulatory framework will be in line with the Constitution of Zimbabwe, the African Charter on Broadcasting and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information and African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms, among other instruments that set democratic principles and standards on regulation while stimulating growth and sustainability of the broadcasting industry.

The proposed broadcasting law must also address the issue of lack of diversity in ownership of broadcasting services. MISA Zimbabwe urges the government to be open to further engagements, concessions, and changes to the Bill based on stakeholder and public input into the law-making process.

Arrests, Threats and Harassment of Journalists

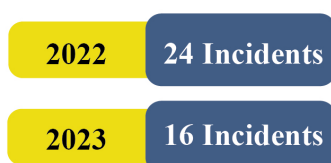
Media Freedom Violations Statistics 2023

A total of 16 media workers and seven (7) groups were either arrested, charged, detained, threatened, attacked, barred or had their equipment damaged in 2023. These violations were recorded from a total of 16 incidents documented during the period under view. This marked a 33.3% decrease in the number of media freedom violations in 2023 when compared to the number reported in 2022.

Collectively 15 alerts were issued based on 16 incidents of media freedom violations and in some instances, a single violation would involve several media practitioners. In 2022 we issued 37 alerts.

Media Freedom Violation Incidents

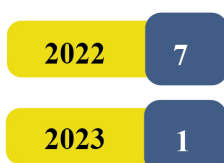
Please note that one incident of media freedom violation may involve one or more journalists.



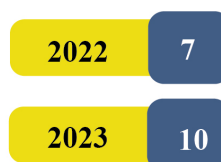
Media Freedom Violations Categories



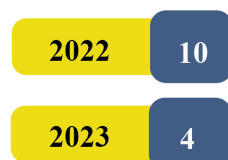
Arrested/Detained/
Denied Bail/ Charged



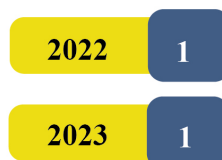
Barred/Censored



Assaulted/ Attacked/
Injured/Threatened

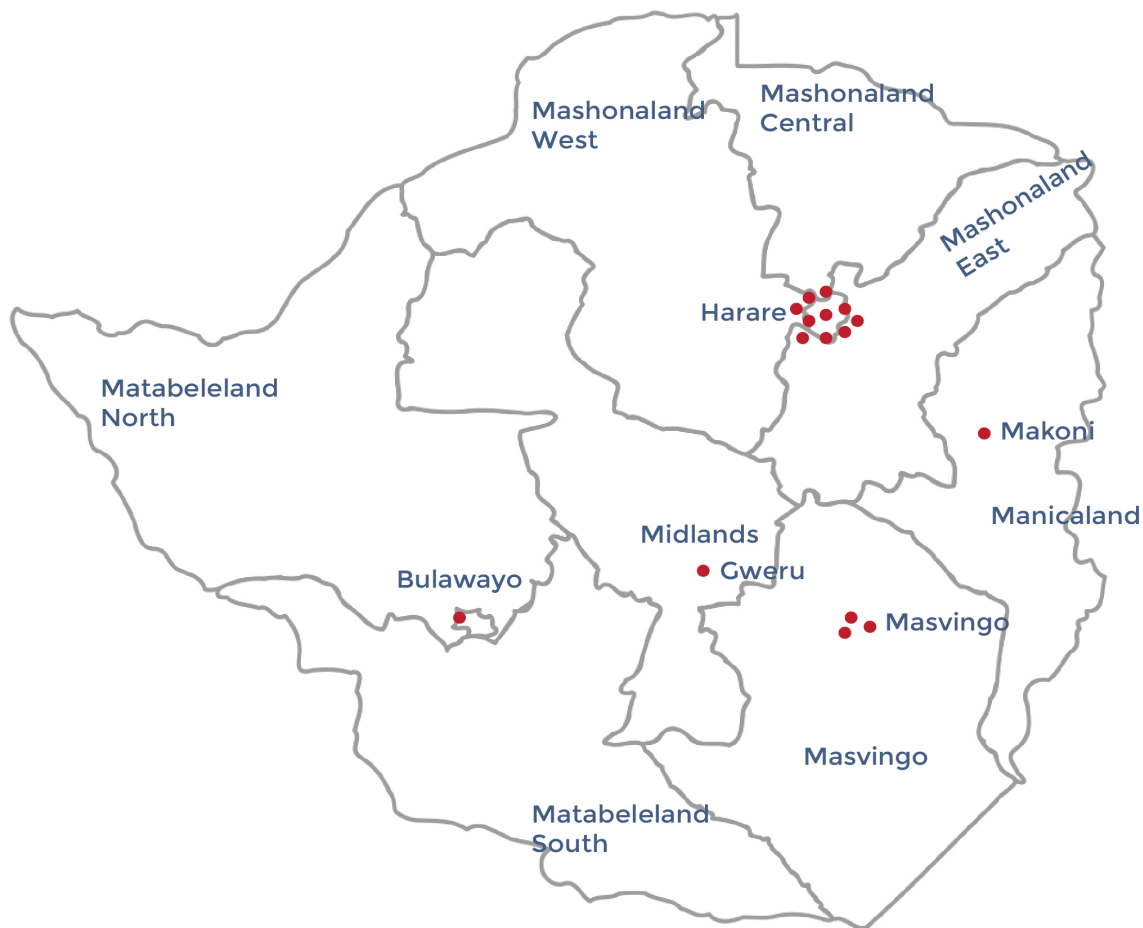


Seizure/damage of
Equipment

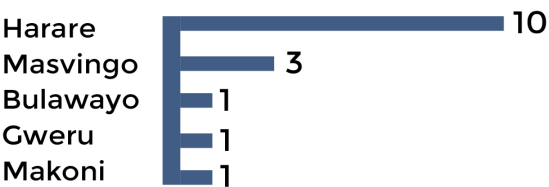


Areas where media freedom violation incidents were recorded in 2023

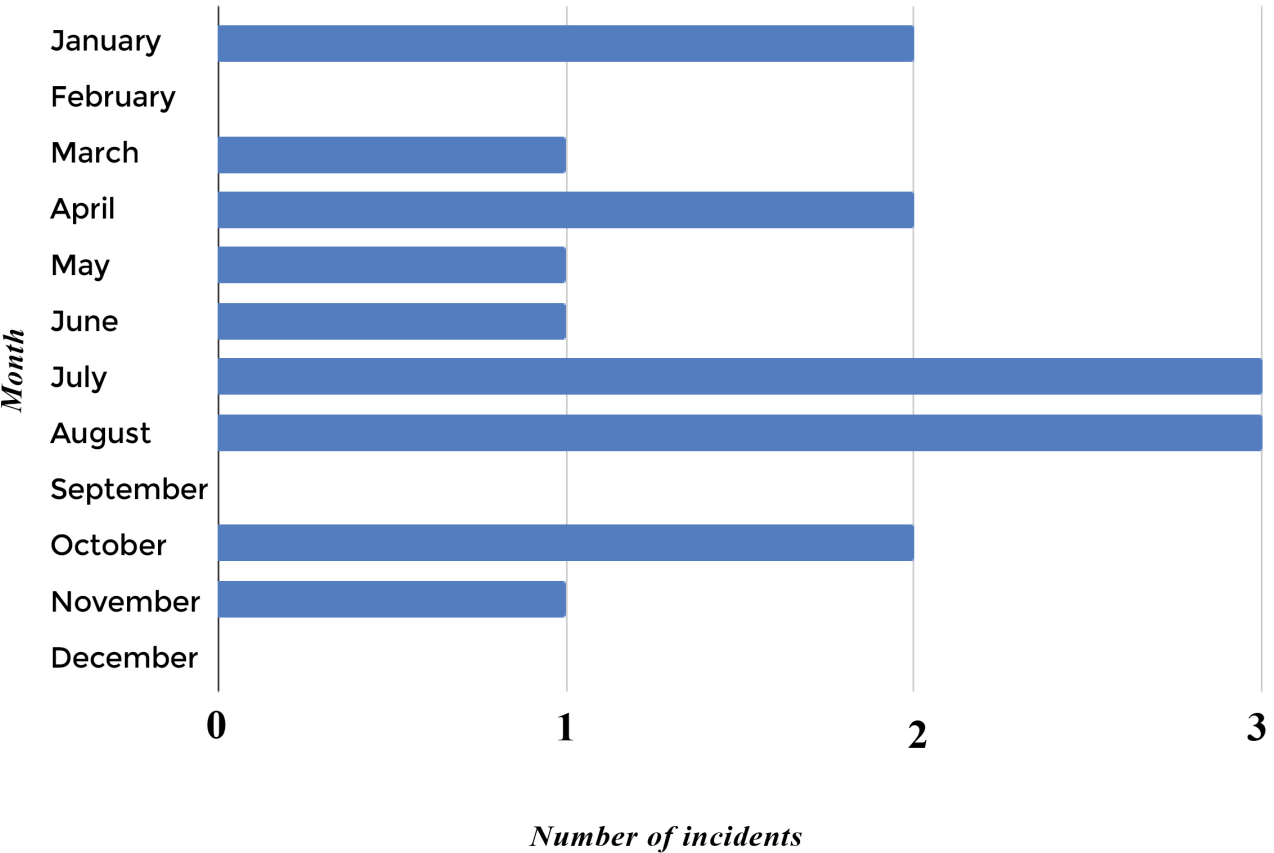
A total of 16 incidents of media freedom violations were recorded across the country as per the map below.



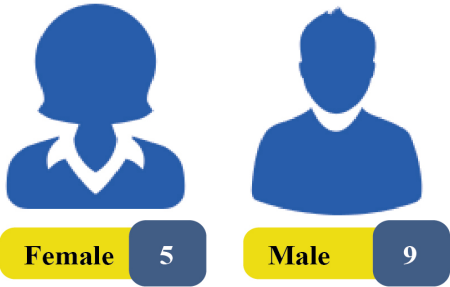
Number of violations incidents per City/Town/District



Monthly number of media freedom violation incidents recorded in 2023



Gender disaggregated data of violations against journalists in 2023



In 2023, we documented 16 incidents of media freedom violations. Seven of these incidents targeted groups of journalists or media houses, while the remaining nine affected individual media practitioners. These affected practitioners included five females and nine males; the gender of the remaining two journalists was not identified bringing the total number of affected individual journalists 16.

It is important to note that some journalists and media outlets faced violations in more than one incident, and each incident was recorded separately.

Internet Governance/Freedom of Expression/Access to Information

Principle 37 (2) of the Declaration of Principles of Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa calls on States to recognise that universal, equitable, affordable, and meaningful internet access is necessary for realising freedom of expression and access to information.

In Zimbabwe, the right to access to information is provided by Section 62 of the Constitution and given effect by the Freedom of Information Act, which lays the firm foundation on the procedures for accessing information held by public institutions.

This right may, however, be restricted in the interests of defence, public security, or professional confidentiality to the extent that the restriction is fair, reasonable, necessary and justifiable in a democratic society based on openness, justice, human dignity, equality and freedom.

However, in Zimbabwe, internet accessibility is inhibited by a lack of adequate infrastructure and affordability. These issues especially affect rural folk in marginalised communities.

This is also compounded by both online and offline restrictions on freedom of expression and access to information, which has seen the arrests of journalists and citizens.

Internet and online space have been declared human rights by the United Nations and its agencies, such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR), through the revised Declaration on Principles of Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa.

Zimbabwe should, therefore, move with speed as part of the family of nations globally to ensure internet and online services are cost-effective and efficiently accessible irrespective of the socio-economic and political divide that defines our society.

The Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, modified by the Cyber and Data Protection Act, contains clawback provisions that criminalise falsehood publication. These impacts how members of the public, especially journalists, disseminate information.

This comes when Zimbabwe's online space is plagued with widespread disinformation, which complicates citizens' access to accurate and reliable information.

It is, therefore, critical to collectively harness resources to promote digital and information literacy in detecting and countering misinformation and disinformation, enabling citizens to make informed choices and decisions based on easily verifiable information.

Gender Mainstreaming and Access to Information

Violence against women is the most pervasive breach of human rights worldwide, which is being worsened by targeting and attacking women, including female journalists who are vocal online.

Online violence against women is worsened by gendered disinformation, which includes false, misleading, or harmful content that exploits gender inequalities or invokes gender stereotypes and norms.

It also involves targeting specific individuals or groups, for example, female journalists or other women who are vocal online. This is of particular concern to MISA, as it negatively affects a significant constituency of its members who are journalists.

Several women, particularly female journalists and female politicians in Zimbabwe, have been victims of cyber-bullying and harassment, which has greatly affected the exercise of digital rights by women.

Zimbabwe's Cyber and Data Protection Act has provisions that deal with cyberbullying and harassment. Such provisions are progressive as far as women's rights online are concerned.

With that in mind and as part of the 16 Days of Activism for 2023 and beyond, MISA Zimbabwe embarked on a campaign to raise awareness on the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) Resolution 522 on the Protection of Women Against Digital Violence in Africa.

Resolution 522 highlights that: *Digital violence is increasingly gendered and disproportionately affects women, through inter alia threats of sexual violence, misogynistic disinformation campaigns and "revenge pornography..."*

The Resolution encourages member states to undertake measures to safeguard women journalists from digital violence, including gender-sensitive media literacy and digital security training.

It also calls on member states to facilitate cooperation between law enforcement and service providers to identify perpetrators and gather evidence for online harms.

In a related development, MISA Zimbabwe held a safety and security training workshop in Harare in July 2023, which deliberately targeted young female journalists. Thirty female journalists drawn from 25 media houses participated in the training workshop.

This came at a time when the country was preparing for the 2023 elections, which are generally seen as a hard-hat area for female journalists as they have to contend with online and offline violence and cyber-bullying amid reports of sexual harassment in and outside the newsroom.

In the past, female journalists have been victims of attacks at political rallies and during public order maintenance situations, as well as through online cyber-bullying. This has resulted in young female journalists fearing to work in newsrooms.

The training conducted by MISA Zimbabwe aimed to make the journalism profession more gender-friendly, especially during high-stakes operating environments such as election periods.

Conclusion

The drastic reduction in media freedom violations during Zimbabwe's 2023 election cycle is a significant development.

This positive development should spur the country to adopt and localise the United Nations Plan of Action (UNPA) on the Safety of Journalists into the country's legislative frameworks.

This will demonstrate the country's commitment to stemming crimes against journalists taking into consideration that the focus of the 2023 International Day for Ending Impunity for Crimes against Journalists (IDEI) commemorations was on: *Violence against journalists, the integrity of elections, and the role of public leadership.*

Ending or reducing crimes (media violations), is at the core of guaranteeing the exercise of freedom of expression and free flow of information for informed decisions and choices.

In Zimbabwe's case, the foundation for the role of public leadership in ending crimes against journalists was amply demonstrated in the pre-election and post-2023 election period through the implementation of the Police-Media Action Plan of December 2017.

The Action Plan culminated in a meeting between representatives of media organisations led by MISA Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe Republic Police in Harare on 20 December 2017.

The meeting developed a raft of action plans to ensure a safe and conducive working environment for journalists.

MISA Zimbabwe is of the firm view that the adoption and localisation of the United Nations Plan of Action (UNPA) on the Safety of Journalists as part of concrete efforts to end impunity of crimes against journalists, will be the clincher that will set Zimbabwe on the progressive path to the operations of a free and unhindered media.

Way Forward in 2024

- The government should seriously consider Adopting and localising the United Nations Plan of Action (UNPA) on the Safety of Journalists into the country's legislative frameworks as part of concrete efforts to end impunity for crimes against journalists.
- The Zimbabwe Media Practitioners Bill should be crafted and guided by the unequivocal resolutions and affirmations of stakeholders in line with the form and nature of the guiding principles for co-regulation.
- The Broadcasting Services Amendment Bill should be benchmarked and gazetted in line with the African Charter on Broadcasting through regulatory frameworks that secure the independence of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) as a public broadcaster while stimulating the growth and sustainability of the broadcasting industry as a whole.
- The government, the country's constitutional Chapter 12 Independent Commissions,

civil society organisations and other key stakeholders should intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, both offline and online.

- Journalists should always strive for balance and fairness in their reportage and stories. In that regard, media professionalism is the first line of defence for journalists, as it is at the heart of media credibility and integrity.
- Revisit provisions of the Cyber and Data Protection Act that impact freedom of expression and media freedom, such as the ones on the transmission of false data messages. False news offences promote self-censorship and unjustifiably infringe on freedom of expression, media freedom, and citizens' right to access information for informed choices and decisions.
- Escalate awareness of the Freedom of Information Act through public broadcasters and community radio stations to ensure citizens are aware of the law and utilise it to enjoy their right to access information.
- Increased competition in the internet services and telecommunications industry is needed to lower the cost structures of internet services in the country. Regulation of the Internet itself should be guided by the African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms which provides for the Internet as a human right.
- Media development in Zimbabwe should drift towards an ecosystem approach to strengthen the entire ecosystem for viable and sustainable media in the age of information disorders. In addition, media support should consider the media as a critical stakeholder in attending to issues of changing climate patterns, conflict, development, and consolidating the societal needs of the nation rather than a tool for deceiving information for various stakeholders.

2023 Media Freedom Violations Table

Arrested/Charged/ Denied bail/ Detained		
Victim/Concerned Party	Issue	Date
Editor of The Masvingo Mirror Garikai Mafirakureva	Mafirakureva appeared in court on 20 January 2023 in Masvingo on charges of publishing or communicating false information prejudicial to the State.	20 January 2023

Assaulted/ Attacked/ Threatened		
Victim/Concerned Party	Issue	Date
The NewsHawks	In a Tweet, one Tinoedza Zvimwe, threatened the NewsHawks with imprisonment for covering Al Jazeera's documentary titled: <i>Gold Mafia: Laundry Service</i> .	29 March 2023
The NewsHawks	National Social Security Authority boss Arthur Manase reported The NewsHawks to the Commissioner-General of Police Godwin Matanga to urgently deal with the journalists for allegedly defaming, cyberbullying, and harassing him.	06 June 2023

VOA Studio 7 journalist Annahstacia Ndlovu, freelance journalists Pamenus Tuso and Lungelo Ndlovu	The three journalists were reportedly assaulted by Zanu PF supporters in Bulawayo while covering skirmishes in the CBD between vendors and supporters of the party. Ndlovu said she filed a report of the assault at Bulawayo Central Police Station.	17 July 2023
Sources Media News Agency journalist Rutendo Maraire	Maraire, filed a report with the Harare Central Police Station under case number IR 111 755 after she was allegedly verbally threatened over a story her media house published online.	21 November 2023

Barred/ Censored/ Banned /Denied access or accreditation		
Victim/Concerned Party	Issue	Date
Several Journalists	Several journalists were on 16 January 2023 reportedly barred by anti-riot police from entering a courtroom at the Harare Magistrates Court to cover the initial appearance of opposition Citizens Coalition for Change (CCC) supporters arrested for participating in a gathering with intent to promote public violence, breaches of peace or bigotry.	16 January 2023
Private Media	Zimbabwe's First Lady Auxillia Mnangagwa reportedly barred journalists from the private media from covering her tour of the Museum of African Liberation in Harare.	24 April 2023
VOA Studio 7 journalist Annahstacia Ndlovu	Ndlovu was reportedly denied entry into the arena to cover the official opening ceremony of the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) in Zimbabwe's second largest city of Bulawayo.	28 April 2023

ZiFM Stereo journalist Anesu Masamvu	Masamvu was reportedly denied access to cover musician Winky D's show which was held in Harare.	6 May 2023
Freelance journalist Chengetai Zvauya	Zvauya was reportedly denied access to cover a Zanu PF campaign rally at a netball complex in Mbare, Harare, which was addressed by Vice President Constantino Chiwenga.	3 July 2023
Private Media	According to the NewsDay President Emmerson Mnangagwa's security barred private media journalists from covering the commissioning of the new Robert Gabriel Mugabe (RGM) International Airport terminal. Only journalists from the State media were granted access to tour the facility with the President.	13 July 2023
Group of Journalists	Journalists covering the 2023 elections were ordered to move 300 metres away from a polling station in Makoni South in Manicaland Province on the instruction of the presiding officer.	23 August 2023

Masvingo Mirror editor, Garikai Mafirakureva, journalist Ellen Mlambo, and photographer	Journalists from Masvingo Mirror were reportedly denied access to polling stations at Victoria High School and Show Grounds in Masvingo Urban's ward nine (9), respectively, despite producing proof of their accreditation by the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) and Zimbabwe Media Commission (ZMC).	22 and 23 August 2023
Group of Journalists	Security details reportedly ordered journalists to delete pictures of Vice President Kembo Mohadi after he reportedly collapsed while addressing a Zanu PF campaign launch in Gutu West constituency.	24 October 2023
VOA Studio 7 journalists Annahstacia Ndlovu and Kudzanai Musengi	Ndlovu and Musengi were reportedly denied access to cover the ruling Zanu PF's annual conference which kicked off in the Midlands capital of Gweru on 27 October 2023.	26 October 2023

Seizure of Equipment/ Raided/ Vandalised		
Victim/Concerned Party	Issue	Date
Nation Media Group journalists, Duncan Khaemba, Chris Omulando, and their cameraperson	Three Kenyan journalists, from the Nation Media Group, accredited to report on Zimbabwe's election, had their equipment seized by authorities at the Robert Gabriel Mugabe Airport upon arrival.	23 August 2023

The background is a solid blue color with several large, overlapping circles of varying shades of blue. These circles are positioned in the top-left, top-right, middle-left, and bottom-right areas of the page, creating a modern, abstract design.

MISA Zimbabwe
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel/Fax: +264 242 776 165/ 746 838
Email: misa@misazim.co.zw
zimbabwe.misa.org