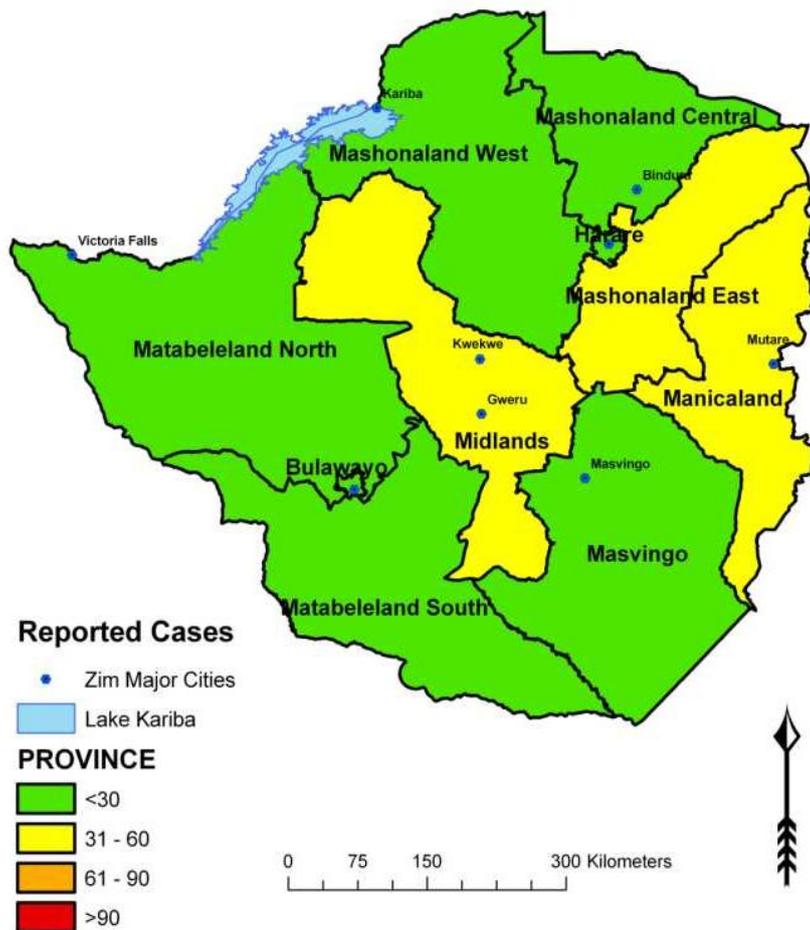


ZPP Monthly Monitor

February 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 with a significant reduction in incidents of politically motivated human violations recorded during the month. There were 209 incidents witnessed in February down from the 286 cases recorded in January 2014.

The month of February was punctuated by the fierce internal fighting within the MDC-T over leadership renewal calls that resulted in the party's deputy treasurer general being attacked outside the party's headquarters of Harvest House by suspected party youths. The youths also roughed up allegedly under Tsvangiras' nose, party Secretary General Tendai Biti who had to run for his life. Days later Biti's house was petrol bombed. Others on the line were, Solomon Madzore party National Youth Assembly Chairperson and his secretary general Promise Mkwanzani who had to take refuge at the Harvest house. It is being reported that most MDC-T supporters at the meeting endorsed Morgan Tsvangirai to continue leading the party, and are now re-aligning their structures at grass-roots level removing all those supporting Elton Mangoma from the structures who have been labelled rebels.

A humanitarian disaster occurred in Chivi South and Masvingo South when the Tokwe Mukorsi dam spilled affecting over eight thousand families downstream whose homes were submerged in floods. About two thousand primary school children were affected as they could not attend classes. Nyahombe School was closed while Gororo, Dare and Shongamiti primary schools became temporary shelters to stranded families. Red Cross provided about a thousand tents which were not adequate and there remains a continued health time bomb. Each large tent is shelter to an entire village and the little relief food available is cooked in large communal pots for the entire village. So each tent represents a village, causing serious danger of outbreak of diseases.

While the Constitution of Zimbabwe guarantees freedom of Assembly and association under section 58 (1), (2) and further guarantees political rights of citizens under section 67 (1b to d), however, these fundamental rights continue to be breached with impunity. In one such incident a citizen from Musikavanhu residing at Rimbi growth point was reportedly summoned to a village kangaroo court by headman Chitokonye – a Zanu PF activist - who accused victim of selling a beast to National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) party led by Professor Lovemore Madhuku who wanted the beast at the party's meeting at Rimbi. The victim was told to reverse the deal or risk being evicted.

On 25 February, Zanu PF activists led by the Member of Parliament for Chipinge South Enock Porusingazi together with Zanu PF leaders Rusangawanye and Shumba reportedly went to Checheche Primary school where they mobilized all the teachers at the school to a meeting. During the meeting convened by the MP, the teachers were told to join Zanu PF or be forced out of employment. To further their point, the teachers were told to form a Zanu PF branch at the school where every teacher will get a post.

The state continued to target NGOs during the month with the latest victim being Martha Tholanah, the Chairperson of Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ) who was arraigned before the courts on 24 February 2014 facing charges of running an "unregistered" organisation. Prosecutors claimed that Tholanah unlawfully took part in the management of GALZ by gathering the organisation's members and continued to carry out activities while "engaging in gays and lesbians activities" in contravention

of the PVO Act. Tholanah was eventually acquitted on 26 February 2014 by Harare magistrate Donald Ndirawei.

FOOD AND OTHER FORMS OF AID VIOLATIONS

Partisan distribution of agricultural inputs especially the Presidential Inputs Scheme continued to be abused during the period under review. The provinces that were most affected are Mashonaland Central, Masvingo and Manicaland. The number of people in desperate need of food aid has since decreased as the majority of the people are already benefiting from new crops from their fields.

In Manicaland, village heads and Zanu PF activists remained the major perpetrators. For example, in Nyanga South at Nyanhundu ward 16, village head Makuyana reportedly barred eight MDC-T activists from receiving fertilizer under the presidential inputs programme. At Watsomba- Mutasa Central on 22 February, Zanu PF youths reportedly denied a woman recipient to receive fertilizer claiming victim was an MDC-T member.

Flood victims from Tsholotsho, Matabeleland North are likely to face more food shortages compounded by floods. The floods in areas such as Gariya 1 and 2 in Tsholotsho South and Sipepa Tsholotsho North destroyed the villagers’ fields and homesteads. While State media reported that government had assisted the villagers with temporary shelter and food, villagers on the ground say they never received any assistance. Hundreds of villagers are reported to be homeless.

In Mashonland West, Chief Nyamangara and Chief Zvimba are reported to be harassing farm workers who voted for MDC-T to work during weekends in farms such as Clovely, Beatrice Strathdon and other farms around Banket. The chiefs and headmen in the area were also accused of forcing white farmers to contribute money or fuel for the President’s birthday bash.

At Chivi Central, the Grain Marketing Board manager Mabhoko who is a known Zanu PF activist was distributing fertiliser on February 3 and he sent away those believed to be MDC-T supporters saying he had long told them government support was “for Zanu PF people only and not for sell-outs”. It is reported that operations at the GMB are directed by Retired Major Badza of the National Food Security, formerly operation Maguta. Retired Major Badza is known for his politicisation of government aid in the district.

About 42 farm-workers from Hurudza Farm and Dickson Farm owned by Mutoko South MP David Chapfika and Army general Constantine Chiwenga respectively did not get their salaries for the past three months including February 2014 because many of them are suspected to be supporters of MDC-T. The two farms are situated in Goromonzi West Constituency. One of the victims is accused of having contested as the MDC-T councillor candidate during the 2013 harmonized elections.

Fig. 1: Human Rights Violation levels Sept 2013– Feb 2014

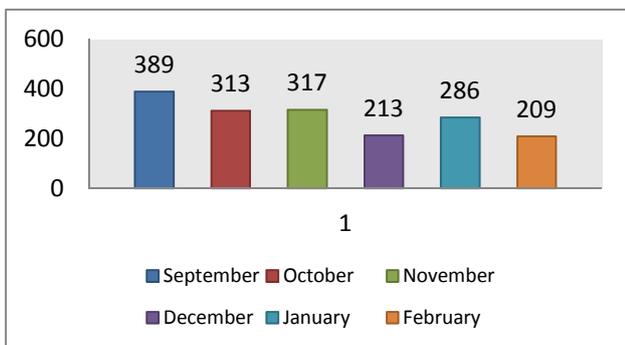
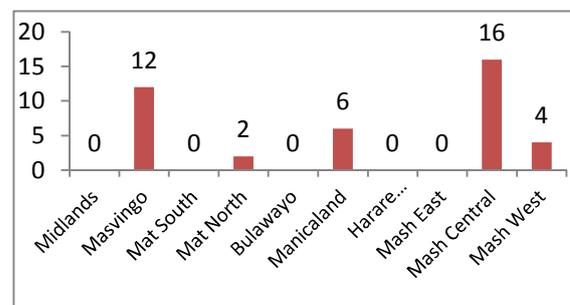
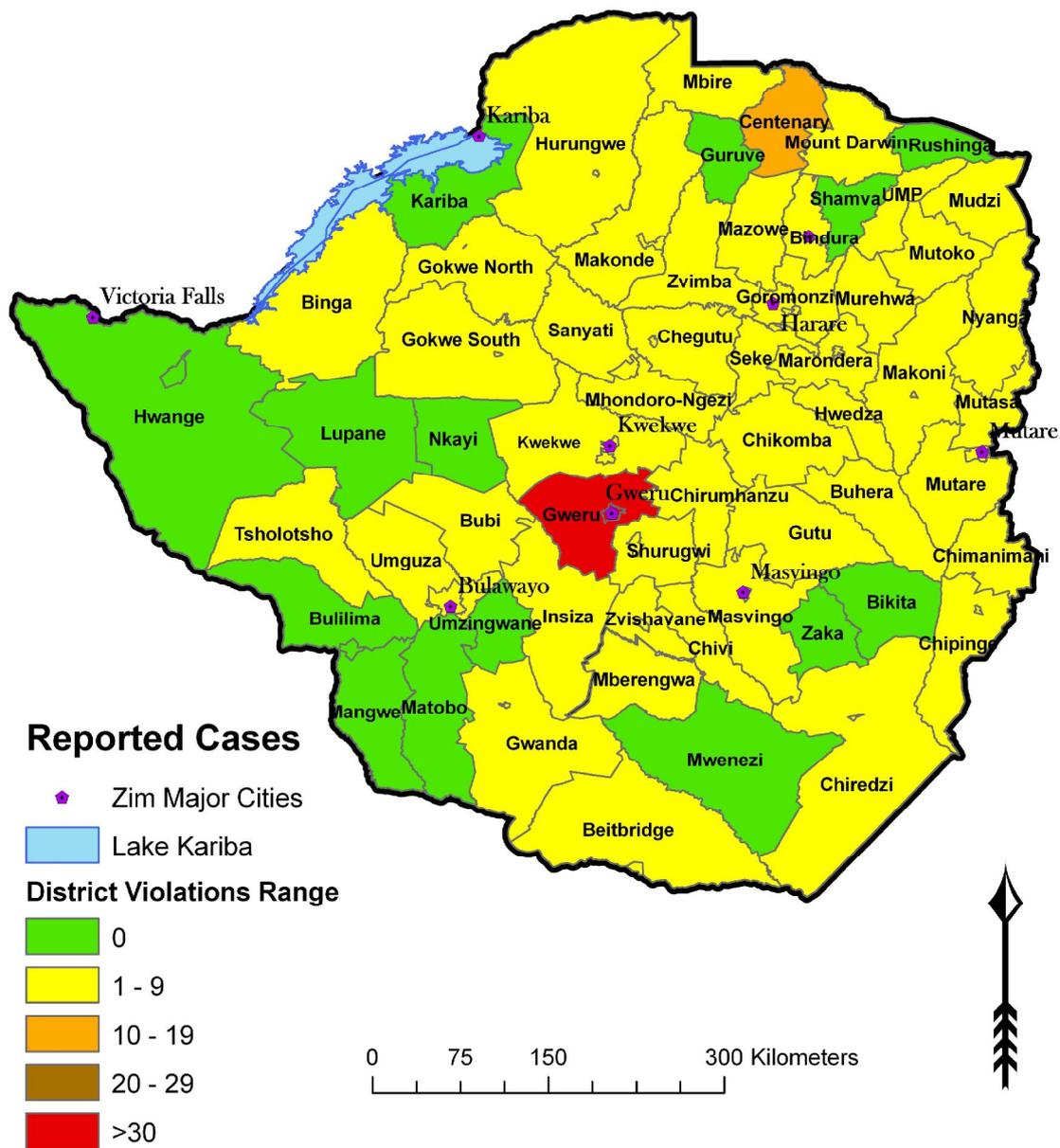


Fig. 2: Violations of politicized food & aid distribution February 2014



ZPP February 2014 District Violations Map



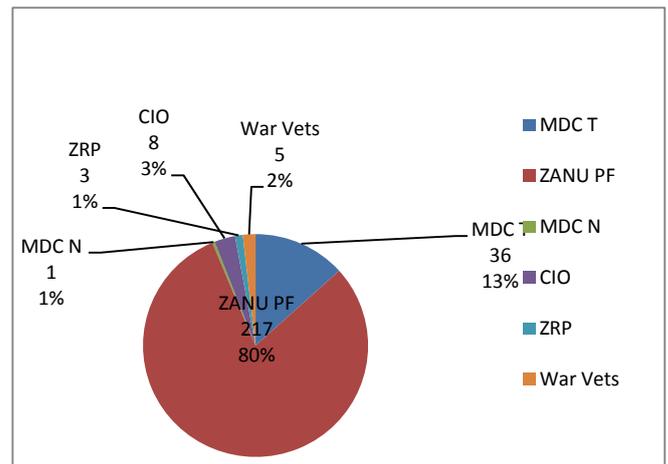
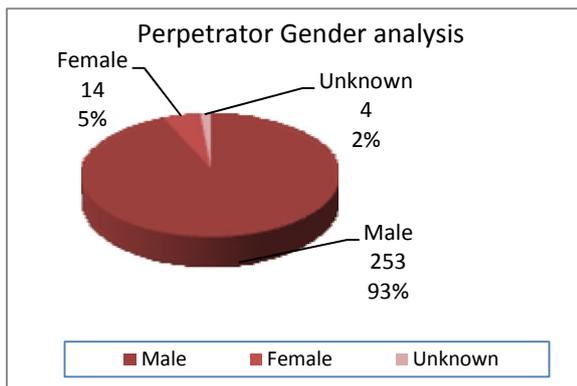
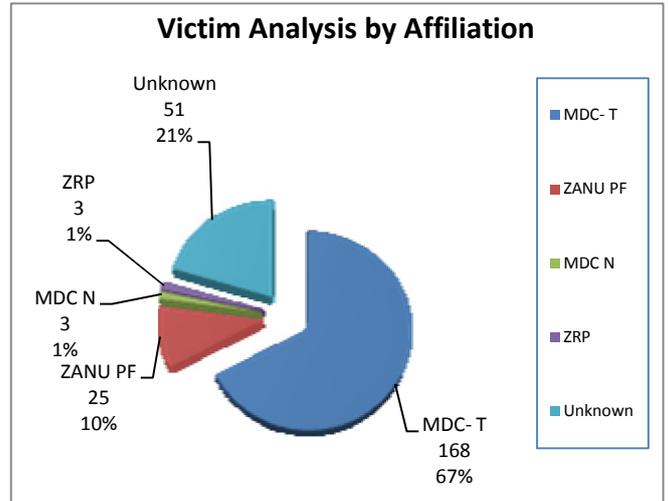
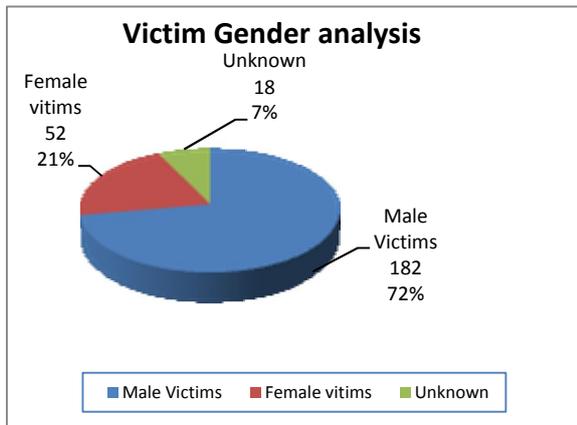
INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The province witnessed a significant decline in the number of violations recorded during the month of February as compared to the previous month, The were 34 incidents recorded during the month under review as compared to 64 witnessed in January. ➤ The internal fighting within the MDC-T has cascaded down to the province with the MDC-T Provincial executive reportedly recommending the immediate suspension of Julius Magarangoma (Provincial Chairperson) and Pishai Muchauraya (Spokesperson) over Facebook updates the duo made in support of suspended deputy treasure Elton Mangoma. Former Dangamvura-Chikanga MP Giles Mutsekwa escaped jail after he was acquitted of assaulting fellow MDC-T member Chrispen Dube during the period leading up to the harmonised elections last year
	Unlawful Detention	Right to Liberty	1	
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	20	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	10	
	Total		34	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The levels of politically motivated human rights violations went down significantly from 108 recorded in January to 55 during the month under review. The leadership squabbles within the MDC-T have also been very prominent in the province with residents accusing Mkoba MP Amos Chibaya of attempting to impose candidates to represent the party in the Ward 12 council by-elections. The seat fell vacant following the death of elected councillor Elvis Mavhondo late last year.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	3	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	
	Total		55	
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Incidents of politically motivated human rights violations continue to take place in the province despite the fact that the country has passed the election period. The majority of incidences relate to discrimination on food related programs due to party political affiliation. Freedom and access to information was curtailed as people were barred from listening to the VOA's Studio 7. A Zanu PF supporter Isaac Mutero of Dahwe Farm in Mazowe North visited an MDC-T activist at his home and advised that they were aware that he was listening to Studio 7. Mutero threatened the victim with violence if ever he listened to the programme.
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	7	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	1	
	Total		29	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On 14 February, an MDC-T activist of Mvurwi Township Mazowe North was ordered to remove her red MDC-T regalia at Shamwari Joe Hotel in Mvurwi by Action Mubaiwa a Zanu PF Chairperson. The victim wanted to celebrate Valentine's Day in style by putting on red.
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Despite the hype in political activities around the preparations for President Robert Mugabe's 90th birthday celebrations in the province, the number of politically motivated human rights violations remained relatively low. 35 incidents were witnessed in February as compared to the January figure of 26. As a result of the preparations people including school teachers were subjected to various forms of harassment such as being forced to contribute money ranging from \$1 up to \$5 towards the celebrations bash. Some were forced to attend. People from Marondera district were forced to walk all the way from their villages about 6km or more to the venue. ➤ Mashonaland West province continued to experience politically motivated human rights violations mostly perpetrated by Zanu PF supporters towards suspected MDC-T activists. ZANU PF has already started to organise people into cells and people are forced to be part of this process. There are intra-party conflicts in both MDC-T and ZANU PF that have been recorded. ➤ The operating environment has become tense as the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) has established sub offices in Makonde, Mhangura and Zvimba districts to monitor the activities of Non-Governmental Organisations. Youths have been recruited as monitors of Zanu PF who attend NGO activities as ordinary people and later write reports. They get contact details for people during workshop registration and follow up on some people.
	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	2	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	5	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to Liberty	1	
	Total		35	
Mash West	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The operating environment has become tense as the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) has established sub offices in Makonde, Mhangura and Zvimba districts to monitor the activities of Non-Governmental Organisations. Youths have been recruited as monitors of Zanu PF who attend NGO activities as ordinary people and later write reports. They get contact details for people during workshop registration and follow up on some people.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	3	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	15	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to Liberty	1	
	Displacement	Right to Property	1	
	Total		21	
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Despite the levels of politically motivated violence remaining relatively low, the operating environment for NGOs in the governance and democracy sector remains tense as the authorities insist on signing of MOUs and presentation of activity plans for the year. Security agents have also renewed their interest in NGO activities. ➤ A Zanu PF supporter identified as Benjamin Muondoni threatened to beat up an MDC-T activist who had queried why Zanu PF were abusing aid meant for villagers by denying access to perceived opposition supporters on 19 February at Chitowa Business Centre in Chivi. The MDC-T activist who refused to withdraw the accusation was beaten with fists and sustained an injury to his left eye. He did not report to the police as he thought the perpetrator would not be arrested anyway.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	2	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Total		14	

Harare	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Towards end the of month on 25 February 2014 the house of MDC-T secretary General Tendai Biti in Umwinsdale was petrol bombed by unknown assailants. The MDC-T is accusing Zanu PF of taking advantage of in house fighting, while Zanu PF have dismissed the accusations, the assailants are yet to be arrested. ➤ The Zanu PF party was busy organising for President Mugabe's 90th birthday bash and the wedding of the president's daughter Bona. A group of women Zanu PF supporters led by a Mrs Muswe wearing party regalia were moving door to door in ward 39 and 40 of Dzivarasekwa forcing people to donate US\$1 per house-hold towards the president's birthday celebrations.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	
	Total		6	
Mat North	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The major source of conflict in the province has remained the partisan conduct of traditional leaders as they are working hand in hand with Zanu PF to oppress MDC-T activists and ordinary villagers suspected to be MDC-T activists. ➤ At Siansundu ward, Binga North constituency, Chief Saba is reported to have verbally harassed and intimidated a village head he accused of belonging to the MDC-T. It is reported this happened during a meeting at which the Chief was to announce that the traditional leaders would soon be receiving some allowances. However it is reported that the Chief went on to tell some of the village heads that they would not benefit from the scheme as they were loyal to the MDC-T.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	3	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to Liberty	1	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Total		9	
Mat South	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The province witnessed very few incidents of political motivated human rights violations in February. The cases reported were of harassment and intimidation while the majority involved discrimination during the distribution of farming inputs such as fertilisers. ➤ A trend has been observed where elected councillors from the MDCs are being side-lined in the Zanu PF controlled Gwanda Town Council.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	
	Total		5	
Bulawayo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The province has remained relatively calm with only one incident of political violence having been recorded during the month as compared to four cases witnessed in January. The internal fighting within the MDC-T has also brought a new source of conflict in the province with threats of violence to those calling for party president Morgan Tsvangirai to step down.
	Total		1	
Total			209	

VICTIM/PERPETRATORS ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND ASSOCIATION



This Report was produced and circulated by the Zimbabwe Peace Project, P O Box BE 427, Belvedere, Tel: (04) 747719, 2930180, 2930182 and email: zppinfo@gmail.com, zppinfo@myzpp.com

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 authorizes 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 generalized 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	