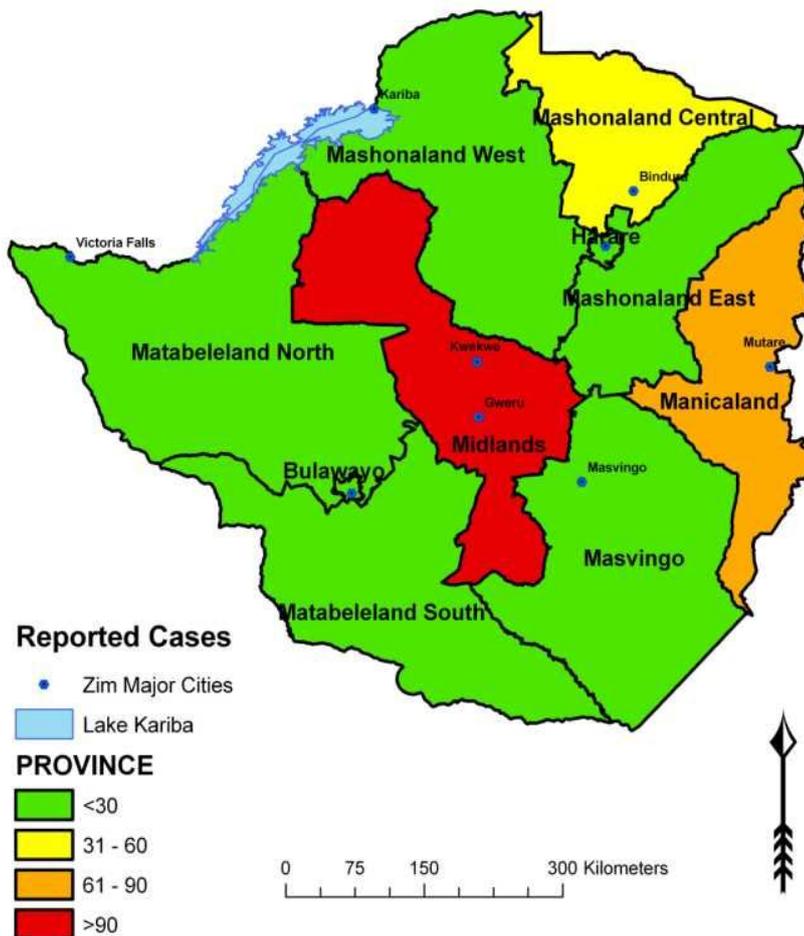


ZPP Monthly Monitor

January 2014 HR Violations Map



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 co-operating member organizations include, Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC), Catholic Commission for Justice & Peace in Zimbabwe (CCJPZ), Evangelical fellowship of Zimbabwe (EFZ) Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), Counselling Services Unit (CSU), Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust (ZIMCET), Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR), Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS), Civic Education Network Trust (CIVNET), Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCoZ) and the Habakkuk Trust.

VISION

Sustainable Justice, Freedom, Peace and Development in Zimbabwe, for All

MISSION

To work for sustainable Peace through Monitoring, Documentation, Research & Publications, and Community Peace Building Interventions ~ through & with our Members & Partners

METHODOLOGY

This report is based on reports from ZPP long-term community based human rights monitors who observe, monitor and record cases of human rights violations in the constituencies they reside. ZPP deploys a total of 420 community-based primary peace monitors (two per each of the 210 electoral constituencies of Zimbabwe). These community-based monitors reside in the constituencies they monitor. They compile reports that are handed over to ZPP provincial coordinators who man the different ZPP offices in the ten administrative provinces of Zimbabwe. Upon receipt and verifications of the reports from the monitors, the provincial coordinators compile provincial monthly monitoring reports, which are then consolidated at national office into the ZPP monthly monitoring reports published in retrospect.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The political environment throughout the country has remained relatively peaceful despite a rise in number of politically motivated human violations recorded during the month. There were 286 incidents witnessed in January up from the 213 recorded in December 2013.

The year began on a positive note with the Masvingo Minister for Provincial Affairs Kudakwashe Bhasikiti lifting the ban on non-governmental organisations (NGOs) operating in the province. The decision came almost a year after former provincial governor Titus Maluleke ordered 29 NGOs to stop operating. Most of the affected NGOs were providing food to desperate families. He had accused them of engaging in political activity. But, the minister responsible for provincial affairs, Bhasikiti announced the cancellation of the ban, arguing that the government cannot feed all the starving people in the province on its own.

The decision to lift the ban is however limited as the minister ordered all NGOs operating in the province to sign MOUs as well as share annual work-plans with his office before they can start work in the province. This directive has deeply divided NGOs in the province as those in the humanitarian and health clusters are already signing MOUs with ease. Those in the governance and democracy sector are still consulting to establish what this entails and also just to examine which laws in particular authorise provincial authorities to demand such documentation. The demand for MOUs has also been witnessed in Manicaland and Matabelaland South provinces.

As the fight for the respect of social rights gathered momentum in January, the police arrested and detained civic leaders Jacob Rukweza, Tinashe Kazuru of the Chitungwiza Residents Trust (Chitrest), Simbarashe Moyo of the Combined Harare Residents Association (CHRA), George Makoni and Janet Kanavete from civil society groups, the Centre for Community Development in Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe Human Rights Association respectively for two nights after charging them for contravening some provisions of the Public Order and Security Act (POSA). This came after they attended a public meeting organised for residents at Unit L Community Hall in Seke South constituency on Tuesday 28 January 2014. The police charged that the civic leaders had organised a gathering without notifying the police in contravention of POSA. But the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) declined to prosecute the civic leaders on Thursday 30 January 2014. The NPA conceded that none of the civic leaders who had been arrested was the Convener of the meeting but they were all participants at the gathering.

Internal fighting within the MDC-T became more pronounced during the month after the party's deputy treasurer suggested that Morgan Tsvandirai should step down. Mangoma joined other top party leaders like party national treasurer Roy Bennett and standing committee members Ian Kay, Eddie Cross and Elias Mudzuri, who have called on Tsvangirai to step down after losing three consecutive elections to President Robert Mugabe.

Mangoma, who was Minister of Energy in the inclusive government, wrote a four-page letter urging Tsvangirai to resign and allow fresh blood to take over ahead of the 2018 elections. Mangoma's letter torched a storm of controversy with some party officials declaring their allegiance to Tsvangirai while

others believe a new leader is needed to break the jinx of perennially playing opposition politics. Mangoma went on to accuse party leader Tsvangirai and an unnamed national executive member of inciting violence by failing to rein in youths who threatened to “deal” with him

FOOD AND OTHER FORMS OF AID VIOLATIONS

Food and other forms of aid distributions continued to be marred by discrimination of supporters and perceived supporters of opposition parties throughout the country. Some political leaders have been accused of looting the inputs. There were also reports where Agricultural Extension (AREX) officers have been harassed and intimidated while distributing farming inputs to the communities..

The Presidential Inputs Scheme was the most abused aid scheme during the month under review by the Zanu PF leadership, war veterans and traditional leaders throughout the country. Under the scheme each household is entitled to a 10kg bag of seed maize, 50kg compound D fertilizer, 50kg ammonium nitrate fertilizer and 50kg lime while those in drier areas also receive 5kg each of sorghum or millet seed in place of maize.

In Mashonland West, a female AREX official was almost thrashed by Joel Munyanyi of Zanu PF at a distribution centre in Ward 16 Mukwashi in Chegutu East constituency. A police officer had to intervene to stop the scuffle. The AREX officer had instructed that a truck load of fertiliser move to another ward. In another related matter an AREX officer from Matabeleland North ward 10, Rural District Council Veterinary office Mwemba, Hwange East constituency was harassed and intimidated by Lewis Phiri of Zanu PF. It is reported that the perpetrator was accusing the survivor of removing him from a livestock beneficiary list in the area. It is reported that the perpetrator threatened to bring some Zanu PF youths in the area to deal with the AREX officer and all those who were against him. The incident happened on the 9th of January 2014.

In Mukuwiri village, Gutu Central headman Rwodzi allegedly denied an MDC-T activist access to fertilisers accusing him of being a member of MDC-T who campaigned against Zanu PF in 2013. The case was reported to the local councillor but nothing was done. The village head said even if maize grains and other food stuffs come, the survivor would not get anything until he joined Zanu PF.

A lot of children have reportedly dropped out of school after the Basic Education Assistance Model (BEAM) withdraw support due to lack of funds. Under the BEAM the government needs \$73 million to pay school fees for orphans and disadvantaged children, but the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare Ngoni Masoka said only \$15 million was budgeted for BEAM in the 2014 fiscal year.

Almost all districts in the Matabeleland North province are in dire need of food aid. Although there are certain NGOs which are carrying out feeding programmes in the province this has not been enough as they normally target certain groups in communities such as people living with HIV and AIDS, the elderly and children.

Fig. 1: Human Rights Violation levels Aug 2013– Jan 2014

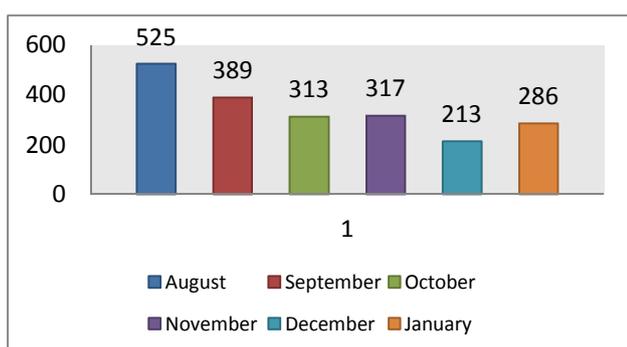
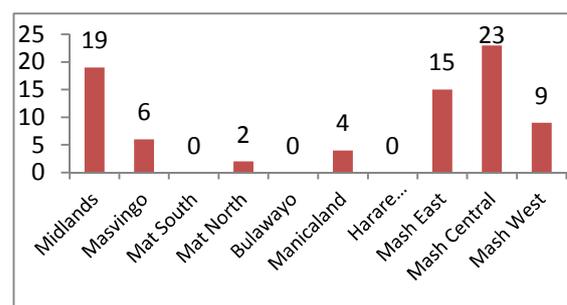
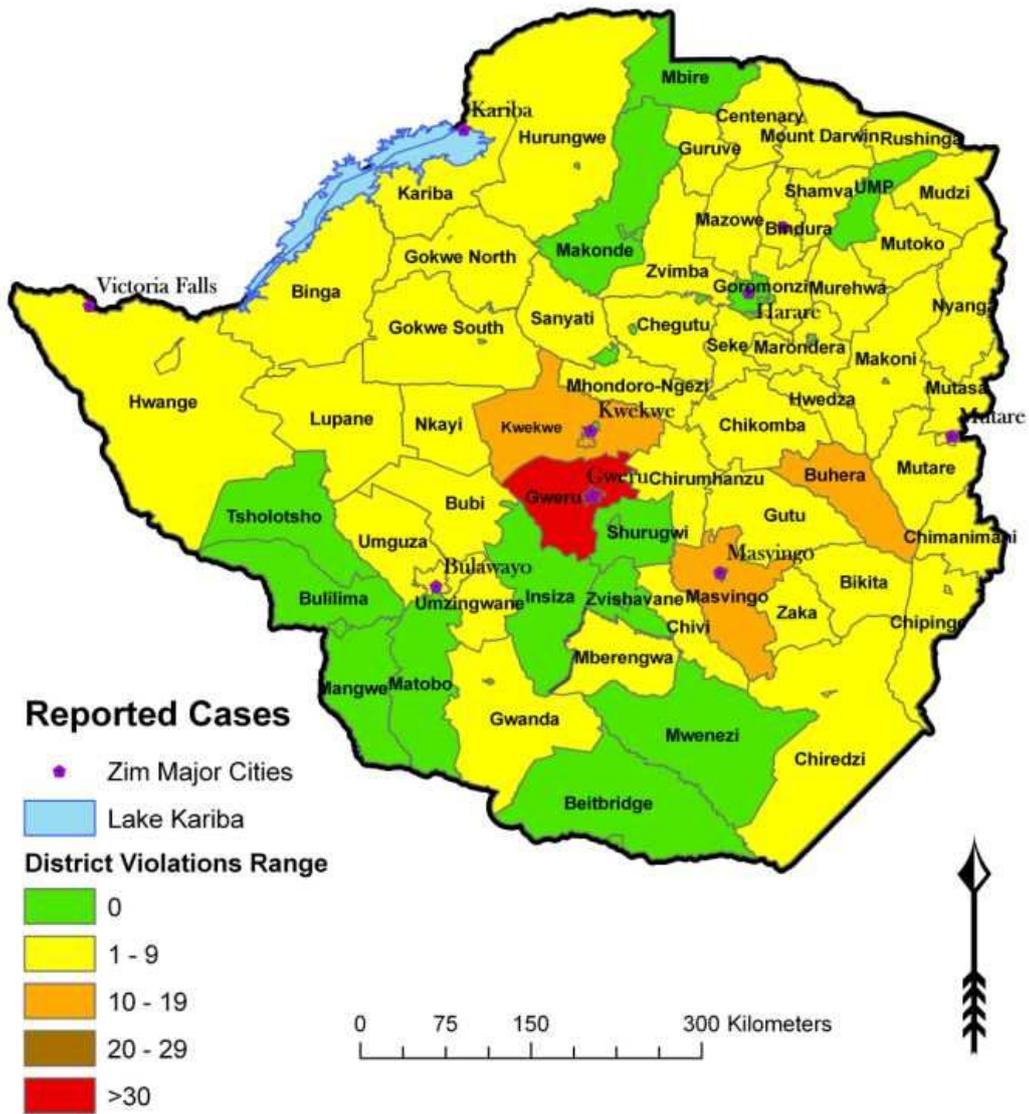


Fig. 2: Violations of politicized food & aid distribution Jan 2014



ZPP January 2014 District Violations Map



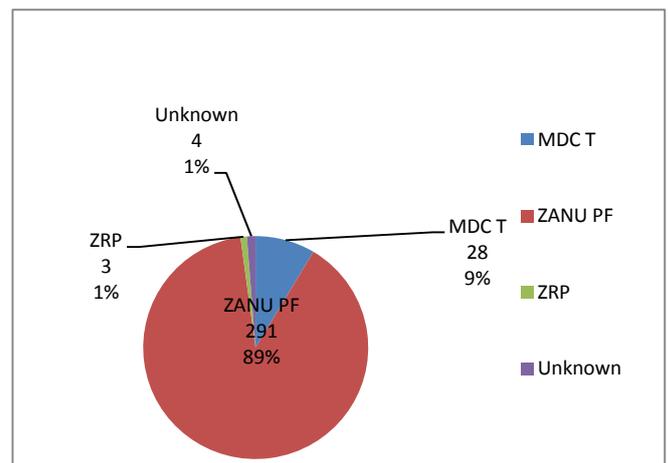
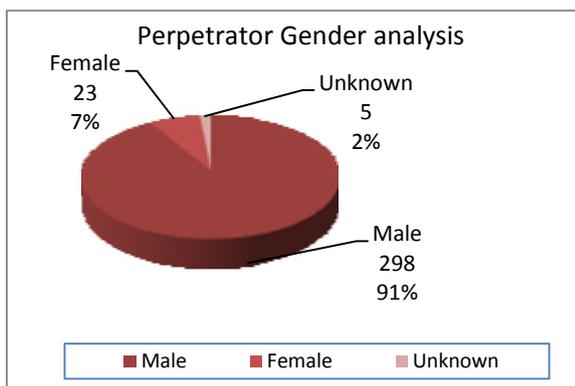
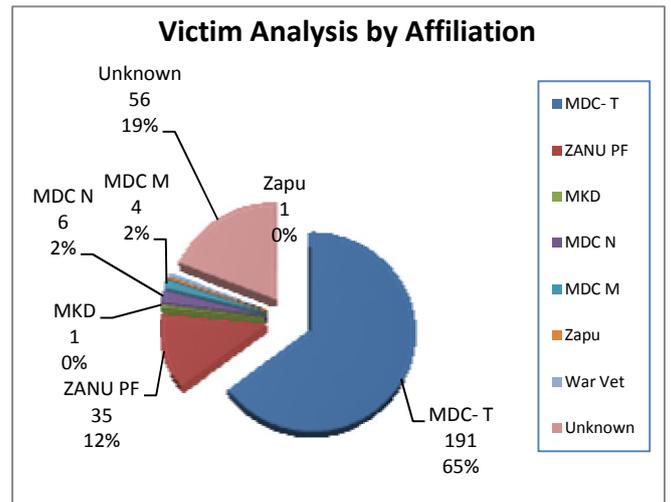
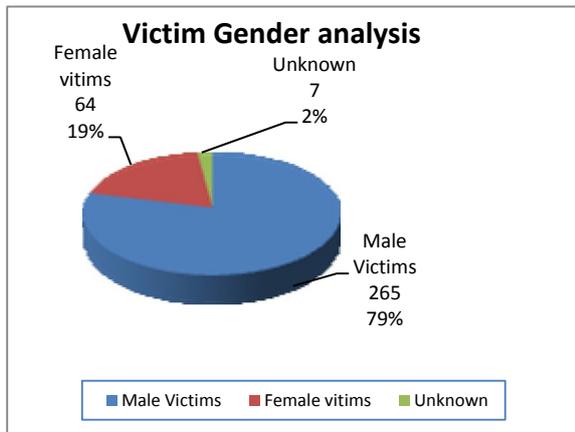
INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The province recorded a rise in the number of violations during period under review compared to December 2013 figures. The month of January recorded 64 incidents up from the 35 witnessed in December. ➤ About 33 families from Nemaire Village in Headlands have been threatened with eviction by Sam Maungwe the Zanu PF councillor for the area. The families of former farm workers have been staying on the land since 2000 and are now being accused of supporting the MDC-T. As a way of legalising their eviction, the families were summoned to appear in court facing charges of trespassing and cutting down of trees under the Makoni Rural District Council. ZPP referred the case to the Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) who have since taken up the matter and are defending the families' right to shelter and protection of the law.
	Theft/looting	Property rights	2	
	Kidnapping/Abduction	Right to Liberty and security of person	1	
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	33	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	16	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	2	
	Total		64	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The political situation in the province deteriorated significantly during the month of January as the region recorded the highest number of human rights violations. There were 108 recorded incidents in January up from the 44 cases witnessed in December 2013. ➤ Although the majority of cases witnessed were of harassment and intimidation, the province also witnessed assault cases related to the on-going food aid distribution exercise. A self-styled prophet from Gokwe-Mapfungautsi was reportedly assaulted by his neighbour Percy Ndlovu who is a retired soldier, on 15 January for allegedly displaying a red banner highlighting his capabilities. Ndlovu accused the prophet of displaying MDC-T colours and ordered him to remove it immediately.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	13	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	4	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	18	
	Total		108	
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The province has witnessed cases of discrimination in food aid and Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) programs while the victims have been those aligned to the opposition. ➤ Eleven families were evicted from Protea Farm in Mazowe South for
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	12	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	2	

	Total		41	conducting farming business at the farm without clearance from the farm owner. The victims are former farm workers and have even worked for the new farm owner Flavien Zinyemba. The workers had allegedly gone for years without pay and in an effort to raise income; they planted crops on small plots without the consent of the new farm owner who subsequently approached Glendale police for their eviction.
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The month of January 2014 has registered an increase in the number of politically motivated incidents despite the fact that the province has of late enjoyed relative peace. A total of 26 cases have been recorded as compared to 21 cases last month. ➤ An MDC-T activist who contested the July 31 elections for the position of councilor in Ward 4 Mutoko was openly denied access to maize seed and fertilizers distributed by the incumbent Kenias Katsiga of Zanu PF. This happened in full view of the terrorized villagers near Musanhi Secondary school on January 4, 2014. ➤ The political environment remained unchanged as those who openly showed allegiance to MDC-T during the July 2013 elections are still being punished. The victims are continually being denied access to government subsidised food aid being distributed through the GMB. ➤ The remaining white commercial farmers in the province are facing fresh victimisation and eviction threats. Threats of eviction have been reported in Banket, Raffingora and Lion's Den. On 23 January Peter Joachim who is a white farmer was ordered by a group of war veterans from Harare to vacate his farm in Banket. He was forced out of the house and his property was thrown out. He lost 80 bales of tobacco suspected to have been stolen by the war veterans. The same group of war veterans reportedly ordered Colleen Langton from T.T.C Mutemwa farm to leave his farm.
	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	6	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	5	
	Total		26	
Mash West	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	4	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	10	
	Displacement	Right to Property	1	
	Total		15	
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The political environment in Masvingo has remained very tense as the government moved in to monitor NGOs in the province. On 24 January 2014, the Minister of State for provincial affairs for Masvingo Kudakwashe Bhasikiti requested all NGO's to present their 2014 activity plans and sign MOUs before they can start operations. ➤ The council by-elections held on 25 January in ward 32, Zaka East had Zanu PF, National Constitutional Assembly and MDC-T campaigning in the district. Zanu PF reportedly distributed one thousand two hundred bags of fertiliser during the campaign. Although no physical violations were reported, there were several cases of discrimination in the distribution of
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	7	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Total		17	

				farm inputs and food relief from the GMB in favour of Zanu PF. Zanu PF won the election on 25 January.
Harare	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The month of January started on a low note politically, as political parties especially Zanu PF, MDC-T and National Constitutional Assembly held their meetings without disruptions especially in Sunningdale ward 14 where they were campaigning for council by-elections held on 25 January 2014. The campaign was done peacefully except for one incident where an NCA member was assaulted in Mbare ward 3. ➤ Three NCA members were allegedly attacked in Mbare by Zanu PF activists as they put up posters for the party candidate in a council by-election.
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Total		4	
Mat North	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This month has seen a marked decrease of violations from 13 recorded in the previous month of December to two in January. The decrease can be attributed to the just ended festive season and the ploughing season, which has diverted people's attention from political issues. ➤ A notable trend in the province was the harassment of AREX officers and other aid distribution officers by Zanu PF officials for allegedly issuing food handouts to MDC-T supporters.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Total		2	
Mat South	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The majority of rural district councils in the province have advised local leadership to demand clearance letters from NGOs and civil society organisations. The clearance letters clearly state that the affected organisation has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) they have signed with the respective council.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	4	
	Total		5	
Bulawayo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The province has remained relatively calm with only four incidents of political violence having been recorded during the month as compared to five cases witnessed in December 2013. The majority of the reported cases were of harassment and intimidation. ➤ Another political party called the Mthwakazi Republic Party (MRP) was launched in Bulawayo on 11 January 2014, promising to push for separation of the south-western parts of the country within two years. The MRP led by vocal activist Mqondisi Moyo, like other secessionist parties that have sprouted in the past few years, claims it wants Matabeleland and the Midlands provinces to secede to form the Mthwakazi Republic.
	Total		4	
Total			286	

VICTIM/PERPETRATORS ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND ASSOCIATION



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Please feel free to write to ZPP. We may not be able to respond to everything but we will look at each message. For previous ZPP reports, and more information about the Project, please visit our website at www.zimpeaceproject.com

ANNEXURE:

DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Murder	Unlawful and intentional killing of another person
Sexual Assault:	It is knowingly causing another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.
a) Rape	Is whereby a male person has sexual intercourse or anal intercourse with female person without the consent of the latter
b) Aggravated Indecent sexual assault	Is whereby a person including a female commits a sexual act involving the penetration of any part of the victim's body, other than a male person having sexual intercourse or anal intercourse with a female person, without the consent of the victim, including active and passive oral sex and anal sex between two individuals of any gender.
Assault	Is whereby a person commits an assault upon another person intending to cause that other person bodily harm.
a) Falanga (Foot whipping)	Is a form of corporal punishment whereby the soles of the feet are beaten with an object such as a cane, or rod, a piece of wood, or a whip. The victim may be immobilized before the application of the beating by tying, securing the feet in leg irons, locking the legs into an elevated position or hanging upside down.
b) Submersion/Suffocation (water boarding)	A form of assault whereby water is forced into the victim's breathing passages so as to simulate drowning.
c) Beating	Is any form of physical assault including hitting of a person with or without an object such as a stick, belt, whip, barbed wire, log or any other object including bare hands. It also includes the kicking or head-butting of a person; and includes stabbing, shooting and forced consumption (forcing a person or overeat or eat something poisonous or their own excreta.)
d) Other assault	
Torture	Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person by or instigation of public official or other person acting in an official capacity for purposes of obtaining from the victim or a third person information or a confession, punishing him/her for an act s/he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him/her or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind
Threat	It is whereby a person threaten to commit a crime, including but not limited to murder, rape, aggravated indecent assault, unlawful detention, theft, malicious damage to property thereby inspiring in the person on whom she/he communicates the threat of a reasonable fear or belief that he or she will commit the crime.
Harassment/Intimidation	Unlawfully subjecting one to pressure, insult or threat with intent to cause him/her to suffer anxiety discomfort and/or the feeling of insecurity.
MOVEMENT VIOLATIONS	
Kidnapping/Unlawful Detention	Is whereby a person deprives another person of his freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority (based on section 93 of the Criminal code Act)
a) Adduction	The taking away of a person using intimidation, open force of violence
b) Unlawful arrest	Is the arrest of a person by another person (usually a police officer), whereby the latter's position generally authorises him/her to arrest the other person, but not in this particular case. Essentially, it is a form of abuse of power on the part of the police officer

c) Unlawful detention	Depriving a person of his or her freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority.
d) Forced displacement	Internal displacement of persons or groups of persons "...who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places or habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internally recognized border"
PROPERTY RIGHTS	
Theft	Is whereby a person takes property from another person "knowing" that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control this very property.
Robbery	Is whereby a person steals, borrows or uses the property of another person without authority, thereby intentionally using violence or the threat of immediate violence to induce the person who has lawful control over the property to relinquish his/her control over it.
Stock Theft	Is whereby a person takes livestock from another person knowing that the other person is entitled to own, and possess or control this very property.
Malicious Damage to Property	Is whereby a person knowing that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control any property, damages or destroys that very property (<i>Note: MDP to communal/household property should only be chosen for one family member: the victim or head of household in that order</i>)
a) Destruction of home	Is a form of malicious damage to property, it occurs when a home is burnt to the ground or otherwise made inhabitable in such a manner as the only option toward the making the home habitable is to completely rebuild it. Please describe briefly the alleged conduct.
b) Other types of MDP	