



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

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ACRONYMS	DENOTATION
CIO	Central Intelligence Organisation
CADEC	Catholic Development Commission
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
FBO	Faith Based Organisations
FACT	Family Aids Community Trust
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
GNU	Government of National Unity
GPA	Global Political Agreement
GSF	Government Subsidized Food
MP	Member of Parliament
NCA	National Constitutional Assembly
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
MDC – T	Movement for Democratic Change – Tsvangirai
MDP	Malicious Damage to Property
TCE	Total Control of the Epidemic
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WOZA	Women Of Zimbabwe Arise
USAID	United States Aid
ZNA	Zimbabwe National Army
ZANU PF	Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front
ZINASU	Zimbabwe National Students’ Union
ZICOSU	Zimbabwe Congress Of Students Union
ZICHIRE	Zimbabwe Community Health Intervention Research
ZAPU	Zimbabwe African Peoples’ Union
ZAPSO	Zimbabwe AIDS Prevention and Support Organisation

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 as a result 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 as a result of political differences. • Forced evictions

OVERVIEW

Though harm-strung socio-politically, the Inclusive Government [IG] continues to soldier on with June witnessing the Prime Minister going on a whirlwind national tour of Europe and the United States in a bid to re-engage Zimbabwe with the western world although prospects for success were doomed from the onset as Zimbabwe was still accused of dilly-dallying on the implementation of comprehensive political, economic and justice reforms to uphold human rights and rule of law by the expected host.

It was also encouraging to note that the constitutional reform process had gathered pace with the Parliamentary Select Committee mandated to handle that task [as provided for in Article V1 of the GPA] setting the specific dates, times and venues for provincial consultative meetings and the first all-stakeholders conference. Political party regalia and slogans were outlawed at these meetings.

The month was also witness to a landmark 5th June High Court ruling confirming the illegality of the Media and Information Commission [MIC] following the filing of an urgent chamber application by four freelance journalists challenging its legality after the Ministry of Media, Information and Publicity had directed that all journalists who wished to cover the 7-9 June 2009 Common Market for East and Southern Africa [COMESA] should be accredited by the Commission. MIC had attained notoriety for using its draconian laws to close down newspapers and arrests of journalists on allegedly trumped up charges.

Warning shots were also fired to those with a penchant for violence as Vice President Joice Mujuru addressed the International Women's Day provincial commemorations in Chipadze, Bindura in which she announced that the Government was embarking on a nation-wide outreach Healing program with the primary objective of settling political disputes between known offenders and their victims: "Do not waste time fighting each other. We, your leaders, would be drinking coffee together-Come and see us at Parliament we will be drinking and eating together across the political divide. But what you forget is that when you kill someone on the pretext of politics, there is an avenging spirit that would haunt your family and not your political party. Even when you are arrested for murder or violence, you will be charged as an individual and stand trial alone, and not your political party" [Herald, 15/06/09].

While these efforts by the four-month old Inclusive Government should be applauded, we still note with concern that the political environment remains stressed and heavily polarized along party lines, principals to the GPA prioritizing partisan interests at the expense of Inclusive Government mandates and some ministers saying they are only answerable to the President who swore them into office. Particularly disquieting are continued breaches of GPA provisions through delays in the implementation of comprehensive political, economic and media reforms and President Mugabe's refusal to rescind his unilateral appointments of the Attorney General and the Reserve Bank Governor. Although these outstanding issues have since been referred to SADC for mediation, prospects of their being tossed back to the principals loom high.

Respect for rule of law remains severely stressed with several incidents in which court orders were blatantly ignored by some government ministers , the latest being the chasing away of the four journalists from covering the COMESA meeting in open defiance of the 5 June High Court ruling that had declared that MIC was illegal and that as such journalists were not obliged to be accredited with it.

MDC legislators and party supporters continue to be arrested in circumstances that smack political persecution with section 121 of the Criminal Evidence and Procedure Act frequently invoked to block release of suspects on bail while the fate of the 16 human rights and MDC activists who were abducted by state security agents between October and December 2008 on allegations of banditry is yet to be sealed with the Supreme Court yet to make a ruling on whether their constitutional rights were violated when they were allegedly abducted, tortured and kept incommunicado by the police and state agents.

In Masvingo, hordes of youths in ZANU PF regalia reportedly confiscated the newsletter produced by the Office of the Prime Minister. The newsletter, which was published during the Prime Minister's European tour following what they perceived as an orchestrated move to rubbish this tour in the state electronic and print media had reportedly proved an instant hit in most urban areas.

Youth militia and war veteran activism is reportedly warming up with several provinces that include Masvingo and Midlands pointing to deployment of youth militias in some rural government clinics and schools, scenarios that have reportedly generated fear among those intending to visit clinics for treatment and also a rise in incidents in which teaching activities have been interfered with, teachers and headmasters harassed in front of their pupils and generally labelled unpatriotic MDC supporters who have no interests of pupils at heart.

Manicaland continues to hog limelight with reports that the once peaceful village of Marange has turned into a haven of lawlessness, harassments, beatings, torture, forced labour, and death; children and adults in the surrounding areas reportedly conscripted as forced labour to mine diamonds illegally in the controversial diamond fields of Chiadzwa. The army which was deployed in the area in 2008 is reportedly using brutal force to control access to the diamond fields and to take over unlicensed diamond mining and trading. According to a recent report by the New York-based Human Rights Watch [HWR], 200 lives have been lost since the violent take-over of the diamond fields in 2008 in which the army led Operation Hakudzokwi [No Return], army helicopter gunships and soldiers on the ground indiscriminately fired live ammunition and tear gas into the diamond fields and surrounding villages in a bid to flush out illegal miners.

The situation in state universities remained gloomy with universities either closed or operating at half mast while the University of Zimbabwe, one of the premier national educational heritage remains closed throwing into limbo the career prospects of students who are mostly of stressed socio-economic backgrounds; developments that saw Zimbabwe National Students Union [ZINASU] calling for the scrapping of the Presidential Scholarship Fund which they see as a luxury at a time when the country is broke.

The political climate in most farming areas is still agitated with several incidents in which former white farm worker families and their children have been evicted from farms and forced to stay by the roadside after demanding their payments. In Manicaland, invasion of Odzi farm by a prominent politician in the area saw farm workers who had refused to pay the new owner US\$5 a month being evicted by the messenger of court and forced to stay along the Harare-Mutare Highway, young children forced out of school while some A1 resettlements like Suffolk in Marondera East have reportedly been declared “ZANU PF liberated zones” where the GPA and the Inclusive Government do not apply while villagers were discouraged from attending all-stakeholder public hearings on the new constitution as their inputs were not going to be considered in the final draft of the constitution.

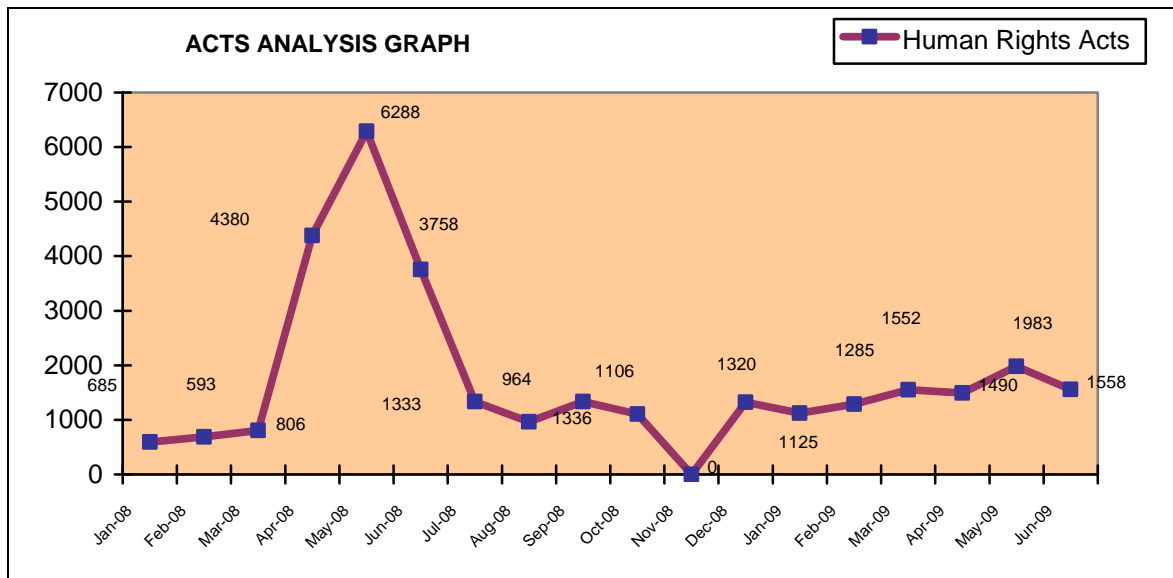
Hate language and anti-MDC party slogans and misinformation on the GPA, unity government and the constitution making process continue to be reported in most provinces with high ranking politicians, government ministers and war veterans as leading players with some war veterans ridiculing unity government as “Mapoto between Mugabe and Tsvangirai”.

June recorded 1553 incidents of violence that smack of politically motivated human rights violations had been recorded, the figure showing a drop from the May record of 1983. Of the June record, 828 were harassments while 308 were assaults, and as in May, with no recorded cases of murder.

Since January 2008, a cumulative total of 31576 cases of politically motivated human rights violations have been recorded, of which 16497 were harassments while 6594 were assault cases [Refer to the table below for detail].

CUMULATIVE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOOD RELATED VIOLATIONS TABLE

ACTS	2008	2009												TOTAL	
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
Murder	207	0	0	0	0	0	0								207
Rape	56	4	12	8	7	8	7								102
Kidnapping/abduction	496	21	20	17	13	15	11								593
Assault	4581	270	378	367	292	398	308								6594
Theft/looting	578	80	44	78	76	92	64								1012
Malicious Damage to Property (MDP)	979	40	29	28	37	34	32								1179
Torture	436	17	13	33	27	13	10								549
Unlawful Detention	487	37	41	35	34	36	32								702
Harassment/Intimidation	11954	553	658	787	740	976	829								16497
Displacement	2450	75	51	65	78	56	88								2863
Discrimination	306	28	39	134	186	355	171								1219
Attempted Rape	23	0	0	0	0	0	1								24
Attempted Murder	14	0	0	10	0	0	5								29
TOTAL	22567	1125	1285	1562	1490	1983	1558								31570



PART A

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY PROVINCES

Mashonaland Central

The province recorded 78 cases of human rights breaches reflecting a slight drop from its May violations toll of 101 although incidents in which members of the public were harassed and assaulted for various “offences” that include party affiliation, attending and expressing views in the ongoing constitution making processes, commenting on outstanding issues especially the “Gideon Gono” and “Johannes Tomana” saga, demanding back property and livestock looted in the run up to June 2008 Elections, putting up posters for the MDC anniversary rallies, for refusing to chant ZANU PF slogans, wearing ZANU PF T shirts, asking why ZANU PF youth leaders were being paid the US\$100 allocation as government workers, remain thinly spread across the province with areas such as Shamva, Bindura, Mazowe, Mt Darwin, Centenary and Rushinga among the most affected.

Youth militancy and war veteran activism was reportedly on the increase while verbal abuse of members of other parties as “sell-outs” and dismissal of the Inclusive Government as “unity for the top leaders and not for the general public” continue to be received.

All-party meetings to educate people about the constitution were reportedly meeting with subtle resistance. In ward 19 of Shongedza village of Centenary, a man who was addressing village heads at a meeting at Chadereka Primary School on 6 June to cease violence in their villages and to treat people equally regardless of their political affiliation was reportedly chased away by a village head.

Freedom of movement in and out of the constituencies was still clandestinely monitored by youth militias and village heads. In the Bob Grande area of Mazowe North a suspected MDC activist was on 5 June harassed after being found putting up posters for the MDC anniversary while in the Bare village of Mazowe North, a man was reportedly on 2 June unlawfully detained for four hours after reports had been received that he had allowed MDC activists from Harare to put up at his house.

In most farming areas, use of fake offer letters to displace newly resettled farmers who are suspected to be MDC were still reported. In the Bare village of Mazowe North, ZANU PF militias in possession of false offer letters, chanting and singing ZANU PF party songs and also wielding life-threatening weapons such as axes, slashes, hoes, stones and stainless steel wires

reportedly invaded Peter White commercial farm harassed and chased away the farm owner of more than 20 years empty – handed leaving behind all the farm equipments. No action was taken when the matter was reported to the police. At the Rinzi farm of Concession in Mazowe West, there were on 17 June reports of farm workers who were forced out of the house because they did not attend ZANU PF meetings held at the farm.

In new resettlement farms reports pointed to disturbing practices in which farm workers who demand decent payment were silenced by being quickly labelled MDC supporters and threatened with evictions or even told to find their former white employers to cater for their demands for food rations. Those who do not attend party meetings in these farming areas were labelled “fake ZANU PF members”.

These clandestine malpractices were reportedly manifest in other sectors in which well-known activists and supporters were displaced from their market, residential and business stands in circumstances that were politically suspect. In the Mukunyadzi village of Mazowe North, a grocery shop owner and also a well-known MDC activist was on 11 June reportedly attacked and threatened with arson and displacement by ZANU PF militants for refusing to reduce the prices of his groceries which they claimed to be too exorbitant, while in the Chinehasha village of Mazowe North, a businessman and MDC chairperson in the area was reportedly beaten and ordered to vacate the area by war veterans.

Manicaland

The province recorded 320 cases of human rights violations, showing a visible decline from the May record of 551. However cases of harassment, assault and discrimination remained on the high side with Chiadzwa diamond areas stealing the limelight. Claims of political persecution of MDC legislators in the province continue to be received with the latest incident being the incarceration of the Chipinge East MP on 19 June who had been arrested in May accused of improper discharge of firearms.

In Chipinge Central, inter-party politics was reportedly interfering with business in the Chipinge Town Council with ZANU PF members in the area reportedly up in arms with the new council [mainly composed of MDC members] which was seeking to rectify politically motivated malpractices in which ZANU PF party structures allocated unserved stands to their members by-passing council by-laws. Members of the physical planning department who were called in to assess the situation have since recommended the reduction of the size of stands.

Reports of farm invasions continue to feature in most reports with one disheartening incident in Odzi where farm workers at a farm owned by a prominent ZANU PF politician were on 5 June reportedly evicted by the messenger of court and left homeless and tent-less along Harare-Mutare highway, school going-age children seen loitering about as they are no longer going to school. The farm workers had reportedly refused to work for US\$5 a month and had resorted to piece jobs on nearby farms to supplement their paltry salaries. In the Vumba Heights of Mutare, Headstone Farm was invaded on 15 June, farming activities disrupted, farm owner and workers arrested by police when they resisted eviction orders. In the same area, ZANU PF militias were reportedly moving around the Nyagudi clinic and resettlement areas intimidating MDC supporters, developments that are said to have restricted freedom of movement and expression of teachers as well as access to the clinic by members of the public. In Mutare South, war veterans were on 5 June reported to have invaded New farm, demanding the keys to the main house before ordering the white owner to vacate the farm, developments that were said to have left the farm owner traumatized and feeling betrayed by war veterans whom he allegedly had been helping with inputs in return of assuring his safety.

In other incidents, suspected people were falsely accused of sabotaging the land reform program or simply labelled MDC supporters as a basis to evict them. In Chipinge East, the farm manager of Preston Farm was on 5 June reportedly unlawfully detained for five days after the District Administrator had falsely accused him of sabotaging the land reform program by hiding farm equipment. It later transpired that the farm manager had reportedly resisted the District Administrator’s clandestine attempts to take over the farm. In the Glevvlei Resettlement ward 6 of Chipinge Central, ZANU PF supporters were reportedly trying to evict other beneficiaries of the land reform program by reportedly falsely accusing them of being MDC supporters and displacing them.

The road to remedy remains bumpy and frustrating with one reported incident in the Nyambeya area of Chimamanmani where a headman on 1 June reportedly threatened to evict three children for continuing to call for investigations into the

circumstances in which their father was murdered in the run up to the 27 June Elections of 2008 with members of the neighbourhood reportedly trying to silence them by threatening them with assault while the Chief of the area was also reportedly acting in complicity by postponing the hearing of the case on several occasions without giving satisfactory reasons.

In the Dangamvura-Chikanga of Mutare there were on 27 June reports of widespread victimization of members of the public by police and army at roadblocks between Mutare and Birchnough Bridge as they tried to prevent entry of Chiadzwa diamond area with most of the victims being the unemployed youths. People were reportedly searched and had their possessions that included cash, cellphones and other valuables looted with some reportedly made to fill the water bowsers while others were made to sing revolutionary songs. In the Mandarume area of Chimanimani, 15 soldiers who were attending a refresher course at Wengezi Camp were reported to have on 13 June put up an unofficial roadblock at Wangezi Bridge reportedly targeting youths going in and out of the Chiadzwa fields, searching and beating them as well as looting their belongings and cash.

Reports of disruptions of MDC rallies were still reported. In the Cashel Valley of Chimanimani East, youths on 2 June were said to have disrupted an MDC rally at Pagwashi Primary School which as alleged had been cleared by the police. On the day in question, MDC members found the booked venue filled with ZANU PF supporters donning party regalia, most of the youths armed while females were singing revolutionary songs denouncing the MDC party and its leadership. A report was made to the police who responded by urging MDC party supporters to vacate as the situation was explosive. Police also claimed that they did not have enough manpower to deal with the situation.

Elected MDC councillors continue to be sidelined with ward coordinators used as alternatives. At a meeting in ward 3 of Chimanimani on 19 June, war veterans and ZANU PF supporters reportedly resolved not to respect or consult elected councillors on development issues in the community. In the Bvitindi village of Mutare Rural, 9 village heads were reportedly summoned to Chief Zimunya's Homestead where they were accused of disrespecting the chief and fined US \$6 each.

Reports of political harassment of teachers by ZANU PF youth militia continue to be received with one incident in which a Shundure Secondary school teacher was reportedly harassed on 20 June at Ngomasha Business Centre in Mutare Rural, the victim was accused of being an MDC activist. In Tombo 11 of Nyanga North, a headmaster and teachers of Crossdale Secondary School were on 9 June reportedly living in fear of MDC members who are questioning why most of the O-level failures at the school were pupils known to have parents who are MDC supporters, scenarios that saw teachers and the headmaster being beaten by these children and their parents and window panes of the headmaster's office destroyed. The matter was reported to the police and the perpetrators arrested.

In the Chapwanya village of Makoni, suspected MDC supporters in the village were on 2 June reportedly intimidated by headman after attending a meeting in Rusape where headman Chapwanya was reported to have addressed villagers telling them that he no longer wanted to hear about MDC politics in his community and threatening that anyone heard talking about the MDC party would be displaced from the area.

Midlands

The province witnessed a drop in acts of violence, records declining from 405 in May to 238 in June however with harassments and assault figures remaining a cause for concern. Activities at ward, cell, district and provincial levels remain structured strictly along ZANU PF party lines with some areas reporting a resurfacing in youth militia and war veteran activism, incidents of night gatherings and people claiming to be acting on orders from their top brass party structures to flush out MDC members from the area before the forthcoming elections.

Added to these were reports of people who are still being harassed for their participation as polling agents/observers in the March 2008 elections, for commenting on breaches of the GPA, for wearing own party regalia, for refusing to surrender their party membership cards, for refusing to attend village meetings, for organizing and attending MDC meetings, for playing music that was deemed insulting to the president of ZANU PF, disseminating bad information to the residents through all-stakeholders workshops, for demanding property and livestock looted in the run up to the 27 June Elections among others with areas such as Redcliff, Chiundura, Gweru, Silobela, Mberengwa, Gokwe and Kwekwe among the mostly cited areas.

Cases in which well-known party activists were approached at their homesteads, assaulted with weapons such as electric cards or iron bars were also reported in some parts of the province. In the area around St Faith Mission in Silobela, a ZANU PF activist was reported to have arrived at the home of the MDC supporter armed with an iron bar and demanded an immediate handover of all documents, membership cards and list of all MDC members in the area. In Mkoba village 15 of Gweru, a man sustained a swollen eye and abrasions on the back after he was attacked on 15 June by unknown people accusing him of being too active in the unity government, forcefully seizing the victim's personal goods and national identity cards in the process.

Appearing in MDC party regalia remains a political offence in the area. At Gunde Primary School in Chiundura a man was assaulted on 3 June for appearing in own party regalia while in the same area, a street-vendor who was suspected to be an MDC supporter was said to have been dragged out of the flea market allegedly because he had appeared in own party regalia and told that flea markets stands were introduced by ZANU PF people.

The security of those in the teaching profession remains stressed with one incident in Gweru, where a teacher from a Mkoba 9 school was on 8 June severely assaulted with planks and iron bars and sustained severe injuries on the back, knee, face and chest; the victim was accused of refusing to go to work after school opening. The victimized teacher had reportedly earlier complained about her salary when she was having a casual discussion with one of the parents in the residential area who turned out to be a ZANU PF supporter. Reports of assaults on those on sick leave by youths were also reported, youths mistaking this for industrial action. In Mberengwa, a group of youths were on 27 June reported to have marched around Msume Primary School singing Chimurenga songs and wielding sticks and knives before harassing the headmaster whom they accused of employing MDC members at the school. In the same district, a teacher at Chizungu Primary School was on 23 June reportedly harassed and issued with a stern warning to desist from teaching children MDC politics.

Report snippets from most constituencies in Mberengwa point to a resurfacing in youth and war veteran activism and harassment of people on the basis of affiliation, developments that pose a serious threat to freedom of expression. In the Muchipisi village of Buchwa, a widow who had gone to a township in MDC party regalia reportedly had her kitchen burnt at night and lost all her family's food in circumstances that smack of political persecution. On the day in question, the youths who were at the township had reportedly stared at her in silence. In the Ngungumbane area, fear of retribution was reportedly stalking the community amid reports of unknown youths who were on 15 June reportedly moving around at night telling people that they were on a mission to bring back the ZANU PF president to power and also threatening to kill right away come elections.

In Kwekwe there were also reports of a resurgence in youth and war veteran activism, some war veterans reported to have unleashed terror in farming communities by labelling all farm workers demanding payments as MDC supporters and evicting around 15 families formerly employed by the evicted white farm owner Van Heeden, who as reported had gone for 9 months without pay or food rations. The evicted farm workers are reportedly now living in make shift shelters and relying on well-wishers for food while in the same area, some youths were reportedly organizing to move from farm to farm and house to house fishing out those without current ZANU PF cards.

In Gokwe, besides the observed signs of a resurfacing in youth militia activism, inter-party partnerships remain a distant dream with access to most development projects strictly along ZANU PF party structures, suspected MDC supporters the majority victims being openly told that they were not MDC projects. Incidents of reprisals were also reported with one case in which the huts and granaries of a ZANU PF ward coordinator for ward 1 was reportedly burnt by suspected MDC youths, the victim reportedly accused of sidelining MDC members in the distribution of cholera buckets, soap and aquatic tablets donated by NGOs.

Masvingo

The province's human rights profile was still stressed with 200 acts of violations in June showing a slight jump from the May record of 181. Fear was reportedly stalking some areas amid reports of resurfacing of youth militia activism and bases at some schools. In Masvingo North, youths militia were reportedly camped at Chikurudzo primary and secondary schools intimidating teachers and school children and threatening to establish torture bases while in ward 8 of the same area, war veterans most of whom were former base commanders were reportedly forcing people to attend ZANU PF party meetings where attendance

registers were used. Most meetings were reportedly held at places that were former base torturing camps-moves that are generally seen as meant to warn MDC supporters that bases may be set up again. Villagers are reportedly told that registers will be used to identify true ZANU PF party members come election time. Those who want to attend MDC party meetings are told that they will be registered for disciplinary action.

Political tolerance remained on the low side with a case in ward 27 of Zaka where a man was on 15 June severely assaulted because he had linked ZANU PF with the economic meltdown. In ward 28 of the same area an ordinary discussion almost turned violent when one of the parents in a queue at the Health Centre insinuated that the Babies Immunization program was an MDC party initiative.

Peace-threatening statements were also reported with the top brass of the military General Chiwenga reported to have told soldiers on June 5 at 4 and 4.1 Brigade Barracks that he was not going to salute Morgan Tsvangirai under what circumstances, that they should remain on alert as the MDC party will not be allowed to rule Zimbabwe and that they should also be ready to fight the whites who think that the MDC is ruling. In Chivi North, Masvingo Governor and resident minister on 7 June reportedly threatened villagers who had thronged Mpandawana Growth Point for a meeting that he would bring back former guerillas and green bombers to teach those into "opposition" politics unforgettable lessons before reminding them that the forthcoming elections will be more ferocious than was experienced in the run up to the 27 June Elections.

Calls for compensation remain high with one incident in Zaka North where a confrontation over issues of repayment on 17 June ended with the former victim thrusting a knife into his former assailant after he had said "Chadyiwa namagandanga chadyiwa ne State" while in the Muroyi, Chivadze and Chivate villages of the same area, former victims of violence were on 14 June reported to have threatened to take the law into their own hands if perpetrators were not immediately brought to justice.

Calls for development committees that reflect inter-party membership were also received in some parts of the province with one incident in the Mbuyamasva village of Zaka North where clashes broke out between ZANU PF and MDC party supporters after a ZANU PF ward councillor announced that he preferred a development committee comprising village heads only, a move that was read by MDC supporters as calculated to sideline them, claiming that all kraal heads were ZANU PF.

Mashonaland East

Freedoms of expression, movement, assembly and remedy remain clandestinely restricted with a record of 238 cases of violence in June, the bulk of which were committed on farms, meetings, villages and shopping areas in areas such as Mutoko, Mahusekwa, Marondera, Goromonzi, Murewa and Hwedza. Incidents in which war veterans instilled fear in some areas by threatening to go back to the bush and revive bases were also received, with one incident in Mutoko East where war veterans were on 28 June reported to have told villagers at Mahaka Business Centre that they were going to embark on a fund raising campaign in preparation for the re-establishment of bases as the elections were nearing. Related to these malpractices were reports of people moving around, claiming to be registering the names and residential areas of people suspected to be supporters or sympathizers of the MDC party.

Use of hate language and slogans, labelling members of the MDC party as "sell-outs", silencing of public views on unfolding national issues continue to be received. In the Mutize village of Mudzi, a group of villagers who had been called to a meeting that was being addressed by war veterans were reportedly intimidated and told to stop demanding property forcefully taken during elections.

There was also visible resistance to the GPA, Inclusive Government and the constitution making process, some A1 resettlements like Suffolk in Marondera East declared "ZANU PF liberated" zones where the GPA does not apply while villagers were discouraged from attending Constitution Workshops arguing that their inputs were not going to be considered in the final draft of the constitution.

Involvement of state structures in human rights violations remains visible. In Mutoko East where a district executive meeting which had been organized by the MDC District Executive Committee chairperson at Mutoko Centre was on 18 June reportedly disrupted by soldiers from the 2.1 infantry battalion accusing the organizers of holding the meeting without an authorizing letter, although the organizers claimed to have informed the police through the normal channels. In ward 20 of the same

constituency, ZNA soldiers on 10 June reportedly assaulted people who were wearing T shirts, trousers and caps similar to their uniform. Victims were given options of paying US\$5 or risk three days in cells at Mutoko police station.

Mashonaland West

The political environment remained stressed although there was a slight drop in human rights violations from 158 in May to 186 in June. As the general trend in other provinces, harassments and assaults remain disturbingly visible with instances in which threats of retribution were issued come elections in the air. Hate language still features at most rallies and grassroots party meetings with MDC supporters commonly referred to as “sell-outs who must be dealt with”.

Incidents that point to underlying residual resistance to the Inclusive Government remain prevalent with one hardliner chiding the Inclusive Government as “Mugabe na Tsvangirai vari kuita mapoto, zvichapera” while at most ZANU PF rallies and ward meetings, the fundamentals of the new government were reportedly twisted to suit sectional party interests, villagers being told that the Inclusive Government meant that the MDC party had joined the ZANU PF party and that it was mandatory that MDC members join ZANU PF!

Incidents in which members of the public were harassed for expressing their opinions on national matters with an incident at Lions' Den Services Station in Makonde where what had started as a general discussion on national socioeconomic issues ended up with one member of the public receiving threats of death after he had linked the plight of students in universities to President Mugabe's rule. In Zvimba 5, a man who had gone to the township wearing MDC T party T shirt was on 20 June reportedly humiliated in public when a group of suspected ZANU PF party youths confronted him and forced him to remove the T shirt leaving him half-naked while in Zvimba 8, a man was on 14 June reportedly assaulted and had his radio crushed after he had tuned in to Studio 7 to entertain people who were drinking beer at his homestead, the victim was accused of aiding the spread of MDC politics. Although the matter was reported to the police, the assailant was arrested and released shortly on the same day, the victim losing a radio worth US\$60.

As in other provinces revenge threats remained in the air with one incident in Zvimba 6 where a former perpetrator had his house stoned, window panes destroyed and chicken run set on fire after former victims of violence approached his home in Umvon Estate demanding their party regalia and documents which were seized in the run up to the 27 June Election campaigns. Although the matter was reported to the police, no arrests had been made by the time this report was submitted. In Makonde, a student representative of ZINASU was reportedly threatened with violence by a former ZICOSU president [which is affiliated to ZANU PF] allegedly after he had been found distributing a flier at Chinhoyi University of Technology denouncing the way elections had been conducted.

Also as in other provinces, the security of the teaching workforce remains under threat with harassment and labelling of teachers as unpatriotic MDC sympathizers and supporters a favourite pastime for party youth, war veterans and ZANU PF members. In ward 3 of Zvimba South, ZANU PF party youths were on 27 June reportedly harassed teachers at Mpumbi School whom they accused of intending to go on strike.

At grassroots levels, participation in community projects was strictly along party lines. In the Chigovere village of Zvimba West, a farmer who had intended to participate at a Seed Fair was on 2 June openly refused participation on the basis that he was an MDC supporter, the victim was publicly humiliated by being bundled out of the place where a lot of people who included primary and secondary pupils had gathered. In Zvimba West, an MP of the area who was the guest of honour at an Environmental Day Commemoration held in ward 1 of Nyamagara on 5 June reportedly asked everyone present to close fists and raise the right hand and chant the ZANU PF slogan while those who had refused to comply with the command were questioned, behaviour that left people uneasy as they thought the event was apolitical.

Harare

There were elements of restlessness with most high density areas among the most commonly affected, June recording 237 cases of violence showing a slight surge from their May level of 223. With some issues still outstanding, incidents of harassments and assaults arising from differences on the constitution, with some ZANU PF supporters reportedly saying there was no need of coming up with the new constitution and outstanding GPA-related issues, for criticizing state media

advertisements, for commenting that things are not running well in the country, wearing own party T shirts, for refusing to respond to a chanted slogan, among others.

In Kuwadzana East, a member of the public was harassed after expressing his mind on how the constitution should be constituted by saying that the issue of the two Vice Presidents and Governors should be changed as it was an unnecessary drain on the economy while in the same constituency, unknown people were reported to have on 15 June stopped a man who was on his way from Kuwadzana 4 Shopping centre and forced him to account for his appearance in a T shirt with a portrait of Mugabe whom they claimed to be a 'disgrace to the nation'. Cases where suspected MDC supporters were assaulted by ZANU PF youths after attending rallies organized by their MPs also made visible features in most reports.

In Mabvuku-Tafara, there were reports of incidents in which people were harassed for politically taunting others by saying that ZANU PF is still in control of power than other parties in the Inclusive Government, condemning the ZANU PF party for portraying the trip by the Prime Minister to the West as a mission to ask the USA and Western countries to remove sanctions in Zimbabwe; differences on how to restructure branch committees with ZANU PF supporters reportedly refusing to incorporate members from other political parties; among others. Also reported in the constituency were reports of incidents in which ZANU PF members were allegedly moving around forcibly writing MDC members in the ZANU PF party register, threats issued to those who refused to have their names written down.

In Mufakose, human rights breaches involved people being harassed on the basis of party affiliation, harassed for vending and had their wares looted, incidents in which vendors were pushed out of their vending stalls, incidents in which people who expressed different views were labelled as MDC.

In Warren Park reported incidents involved harassments and assaults for various reasons that included taunting ZANU PF supporters by saying their party president was never going to get the opportunity to meet the President of America like what the PM and president of MDC and for praising the Prime Minister for improving the living conditions, among others. Incidents involving human rights breaches by the state security structures were also reported with one incident in which three men who were driving a Toyota Virgo and believed to be members of the CIO reportedly attacked a man who was wearing a T shirt written "T ndivo Hero" [literally T is the real Hero]. In the same area, two soldiers reportedly harassed a man who had taunted them by saying had it not been for the Prime Minister soldiers would be languishing in poverty while a passenger in a Mbare-bound bus was on 27 June unlawfully detained by ZNA officers allegedly for "talking politics while in a public place". The victim, as reported was unaware that there were ZNA officers aboard and was loudly denouncing ZANU PF as a party full of thieves and robbers.

In the Zengeza areas of Chitungwiza reported incidents involved cases in which people were harassed for playing music which was deemed pro-MDC, harassment for being absent from village party meetings, for lifting his hand in the form of the MDC slogan at a bus stop, a woman clapped in the face for relating her ordeal in the run up to the 27 June run off, among others.

Matebeleland South

Although violations records continue to decline in this province, incidents that may pose a threat to human rights continue to be reported. June recorded 26 cases of breaches showing a slight drop from the May record of 33. While the province remained in the low human rights zone, incidents in which people were reportedly assaulted or harassed for absconding ZANU PF party meetings, participating in the constitution making process, participating in NGO initiated workshops, wearing own party regalia, commenting on breaches of the GPA feature, among others with areas such as Bulilima, Umzingwane and Gwanda North. Taunting of MDC and ZAPU supporters as sell-outs and traitors remain in the air while support for Inclusive Government initiatives was still low [especially within ZANU party structures] with several incidents in which war veterans were reportedly interfering with public attendance of constitution making processes in the province. In some cases elected MDC councillors were reportedly denied participation in preparations for Heroes Celebrations, local ZANU PF leaders telling them that the MDC party had no role to play in Heroes Celebrations.

Matebeleland North

The province remained in the least violence zone with a record of 33 cases in June, harassments still maintaining a stubborn visibility in areas such as Binga and Nkayi. As in other provinces, there were also reports of a resurfacing in youth militia and war veteran activism. Incidents of hate language and people harassed on the basis of one's participation in the 29 March 2008 Elections were still reported features with high ranking politicians, government ministers and war veterans among the key perpetrators. In the Katasa village of Nkayi South, a government minister on 27 June subjected villagers who had gathered at a rally in the area to hate language calling them "sell-outs" who voted for the "opposition" parties, however reminding them that their actions were futile as ZANU PF remained in control of everything despite the formation of Unity Government. In the Mbembesanwa area of Bubi villagers were reportedly reminded not to forget the past since ZANU PF still had war veterans and militia whom it could call to act anytime!

Also on the increase were incidents in which homes of political opponents were visited by groups of suspected ZANU PF supporters chanting slogans and singing revolutionary songs while in some cases politically targeted people were falsely accused of involvement in cattle rustling, causing public disorder in the community as a ruse to evict them from their areas/farms. In the Mabobole village of Binga North, a well-known MDC T activist who had also on several occasions clashed with local leaders was on 7 June falsely accused of conniving with poachers and thus displaced from his fertile lands.

Abuse and interference in the affairs of the teaching profession by suspected ZANU PF party youths remain prevalent, targeted victims castigated as imperialists who have no pupils at heart are common. At Siansundu Secondary School in Binga, about 23 teachers were harassed by a group of youth accusing them of intending to go on strike, the headmaster was reportedly instructed to handover names of those who intend to go on strike.

Bulawayo

The province remained prone to sporadic incidents of human rights breaches with areas such as Bulawayo Central, Luveve-Pumula, Bulawayo East, Luveve, Lobengula and Entumbane among the commonly cited. Incidents of harassments and assaults in circumstances that are politically suspect remain a cause for concern, those spotted in own party regalia instant targets of political persecution. In the Richmond area of Makokoba, war veterans on 7 June reportedly evicted a man from Castle Arms allegedly after they had discovered that he was not a card-holding supporter of ZANU PF. Castle-Arms is government-owned.

Inter-party tolerance remains stressed in both ZANU PF and the MDC factions with the ZAPU party generally dismissed as a party of traitors bent on dividing people along tribal lines while in the Mahatshula area of Bulawayo East, a suspected ZAPU supporter was on 16 June harassed by MDC T supporters who were accusing him of spearheading ZAPU politics in the area and dividing people along tribal lines. In the same constituency at Glengary Shopping Centre, a suspected ZAPU supporter had his party T shirt torn by ruling party supporters accusing him of being a sell-out while in Nkulumane some ZAPU supporters were on 15 June reported to have threatened to beat up a war veteran at Mambo Supermarket accusing him of being a traitor by remaining in ZANU PF instead of defecting to ZAPU.

As in the other provinces of Matebeleland, reports of clashes between MDC T and MDC M youths were also reported with one incident in the Makandeni area of Entumbane where a man was on 23 June reportedly given a two- week notice to vacate his lodgings by his landlord allegedly because he had applauded an incident in which those in diaspora reportedly booed the Prime Minister, Tsvangirai when he invited them to return home and rebuild Zimbabwe.

Also as in the past, police remain heavy-handed in their handling with demonstrators. In Bulawayo Central, WOZA members who were demonstrating in the city centre on 17 June in commemoration of International Day of Refugees, chanting slogans, singing and waving placards with some political messages, were stormed by baton-wielding police who randomly beat and detained a number of them at Bulawayo Central Police.

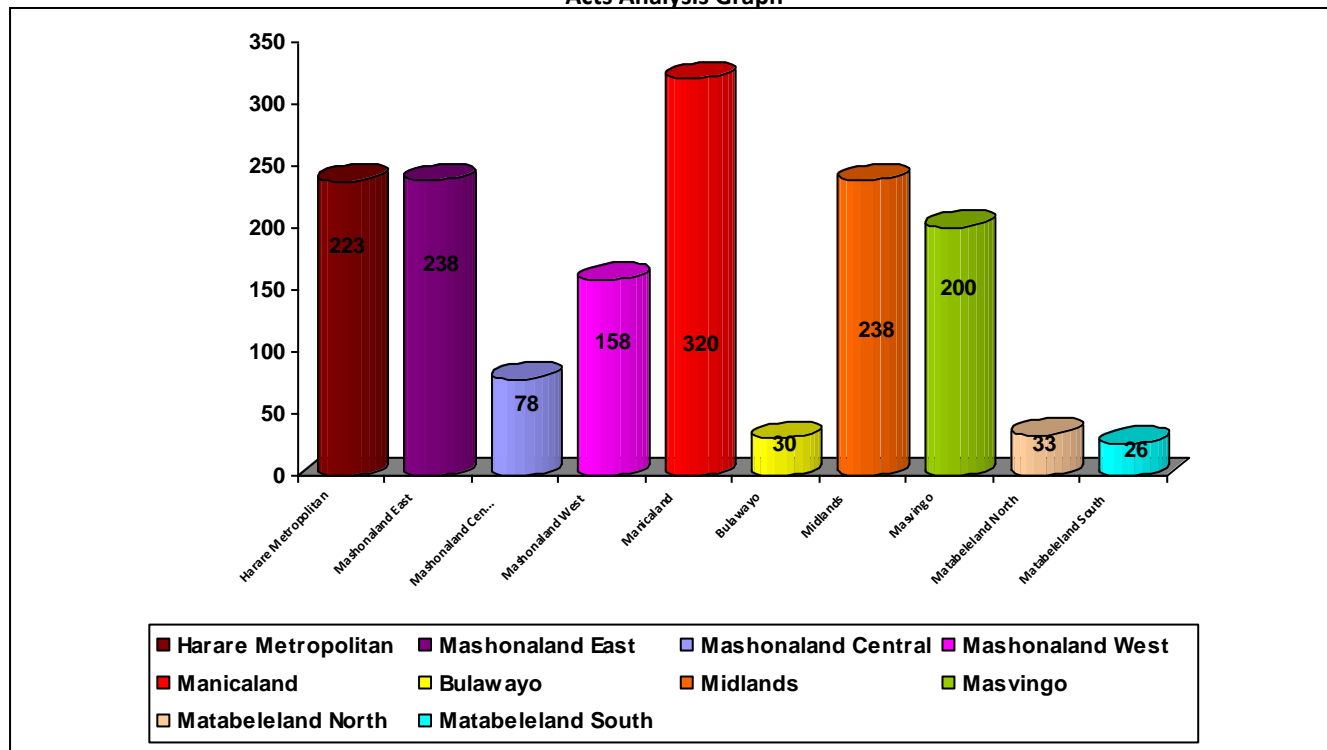
ANALYSIS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY PROVINCES

Acts of Analysis Table

JUNE 2009

ACT	Midlands	Bulawayo	Matabeleland South	Matabeleland North	Masvingo	Manicaland	Harare	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Mashonaland Central	TOTAL
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	7
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	11
Assault	63	7	5	2	31	56	61	36	37	10	308
Theft/Looting	2	0	1	0	14	16	11	12	7	1	64
MDP	3	0	0	1	8	6	1	11	2	0	32
Torture	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	10
Unlawful Detention	0	0	0	3	4	8	6	8	1	2	32
Harassment/Intimidation	135	21	18	23	104	163	119	88	102	56	829
Displacement	11	2	1	2	7	17	23	13	3	9	88
Discrimination	20	0	0	1	31	47	15	51	6	0	171
Attempted Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Attempted Murder	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	5
TOTAL	238	30	26	33	200	320	237	238	158	78	1558

Acts Analysis Graph



Observations

- There was a visible decline in human rights breaches from the May level of 1983 to 1558 in June although harassments, assaults, discriminations, displacements and looting still maintain a stubborn presence.
- As in May, Manicaland had the highest breach toll with Midlands and Mashonaland East with the same total followed by Harare and Masvingo.
- Also consistent with past trends, the Matebeleland provinces of Bulawayo, Matebeleland South and Matebeleland North remained zones of least breaches.

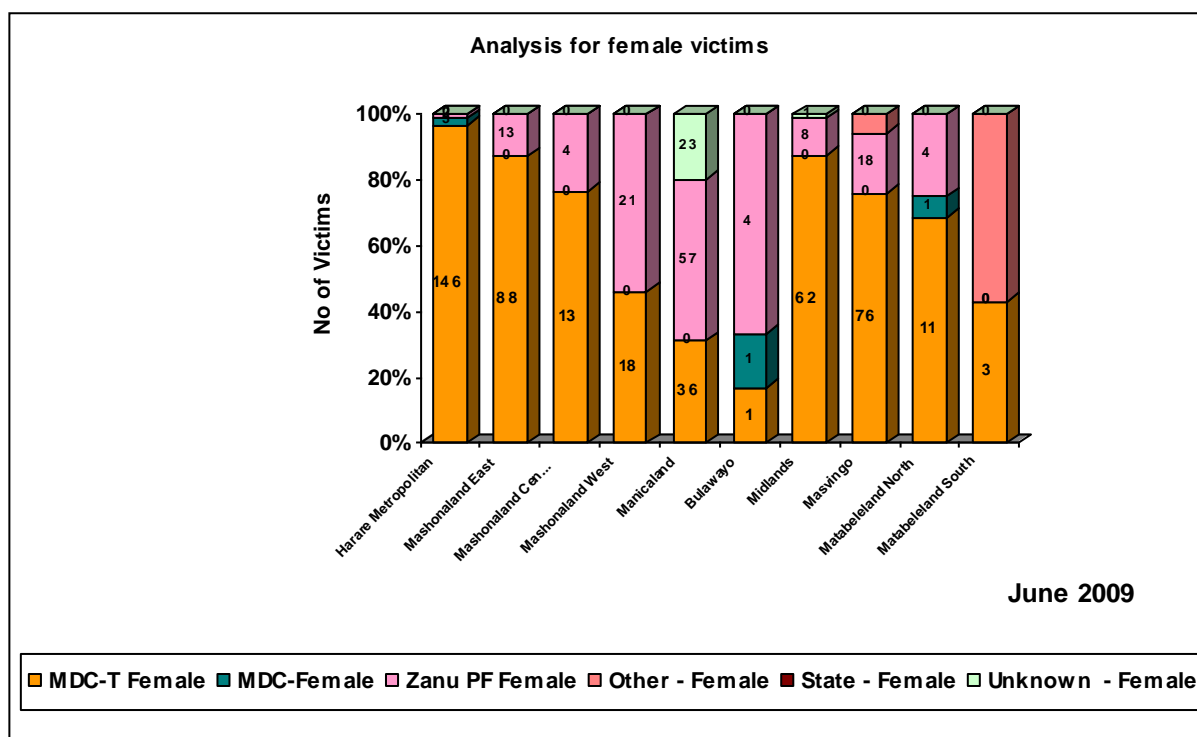
Concluding Remark[s]

Although there was a visible drop in human rights breaches, six of the ten provinces remained zones of turbulence, a possible pointer to residual resistance. With high tolls of harassment and assaults, a culture of fear is likely to remain ingrained in the national psyche.

GENDER ANALYSIS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

VICTIM ANALYSIS

Female-Victim Spread by Provinces

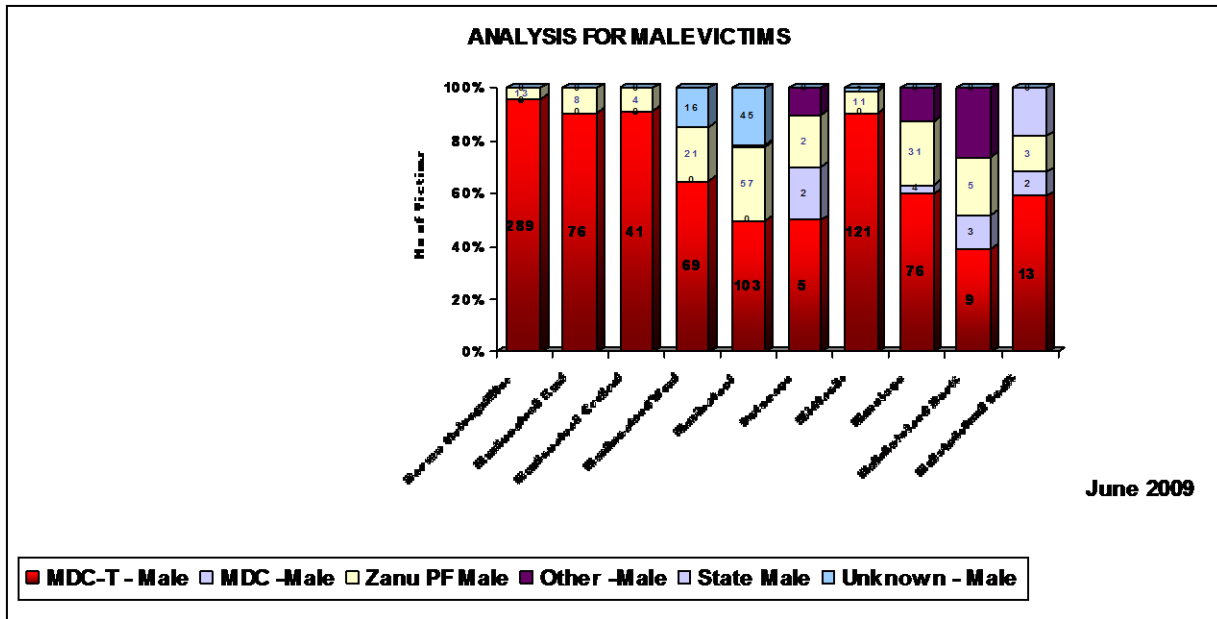


Observations

- As in May, the MDC T remained with the highest female victim tolls in 7 provinces excluding Bulawayo, Manicaland and Matebeleland South, however with visibility even in these provinces.
- ZANU PF had the second highest female victim toll with lead tolls in Bulawayo, Manicaland and Mashonaland West and visibilities in the remaining provinces excluding Matebeleland South and Harare.

- MDC M female tolls were restricted to 3 provinces with a slightly high toll in Bulawayo, a weak but visible toll in Bulawayo and a very low toll in Harare.
- Other-Female victim tolls were as only experienced in Matebeleland South and Masvingo, with the highest toll in Matebeleland South and a very low one visible in Masvingo.
- Only one province, Manicaland registered an Unknown Females victim toll.

Male-Victim Analysis



Observations

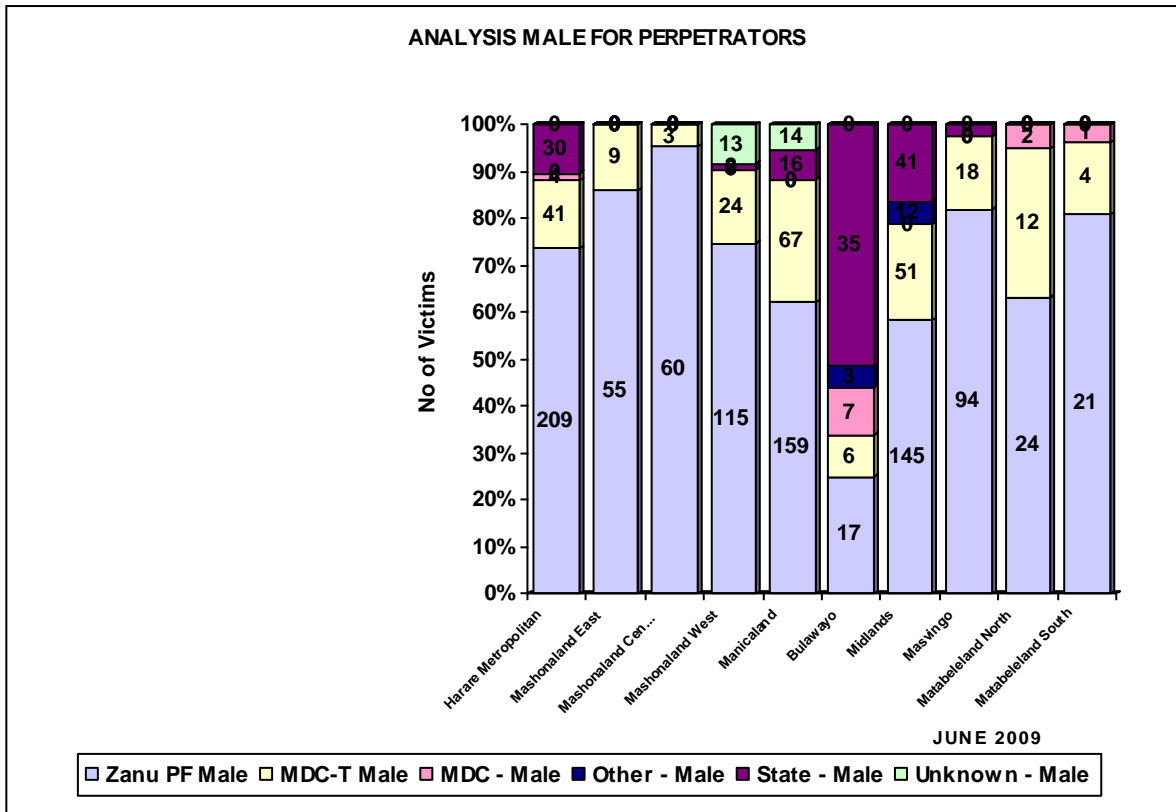
- The MDC T suffered the highest male- victim toll with highest tolls in 9 provinces excluding Matebeleland North although even in this province, the toll was high.
- Although ZANU PF suffered male victim tolls in all the ten provinces, its toll levels remained on the very low side throughout.
- Unknown-Male Victim tolls were visibly on the high side in Matebeleland South, Midlands and Harare.
- MDC M only suffered visible tolls in four provinces with visible tolls in Bulawayo, Matebeleland South and Matebeleland North and a very low toll in Masvingo.

Concluding Remark[s]

As in May, the MDC T remains on the receiving end in both its male and female categories with the MDC T female victim toll even higher than the ZANU PF male and female toll combined. Violence appears targeted at the MDC T party whose total victim toll stood at 1268 compared to that of ZANU PF at 217 and MDC M at 91 .

PERPETRATOR ANALYSIS BY PROVINCES

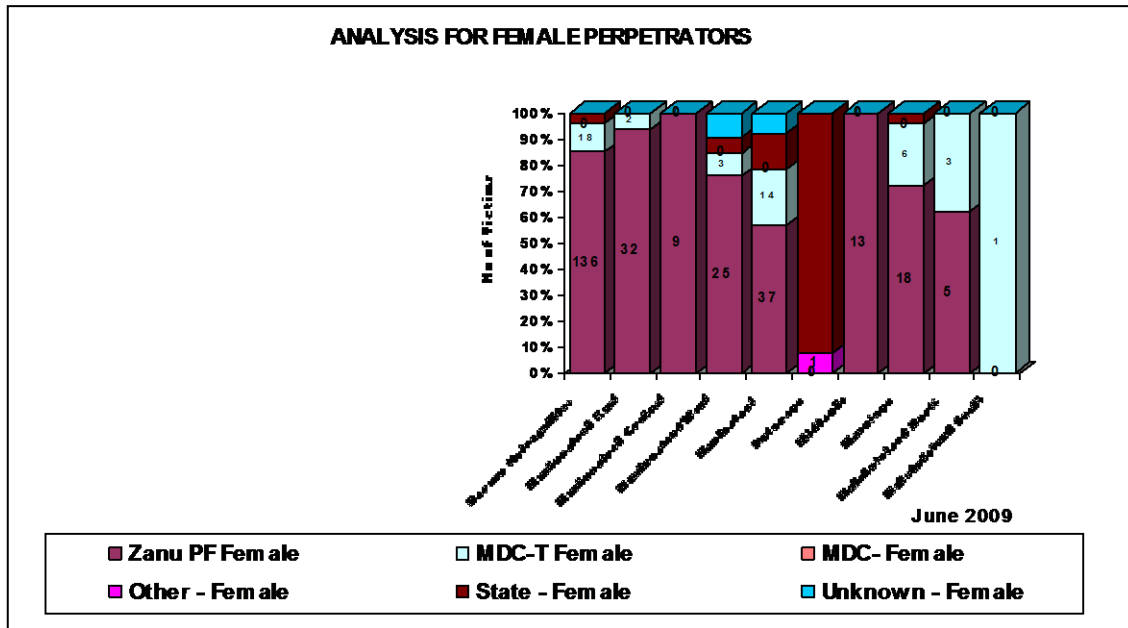
Male Perpetrators



Observations

- ZANU PF had the highest number of male perpetrators with high perpetrator tolls in 9 provinces.
- MDC T has the second highest number of male perpetrators, however with low tolls across the board.
- MDC M recorded male perpetrator tolls in Bulawayo, Matebeleland North and Matebeleland South and Harare although it was most visible in one province- Bulawayo.
- State male perpetrator tolls were recorded in Bulawayo, Midlands, Harare and Manicaland-however with highest tolls in Bulawayo and Midlands.
- Unknown male victim tolls were only recorded in Manicaland and Mashonaland West-though on the low side in both provinces.

FEMALE PERPETRATORS



Observations

- ZANU PF had the highest number of female perpetrators with extremely high tolls in 8 provinces excluding Matebeleland North and Bulawayo.
- Although MDC T female perpetrator toll emerged second with extremely high tolls in Matebeleland North and low level tolls in the remaining 6 provinces.
- State-female tolls were recorded in 5 provinces with an extremely high toll in Bulawayo and low to very low tolls in the remaining four.
- MDC M recorded no female perpetrator tolls in all the ten provinces.
- A very low Other-Female perpetrator toll was only recorded in one province Bulawayo.

Concluding Remark[s]

ZANU PF is the main perpetrator of violence with a frighteningly high perpetrator toll in both its male and female categories, presenting an incomparable cast with the other players. MDC M tolls though lower than those of ZANU PF should also be viewed with concern as they are pronounced in both the male and female categories. Also casting a worrying trend were the tolls of state male and female perpetrators. Suggested by these trends is that while violence is inter-party driven, there is state institutional involvement. All parties to the inclusive government have a pressing mandate to sell the zero-tolerance message to their structures at both the macro and micro levels of society.

PART B

FOOD DISTRIBUTION-RELATED VIOLATIONS BY PROVINCES

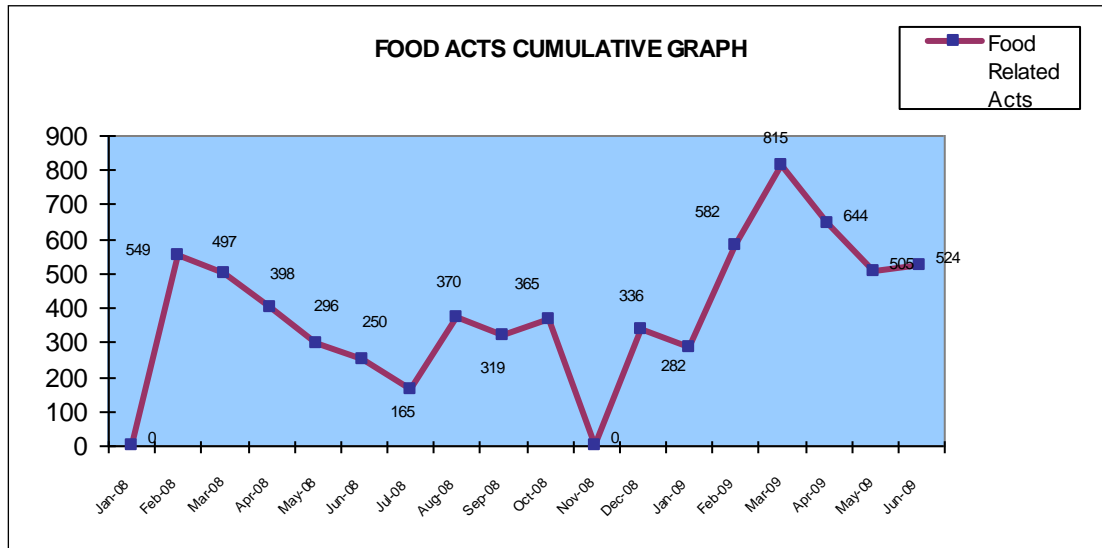
Although NGO food relief interventions were still pronounced across the ten provinces, most of them have scaled down their food relief operations. Food distribution processes remain blighted with allegations of discriminations, harassments and looting with both GSF and non state sources either overtly or covertly controlled by ZANU PF structures. Incidents of revenge food discriminations were also on the surge with the MDC party as main culprits.

June recorded 524 cases of human rights violations on food and other related services, 255 [49 %] being of harassments, 246 [47%] being discriminations and 23[3%] being violence. Since January 2009, a cumulative total of 7270 cases of violence have been recorded. Of this cumulative toll, 4531 were cases of discrimination, 174 cases of violence and 2565 cases of harassment [Refer to the table below for detail].

Cumulative Food-Related Violations

2008 TOTAL	2009	FOOD RELATED ACTS : 2008– 2009			
		HARASSMENT	VIOLENCE	DISCRIMINATION	TOTAL
	Jan – Dec 2008	1365	39	2514	3918
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				
319	August				
365	September				
376	October				
930	November				
336	December				
4851	TOTAL	2565	174	4531	7270

GRAPHIC SPREAD OF FOOD –RELATED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS
Food Acts Cumulative Graph



FOOD DISTRIBUTION SCENARIOS BY PROVINCES

Mashonaland Central

Non state food relief interventions remained pronounced with NGOs such as USAID, Christian Care, World Vision, Red Cross, TCE and ZAPSO among them with less known ZAPSO operating in the Guruve South area providing food to people living with HIV/AIDS while another less known Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) was also supplementing these efforts through provision of food to orphans and those who are HIV positive. Christian Care was reportedly distributing soup in villages that include Museka village of Guruve South. This trend is most welcome given reports that some villagers of Muzarabani, Mt Darwin and Mazowe Central were reportedly surviving on gardening, farming, informal trading and gold panning.

Discrimination and harassments in circumstances that reveal food politics remained widespread with both state and non state food distributions affected. Cited incidents involving denials to fertilizer for winter crop mainly on the basis of party affiliation-related basis, suspected people being pulled out of food queues and bluntly told that they are not entitled to government food allocation, villagers being told to produce current ZANU PF membership cards by war veterans at food queues, and humanitarian food programs reportedly hijacked by ZANU PF members.

Midlands

While access to own sources of food had visibly improved coupled with continued involvement of food relief agencies through Oxfam, CADEC, International Care, Red Cross and Help Age among others, food politics continue to blight food distribution processes in the province. Harassments and discriminations on the basis of party affiliation were still reported with a disturbing increase in incidents in which headmen, councillors, war veterans, Arex and soldiers manning Maguta programs were cited as perpetrators.

Commonly reported human rights abuses involved incidents in which people were reportedly publicly humiliated by being chased away from food distribution points, bluntly told that GSF aid was not for MDC supporters, denied registration on the basis of affiliation or failure to attend ZANU PF ward meetings or because the child or parent is an MDC activist or an National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) activist.

Also prevalent were cases in which donors were supplied with false information in order to divert food/inputs/medicine from individuals or groups deemed to be politically incorrect while in some cases well known MDC activists were reportedly told that their names had been skipped by the computer while others were ordered to surrender all their political items if they were to receive food aid. In the Makusha village of Shurugwi North, a man was on 25 June denied access to food because he had gone to attend the funeral of Patrick Kombayi.

In Mkoba 6 there were reports of ZANU PF youths harassing market vendors demanding to see vendor permits and licenses alleging that there were more of MDC members occupying market stalls than ZANU PF supporters. In the Vhovha village of Shurugwi North some beneficiaries were on 14 June asked to sing ZANU PF songs as a precondition for receiving food while at Iron Sides in the same constituency, an elderly woman was denied access to food meant for vulnerable people allegedly after she had failed to produce anything to prove her membership to ZANU PF. In Gweru Urban, a war veteran and reportedly a supporter of the MDC party was on 19 June denied access to government donated fertilizer which was being distributed at the war veterans office because he had defected to MDC.

Masvingo

NGOs such as Red Cross, Help Age, Danish Care, Care International and Regai Dzive Shiri were still active although incidents in which villagers were denied access to NGO food along political lines remained prevalent with ward chairpersons, committee members, kraal heads, chiefs, councillors and soldiers as commonly cited violators. Those in strategic positions continue to take advantage of their positions to settle political scores by refusing to register them as beneficiaries to free food donated by NGOs. Cases in which village heads forced villagers to pay money in order to benefit from food donated by NGOs when they are supposed to access it free of charge also remain cause for concern. Cases in which ZANU PF party slogans were reportedly chanted at food distribution points by some elements within local political structures remained a common occurrence in most

areas with one incident in Mwenezi East where a ZANU PF chairperson on 20 June reportedly chanted a ZANU PF slogan at a Red Cross food distribution point resulting in the Red Cross crew driving off, leaving food-aid expecting villagers stranded. Access to government and to both state and non state-initiated projects and local HIV/cholera/Agricultural training workshops remain strictly along party lines with information about meetings controlled and selectively disseminated by ZANU PF to party members. For instance, a Regai Dzive Shiri Ceremony that was held at Cherechere Business Centre on 16 June and supposed to be attended by all village heads and interested villagers, was reportedly attended by ZANU PF supporters. NGOs that try to be impartial and all-inclusive in approach remain at high risk of being labelled MDC sympathizers.

Mashonaland East

Although reliance on own sources has increased, food relief interventions remained pronounced, for instance with World Vision reportedly donating food and blankets to farm workers in most areas while CRS was providing food to schools so that children could be fed at school premises. However, reports of politicization of food distributions remain cause for concern with reports still pointing to incidents of “no food to sell-outs”, de-registrations and physically removed from queues at distribution points on allegations of party affiliation or failure to produce current party cards or because someone has not been attending village political meetings. In some cases false information was reportedly supplied to potential donors in order to divert their interventions from areas that were suspected to be MDC strongholds.

At Bemba farm, Red Cross donated food for HIV and AIDs orphans living on the farm was on 5 June reportedly distributed by the chairperson of the ZANU PF women’s wing, scenarios that generated claims of being pro-ZANU PF while at Grand Chase Farm, victims were on 9 June reportedly denied access to UNICEF-donated food which was being distributed to orphans of the HIV/AIDs pandemic by ZICHIRE allegedly because they had not been attending party meetings. At Dorset farm, food aid donated by UNICEF and distributed by ZICHIRE was reportedly controlled by the chairperson of ZANU PF in the area who was given the responsibility to scrutinize those benefiting from the food aid with even reports of people suspected to be MDC supporters being pushed from queues and physically manhandled.

Harare

NGO food relief operations were still visible with Oxfam, UNICEF, WFP, New Dawn of Hope, Mashambanzou Care Trust and Roman Catholic Church among the frequently cited ones. However, as observed in other provinces, food distribution processes in both GSF and non state sources remained blighted with incidents of harassments, discriminations and looting. In Highfield West, food aid donated by Mashambanzou Care Trust and distributed by the Roman Catholic Church at Gaza Hall on 29 June ended up being looted when it emerged that the distributors had no registers of beneficiaries. In the same area, volunteers from New Dawn of Hope watched helplessly as youth officers who were supposed to be controlling queues and verifying people’s documents at the Glen Norah Hall food distribution point ended up looting food themselves. Also disturbing were continuing claims that most distributions by the Roman Catholic Church and the Red Cross Society of Zimbabwe are discriminatory in favour of ZANU PF with further allegations that most of their volunteers/care givers and workers were either ZANU PF members or sympathizers. During a feeding scheme registration exercise at Glen Norah Community Hall [ward 29], some deserving children were reportedly turned away by a group of community volunteers under unclear circumstances which some alleged had to do with their parents’ affiliation to the MDC as most of the volunteers were ZANU PF members. In Harare East around 40 farmers who were resettled at Caledonia Farm were reportedly denied access to soft loans made available by USAID to start self help gardening projects allegedly after the Farm Committee made up of ZANU PF members submitted a list of only ZANU PF supporters. Those earning a living by vending remained subject to raids by municipal police, ZRP, party youths and even soldiers with several cases in which street vendors were harassed, arrested and their wares and money looted while some market vendors were evicted from their market stalls under politically suspect conditions.

Manicaland

NGO food such as UNICEF, CADEC, GOAL, F.A.C.T and CONCERN were still operational [though most had scaled down operations] evident in most parts of the country with UNICEF was distributing plastic buckets to HIV /AIDs victims and underprivileged in areas such as ward 14 of Mutare.

Food distributions remain heavily contested along party lines with several incidents in which some NGO initiatives were disrupted. In Nyanga North, villagers who had gathered at Tombo primary school on 16 June to receive food aid distributed by CADEC food distribution program went home empty handed when the meeting was disrupted by ZANU PF members allegedly accusing the organization of being pro-MDC in its relief interventions. In a related incident, villagers who had gathered at Tombo 1 on 9 June to receive food from CONCERN were dispersed by war veterans before ordering distributors to use a ZANU PF party register, reportedly arguing that since most MDC supporters were receiving food from CADEC, they should not be entitled to receive from CONCERN, those who questioned were dragged from the crowd for disciplining.

In the Chikohwa village of Chimanimani, war veterans were on 6 June reported to have demanded access to fertilizer for the winter crop [irrigation farmers] which was distributed at a ZANU PF function, suspected farmers being told that it was for “serious party members”, scenarios that saw even those without pieces of land being allocated fertilizer at the expense of productive farmers. In the Daisy Hill village of Chipinge East, the ward chairperson on 16 June reportedly refused to include MDC members on the list forwarded to Christian Care allegedly accusing them of being “sell-outs” while at Junction Gate in Chipinge Central, a man was on 20 June denied access to a government program by a ward councillor allegedly because his child was an MDC activist.

Cases of denials to both state and non state food and related services in circumstances that are politically suspect were reported in several parts that include Rusape and Makoni. In Rusape, a case of denial to water storage buckets at 278 ZBS Houses where GOAL-donated water storage buckets was being distributed on 20 June, victims openly being told that the program was not for MDC supporters. In Makoni, suspected ZANU PF youths were on 15 June reportedly denying people to buy cheap grain from Magadza resettlement scheme with even incidents in which businessmen had their maize looted and vehicles vandalized. In Chapwanya village of Makoni North, the headman was on 20 June reported to have registered GOAL beneficiaries using ZANU PF party cards, those without party cards or letters of confirmation from ZANU PF party chairpersons turned back. Incidents of this nature were also reported at Nyagundi Resettlement Clinic in Mutare where ZANU PF health workers reportedly distributed donated plastic buckets by UNICEF to ZANU PF party supporters leaving out MDC party supporters. Cases in which access to cholera buckets was clandestinely denied by instructing that headmen rather than elected MDC councillors be responsible for the distribution were reported in several villages that include Jeda, Zindoga, and Makundo in Makoni West, ZANU PF leaders reportedly openly saying the inclusive government was between the Prime Minister and President-not the community.

Mashonaland West

Reports of politically-motivated harassments and discriminations were still prevalent affecting both GSF and NGO food aid and other related services. People were denied food on the basis of political affiliation, current membership cards being demanded at most distribution points while others were reportedly denied because by removing their names from the food register. These continued malpractices were indeed cause for concern given reports of poor harvests in parts of Hurungwe West that include Deve communities due to late and generally partisan allocation of seed maize and fertilizer. Cases in which people were denied access to CRS donated food, medicine and water buckets by those tasked to compile registers and distribute food. In one incident at Tafara Primary School in Chakari on 19 June, a name was cancelled and recorded dead whilst the victim was alive and quickly replaced by that of a ZANU PF supporter. In other cases, NGO distributors were misdirected by being misinformed that intended beneficiaries had bumper harvests.

Matebeleland North

Humanitarian relief interventions by World Vision, GOAL, DOMCAP, Christian Care and other local based church organizations was dotted across the province although the few reports received pointed to incidents of looting, harassments and discriminations in circumstances that were highly politically questionable.

Bulawayo

The province recorded no incidents of food related violations.

Matabeleland South

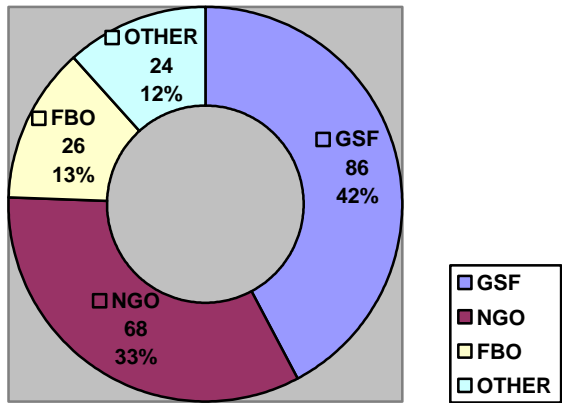
Humanitarian assistance was visible with local NGOs like Care International and Souls Comfort among them, helping patients by providing tablets and soap. Incidents of discriminations and harassments dogged most food distribution centres with most denials to food relief. In Bulilima East there were reported cases in which popular projects initiated by NGOs for villagers were quickly labelled MDC campaign projects with ZANU PF supporters instructed not to participate in them. In some cases such NGOs were falsely accused of embarking on projects in the area without informing the political leadership or collecting clearance letters.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD –RELATED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY PROVINCES

Prevalence of Violations Table

HARASSMENT	Masvingo	Harare	Manicaland	Mashonaland East	Mashonaland West	Mashonaland Central	Bulawayo	Matabeleland North	Matabeleland South	Midlands	TOTAL
Forced to attend political meetings	1	2	1	29	0	0	0	1	0	2	36
Ordered to produce party card	0	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	17
Ordered to remove party regalia	2	4	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	20
Forced to chant party slogans	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	8
Ordered to denounce one's party	0	0	40	7	12	0	0	0	0	27	86
Summoned to meeting	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Other	0	0	4	0	41	25	0	0	2	4	76
TOTAL	6	15	50	59	56	25	0	1	2	41	255
VIOLENCE											
Abduction/unlawful detention	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MDP	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Physical Attack	0	0	2	8	9	0	0	0	0	1	20
Grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	2	8	12	0	0	0	0	1	23
DISCRIMINATION											
Denied access to GSF	0	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	21	33
Denied seeds & fertiliser	0	0	11	11	0	5	0	0	0	2	29
Denied tillage support	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	8
Denied agricultural credit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Denied food loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denied food relief	14	25	15	8	48	15	0	2	4	10	141
Denied irrigation	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	10
Denied Educational Support	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Denied Medical Treatment	2	0	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	19
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL	23	27	38	35	56	20	0	2	4	41	246
OVERALL TOTAL	29	42	90	102	124	45	0	3	6	83	524

FOOD SOURCES CHART



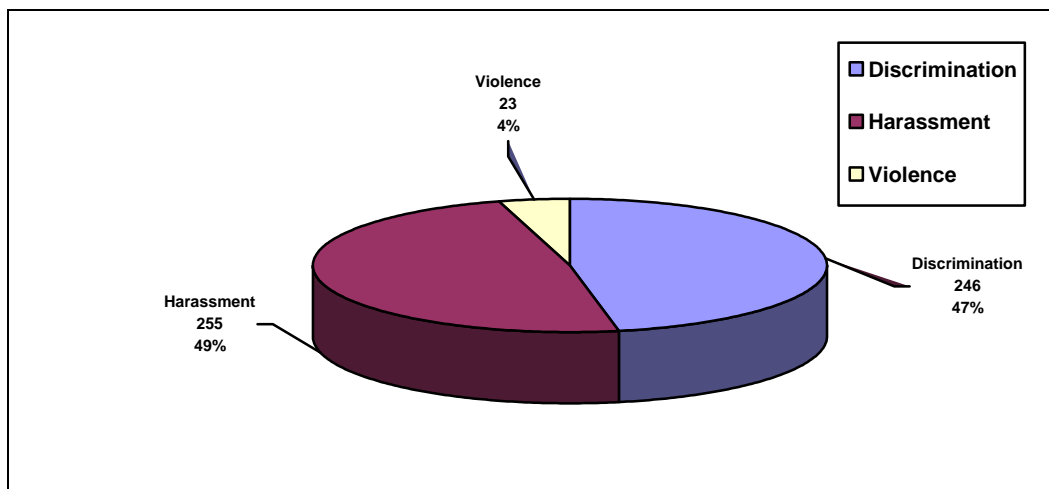
- As in May, the non state sector is the main source of food with a 68% contribution while the state sector [GSF] contributed 42%.
- State sector contribution slightly edged up from 40 % in May to 42 % in June. The statistical drop in NGO sources is consistent with reports that most NGOs have scaled down their operations.

Concluding Remark [s]

There is a wide array of state and non state institutional players in food distribution. However there is need to ensure transparency, accountability and impartiality in food distributions in order to improve institutional service delivery.

PREVALENCE OF FOOD-RELATED VIOLATIONS

Prevalence Chart



Observations on Prevalence of Food-Related Human Rights Abuses

Discriminations

- Discrimination constituted 47% of the gross prevalence score of 524, making it the second commonly committed food-related violation.
- The bulk of these discriminations were in the form of denials to GSF, fertilizer, food relief, irrigation and tillage support as well as educational support.
- Discriminations were most prevalent in Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East, Manicaland and Midlands and least prevalent in the Matebeleland region.

Harassments

- Harassment constituted 49% of the gross toll, making it the highest commonly committed food-related violation with most harassment prevalent in Mashonaland West, Manicaland, Midlands and Mashonaland East with least prevalence incidents in all the three provinces of Matebeleland.

Violence

- Violence remained the least committed offence, constituting 4% of the gross violations toll.
- Violence mostly took the form of physical attack, most of which were committed in Mashonaland West and Mashonaland East.

Concluding Remarks

As in May, discriminations and harassments remain the most commonly committed violations in the food sector, the bulk of which were committed in circumstances that smack of political interference.

EMERGING ISSUES AND THE WAY FORWARD

While the Inclusive Government should be applauded for having soldiered on to the fourth month, the Inclusive Government remain fraught with friction, government officials sacrificing inclusive mandates at the altar of partisan interests. Inclusive Government members need to show common purpose if the idea of inclusive government is to be sold to their grassroots structures.

Perpetrator tolls remain frighteningly high in both the male and female categories. All parties to the inclusive government have a pressing mandate to sell the zero-tolerance message to their structures at both the macro and micro levels of society.

While the national healing process has started to roll out, its preoccupation with mere forgiveness leaves other issues unsolved. Issues of justice, truth and compensation should be considered with those who committed murder arrested pronto.

Reports that children and adults in the surrounding areas of Marange are reportedly being conscripted by [soldiers who were deployed to the area to control illegal diamond mining]- as forced labour to mine diamonds illegally in the controversial diamond fields of Chiadzwa are a disgrace to the nation. Those responsible must be dealt with as a matter of urgency.

While there is a wide array of state and non state institutional players in food distribution, there is need to ensure transparency, accountability and impartiality in food distributions in order to improve institutional service delivery especially against the background that Zimbabwe faces a cereal deficit of almost 700 000 tonnes this year, condemning around 3 million people to another season of hunger.

The political climate in most farming areas is still agitated with widespread incidents in which former white farm worker families and their children have been evicted from farms and forced to stay by the roadside and surviving on handouts from well-wishers while some A1 resettlements have reportedly been declared "ZANU PF liberated zones" where the GPA and the Inclusive Government do not apply. Incidents in which new farm owners are reportedly evicting farm workers who demand living salaries under the guise that they are MDC supporters are inhuman and should be investigated into by relevant authorities.

While shelves have filled up again with food and other basic commodities since the currency and other reforms implemented by the unity government, many basic goods remain out of reach of the poor as very few people have access to enough foreign currency to purchase the imported items.

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 organisations 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 realisation 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 organisations that will help the attainment of sustainable peace and democracy in Zimbabwe.

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