



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



December 2009

11 February 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

OVERVIEW

December 2009 was relatively calm compared to December of 2008, a period that was characterized by political fear and tension as the nation struggled to come to terms with cases of abductions of human rights defenders and political activists. The period between January and December 2009 recorded 14 724 cases of human rights violations, a figure that is 38% lower than the 23 755 cases recorded between January and December 2008. This cumulative decline is also manifest when the violations toll of the first half of 2009 [January to June] is compared with the violations toll of the second half of 2009 [July to December]. The violations toll [5734] of the second half is 36% less than that of the violations toll [8990] recorded in the first half.

This relative calm is largely attributed to the formation of the Inclusive Government in February 2008, a Government which though since its formation has been in limping mode, created some semblance of sanity in the economic sector. In compliance with some GPA provisions, it had by end of December, rolled out several programs that include the national healing outreach program, the constitution making outreach program under a Constitutional Parliamentary Committee [COPAC] to consult and collate public views on the new constitution, and the civil service audit, whose findings if made public, may help the nation flush out ghost workers. Though faced with some pockets of underground resistance, some effort was also made by the political leadership to encourage inter-party participation through castigation of political violence on radio and political rallies, exhorting the need to treat Heroes Day Celebrations as national events, among others.

However, close analysis of events in the month under review, points to a possible rise in political temperature across the country as we open the first chapter of 2010. By end of December, a violations toll of 986 had been recorded, indicating an increase by 11% from 890 recorded in November. This increase was also manifest in six of the provinces of the country that include Manicaland, Midlands, Masvingo, Mashonaland West and Mashonaland East, each province on average experiencing a 20% rise in its violations toll, percentage rises that were way above the 4.7% accounted for by the three provinces of Bulawayo, Matebeleland North and Matebeleland South combined. Also instructive is to note that in all these provinces, incidents of harassments, assaults and discriminations remained on the high side, accounting for 92% of the months' aggregate violations toll.

This rise in political tension in the month under review is chiefly accounted by the continued haggling over outstanding issues coupled with the resolve by the ZANU PF party at its Congress in December that it was not going to make any more "concessions" until the MDC factions fulfill their party of the bargain by removing "sanctions". These developments are particularly worrying given the impression from most reports that the infrastructures [machinery] of violence used in the 2008 Elections remains intact though lying dormant. Yester perpetrators of violence are still in control of activities at both the macro and micro levels of society holding the fate of national peace in their own hands. Reports of increasing movements of youth militia, war veterans and security organs of the State in some rural areas may be read as pointers to this. The implementation of the national civil service audit may have also contributed to the 11% increase in records of violations as those who had ghost workers in government departments feared exposure sought to torpedo its progress. Reports pointed to several cases in which civil service audit teams were harassed and in some cases refused entry into some government departments.

Reports also show that while organized political violence was by December generally rare, political fear remain psychologically induced through subtle forms of violence that include verbal abusing known or suspected political targets as sellouts or puppets, issuing threats of eviction, letting known yester-year

perpetrators roam about free in communities, issuing threats of bringing back base camps, making it aware to political victims that perpetrators even have control over the police, among others.

Citizen rights to express their views in the constitution making process as individual citizens rather than members representing political parties remain very remote as political parties have reportedly taken absolute positions that are meant to protect party rather than national interests. Reports from most provinces indicate that war veterans, youths militia and security personnel are moving around communities allegedly forcing villagers to attend meetings on the Kariba Document and reportedly issuing threats of retribution if otherwise. In areas that include Uzumba, ZANU PF district committee structures were reportedly forcing villagers to form groups around each of the thematic areas of the draft constitutions, reportedly drilling them on what to say during the set January constitution making outreach programs.

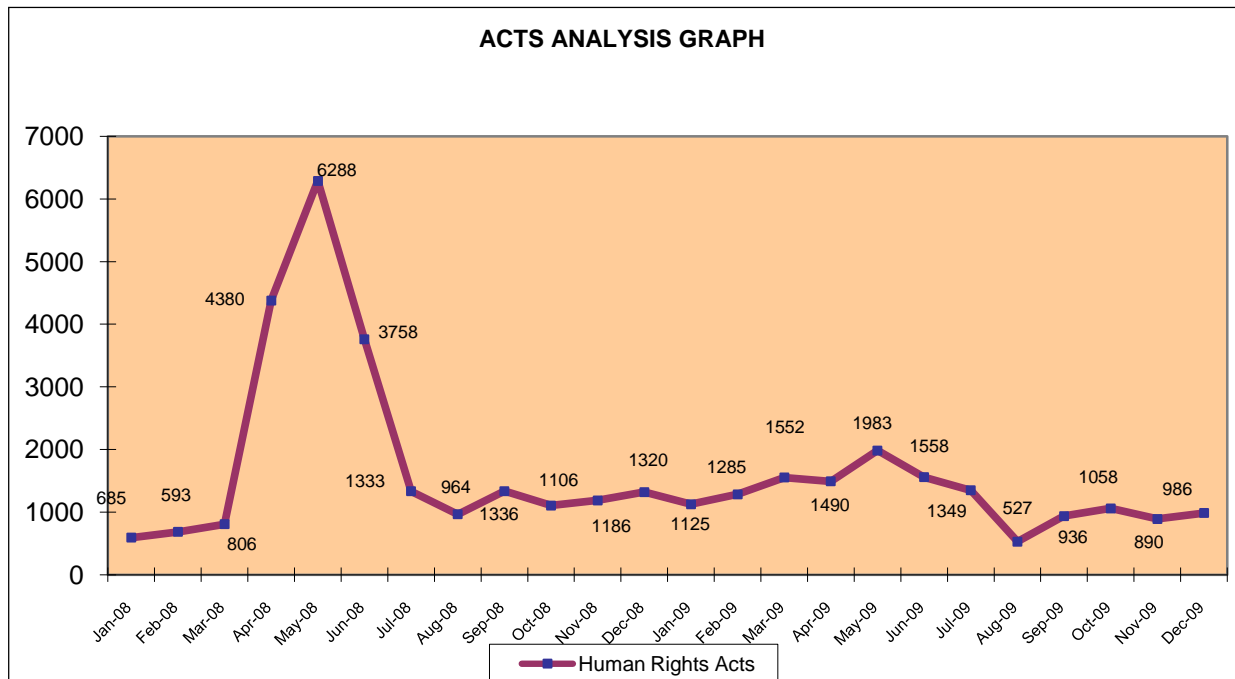
It was in these circumstances that by end of December, the number of reported victims had slightly increased by 0.8% from the 1095 recorded in November to 1104 with a gender spread that reflect male dominance, males constituting 75% while females constituted 25%. Victim spread by political party affiliation showed that 66% of victims were MDC T with the remainder spread as 14% ZANU PF, 2% MDC and 18% Unknowns.

The month under review also recorded 1352 perpetrators, a figure that reflects a 2.7% increase from 1317 recorded in November. Perpetrator spread by gender points to male dominance, males constituting 84%, females 11% and unknowns 61% of the total perpetrator toll while analysis of the same perpetrator toll by party affiliation revealed that 81% of the perpetrators were ZANU PF, 12% MDC T, 1% State and 5% Unknowns.

By December 2009, a cumulative violations toll of 38 479 has been recorded, showing a quantum increase by 62% from the December of 2008 record of 23 755, an increase that was however mostly accounted for by incidents of harassments which accounted for 86% of the total cumulative figure.

Table 1: 2009 Cumulative Table 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	5	3	0	0	8
Rape	4	12	8	7	8	7	5	6	3	5	2	1	68
Kidnapping/Abduction	21	20	17	13	15	11	13	9	8	5	10	5	147
Assault	270	378	367	292	398	308	310	129	205	226	187	226	3296
Theft/Looting	80	44	78	76	92	64	39	13	24	45	17	26	597
MDP	40	29	28	37	34	32	25	8	13	22	15	11	294
Torture	17	13	33	27	13	10	19	6	8	6	3	2	157
Unlawful Detention	37	41	35	34	36	32	18	1	17	10	14	9	284
Harassment/Intimidation	553	658	787	740	976	829	765	286	538	627	531	575	7865
Displacement	75	51	65	78	56	88	87	23	35	51	44	27	680
Discrimination	28	39	134	186	355	171	52	46	79	54	67	103	1310
Attempted Rape	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	10
Total	1125	1285	1552	1490	1983	1558	1335	527	936	1058	890	986	14724



PART A

CASE EXPERIENCES OF POLITICALLY-MOTIVATED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY PROVINCES

Manicaland

The province's human rights violations record increased by 34% from 65 in November to 193 by December with 88% of this toll being violations in the form of harassments, discriminations and assaults, most of which were reported in parts of Chipinge, Makoni, Mutare, Buhera, Chimanimani, Headlands and Rusape. Commonly cited reasons for victimization included suspicion that one is a member of a different political party, failure to attend party meetings, being heard singing songs that were viewed as pro other political parties, expressing support for the civil service audit, organizing other party meetings in own areas, expressing anti-Kariba Draft sentiments, being accused of preaching politics in churches, and participating in constitutional awareness activities, among others. Reports also pointed to increases in youth militia and war veteran activism with cases in Buhera and Makoni North where senior ZANU PF party officials were reportedly assembling young men and women in what observers feared could be the formation of organized hit squads while in the Chipfatsura village of Mutare, youths militia were reportedly deployed at schools where they, as alleged, were coercing teachers and villagers to support the Kariba Draft. The net impression is that Manicaland remains a human rights risk zone.

Midlands

The province emerged with the highest record of 195 cases of politically motivated human rights violations, a record that reflects a 49% increase from its November toll of 131. Harassments and assaults remained the most commonly cited violations accounting for 95% of the province's total violations

record, most of which were reported in parts of Silobela, Gokwe, Gweru, Chiundura and Kwekwe. Sampled cases pointed to incidents in which people were allegedly victimized for distributing constitutional awareness fliers/posters, for failing to attend pro-Kariba Draft meetings, for attending constitutional awareness workshops, for expressing support to the ongoing civil service audit, expressing support for Minister of Finance's budgetary allocation to the agricultural sector, among others.

Masvingo

The province experienced a slight increase in its violations toll from 157 in November to 160 by end of December, 88% of these being violations in the form of harassments, assaults and discriminations that were reported mostly in parts of Bikita, Chiredzi, Zaka, Chivi, and Gutu. Reports generally pointed to incidents of verbal abuse, coercion to leave own political parties, harassments/assaults for being spotted in human rights/constitutional awareness T/shirts, harassment of civil service terms, among others. Cases in which villagers were summoned for interrogation by headmen after they had failed to attend ZANU PF party meetings were also on the high side.

Mashonaland Central

Although its violations toll of 85 was comparatively low in comparison with those of Midlands, Masvingo, Mashonaland East, Manicaland, and Harare, this record reflects an increase by 31% from 65 in November. Cases of harassments and assaults remained on the high side accounting for 80% of its total violations toll. Most areas of Guruve, Shamva, Mazowe, Mt Darwin and Bindura were among those commonly cited with most of the sampled reports pointing to incidents in which members of the public were either harassed or assaulted for "offences" that included wearing own party/human rights regalia, failing to attend other party meetings, calling for the rejection of the Kariba Draft, holding MDC meetings in own areas, among others. In Mazowe South, a high ranking member of ZANU PF was reported to have used army and police officers to evict a black farmer from his plot in Manzou newly resettled farming area, the victim allegedly being accused of being a supporter of the MDC political party.

Harare

Although metropolitan Harare witnessed a 25% decline in its human rights violations profile from 143 in November to 114 by end of December, its violations record remained on the high side. Also as in other provinces, cases of harassment and assaults remained extremely high accounting for 84% of its total violations toll. Most of the cases reported occurred in the high density constituencies of Glen Norah, Mabvuku, Tafara, Harare East, Chitungwiza, Zengeza East, Kambuzuma, Glen View, Budiro, Warren Park, Kuwadzana, Mufakose, Dzivarasekwa, Highfields and Harare South with high visibility in the involvement of state agents [police, central intelligence and army personnel], the office of the Attorney General, party youths and supporters, senior government officials, war veterans and ordinary individuals in the perpetrator pool. Members of the public reported being harassed for celebrating Human Rights Day, for being spotted in own party or human rights T/shirts regalia, for speaking positively about the Inclusive Government, canvassing against the Kariba Document, playing MDC-T songs, among others.

Mashonaland West

Though its violations toll of 55 was on the low side, this record reflects a 4% from the 53 cases in November. Analysis of the incidents reported in various parts of Hurungwe, Kadoma, Mhondoro Ngezi, Makonde, Zvimba, Mhondoro and Chegutu show that while violence has generally subsided, inter-party participation in the province was still on the low side and in some cases interfering with how people relate in communities. Also still manifest in these reports is intolerance to the notion of power-sharing

especially among war veterans - an attitude that accounts for the general resistance to programs that are implemented by the inclusive government

Mashonaland East

The province remains in the risk zone, its breach toll having slightly increased by 3.8% from 130 recorded in November to 135 by the end of December. Of this toll, 93% were cases harassments, assaults and displacements which were reported in various parts of Hwedza, Mudzi, Uzumba, Chikomba, Murehwa, Marondera and Mutoko. Scrutiny of reported cases reported show that people were mostly victimized for “offences” that included among others, putting up own party posters, appearing in constitution awareness T shirts, failing to attend ZANU PF-initiated constitutional meetings on the Kariba Document. As reported in other provinces, those who failed to attend ZANU PF party meetings to attend these were allegedly ordered to report to village headmen in their areas. In the Chidodo village of Uzumba, suspected ZANU PF party youths were reportedly moving around schools threatening teachers who do not attend ZANU PF party meetings.

Matebeleland South

The province was relatively peaceful with a violations toll of 22, 73% of which were acts of harassments and assaults recorded in various parts of Bulilima, Gwanda, Mangwe and Umzingwane. These violations involved harassments arising from intra-party conflicts, assaults for holding own party meetings in their areas, forced to remove own party T-shirts, harassment for listening to studio 7 as well as passing comments on the constitution making process.

Matebeleland North

Politically motivated human rights violations remained on the very low side with 17 cases having recorded in the months under review, 76% of which were intimidations and assaults which were reported mostly in parts of Tsholotsho, Binga, Lupane and Hwange. The few incidents reported involved harassments for insinuating that ZANU PF is standing in the way of progress in negotiations, passing a comment on why ZANU PF Congress re-admitted Jonathan Moyo [independent MP for Tsholotsho] whom the party had expelled in 2004, and questioning why the Kariba Document should be prioritized, among others.

Bulawayo

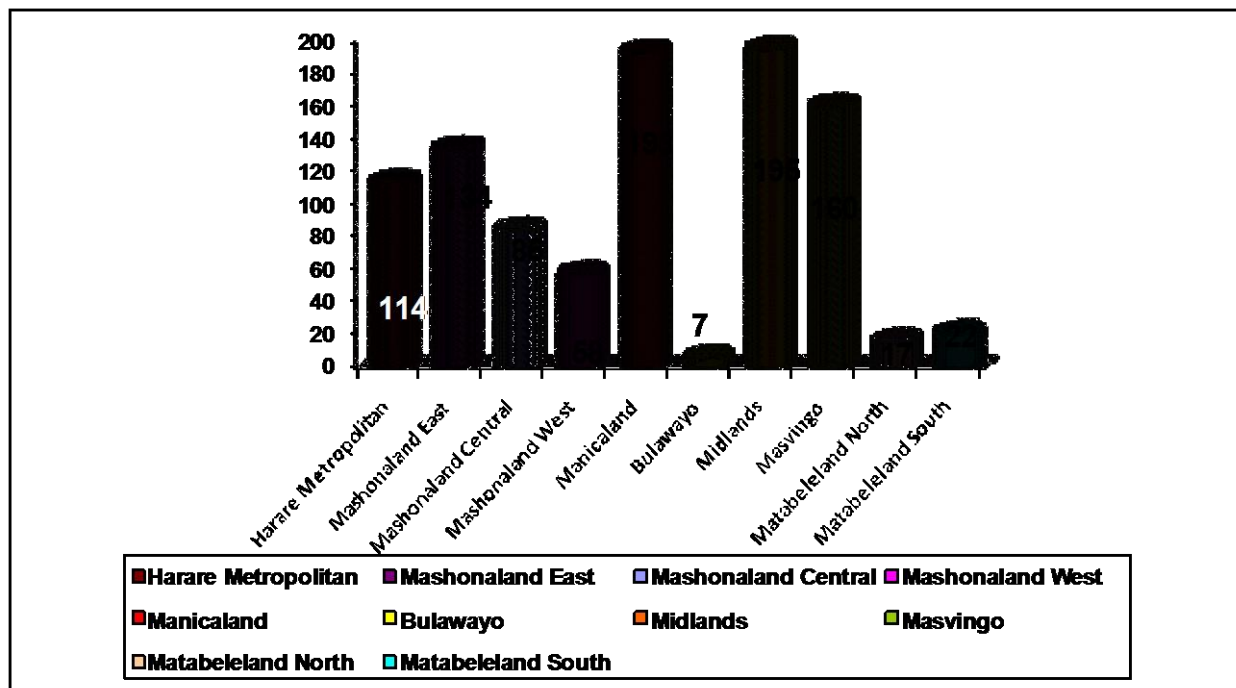
Consistent with its past record, the province emerged with the lowest record of 7 violations, mostly confined to the constituencies of Nkulumane and Luveve, with a perpetrator cast of MDC M, ZAPU, MDC T, ZANU PF youths. Harassments generally arose from inter and intra-party conflicts, in some cases victims labeled sellouts for having defected to other parties.

PROVINCIAL ANALYSIS OF VIOLATIONS

Table: Violations Spread by Provinces

ACTS	Midlands	Bulawayo	Mat. South	Mat. North	Masvingo	Manicaland	Harare	Mash. East	Mash West	Mash Central	TOTAL
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kidnapping/	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
Assault	62	2	6	4	22	45	28	37	7	13	226
Theft/Looting	0	0	0	1	10	6	3	3	0	3	26
MDP	1	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	1	11
Torture	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Unlawful Detention	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	9
Harassment/	123	3	10	9	99	78	71	75	48	58	575
Displacement	7	0	0	0	4	5	3	4	1	3	27
Discrimination	2	2	5	1	19	50	5	13	1	5	103
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	195	7	22	17	160	193	114	135	58	85	986

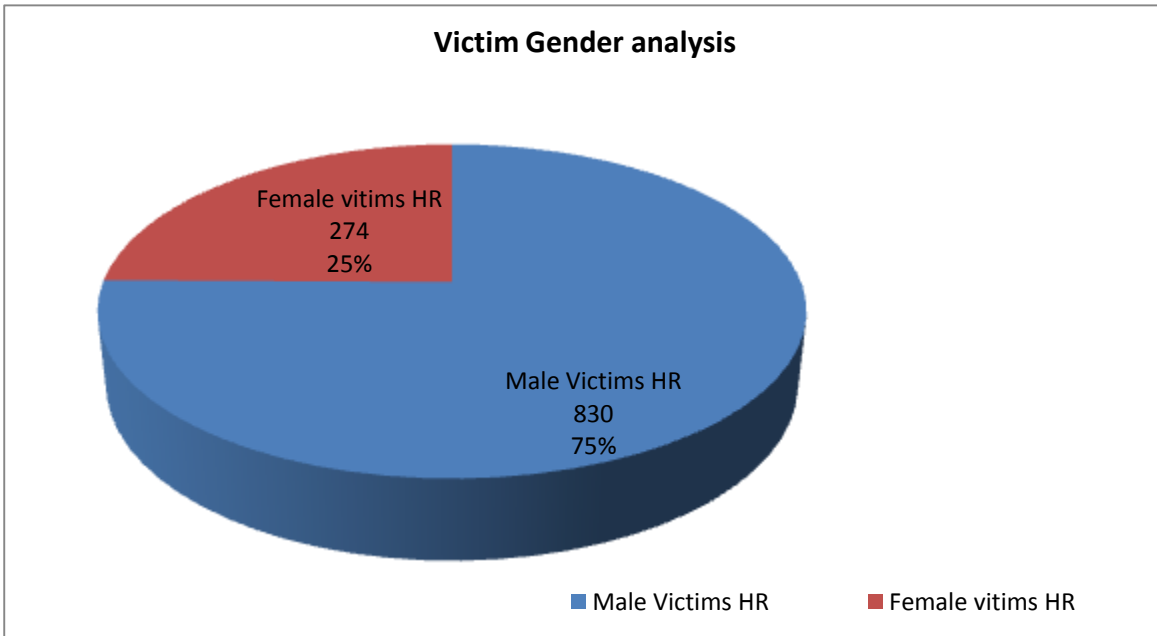
Graph 1 Graphic Description of Violation Spread by Provinces



GENDER SPREAD OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY PROVINCES

Victim Spread by Gender

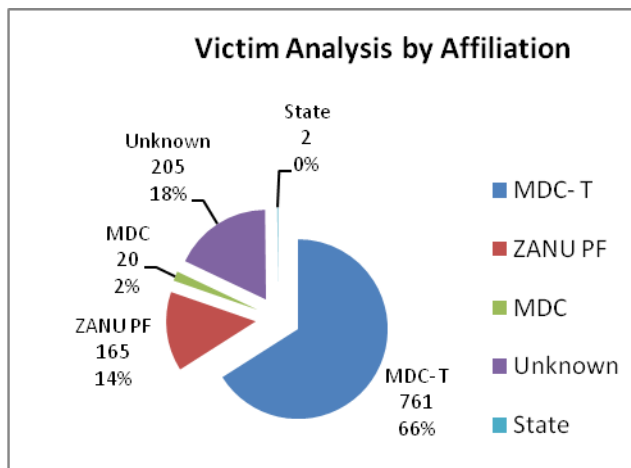
Male and Female Victims Toll Chart



Observations

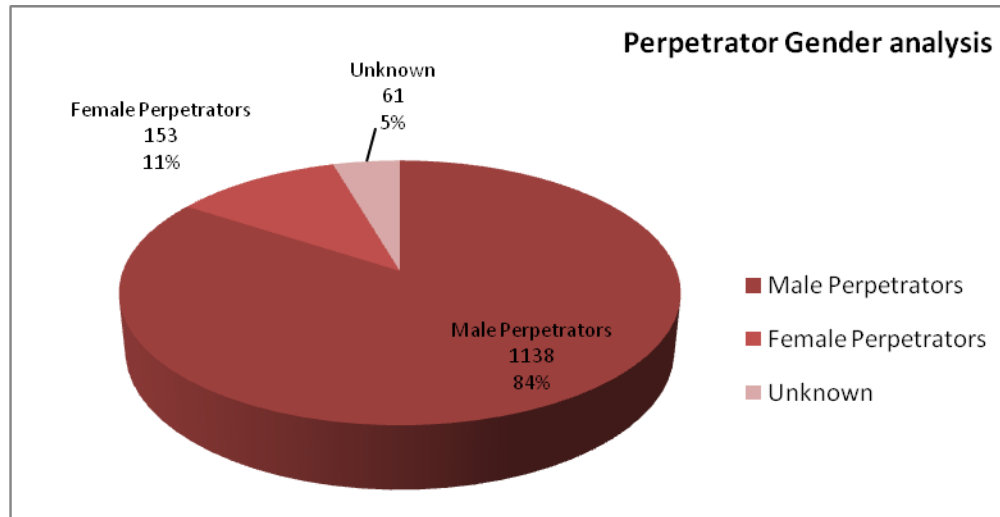
- A total of 1104 victims were recorded in the month, a figure that reflects a 8% increase from the 1095 recorded in November.
- Victim spread by gender points to an overwhelmingly male dominance, a trend that is consistent with past records

Victim Spread by Party Affiliation



- Victim spread by political party affiliation shows that the bulk of victims were MDC-T members, a trend that is consistent with trends since 2008.
- The ZANU PF victim toll of 165 reflects an 18% drop from 202 recorded in November.
- The MDC T victim toll of 761 points to a 5% drop from the 773 in November.
- The victim toll of the Unknowns remains on the high side even pointing to an increase by 78 % from the 115 recorded in November.

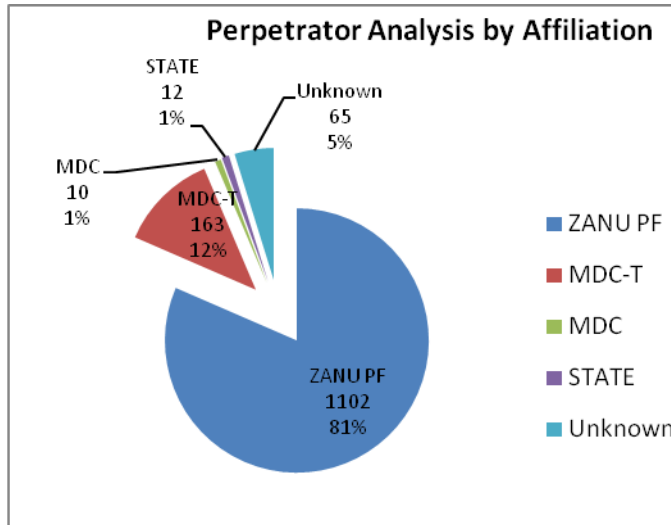
Perpetrator Spread by Gender



Observations

- A total of 1352 perpetrators were recorded, reflecting an increase by 2.7% from the 1317 cases recorded in November.
- Perpetrator distribution by gender points to male dominance, a trend that is consistent with trends since 2008.
- However, it is instructive to note that there was a 3.8% drop in the male perpetrator toll from the 1183 recorded in November.
- Also critical is to note that while the female perpetrator record is visibly lower than that of their male counterpart, the female perpetrator record reflects an increase by 23% from 124 reported in November.
- The perpetrator toll of the Unknown reflects an increase by 69% from the 36 recorded in November.

Perpetrator Spread by Party Affiliation



Observations

- While the perpetrator cast involve members from all political parties including the State, ZANU PF had the largest number, a trend that remains consistent with past scenarios.
- The ZANU PF perpetrator figure reflects an increase by 5.8% from the 1042 recorded in November.
- The MDC T perpetrator figure points to a 18% drop from the 198 recorded in November.
- The State perpetrator record reflects a drop by 73% from 45 recorded in November.

PART B VIOLATIONS IN FOOD AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Synopsis

Politically motivated discriminations remain disturbingly high accounting for 90% [184] of the gross violations toll of 204 recorded in the distribution of food and other sources of food aid in the month under review, with the remaining 10% [20] being harassments.

Of the 184 cases of discrimination, 51% were discriminations in food relief, 30 % in seeds and fertilizer, 6% in GSF, 7% in medical treatment and 6% in the areas of tillage support and agricultural credit.

Interestingly, these politically motivated discriminatory practices appeared most prevalent in provinces such as Midlands, Mashonaland East, Manicaland and Mashonaland Central which coincidentally had GSF as the main source of food aid. These trends appear consistent with experiences in most reports where ZANU PF party supporters, youth and officials, war veterans, army personnel manning Maguta as well as traditional leaders were accused of viewing themselves as sole beneficiaries of anything distributed along government channels such as GMB and the RBZ. This also seems to account for the general high incidence of cases in which people were reportedly forced to chant slogans or forced to produce party cards at most GSF distribution points.

However, violations in the form of violence and harassment have significantly declined with provinces such as Bulawayo, Manicaland, Matebeleland North, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central

recording no cases violence in the form of abductions, physical attack and malicious damage to property.

A victim toll of 226 was recorded in the month under review showing a drop by 20% from the 282 recorded in November. Victim spread by gender continue to reflect male dominance with 61% of the victim toll being males, 38% females and an insignificant 1% being people of unknown gender. This scenario continued to hold when victim distribution was analyzed on the basis of political affiliation.

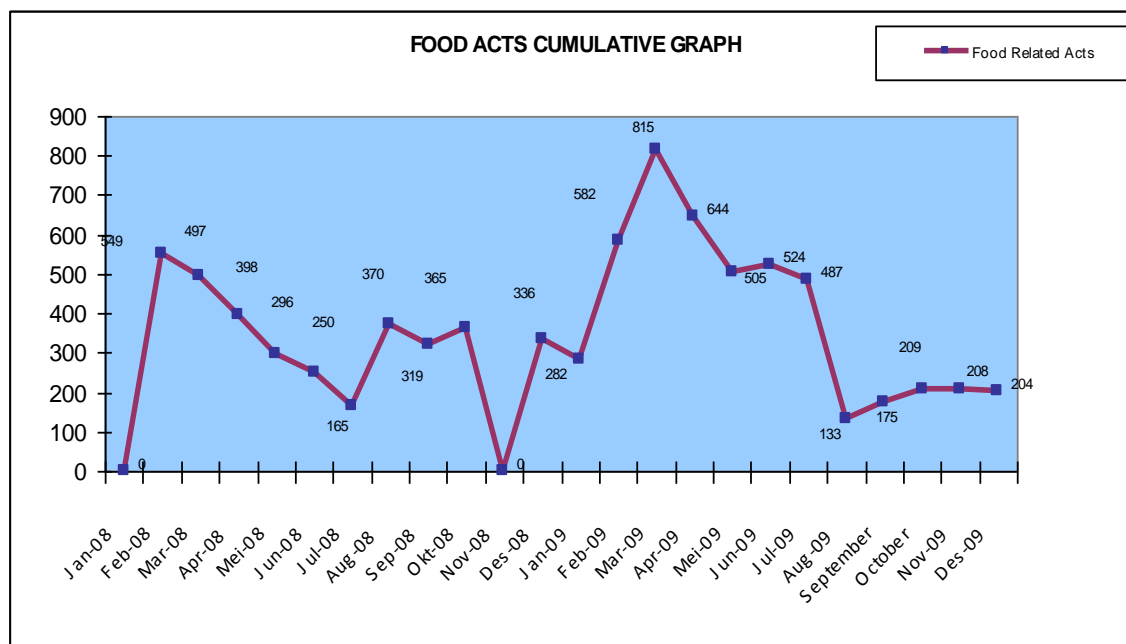
A total perpetrator toll of 213 was recorded in December, indicating a drop by 18% from the 260 recorded in November. Of the December perpetrator record, 80 % were males while 16% were females with 4% as unknowns.

By end of December 2009, a cumulative violations toll of 9618 cases had been recorded, pointing to a 98% cumulative jump from the 4851 recorded in December 2008, an increase mostly attributed to incidents of discrimination and harassment which remained on the extreme side accounting for 97% of the December cumulative record. As shown in the graph below, the violations graph has been firming up since August 2009.

Cumulative Violations in the food and humanitarian sector

2008	2009	FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID RELATED ACT – 2009			
		HARASSMENT	VIOLENCE	DISCRIMINATION	TOTAL
	<i>Jan – Dec 2008</i>	1581	54	3216	4851
549	January	46	6	230	282
497	February	68	16	498	582
398	March	360	38	417	815
296	April	219	35	390	644
250	May	252	17	236	505
165	June	255	23	246	524
370	July	208	71	208	487
319	August	20	2	110	132
365	September	31	2	142	175
376	October	28	1	180	209
930	November	13	4	191	208
336	December	20	0	184	204
4851	TOTAL	3101	269	6248	9618

Cumulative Trends in Food Acts



CASE EXPERIENCES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND HUMANITARIAN BY PROVINCES

Manicaland

The province experienced a wane in violations relating to food and humanitarian assistance, statistics dropping by 40% from 40 recorded in November to 24 by end of December. 96% of which were discriminations encountered in the distribution of seeds, fertilizer, agricultural credit, food relief and medical treatment, most of which were recorded in the constituencies of Makoni, Buhera, Mutasa, Chimanimani, Mutare and Nyanga. Among the commonly cited perpetrators were Arex Officers, headmen, and ZANU PF ward committees. In some cases, intended beneficiaries were denied access through diversion of agricultural inputs and food to party supporters; outright denial of registration, forcing targeted people to return what they would have received from state sources; and denial of information to targeted villagers of set dates for distribution. However, humanitarian relief efforts remained manifest with NGOs such as GOAL, Christian Care and Concern among the often cited

Masvingo

A violations toll of 14 was recorded pointing to a 30% drop from 20 in November to 14 by end of December. Among the documented cases were 7 acts of harassments in which people were either forced to attend party meetings or forced to denounce own political parties in to be registered as beneficiaries while the remaining violations were in the form of discriminations relating to GSF and food relief. These incidents of harassments and discriminations were mostly encountered in areas that include Mwenezi, Chivi, and Masvingo, the perpetrator pool comprising of Agricultural extension officers, party committee chairpersons, party youths, army personnel and war veterans.

Midlands

The province's gross violations record slightly increased from 62 recorded in November to 63 by end of December. Of this toll, 90% [57] were discriminations in accessing seeds, fertilizer and food relief while

10% [6] were discriminations in areas of tillage support and agricultural credit with areas such as Mberengwa, Gokwe, Zvishavane, Gweru, Chirumanzu, Zhombe and Shurugwi among the commonly referred incident-prone areas. However and humanitarian assistance by NGOs such as Red Cross, CARDEC, CONCERN, Africare, Oxfam, Christian Care, Action Faim, Care International, Zimbabwe Council of Churches and Lutheran Church Services remained dotted across the province.

Mashonaland Central

The province's violations record increased by 85.7% from 14 recorded in November to 26 recorded by end of December, all of which were discriminations in the distribution of fertilizer, seeds, food relief and educational support. These politically motivated discriminatory practices affected both state and non state sources with areas such as Mazowe Guruve, and Mt Darwin among the most affected. Discriminations were mainly on the basis of one's political affiliation with those in party meeting registers, those known or suspected to be MDC supporters openly denied registration. However in some cases, discriminations were motivated by personal vendettas.

Harare

The province reported two cases of food-related human rights violations in the form of discriminations reported at NGO distribution points at a Poly Clinic in Tafara and a school in Kuwadzana, perpetrators in both cases being members of ZANU PF. In the Kuwadzana case, victims were denied access to soap and medicine allegedly on the basis of political affiliation. In the Tafara case, 100 MDC party supporters from ward 46 and Caledonia were reportedly denied access to water buckets, soap and water treatment tablets.

Mashonaland West

The province encountered very few incidents of violations in the food and humanitarian sector, records having dropped from 8 recorded in November to 3 by end of December. All the isolated cases were discriminations in the distribution of seeds, fertilizer and agricultural credit encountered in Kadoma and Makonde. In all these incidents the main factor for discrimination was political affiliation.

Mashonaland East

The province's violations toll dropped by 10.2% from 49 recorded in November to 44 by end of December. Of this toll, 93% were cases of politically motivated discriminations, 71% [29] of which were in the area of food relief, 24.4% [10] were in areas of GSF, seeds and fertilizer while 4.4% were in areas of tillage support and educational support. The 3 incidents of harassments involved people being forced to produce party cards or chant slogans. Areas that include Hwedza, Mudzi, Murewa, Marondera, Mtoko, Goromonzi and Chikomba were among the commonly cited areas. These discriminations and harassments also affected the distribution of food sourced from NGOs.

Matebeleland South

The province recorded 3, in the form of discriminations relating to tillage support, harassments in the form of people being either summoned to meetings or forced to produce party cards.

Matebeleland South

A total of 11 cases of violations were recorded, all in the form of discrimination in the distribution of seeds, fertilizer and food relief. Areas of scene included Binga, Tsholotsho and Lupane.

SUMMARY OF PREVALENCE SCENARIOS BY PROVINCES

Violations Spread by Province

ACTS	Midlands	Bulawayo	Mat. South	Mat. North	Masvingo	Manicaland	Harare	Mash. East	Mash West	Mash Central	TOTAL
HARASSMENT											
Forced to attend political meetings	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ordered to produce party card	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Ordered to remove party regalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced to chant party slogans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ordered to denounce one's party	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
Summoned to meeting	0	0	1	0	0		7	0	0	0	8
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	7	1	7	3	0	0	20
VIOLENCE											
Abduction/unlawful detention	0	0	0	0	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	0	0
Grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCRIMINATION											
Denied access to GSF	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10
Denied seeds & fertilizer	18	0	0	10	0	13	0	5	2	10	58
Denied tillage support	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Denied agricultural credit	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Denied food loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denied food relief	39	0	0	1	2	7	0	29	0	15	93
Denied irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denied Educational Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Denied Medical Treatment	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
TOTAL	63	0	1	11	7	23	9	41	3	26	184
GRAND TOTAL	63	0	3	11	14	24	16	44	3	26	204

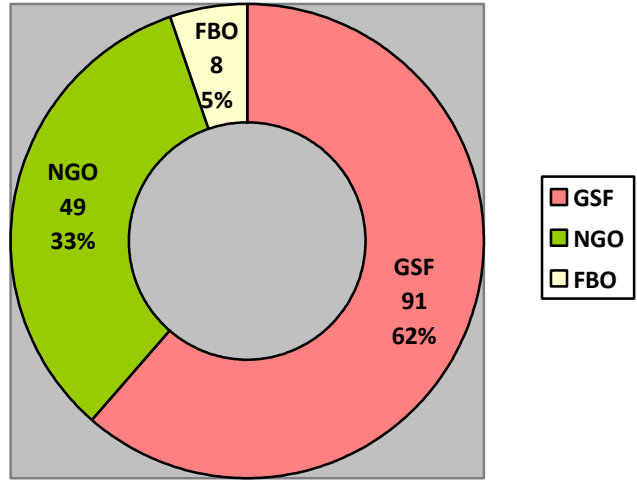
Food and Other Aid Sources Table

FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID SOURCES	Midlands	Bulawayo	Mat. South	Mat. North	Masvingo	Manicaland	Harare	Mash. East	Mash West	Mash Central
GSF	38	0	1	8	6	8	0	21	3	12
NGO	18	0	0	0	0	8	2	10	0	13
FBO	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1

Observation

- The food situation remains stressed with both state and non sector organizations visibly involved in food and humanitarian assistance although visibility varies from province to province.
- GSF is the main source of food in the provinces of Midlands, Matebeleland North, Matebeleland South, Masvingo, Manicaland, Mashonaland East, and Mashonaland West.-with highest GSF interventions in the Midlands
- Though not necessarily the main source of food, NGOs are visibly involved in the provinces of Midlands, Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central.
- Though low key in most provinces except Mashonaland East, FBO interventions were thinly spread in the provinces of Midlands, Manicaland and Mashonaland Central
- The provinces of Midlands, Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland enjoyed relief interventions from all three sources

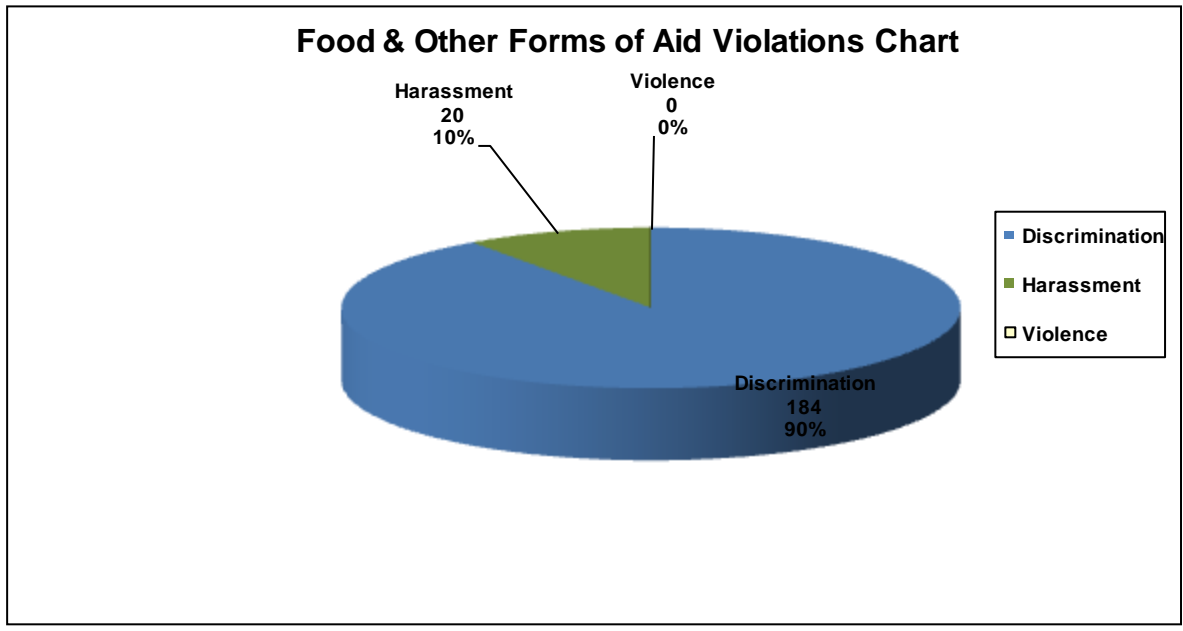
Food and Other Aid Sources Chart



Observations

- A total of 148 sources of food and other aid sources were recorded reflecting visible involvement by both non- and -state sector players in food and humanitarian assistance.
- As in November, the State emerged as the main source, figures even pointing to a 42% expansion in state sector sources from the 64 recorded in November.
- There was a shrink in both NGO and FBO food and aid sources, NGOs 23% from 64 recorded in November and FBOs by 43% from 14 recorded in November.

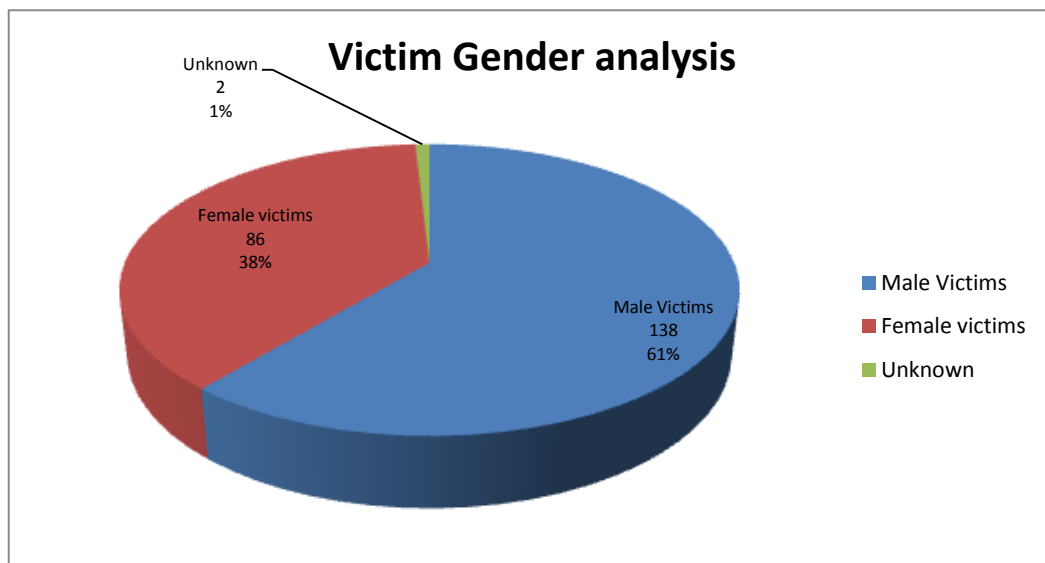
Prevalence of Violations



Observations

- A total of 204 violations relating to food and humanitarian assistance were recorded in the month under review, a toll that points to a slight drop from 208 recorded in November.
- Violations spread show that while discriminations and harassment were the only forms of violations encountered, discriminations were the most prevalent.
- Comparison with November records shows that by end of December, acts of discriminations had dropped by 3.6% from 191 recorded in November while harassments show an increase from 13 recorded in November.
- There were no reported cases of violence.

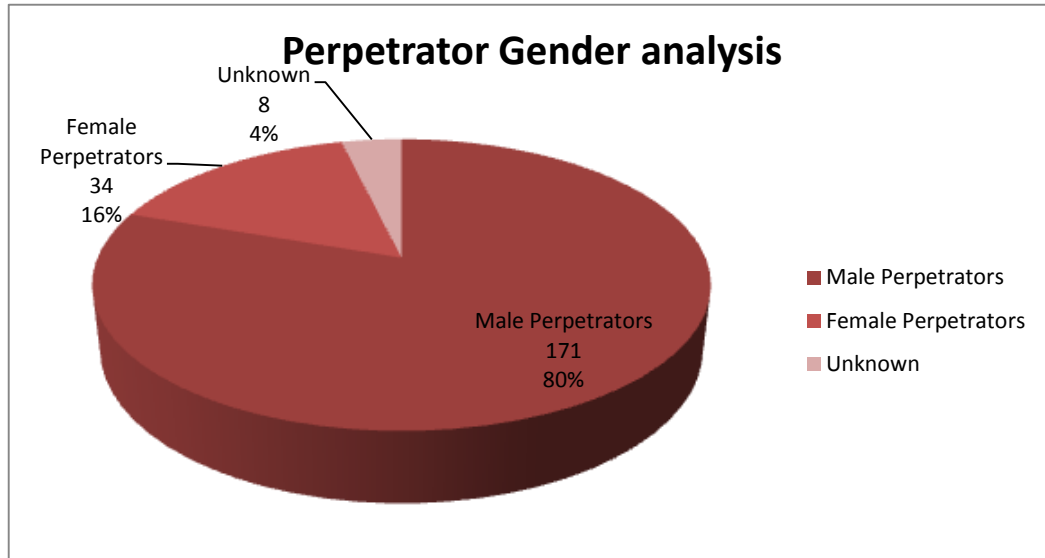
Victim Spread by Gender



Observations

- A victim toll of 226 was recorded in the month under review showing a drop by 20% from the 282 recorded in November.
- Victim spread by gender shows that while human rights violations affected both sexes, those mostly affected were males, a trend that is consistent with past trends.

Perpetrator Spread by Gender



Observations

- A perpetrator toll of 213 comprising both males and females was recorded, indicating a drop by 18% from the 260 recorded in November.
- Gender spread of perpetrators show that the bulk of these perpetrators were males although the female toll remains visible.

EMERGING ISSUES AND THE WAY FORWARD

As 2009 comes to a close, ZPP notes with concern that the inclusive government enters 2010 with a baggage of unfinished agendas acting as an albatross around its neck. It is negotiations for the sake of negotiations, with no end in sight on outstanding issues.

Thus although December 2009 seemed relatively calm compared to December of 2008, indications are that there will be a rise in political temperature across the country, especially with talks elections in the air. The ZANU PF party set the tone by resolving at its Congress in December that it was not going to concede no more concessions to the MDC factions which they accuse of not doing much to remove “sanctions”. We continue to exhort the principals concerned to abide by the terms of the GPA, putting national interests at the forefront.

These developments are even more worrying in view of reports that the infrastructures of violence that was used in 2008 is still intact and even slowly resurfacing assuming strategic positions as the constitutional outreach program unfolds. By end of December, there were reports of organized youth movements in most rural areas with some even pointing to re-establishments of bases. We view these alleged developments with utmost concern.

Taking party-based positions in constitution making is counterproductive as political parties come and go. Create space for Zimbabweans to participate as **individual citizens** rather than as **members of political parties**. Citizen basic right to express their views on the constitution must be respected. So is

their right to information about the constitution. No political party is reposed with the right to decide on behalf of the people what constitution they should adopt.

In the food and humanitarian sector, especially GSF, remains highly prone to party politics with the tendency among some supporters and officials of the ZANU PF party to deliberately arrogate to themselves the sole right to access all food, inputs, tillage support and agricultural credit distributed by Government. This unfortunate thinking is reportedly fueling incidents of politically motivated discriminations and harassments at most distribution points across the country. Cases in which people are denied access to GSF on the basis of party affiliation, failure to produce party cards, not appearing in party registers or being forced to denounce own party or chant party slogans at state distribution points remain recurring issues. While reports of interferences with NGO operations also continue to feature, we note with relief at their concerted effort to spurn such interferences. Citizen right to access food either provided by the Government or relief organizations as enunciated in the GPA has to be respected.



ZIMBABWE PEACE PROJECT

BACKGROUND & FORMATION

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

"A Zimbabwe marked by sustainable Justice, Dignity, Peace & Development for all"

MISSION

Advancing sustainable Peace in Zimbabwe through monitoring, documenting, research and publicise threats to peace, and conduct community peace building interventions through members and partners.

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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