



**REPORT ON
POLITICALLY-
MOTIVATED
HUMAN RIGHTS
AND FOOD-
RELATED
VIOLATIONS**



August 2009

4 November 2009

Glossary of Terms

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|------------------------------|---|
| MURDER | Unlawful and intentional killing of another person. |
| RAPE | Intentional, unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent. |
| SEXUAL HARASSMENT | Unlawfully subjecting one to pressure, insult or threat with intent to cause him/her to suffer anxiety, discomfort and /or the feeling of insecurity because of sexual differences. |
| ASSAULT | Unlawfully and intentionally (i) applying force to the person of another or (ii) inspiring a belief in that other person that force is immediately to be applied to them. |
| KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION | Unlawful and intentional deprivation of a person of liberty of movement and/or his/her custodians of control. |
| MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY | Consists of both arson and what used to be termed Malicious Injury to Property (MIP), which is unlawful setting an immovable structure on fire with intent to injure another and malicious and intentional damaging of property of another. |
| THEFT | Unlawful taking of another's property |
| TORTURE | Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from them information or a confession. |
| HARASSMENT/INTIMIDATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawfully subjecting one to pressure, insult or threat with intent to cause him/her to suffer anxiety, discomfort and /or the feeling of insecurity • Duress |
| UNLAWFUL DETENTION | Unlawful and intentional deprivation of one's liberty of movement by a person or persons in positions of authority. |
| DISPLACEMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act of unlawfully, intentionally and forcibly evicting or causing someone to vacate or leave his/her usual place of residence or settlement because of political differences. • Forced evictions |

| ACRONYMS | DENOTATION |
|----------|---|
| AIPPA | Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act |
| FBO | Faith Based Organisations |
| GMB | Grain Marketing Board |
| GNU | Government of National Unity |
| GPA | Global Political Agreement |
| GSF | Government Subsidized Food |
| HICC | Harare International Conference Centre |
| JOC | Joint Operations Command |
| MDC | Movement for Democratic Change |
| MDC – T | Movement for Democratic Change – Tsvangirai |
| MDP | Malicious Damage to Property |
| MP | Member of Parliament |
| NCA | National Constitutional Assembly |
| NSC | National Security Council |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organisations |
| POSA | Public Order and Security Act |
| ZANU PF | Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front |
| ZAPU | Zimbabwe African People’s Union |
| ZESN | Zimbabwe Election Support Network |

Executive Summary

August experienced significant statistical decline in human rights violations. Statistics dropped from 1335 in July to 527 in August, a trend that was also manifest across provinces. However, this statistical decline should be viewed with guarded optimism as this may not be a useful pointer to future trends.

This call for caution has to be understood against the background of mistrust and lack of inter-party vision within the inclusive government. Six months after the formation of the Inclusive Government “traditional” outstanding issues remain unresolved with no promising signs of solution in local and regional horizons. Such macro scenarios are set to warm political temperatures within the micro/community levels and set multiplier inclinations where individuals exploit these macro level impasses to settle political and even personal scores.

Close analysis of the anatomy toll record also glaringly show that this windfall decline is not across all forms of violence as incidents of harassment and assault [the main triggers of fear] have maintained a stubborn presence in all the ten provinces, constituting 415 [77 % of the aggregate toll of violations. Equally disturbing is that other forms of violations such as discrimination, displacement, abductions, rape, MDPs, torture and looting remained thinly spread in six provinces that include Harare, Masvingo, Midlands, Mashonaland East, Manicaland and Mashonaland West.

Sampled cases from the 210 constituencies of Zimbabwe point to growing underground resistance to the new order. Within most local ZANU PF party structures, the Global Political Agreement and the Inclusive Government remain alien political arrangements that have no authority in rural areas. Incidents in which ordinary members of society were victimized for appreciating changes that have been brought about by the new order remained recurring experiences.

Citizen rights to participate in national transitional reforms such as the constitution making and national healing processes were in most communities interfered with, rural residents issued with veiled threats of eviction if they choose to disregard the Kariba Draft. Experiences from sampled cases point to several incidents in which consultations on the new constitution had to be abandoned after they had regressed into slanging matches between Zimbabwe’s main political formations and civil society. ZANU PF calls for the use of the Kariba Draft as the basis for crafting a new constitution while the MDC T argues should not be used as the only focal point.

Constitution awareness events organized by NGOs were reportedly disrupted, organizers threatened with victimization while villagers who attend were in some cases threatened with eviction. Legislation such as Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act [AIPPA] and Public Order and Security Act [POSA] continue to be invoked by the police to arrest organizers of such workshops on grounds that they are unsanctioned meetings.

Political animosity and intolerance continue to be fanned through the state media that has in both print and electronic, remained steeped in reportage of hate and division. While August was recipient to some refreshing news that the British Broadcasting Corporation [BBC] and Cable News Network [CNN] were now free to operate in Zimbabwe and that the Associated Newspapers of Zimbabwe [publishers of the

Daily News on Sunday] had been promised a license; space for more radio and television stations is yet to be given. Laws such as the AIPPA, POSA and the Broadcasting Services Act continue to impinge on media freedoms.

Complaints continue to be received [especially from the MDC T and human rights activists and lawyers] about what they perceive as partisan operations of the Attorney General's Office, in particular, the use of section 121 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act to deny targeted human rights and political activists access to bail. MDC T claim that most of their legislators who include MPs for Kwekwe, Mutare Central, Chipinge South, Chipinge East, Mutare West, and Chimanimani West are victims of trumped up charges in a deliberate ploy to systematically whittle down its slender majority in parliament. With these allegations and counter allegations, the political temperature within the Inclusive Government and individual party structures remain on the boil and posing potent threats to the nation's human rights profile.

While sections 13 and 18 of the Constitution provides that anyone has a right to be tried as soon as possible before an impartial or independent court, compliance with this provision is reportedly severely compromised by shortages of judges, magistrates, water and critical transport problems currently crippling the Zimbabwe Prisons Services [ZPS]. The Harare Magistrate Courts that under normal circumstances were processing 200 cases per day, were said to be only able to process a little as 20 cases a day [Financial Gazette, 6-13, 2009]. In some areas like Marondera, offenders are said to have gone for up to a year without access to court.

Cases of internal displacements on political affiliation are still going on. Since January, 500 cases of internal displacements have been recorded, 23 of these committed in August with a high visibility of the involvement of traditional structures.

Police officers, who are supposed to play a critical role in instilling a security mindset in the nation, are reportedly still hesitant to investigate matters in which ZANU PF members are reported as the perpetrators, scenarios that continue to see most cases going unreported to the police. The police, army and other security structures still view themselves first and foremost as answerable to the ZANU PF party rather than the inclusive government.

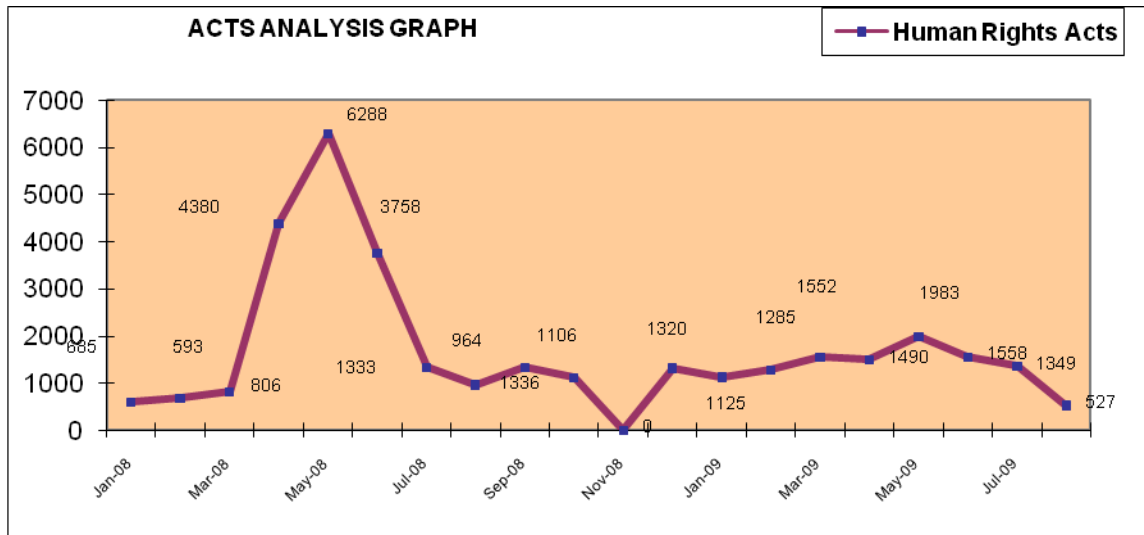
Respect for public office is extremely on the low side with several incidents in which MPs and ministers from the MDC factions were reportedly heckled and treated with disrespect at most meetings. In areas where there are MDC T and MDC M councillors and MPs, village heads are refusing to cooperate with them and even urging villagers not to participate in MDC organized/initiated development meetings/projects.

Since January 2009, a cumulative violations toll of 10 328 cases has been recorded whose profile, among others, include, **5594** harassments, **2452** assaults, 1011 discriminations, **523** displacements, **486** looting, and **233** MDPs, **123** torture, and **51** rape. The details of cumulative trends in politically motivated human rights violations were as below:

Table 1: 2009 Cumulative Tables of Violations

| ACTS | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Murder | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 |
| Rape | 4 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | | | | | 57 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 21 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 9 | | | | | 119 |
| Assault | 270 | 378 | 367 | 292 | 398 | 308 | 310 | 129 | | | | | 2452 |
| Theft/Looting | 80 | 44 | 78 | 76 | 92 | 64 | 39 | 13 | | | | | 486 |
| MDP | 40 | 29 | 28 | 37 | 34 | 32 | 25 | 8 | | | | | 233 |
| Torture | 17 | 13 | 33 | 27 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 6 | | | | | 138 |
| Unlawful Detention | 37 | 41 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 32 | 18 | 1 | | | | | 234 |
| Harassment/Intimidation | 553 | 658 | 787 | 740 | 976 | 829 | 765 | 286 | | | | | 5594 |
| Displacement | 75 | 51 | 65 | 78 | 56 | 88 | 87 | 23 | | | | | 523 |
| Discrimination | 28 | 39 | 134 | 186 | 355 | 171 | 52 | 46 | | | | | 1011 |
| Attempted Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | 1 |
| Attempted Murder | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | | | | | 7 |
| Total | 1125 | 1285 | 1552 | 1490 | 1983 | 1558 | 1335 | 527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10337 |

Graph 1: Acts Analysis



PART A

POLITICALLY-MOTIVATED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Harare

Although incidents of human rights violations were not evenly spread in the province's 29 constituencies Harare was generally restive. It emerged with the highest violations toll of 108, the bulk [56] of which were harassments and assaults [30] committed mostly in high density areas such as Seke Chitungwiza, Glen Norah, Kuwadzana East, Mabvuku Tafara and Seke Chitungwiza most of which were committed by individuals purporting to be defending own party interests.

Manicaland

While the province's violations toll was 68 in August, incidents of harassment and assault still maintain a stubborn presence in almost all its 26 constituencies with most parts of Mutare, Makoni, Buhera and Chipinge among the mostly affected. Party animosity is still embedded in the province and reportedly affecting how members of the public relate to each other in communities and at social gatherings. Citizen rights to participate in the drafting of a new constitution are interfered with in most constituencies. Respect for the rights of professionals remains on the low side with teachers among the worst affected.

Midlands

Although the August violations record is 85, the political environment is still fraught with fear and hatred of party politics. Incidents of harassment and assault remained pronounced in all the 28 constituencies of the province with Zvishavane, Gokwe South, Mberengwa, and Kwekwe recording the highest. The province was heavily polarized along party lines, affiliation to the MDC party still viewed as a political offence. Citizen participation to the constitution making and national healing processes was generally restricted. As in other provinces, differences over the Kariba Draft were sidelining core constitutional issues.

Masvingo

The province remained prone to sporadic incidents of human rights violations, scenarios that saw the province recording 92 cases of violations of which 49 were harassments, 18 assaults and 14 discriminations, among others. Animosity between ZANU PF and MDC members is still manifest in all the province's 26 constituencies and is reportedly interfering with how villagers relate with each other in communities such as Mwenezi, Zaka, Masvingo, and Chiredzi. Awareness workshops on constitution making and national healing processes were disrupted by the local ZANU PF political structures. Heroes' celebrations in the province are yet to reflect a national character. The operational framework of NGOs involved in human rights advocacy was stressed with several incidents in which members of the public were victimized for attending constitution awareness workshops organized by NGOs such as Zimbabwe Human Rights Association.

Mashonaland Central

The province recorded 22 incidents of violence, showing a very visible decline from its July record of 139. However as observed in Manicaland, incidents in which people were harassed in politically suspect circumstances remained disturbingly on the high side in all the 17 constituencies that make up the province. Also disquieting were increases in incidents in which traditional leaders use the threat of displacement as a political tool to silence those suspected or known to be into MDC politics. Human rights activism remained severely restricted while those who participated as election observers in the 27 June 2008 elections were victimized for that.

Mashonaland West

Political animosity was evident in all the province's 22 constituencies with some supporters of political parties taking the law into their own hands to victimize members of other political parties. Members of the public continued to be victimized based on their political affiliation, for castigating the Kariba Draft, for attending constitution making and national healing processes. A violations toll of 58 cases was recorded, 39 of which were incidents of harassment and 10 of assault. However while this figure suggests a decline from the July violations toll of 147, sampled incidents in the province reveal that the human rights profile is still stressed.

Mashonaland East

While the province's violations' toll dropped from 227 in July to 73 in August, acts of harassments and assaults remained on the high side constituting 62 of the aggregate toll. The political environment especially in areas such as Marondera, Chikomba, and Goromonzi are still heavily polarized along party lines, in some cases villagers reportedly even afraid to attend funerals of people belonging to other political parties.

Matabeleland North

The province recorded 9 cases of human rights violations, 7 of which were harassments revolving around issues of the constitution making process, political affiliation, wearing of own party regalia, among others. Public awareness campaigns on the constitution making process and national healing process were in many instances interfered with by war veterans and ZANU PF supporters.

Matabeleland South

The province emerged with a total of 9 cases of human rights violations, 8 of which were in the form of harassments and assaults. Citizen participation in transitional reforms were interfered with, villagers ordered to support the Kariba Draft. While there has been a statistical decline in acts of violence, some case experiences in areas such as Mangwe, Bulilima East and Bulilima West show that the human rights situation leaves a lot to be desired.

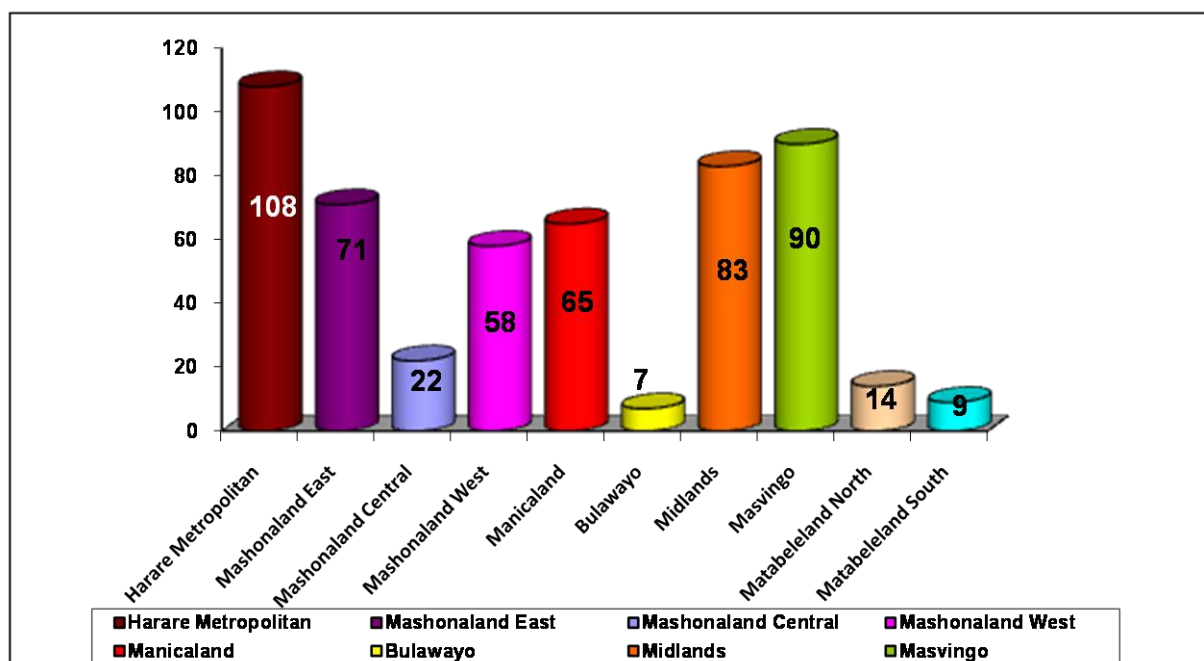
Bulawayo

Seven cases of human rights violations were recorded in areas such as Luvuvu, Nkulumane, Imbizo, and Lobengula, all of which were in the form of isolated cases of harassments and assaults. The nature of incidents reported show that the province is yet to take control over political intolerance at individual level.

DETAILED PROFILE OF VIOLATIONS BY PROVINCES

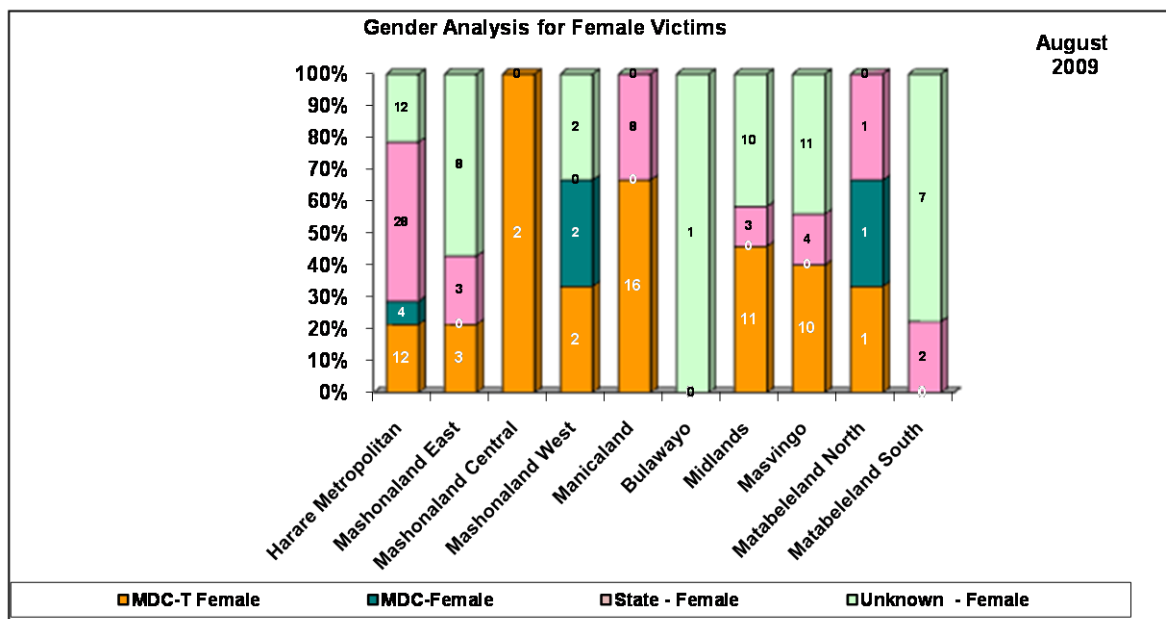
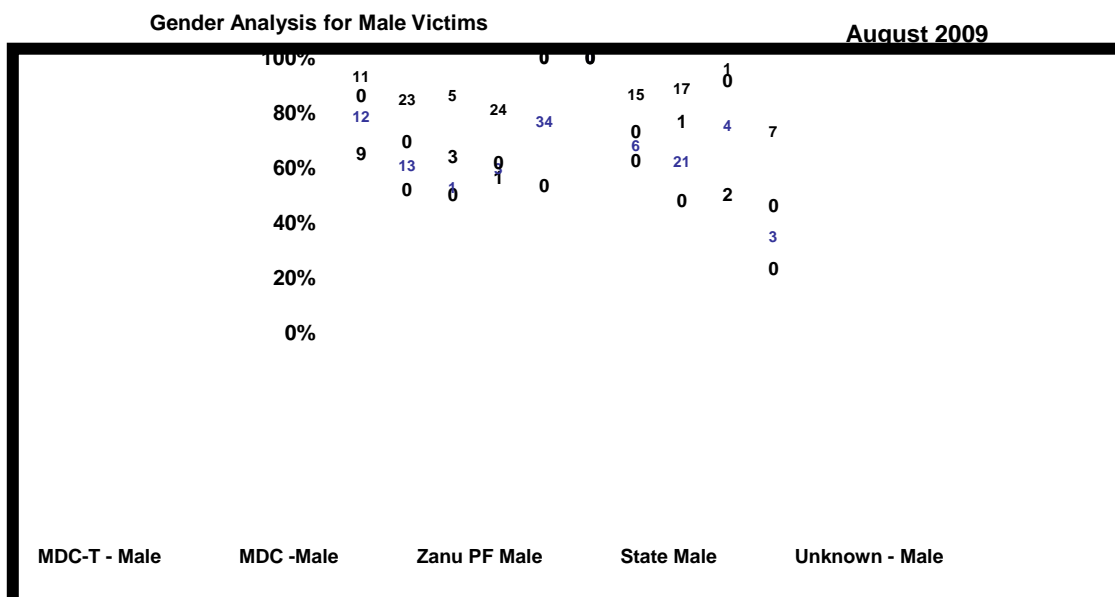
| ACTS | Midlands | Byo | Mat. South | Mat. North | Masvingo | Manicaland | Harare | Mash. East | Mash West | Mash Central | TOTAL |
|--------------------|----------|-----|------------|------------|----------|------------|--------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| Murder | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Abduction | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Assault | 18 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 19 | 30 | 22 | 10 | 4 | 129 |
| Theft/Looting | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| MDP | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Torture | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Unlawful Detention | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Harassment | 38 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 49 | 32 | 56 | 40 | 39 | 14 | 286 |
| Displacement | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 23 |
| Discrimination | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 46 |
| Attempted Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Attempted Murder | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 83 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 90 | 65 | 108 | 71 | 58 | 22 | 527 |

Acts Graph by Provinces



GENDER SPREAD OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY PROVINCES

Victims



Observations: Male Victims

A total of 462 **males** were victimised. Of this toll:

- 250 were MDC T.
- 12 were MDC-M.
- 97 were ZANU PF. and
- 103 were unknown.

Observations:-Female Victims

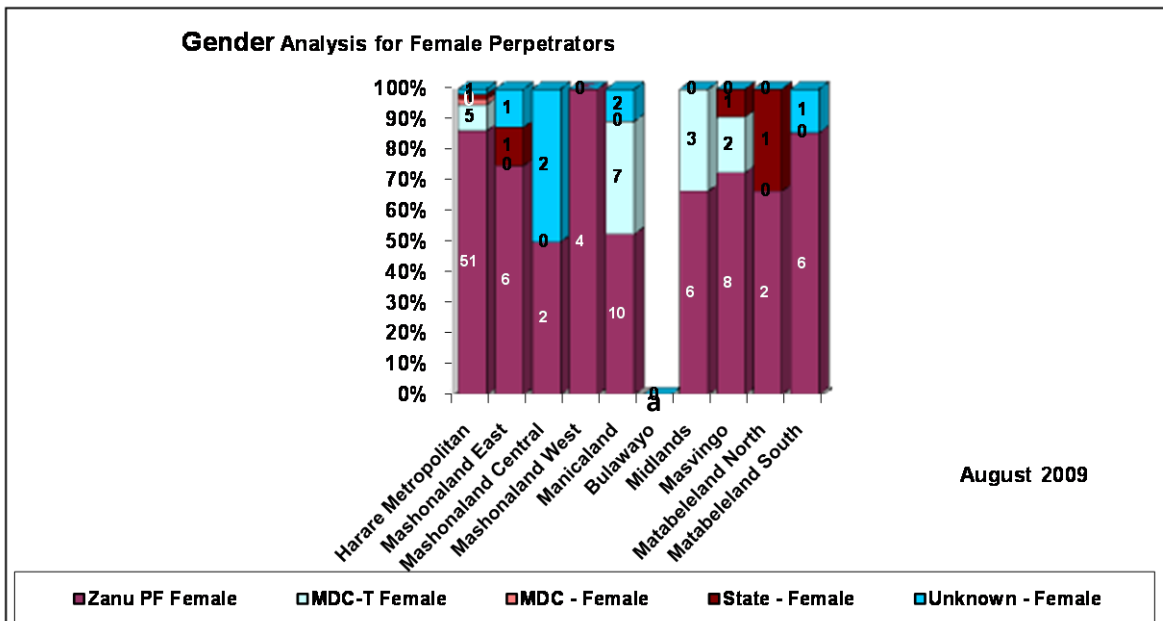
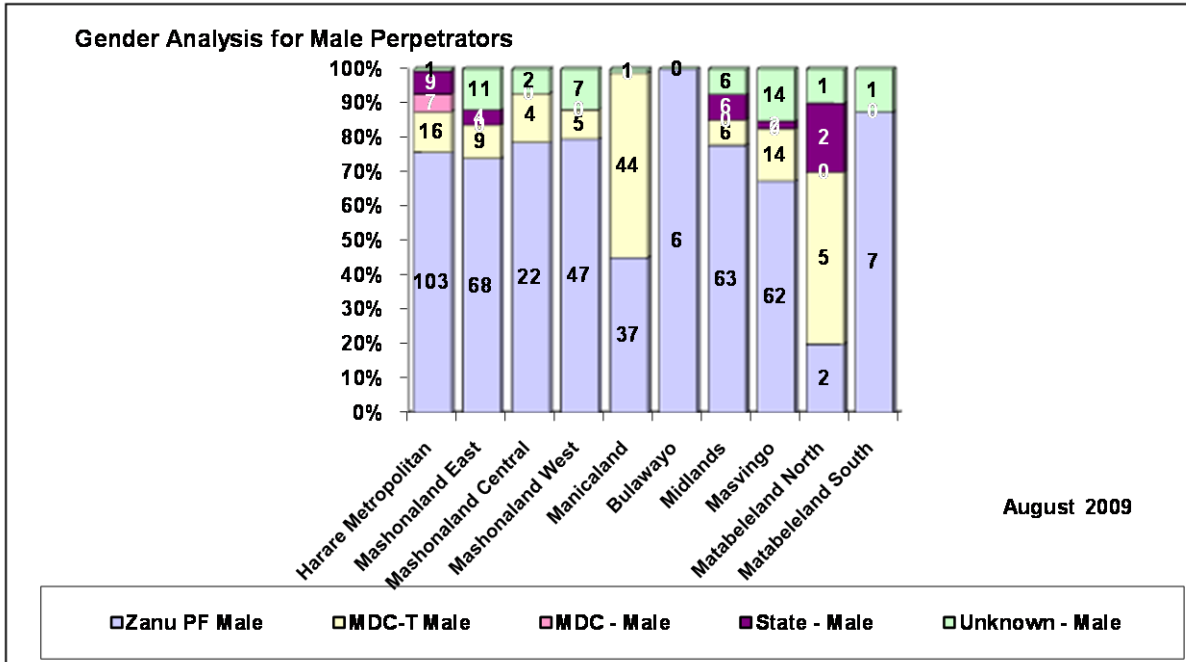
A total of 103 females were victimised. Of this figure:

- 57 were MDC T victims
- 7 were MDC -M victims
- 49 were ZANU PF victims
- 51 were unknown – Female victims

Comment

Victim spread show that MDC T was the main victim in both its male and female categories. Unknowns had the second highest victim toll indicating that people were not in identifiable own party regalia.

Perpetrators



Observations:

A total of 590 male perpetrators were recorded. Of these:

- 417 were ZANU PF.
- 103 were MDC T.
- 7 were MDC M.
- 21 were State.
- 42 were Unknown

Observations:

124 females were recorded. Of these:

- 95 were ZANU PF.
- 17 were MDC T.
- 1 MDC M
- 4 were state.
- 7 were unknown

Comments:

Perpetrator spread show that ZANU PF was the main perpetrators in both its male and female categories. MDC T had the second highest perpetrator toll in both sex categories. The impression is that there is still antagonism between these two main political parties.

Part B**FOOD AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE****Overview**

Food distribution in the country's 210 constituencies lacked best practices of transparency, accountability and inclusivity. Political affiliation continued to determine one's chances of accessing both GSF and humanitarian assistance. Public access to food and humanitarian assistance was denied clandestinely through well-coordinated webs of partisan structures such as ward coordinators, volunteers, village heads, councillors, and chairpersons. Victims had their names removed from the lists that were submitted to NGO officials. In yet other cases, targeted individuals were denied access on false claims that they either had good harvests, or that their papers were not in order.

133 violations relating to food and humanitarian assistance were recorded with cases of discriminations constituting 87 % of aggregate toll with a breakdown of 73 cases of denials to food relief, 12 denials to GSF, 12 denials to seeds and fertilizer, 4 denials to educational support, 4 denials to medical treatment, among others. These denials pose serious threats to citizen right to basic services and national food security. Equally disturbing are continued denials to medical treatment at a time when state institutions are struggling to provide all basic services such as water, medicine, sanitation, Antiretroviral drugs [ARVs], education, food, and shelter, among others.

Harassments constituted 15% of the total violations toll whose profile involved cases of summons to meetings, orders to denounce one's party, orders to produce party cards, among others. While acts of violence dropped to 2% in August, the nature of violence remained on the extreme side in the form of physical attacks and MDPs. These trends are disturbing in view of the fact that 65% of food and humanitarian assistance is from NGOs and FBOs while 35% is GSF.

Unbeknown to relief providers, laid down procedures are rarely followed in selecting relief beneficiaries. For instance, while the procedure is that HIV/AIDS and TB patients who want to be registered for NGO relief assistance have to register first with village health workers who are required to sign the form which they submit to NGO relief officers, these well laid out procedures have been politicized by ordering intending beneficiaries to go register first with the ZANU PF district chairpersons who would in turn authorize the village health workers to register the patient for relief assistance.

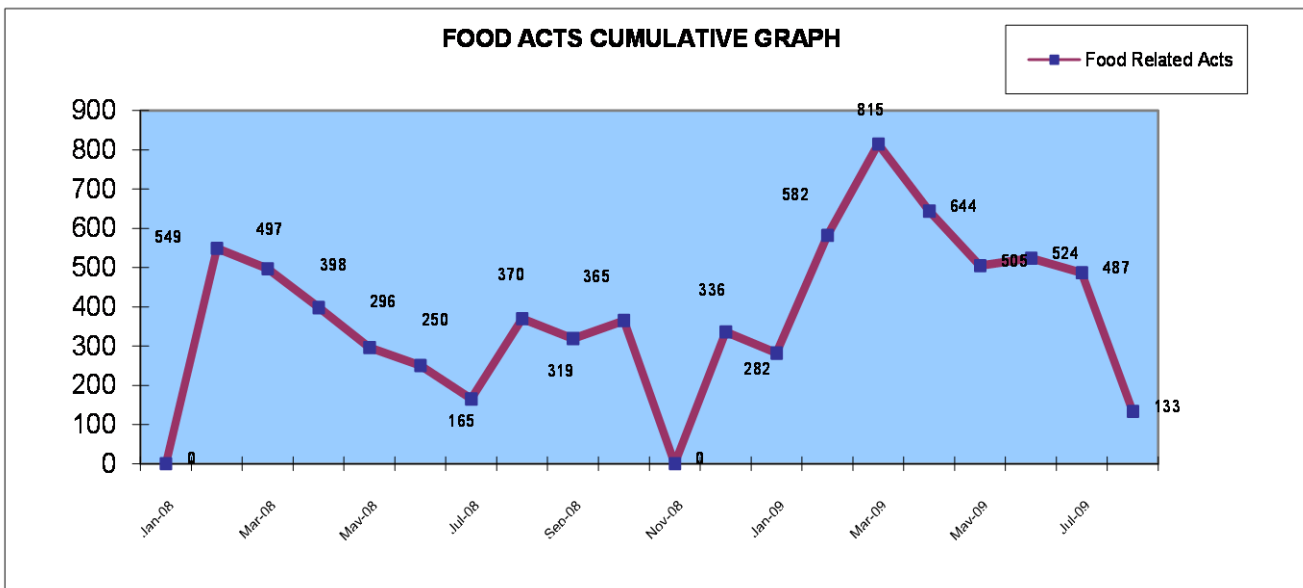
Citizen rights to basic food and humanitarian assistance remained extremely challenged with both rural and urban residents struggling to secure basic services such as education, food, clean water, electricity,

accommodation, among others. In the urban areas, residents are increasingly depending on own-dug wells or borehole water as authorities struggle to avail the resource to consumers. With water and electricity rates beyond the capacity of most residents, some residents have had connections to such services cut.

The social sector that was recovering was reportedly regressing into crisis. In the health sector, medical doctors were on a salary strike - a disturbing development at a time when talk of swine flu is in the air. In the education sector examination-related problems which were experienced in 2008 were still hanging about and dangerously threatening the 2009 October/November examinations.

NGOs operations were still heavily interfered with by party structures, as threats of suspension dangled about where they refuse to give in to pressure.

Table: Food Acts Cumulative Graph



Case Experiences by Provinces

Mashonaland Central

The province emerged with a record of 29 violations, 21 of which were discriminations [in the form of denials to food relief, seeds and fertilizer] and 6 harassments [in the form of forced denunciation of one’s party and directives to produce party card]. Those targeted either had their names removed from food registers or donors were misinformed that targeted people/villages were no longer in need of food relief or that their papers were not in order, among others. These malpractices were reportedly affecting vulnerable groups such as HIV and AIDs patients, orphans, children and the elderly. Among the areas affected were Mazowe, Guruve, Mt Darwin, and Centenary.

Mashonaland West

Humanitarian interventions were still dotted in areas such as Hurungwe, Makonde, and Zvimba with Red Cross Zimbabwe, World Vision, Angwa Outreach Church, Lead Trust, Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe [FCTZ], among those visible. However access to both state and NGO humanitarian assistance was still heavily constrained by politically motivated incidents of harassments, discriminations and even violence. Cases in which village heads abused their authority to mete food denials to personal and political enemies were also reported with a disturbing frequency.

Mashonaland East

Politicization of access to state food and agricultural inputs support is widespread especially in areas such as Mutoko, Pfungwe, Maramba, Hwedza and Mudzi. Production of membership party cards and attendance of party meetings remain an open secret for accessing GSF. Humanitarian assistance was also not spared as most volunteers, health care-givers and ward coordinators were reportedly directly or indirectly influenced by the ZANU PF party.

Midlands

Party politics remains an invisible but decisive factor in one's access to both state and non-state food sources especially in parts of Mberengwa, Kwekwe and Zvishavane. Selection of beneficiaries to either state or NGO sources of food was done by the same people [who in the main are appointed to those posts by the ZANU PF party]. Names of those of questionable political affiliation were commonly removed from food lists that were forwarded to donors.

Manicaland

Incidents of politically motivated human rights violations remained cause for concern in parts of the province such as Nyanga, Buhera, Mutasa, Makoni and Rusape. Interfering with the operations of NGOs such as CADEC, FACT, CONCERN, GOAL, among others. Those targeted were systematically denied access by refusing to sign letters authorizing victims medical and other forms of assistance. In some cases ghost names were included on the food beneficiaries list, practices that saw most deserving beneficiaries short-changed. Isolated incidents in which politically suspect NGOs had their operations suspended, were also reported. Party polarization was even interfering with people's access to community boreholes and dip tanks.

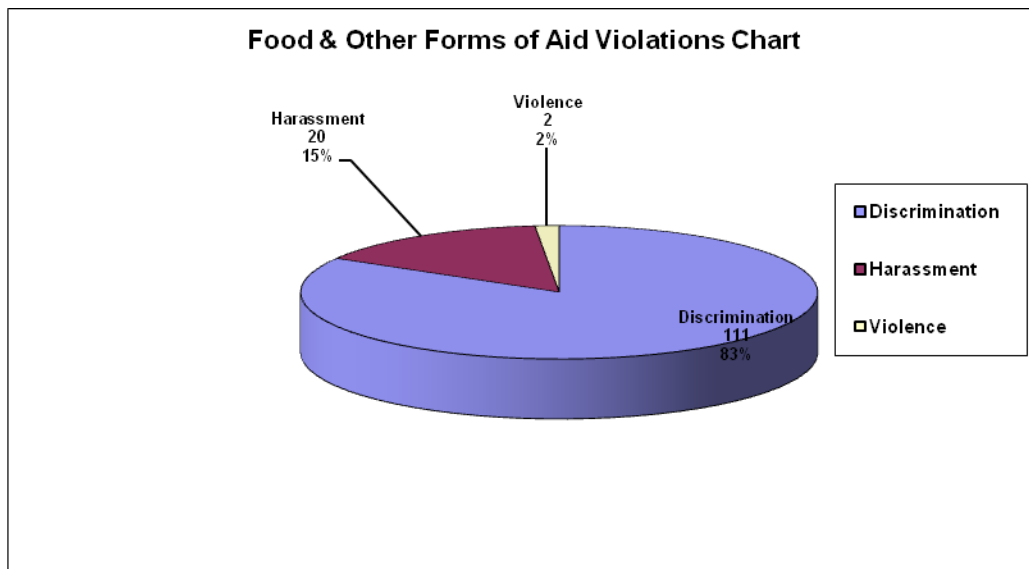
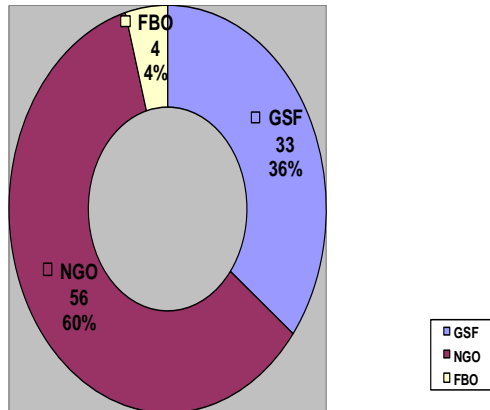
Masvingo

Food distribution processes remained vulnerable to party politics in most parts of Masvingo that include Chivi and Chiredzi. Victims were denied access to community projects, educational assistance, agricultural inputs, and food, among others in circumstances that were highly politically suspect. In some cases those suspected were denied under the false claims that their papers are not in order or that they had not followed proper channels. In the majority of cases, beneficiary lists were prepared by ward representatives who were as reported, mainly ZANU PF members. There were also cases in which those responsible for listing the names of beneficiaries were directed to start by listing names of all known ZANU PF supporters. In some cases suspects had their food rations taken away by ZANU PF members.

Statistical Analysis of Prevalence Scenarios

| ACTS | Midlands | Byo | Mat. South | Mat. North | Masvingo | Manicaland | Harare | Mash. East | Mash West | Mash Central | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| HARASSMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forced to attend political meetings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ordered to produce party card | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Ordered to remove party regalia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Forced to chant party slogans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ordered to denounce one's party | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| Summoned to meeting | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 20 |
| VIOLENCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abduction/unlawful detention | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexual violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MDP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Physical Attack | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Grievous bodily harm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| DISCRIMINATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denied access to GSF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Denied seeds & fertilizer | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 12 |
| Denied tillage support | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Denied agricultural credit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Denied food loan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denied food relief | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 15 | 73 |
| Denied irrigation | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Denied Educational Support | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Denied Medical Treatment | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 21 | 14 | 21 | 111 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 29 | 133 |

Graphic Summary of Food and Humanitarian-related Violations



EMERGING ISSUES AND THE WAY FORWARD

The macro framework remains stressed and fraught with hatred, mistrust, division and lack of national vision-scenarios that are fanning political intolerance at micro levels of society. National interests have to be prioritized at the expense of sectional/party interests.

Respect for public office and GPA provisions is critical if a culture of political tolerance is to be inculcated, nurtured and sustained. The leadership are exhorted to be more exemplary if community inter-party partnerships are to be promoted. State institutions should not be used for partisan interests.

Citizen rights to participate and be heard in national transitional reforms such as the constitution-making and national healing processes should be respected. Let the people be consulted, let them speak while those tasked to compile listen hard. A repeat of what the nation experienced at the 1999 constitutional referendum is the least expected in Zimbabwe. The nation cannot afford such waste of scarce resources.

More space should be accorded to individuals, civil society, NGOs and political parties to exercise their rights. Citizens stand to benefit more if each part of the community has space to play its role. Political parties should desist from interfering with the distribution of food and humanitarian assistance. This is critical given that 65% of food is from non state sources.

BACKGROUND & FORMATION



ZIMBABWE PEACE PROJECT

The Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) was conceived shortly after 2000 by a group of Churches and NGOs working or interested in human rights and peace-building initiatives, and was to become a vehicle for civic interventions in a time of political crisis. In particular ZPP sought to monitor and document incidents of human rights violations and politically motivated breaches of the peace e.g. violence.

Today, ZPP's member organizations include, Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), Counselling Services Unit (CSU), Zimbabwe Liberators' Platform, Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust, ZimRights, Civic Education Network Trust (CIVNET).

VISION

To see Zimbabwe transform into a society that cherishes the pursuit and realization of justice, freedom, peace, human dignity and development.

MISSION

ZPP is a community based Trust that promotes peace through documenting human rights violations and disseminating them to stakeholders and policy makers.

GOAL

To reduce violence and human rights violations through community-based and national monitoring, documentation of cases of human rights abuses, and making partnerships and alliances that tap the expertise and assets of local communities and local and regional organizations that will help the attainment of sustainable peace and democracy in Zimbabwe.

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