

The LEGAL MONITOR

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COST-FREE

Zanu PF sanctions throw boilermaker in hot water

HWANGE-A boilermaker here is in hot water for refusing to sign a petition being championed by ZANU PF to denounce smart sanctions imposed on President Robert Mugabe and his close military, business and ZANU PF associates.

Oliver Chikumba's offence: Refusing to sign the ZANU PF anti-sanctions petition and allegedly calling for President Mugabe to travel to Hwange for a personal meeting with him.

The 27-year-old Hwange Colliery boilermaker is now before the court accused of having "intentionally uttered a statement concerning the President with the knowledge or realising that there is a real risk or possibility that it may cause hatred, contempt or ridicule of the President."

He is being charged under Section 33(2)(a)(ii) of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act Chapter 09:23.

"That is rubbish *handidi kusaina nokuti andisi ZANU PF member ini ndiri member yeMDC-T. Ini ndiri kuda iye Robert Mugabe wacho pano kwete iwewe*," are the words the State alleges were uttered by Chikumba after a ZANU PF activist Samukeliso Mlonyeni asked him to sign the anti-sanctions petition. A police translation to the boilermaker's words reads: "That is rubbish. I do not want to sign because I am not a ZANU PF member. I am a member of MDC-T. I want Robert Mugabe himself and not yourself."

It was not even the police that arrested Chikumba.

Mlonyeni tasked State intelligence officers Darlington Nhova, Marshal Nyoni and Elijah Majoni to apprehend Chikumba. In papers filed in court, Nhova states that his crew "traced" Chikumba until "we got him" at Baobab Hotel.

Several civil society groups such as the Zimbabwe Peace Project and Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition have repeatedly accused State institutions of joining hands with ZANU PF activists to force people to sign the anti-sanctions petition. Mugabe launched the petition earlier this year, indicating he wanted at least two million people to sign the petition. He plans to use the petition to approach international bodies to appeal against the targeted sanctions.

Government officials, including cabinet ministers, have repeatedly said Mlonyeni's workplace, the Youth Ministry, is the hub of ghost workers. Citing an independent audit, they accuse ZANU PF of stuffing its activists in the ministry from where they draw a government salary for doing party work.

Chikumba is denying the charges.

"I do not admit to the charges levelled against me. I only said that I will not sign the anti-sanctions petition forms since they were for ZANU PF and I belong to the MDC-T. I did not mention anything about the President of Zimbabwe," he states in his warned and cautioned statement.

ZLHR spearheads SADC Trial Observers Forum

BENON, SOUTH AFRICA-Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) is spearheading the establishment of a SADC Trial Observers Forum which is set to effectively monitor and observe trials in the region.

Participants at a human rights monitoring training workshop held here last week under the theme "strengthening the administration of justice in the SADC region through effective trial observation," tasked the prominent human rights organisation to spearhead the establishment of the trial observers' forum.

ZLHR was chosen in its capacity as the secretariat of the SADC Lawyers Association (SADC-LA) Human Rights Committee.

The plan to set up a SADC Trial Observers Forum was first mooted in 2007 in Zambia. It was agreed that the SADC-LA Human Rights Committee coordinated by ZLHR would provide the structure and the frame of the SADC Pool of Trial Observers.

Once set up, the different stakeholders, bar associations and law societies and civil society in the rule of law sector would contact the SADC-LA Human Rights Committee and request for trial observation based on what is seen or assessed to be a public interest issue of sufficient importance to warrant deployment of trial observers.

At the training session held at Kopanong Hotel and Conference Centre in Benoni, jointly organized by ZLHR, the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) and the SADC-LA, participants drawn from law societies and bar associations within the SADC region re-affirmed ZLHR's role to lead the processes of building a trained pool of trial observers within the SADC region.

The trial observers will be equipped with the skills and knowledge to approach international and regional mechanisms to advance the rights of accused persons in particular human rights defenders.

The training afforded participants an opportunity to re-establish a database of SADC experts in



ZLHR members discuss modalities of the establishment of the SADC Trial Observers Forum

trial observation that was established in Zambia four years ago.

Trial observation processes involves sending legal professionals as observers to a certain country to attend and monitor a trial or other legal proceedings and ultimately prepare a report on the fairness of proceedings and adherence to international human rights standards relating to a fair trial.

However, despite its importance, many regional law based organisations, bar associations and law societies have been faced with difficulties in implementing trial observation in the SADC region due to lack of capacity and expertise in trial observation and human rights monitoring, as well as insufficient resources.

ZLHR believes that trial observation may serve as a tool for a broader analysis of the administration of justice, including an assessment of the actual

functioning, qualifications and training of the judges, court clerks, prosecutors, lawyers, other court personnel, police, prison officials and other law enforcement personnel.

ZLHR executive director Irene Petras emphasised the primary objectives of trial observation as getting first hand monitoring in order to prepare an independent and impartial report on proceedings.

Petras said a trial observer's presence makes participants; particularly the judge and prosecutor aware that they are under scrutiny and this scrutiny may then influence them to be fair. Facilitators at the training workshop, who included tormented Swaziland Judge, Justice Thomas Masuku, who was recently dismissed on trumped-up charges, Arnold Tsunga, the director of the Africa Regional Programme of the ICJ and prominent human rights lawyer Alec Muchadehama highlighted that effective trial observation is a

major component in the realisation of justice for human rights defenders and other individuals who have to interact with the criminal justice system.

The speakers were unanimous that trial observation is one of the ways in which human rights defenders including legal professionals can monitor and expose various inconsistencies and gross human rights violations that would ordinarily be covered up the perpetrators during the pre-trial, trial and post-trial processes of a case.

SADC-LA Vice-President Beatrice Mtetwa said trial observation ensures that the judicial process is just and that the right to fair trial is put at the forefront.

The two-day training session also initiated the process of producing a comprehensive Manual on Trial Observation for the SADC region that can be used by observers within the region.

Zim fails human rights test

GENEVA-The Zimbabwe government has failed a human rights appraisal conducted by 27 civil society organisations (CSO)'s.

This is the "verdict" of 27 CSO's in a document entitled the "Advocacy Charter" summing up in detail the human rights track record of the country's coalition government.

The CSO's including the Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights said the coalition government has failed to implement its own declared objectives on key issues like human rights, ending torture, freedom of expression and assembly, relations with labour and trade unions other commitments.

According to the Advocacy Charter, which was prepared by local civil society organisations in relation to the government's National Report, Zimbabwe has not ratified all the outstanding human rights treaties and their Optional Protocols such the United Nations Convention Against Torture, Cruel or Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons Against Enforced Disappearances. The government has also not ratified the Optional Protocols to Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic Social Cultural Rights and the Convention Rights of the Child.

The CSO's noted that although the government had created commissions on human rights, the media, anti-corruption and elections no measures were put in place to ensure that the legislative framework for the independent commissions comply with the international norms and standards and to address human rights abuses which were committed over the last four years.

The civil society organisations criticised the government for failing to adhere to the recommendations of the United Nations Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Human Settlement, Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka to ensure that victims of the 2005 Operation Murambatsvina have access to housing.

Although the Zimbabwean Constitution guarantees freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment, the CSO's contended that the government had not taken any serious steps to criminalise torture in all of its laws and fully corporate with the United Nations thematic mechanisms on torture.

In their three page assessment forming the Advocacy Charter, the CSO's observed that the Zimbabwe government's National Report is silent on arbitrary arrests and detention. They demanded to be upraised of the measures that the government is taking to prevent the arbitrary arrest and detention of citizens in particular Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) and members of civil society organisations during peaceful demonstrations, or when they are conducting their activities.

With regard to elections, the CSO's observed that the government has in recent elections disenfranchised several Zimbabweans living outside the country and people living with disabilities while the airwaves continue to be closed to independent broadcasters despite the adoption of some cosmetic media reforms by the coalition government.

Zimbabwean CSO's also noted that the government had done very little to reduce overcrowding in prisons and improving access to adequate health services for all inmates, though in its National Report it stated that the rights of prisoners were protected by the country's

legislation in line with international standards.

Of concern to the CSO's was the government's lethargic attempt to facilitate free access to primary education to satisfy the Millennium Development Goals and to ensure the provision of quality education.

As part of their recommendations, the CSO's urged the government to criminalise torture in all its national laws and policies and to consider creating an independent civilian oversight body for the police and other State security operatives and adopt other measures to prevent incidents of torture.

As remedy to ensuring universal access to education and increase the country's literacy rate which in recent years took a knock, the civil society organisations recommended the incorporation of all social, economic and cultural rights in the national laws and collaboration with United Nations agencies and other stakeholders to fully implement the Millennium Development Goals on Access to Education, Health and other Social and Economic rights. The government should also consider measures to improve working conditions for education and health workers to ensure good service delivery in these sectors.

With regard to elections, the government was implored to adopt a hybrid electoral system, reform institutions that play a role in elections, develop and implement an Electoral Code of Conduct that is legally enforceable in order to promote free and fair elections and establish a permanent independent Electoral Court to preside over all electoral matters.

The government, the CSO's said should consider incorporating the UN Declaration on the Human Rights Defenders in its national laws and

fully implement recommendations of the UN mechanisms to prevent unwarranted deprivation of liberty.

In order to ensure citizens' rights to a fair trial and access to justice in the country's legal system, the CSO's urged the government to consider creating an independent prosecuting authority according to the UN guidelines and fully implement the right to fair trial for all citizens.

Zimbabwe's compliance with its international obligations is scheduled to be scrutinised by the global community of nations on Monday 10 October 2011. The government has produced its National Report which it will present at the UPR session; local and international CSOs have submitted several Stakeholder Reports to assist the UNHRC in assessing the accuracy of this National Report.

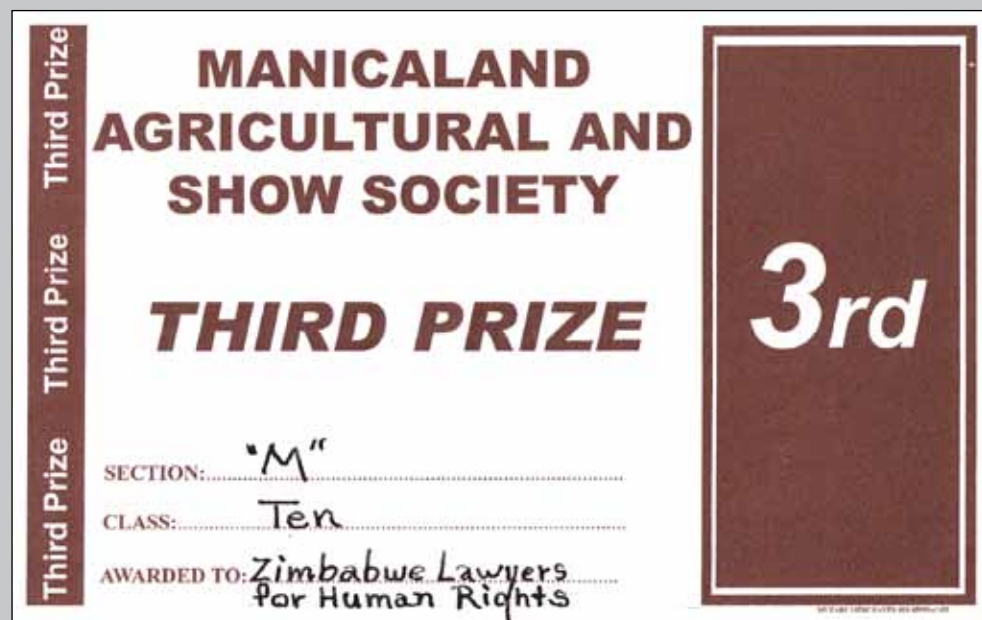
The Advocacy Charter is a guideline for States and other stakeholders who wish to engage the government of Zimbabwe on issues and concerns via the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The Advocacy Charter makes recommendations which stakeholders hope the government will implement to improve the situation of human rights in the country. Stakeholders hope that the government in consultation with stakeholders will seriously work on recommendations suggested to address issues raised.

The UPR is a unique human rights mechanism of the UNHRC aimed at improving the human rights situation on the ground in each of the UN Member States. Under this mechanism, the human rights situation of all UN member States is reviewed every 4 years. At each of its meetings the Council devotes much of its time to consideration of country reports from the process of review in which every UN member State has agreed to participate.



Part of the Zimbabwean civil society delegation at a side event held in Geneva, Switzerland under the theme "UPR briefing: Human rights and elections in Zimbabwe".

ZLHR honoured in Manicaland



Organisers of the 2011 Manicaland Agricultural Show have awarded a certificate to the Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights after ranking the organisation third amongst non governmental organisations that exhibited at the just ended premier agricultural showcase.

ZLHR was ranked third out of 10 non governmental organisations which exhibited at the province's premier agricultural showcase held in Mutare.

The International Rescue Committee came first while Diocese of Mutare Community Care Program was named second.

Adjudicators considered show stand presentation, information materials, pamphlets, the organisation's significance to the society, its aims and objectives relevance to the show's theme entitled "enhancing Manicaland's economic vibrancy."

The CSO representatives made presentations on the human rights situation in the country, legislative and institutional reforms, minimum requirements for holding conclusive elections in Zimbabwe, experiences of CSOs in Zimbabwe towards the UPR of Zimbabwe and CSO's expectations.

From right Blessing Gorejena of the Human Rights NGO Forum, Rindai Chipfunde-Vava of ZESN, Machinda Marongwe of NANGO, Dewa Mavhinga of Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition, Irene Petras of ZLHR and Jestina Mukoko of the Zimbabwe Peace Project.

Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations Advocacy Charter

United Nations HRC Universal Periodic Review of Zimbabwe

10 October 2011

Zimbabwe Government Report	Questions	Recommendations
Status of instruments Zimbabwe has ratified treaties such as Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Economic Social Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Convention Rights of the Child (CRC) and International Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) Has submitted initial reports for all treaties ratified, reporting is up to date for CEDAW is still compiling the other reports. There is an Inter-Ministerial Committee in charge of report writing.	Why has Zimbabwe not ratified all the outstanding human rights treaties and their Optional Protocols such as: The United Nations Convention Against Torture, Cruel or Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), International Convention for the Protection of all persons against Enforced Disappearances the Optional Protocols to CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR and CRC?	The government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) is called upon to: Take necessary measures to ensure that the outstanding treaties are ratified, domesticated and fully implemented. Ensure that reporting is up to date for all treaty bodies before the next Universal Periodic Review and urged to fully corporate with all the UN mechanisms. Increase the capacity of Inter-Ministerial Committee and engage with all UN agencies for assistance when necessary.
Protection of human rights Zimbabwe has created Commissions on Human Rights, Media, Anti-Corruption and Elections. Has created independent legislative thematic/ portfolio committees with an oversight role on the protection of human rights. Has established courts that can provide remedies for human rights violations.	What measures are being taken by the GoZ to ensure the legislative framework for the independent Commissions comply with the international norms and standards? What has been done to address human rights abuses over the last four years? Are any measures being taken by the GoZ to ensure that recommendations by independent legislative thematic/portfolio committees are implemented? What steps are being taken to ensure that courts have adequate human and material resources to remain effective? The GoZ is called upon to:	Ensure that the legislative framework and other administrative measures for all Commission complies with international norms and standards and must expedite finalisation of Human Rights Commission Act that complies with the Paris Principles. Facilitate independent investigation for all human rights violations that have occurred in the past. Adopt follow up measures to ensure that the recommendations by the independent legislative thematic/portfolio committees are fully implemented.
Equality The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds such as sex and gender. There is a National Gender Policy. Female enrolment levels at 71.82% for primary and 63.09% for secondary education respectively and between 40% to 44.28% for tertiary education.	What measures are being undertaken by the GoZ to promote the equality of women and men in guardianship, custody, property rights in all unions or marriages and inheritance cases? What measures are being undertaken by the GoZ to fully implement CERD? The GoZ is called upon to:	Scale up efforts to enact laws or adopt other measures such as policy reform to ensure that women have equal rights to guardianship, custody and property. Domesticate and fully implement the provisions of CERD.
Economic social and cultural rights Education – Zimbabwe’s literacy rate is 92% and there is a universal access to education policy Health – Zimbabwe has policies on reproduction and has established a national HIV/AIDS strategic framework Housing – There are policies on national housing Food and Work – Zimbabwe has policies on agriculture, indigenisation and economic empowerment. Zimbabwe has ratified ILO instruments such as the Convention 87 and 98. What is being done to facilitate free access to primary education according to the Millennium Development Goals?	What measures are being undertaken by the GoZ to ensure the provision of quality education? What is being done by the GoZ to address the problem of maternal mortality and what administrative mechanisms have been put in place to facilitate the implementation of various health policies? What measures have been undertaken by the GoZ to ensure that victims of the 2005 Operation Murambatsvina have access to housing? Has the GoZ fully complied with the recommendations of the United Nations Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Human Settlement? What progress has been made to fully implement recommendations of the ILO Commission of Enquiry? The GoZ is called upon to:	Incorporate all social, economic and cultural rights in their national laws and collaborate with UN Agencies and other stakeholders to fully implement the Millennium Development Goals on Access to Education, Health and other Social and Economic rights. Consider measures for improving working conditions for education and health workers to ensure good service delivery in these sectors. Expedite the implementation of various health policies such as the free access to health for pregnant women and children under 5 years. Fully implement the Recommendations of United Nations Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Human Settlement before the next UPR. Set up broad consultative processes on poverty reduction and policy formulation on laws that impact on the economic development of the country. Cooperate with and fully implement recommendations on the rights of workers as recommended by the ILO Commission of Enquiry.
Freedom from torture Zimbabwe’s Constitution guarantees freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment There is a Police Complaints Desk in Zimbabwe	Is the GoZ taking any steps to criminalise torture in all of its laws and fully corporate with the UN thematic mechanisms on torture? Will the GoZ consider establishing an independent civilian oversight body for the police to complement existing mechanisms such as the Police Complaints Desk?	The GoZ is called upon to: Criminalise torture in all its national laws and policies. Consider creating an independent civilian oversight body for the police and other security operatives and adopt other measures to prevent incidents of torture.
Fair trial / Access to justice Zimbabwe has incorporated the rights to a fair trial and access to justice in its legal system. Has a system to support victims of crime such as Victim Friendly Courts and units at police and hospitals	Is the GoZ considering separating the functions of the Attorney-General and the prosecuting authority? How is the GoZ ensuring that the justice delivery system facilitates access to justice for all without discrimination? What measures have been put in place by the GoZ to ensure that the victim friendly courts are operational, effective and efficient?	The GoZ is called upon to: Consider creating an independent prosecuting authority according to the UN guidelines and fully implement the right to fair trial for all citizens. Take measures to fully implement the Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct and ensure access to justice for all citizens and continue improving support for victims of crime.
Right to liberty Zimbabwe’s report is silent on arbitrary arrests and detention.	Is the GoZ taking any measures to prevent the arbitrary arrest and detention of citizens in particular Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) and members of Civil Society Organisations during peaceful demonstrations, or when they are conducting their activities?	The GoZ is called upon to consider incorporating the UN Declaration on the Human Rights Defenders in its national laws and fully implement recommendations of the UN mechanisms to prevent unwarranted deprivation of liberty.

Torture cops exposed

HARARE-Stewart Mukoyi, a Harare man recently acquitted of assaulting a police officer is demanding \$200 000 from the Ministry of Home Affairs as well as police commissioner-general Augustine Chihuri and eight of his officers for unlawful arrest and torture.

Mukoyi was arrested on 9 April 2011 during a church service organised to pray for peace that was suppressed when police stormed the church hall during prayer and swooped on congregants and a clergyman.

Mukoyi was charged with contravening Section 89 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act for allegedly assaulting Emmanuel Jeketera, a police officer with clenched fists and booted feet all over his body at Chitubu Shopping Centre in Glen Norah suburb.

But Gift Mtisi, who is representing Mukoyi, says it was his client who was tortured, instead.

“Our client was unlawfully assaulted and tortured by Inspector Kwiyo and other officers whose force numbers are not known by our client on 9 April 2011 being police officers stationed at Glen Norah. Despite our clients having not resisted arrest, or attempted to escape arrest, the said police officers used open hands, clinched fists, planks, button sticks, iron bars, armoured electric cables and

booted feet to unlawfully assault and torture our client,” wrote Mtisi, of Musendekwa and Mtisi Legal Practitioners in a notice to sue in terms of Section 6 of the States Liabilities Act Chapter 8:14.

He cites Glen Norah cops Inspector Kwiyo, Assistant Inspector Dube, Constables Cheperengo, Muponya, Willie, Marima, Ncube and Muhonde as defendants number one to eight respectively.

Co-Home Affairs Ministers Kembo Mohadi and Theresa Makone are cited as ninth and 10th defendants respectively. Chihuri, who has dozens such other cases on his desk, is the 11th defendant.

Besides Mukoyi, the police also charged 12 congregants, who included Pastor Paul Mukome, the Resident Priest at the Nazarene Church, where the prayer meeting was held, with contravening Section 36 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act.

A juvenile also fell victim to the police clampdown on worshippers and was detained at Glen Norah police station before being released.

During the crackdown, the police indiscriminately fired tear gas canisters at residences and churches surrounding the venue of the church service while children who were within and outside the parameters of the church were affected by the tear smoke.



Stewart Mukoyi in a police truck leaving Mbare Magistrates Courts

The church service was organised by a coalition of churches under the theme “Saving Zimbabwe... the unfinished journey”.

The church service was aimed at presenting an opportunity to pray for peace in Zimbabwe as part of the process of finishing the journey to save the country.

It was also meant to commemorate the events of the 11 March 2007 Save Zimbabwe prayer meeting, where constitutional reform activists Gift Tandare was shot dead while over 100 political and human rights activists were arrested, tortured and detained through similar heavy-handed police action.

Zimbabwe Government Report	Questions	Recommendations
Right to participate in genuine periodic elections Zimbabwe has adopted the First –Past- the- Post electoral system, holds regular election and had inconclusive elections in 2008 leading to the formation of the Inclusive Government (IG)	What measures are being taken to protect the voter and the vote before, during and after the next elections? What reform measures have been or will be taken to ensure that the Electoral Commission (EC) is independent, efficient and transparent? Is GoZ taking steps to facilitate voting for everyone including Zimbabweans living outside Zimbabwe, those people living with disabilities?	The GoZ must adopt a hybrid electoral system, reform institutions that play a role in elections, develop, implement an Electoral Code of Conduct that is legally enforceable in order to promote free and fair elections and establish a permanent independent Electoral Court to preside over all electoral matters. GoZ must take necessary legislative and administrative reforms for the Electoral Commission to be independent, efficient, transparent and accountable with adequate human and financial resources. The EC must clean up the voters roll before the next elections. Necessary administrative and legislative measures that facilitate the right to vote freely and fairly of people in the Diaspora, people living with disabilities must be embraced.
Freedom of expression, assembly and association The Constitution and other laws protect these rights; limited by other laws such as Public Order and Security Act (POSA)	What is the GoZ doing to address the problems of hate speech and violations of the right to freedoms of expression, assembly and association? What steps are being undertaken to open up the airwaves for independent broadcasters?	The GoZ is encouraged to: Consider reforms of laws such as AIPPA, POSA, Criminal Law Code and the Broadcasting Services Act and other measures to prevent hate speech, violations of freedom of expression, assembly and association in line with the ICCPR. Ensure that the Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe is independent and facilitates the licensing of community radios.
Right to nationality GoZ report is silent on this	How is the GoZ ensuring that everyone enjoys the right to nationality in Zimbabwe without discrimination?	GoZ must take necessary measures to ensure that everyone enjoys the right to nationality without discrimination and that all laws and other administrative processes prevent occurrence of statelessness.
Vulnerable groups Prisoners – The government report states that rights of prisoners are protected by legislation in line with international standards. People with disabilities – The government’s report is silent on the intention to ratify and fully domesticate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Children – Zimbabwe has a national program of action for children. The GoZ continues to authorise corporal punishment on male juvenile offenders and the boy child in schools. The report is silent on problems of child marriages, child sexual abuse, child labour and trafficking of children.	What efforts are being made to reduce overcrowding in prisons and access to adequate health services for all inmates? What other measures are being taken to ensure that all services are accessible to disabled people? What other reform measures have been put in place to fully address the following:-child marriages, child labour and child abuse?	The GoZ is called upon to: Consider reducing overcrowding and improve access to health care facilities for all prisoners and continue cooperating with stakeholders such NGOs and other key international agencies. Ratify, domesticate and fully implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Expedite the enactment of Anti – Trafficking laws and adopt all necessary reforms to address the problems of child labour, child marriages and child sexual abuse.
Women Zimbabwe has enacted a Domestic Violence Act and created centres for victims of domestic violence.	Are there any measures being undertaken to assist women victims of other forms of violence within the communities?	The GoZ is called upon to ensure assistance is given to all women who are victims of all types of violence and increase collaboration between government centres for victims of domestic violence and those centres provided by NGOs.

National Association of Non Governmental Organisations, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights, Zimbabwe Peace Project, Zimbabwe Election Support Network, Zimbabwe Human Rights Association, Media Monitoring Project of Zimbabwe, Media Information of Southern Africa (Zimbabwe), Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association, Musasa Project, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, Women in Politics Support Unit, Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Women’s Action Group, Save the Children, Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children, Plan Zimbabwe, Counselling Services Unit, Bulawayo Agenda, Institute for a Democratic Alternative of Zimbabwe , Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association, Non Violent Action and Strategies for Social Change, Radio Dialogue, Christian Legal Aid Society, Matebeleland Constitutional Reform Agenda, Organisation for Youth Advancement