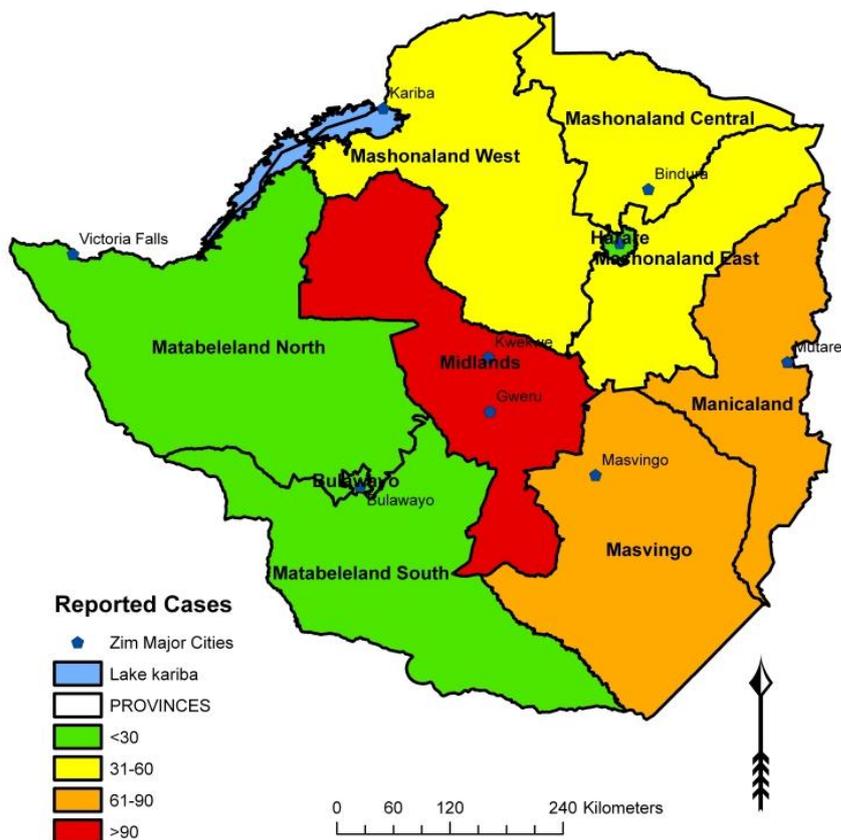


ZPP Monthly Monitor

January 2013 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 Trust 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 long drawn out constitution making process gained considerable momentum in January 2013 with the three principals in the inclusive government resolving the contentious issues and agreeing to a draft constitution. News that the principals had finally agreed to a draft breathed fresh air into Zimbabwe's stale political atmosphere.

The agreement signalled the unofficial start of the 2013 political campaign season with intra-party conflicts being recorded across the country as rival candidates from parties across the political spectrum positioned themselves to represent their parties in the coming elections.

Zanu PF's membership registration drive was rolled out across the country's 10 provinces with some reluctant people being forced to fill in comprehensive data forms that required detailed personal information. The membership registration exercise turned into a mass intimidation exercise similar to the anti-sanctions campaign of 2011 with Zanu PF activists threatening violence on all those who failed to fill in the registration forms.

The beginning of the year also saw a continuation of harassment and intimidation targeted at human rights defenders and civil society organisations that work on human rights and governance issues. The police arrested Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZimRights) Director Okay Machisa when he and his secretary handed themselves in to the police on January 14, 2013 for allegedly conducting illegal voter registration and fraud. The arrest followed a raid and subsequent arrest of Leo Chamahwinya in December 2012.

War veterans' leader Jabulani Sibanda continued to terrorise villagers in Manicaland Province since November 2012. He reportedly ordered traditional leaders, war veterans and communities to his meetings where he openly threatened opposition supporters with death.

His new tactic of mass intimidation is reportedly to give two exercise books to village heads with instructions to use one as a register of Zanu PF supporters while the other will be used to take down the names of opposition supporters. He also ordered everyone of voting age to go and register to vote and then bring the registration slip to the village head.

In January, the ZPP recorded Sibanda's meetings at Pfidza in Chipinge East on January 15, he was at Garahwa in Chipinge South on the 18th, Marange business centre on the 22nd and at 22 miles in Mutare South constituency on the 23rd of January and the message remained the same.

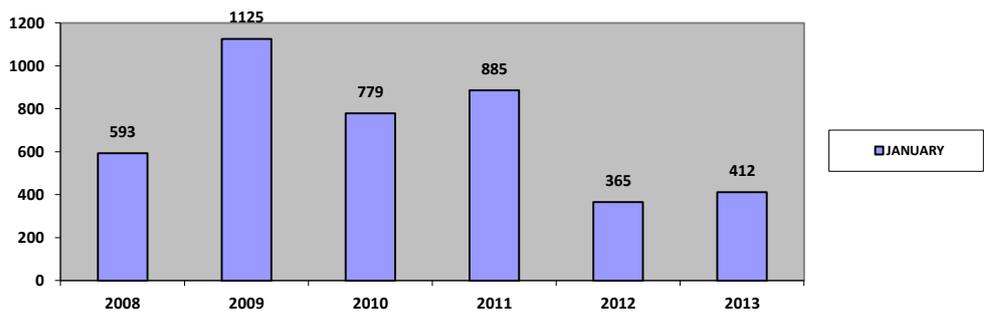


Figure 1: Comparative violence level for month of January 2008 to 2013

****N.B the January 2013 figures are provisional awaiting verification when confiscated forms have been returned by the police.****

Major Highlights for the month of January 2013

The distribution of government funded food relief and agricultural inputs and their transportation logistics were the main sources of conflict in hunger-stricken communities in Midlands, Masvingo Matabeleland South and North.

Zanu PF officials and traditional leaders affiliated to the party are alleged to have appropriated the distribution functions of GMB officials to deny their political opponents access to food. In some instances- the food relief and agricultural inputs have sparked intra-party clashes within the same party as some members question why they are receiving smaller portions compared to their leaders.

In Midlands- a trend observed over the past year is that serious violence immediately precedes or follows major political events like rallies or meetings when party bigwigs from all sides of the political spectrum descend on communities in search of votes.

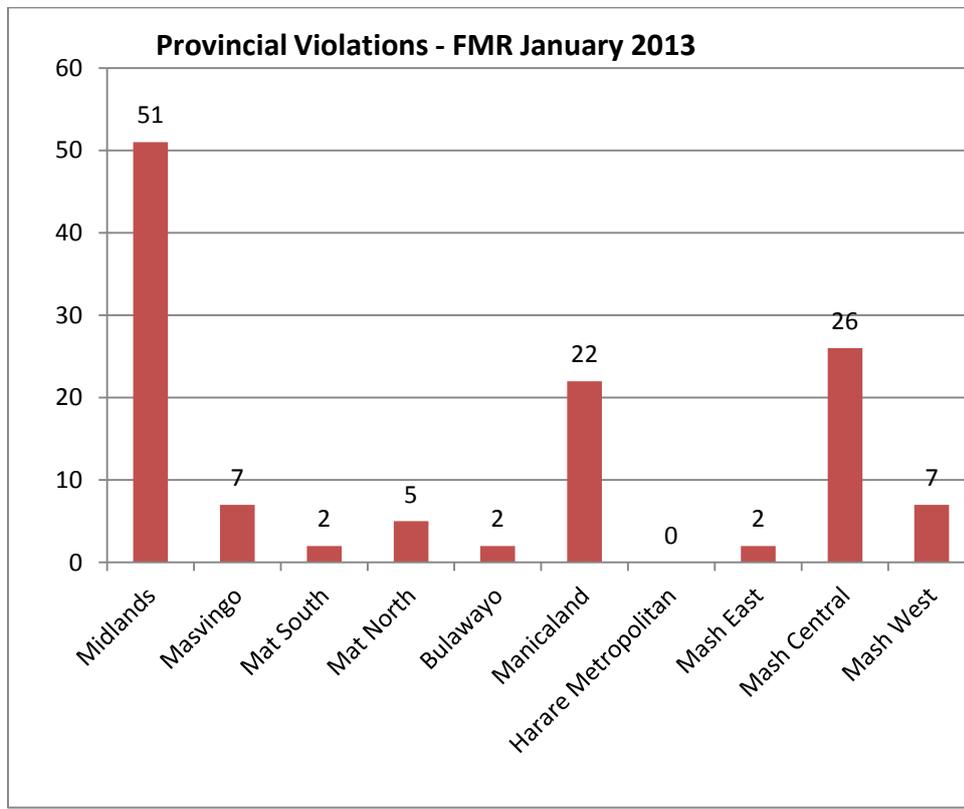
Intra-party conflicts over the vetting of candidates to represent the MDC-T were recorded in Manicaland, Midlands, Harare and Masvingo provinces becoming a major source of political violations across the country in January. The MDC-T invited its members to send in their Curriculum Vitae (CVs) for consideration as ward councillors and MPs in the forthcoming elections.

The root of the conflicts lay in the fact that sitting councillors and MPs were alleged to be involved in the vetting of candidates to represent the party violating the tenets of natural justice as they presided over issues in which they had vested interests. Elections and the scramble for power have arguably been the major sources of conflict in Manicaland Province during this period.

Although Zanu PF has not yet formally asked for candidates to show their interest, however jockeying for positions has gathered momentum.

The land dispute from Chisumbanje, Manicaland continued unabated as the local communities refused to be bullied by a big corporate with political connections to Zanu PF.. In Chimanimani West constituency- another corporate bully connected to political elites-

Mbada Diamonds allegedly continues to fence off and demarcate land at Wengezi, threatening to displace more than 300 households off their land.



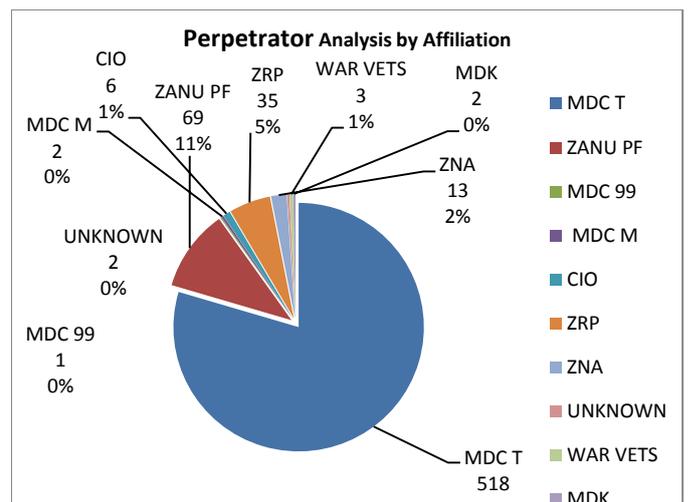
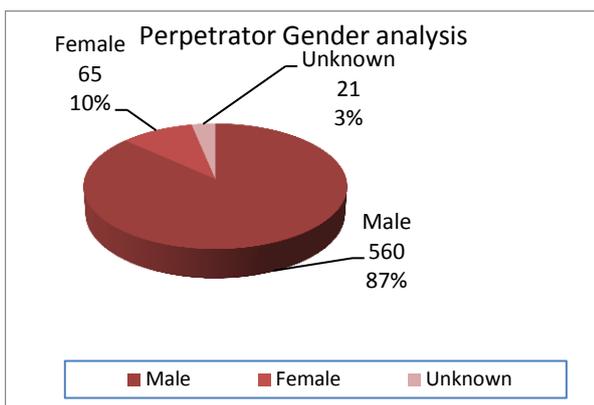
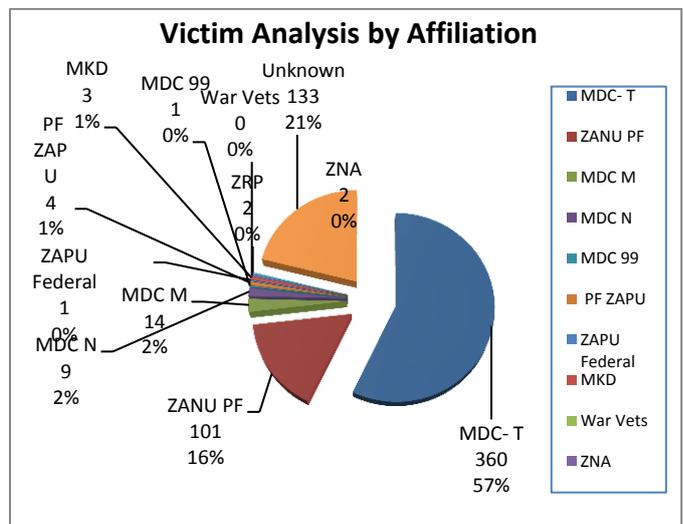
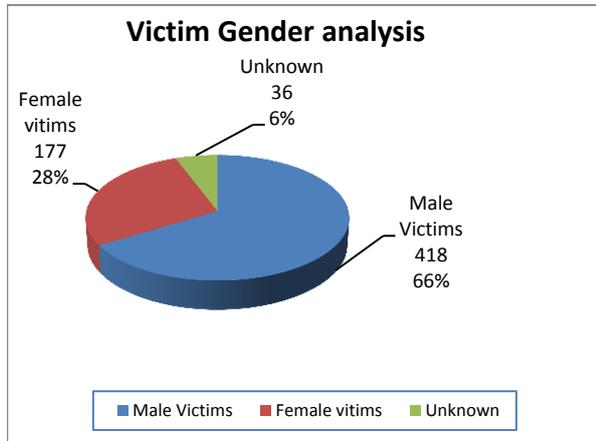
INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Murder	Right to Life	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The operating environment for civil society organisations deteriorated considerably in January 2013. On the 25th of January the Governor Chris Mushowe reportedly called for a meeting with NGOs but it was attended mostly by those in the humanitarian sector. ➤ During the period under review, plain clothes police or state security agents visited almost all the offices of NGOs operating in Mutare including ZPP, ZimRights, Progressive Teachers' Union of Zimbabwe (PTUZ) and the Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) demanding registration certificates and 'organizational mandates'. They supposedly wanted to analyze whether NGOs are sticking to their set mandates and not dabbling in politics. They also profiled NGO staff. ➤ Violence reportedly erupted at Manjengwa Village in Mutare North constituency after the MDC-T district chairperson Gabriel Chiwara reportedly presided over a vetting meeting on January 17, where he disqualified rivals claiming they were new in the party. This raised the ire of fellow members who tried to attack Chiwara who had to flee the scene.
	Kidnapping/Abduction	Right to personal liberty	1	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to personal liberty	3	
	Rape/Sexual Harassment	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	38	
	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	16	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	3	
	Discrimination	Right to food	17	
	MDP ¹	Right to shelter	0	
	Disrupted Political Meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Total		80	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A significant rise in statistics of politically motivated human rights violations was recorded in January 2013 with 104 incidents having been recorded. The announcement by the Constitutional Select Committee (COPAC) that the draft constitution was ready jolted political parties into action. ➤ Zanu PF and the MDC-T immediately announced their strategies for the coming elections. Intra-party clashes within the MDC-T were recorded as supporters of rival candidates fought during the party's candidate verification exercise. ➤ Political discrimination in the distribution of drought relief food aid has become so pronounced in drought-prone areas of Mberengwa, Zhombe, Chirumhanzu and Shurugwi with Zanu PF officials publicly announcing that government supported food aid schemes are the sole preserve of their supporters. ➤
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	24	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	2	
	MDP	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food	14	
	Displacement	Right to personal integrity and human dignity. Right to shelter	6	
	Total		104	

Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Despite heightened political activity in all parts of Mashonaland Central province- the level of politically motivated human rights abuses has remained nearly constant for the past three consecutive months of November and December 2012 and January 2013. ➤ Two villagers from Gwake village in Guruve North constituency were allegedly forced to chant Zanu PF slogans at Gwake School by a Mr. Mangena and other Zanu PF members on January 4, 2013. The victims had not attended the party's meetings for a while and their absence from these meetings was taken as a defection to the MDC-T.
	Theft/looting	Property rights	2	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	4	
	Torture	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Total		37	
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of politically motivated human rights violations has remained relatively low in the province with 50 incidents recorded in January. ➤ A teacher was reportedly forced to transfer from Nyahuku Primary school, in ward 1, Mudzi North to Kondo Primary school, same constituency after being suspected to be an MDC-T activist on 2 January 2013. The teacher was also accused of mobilizing other teachers and villagers in the area to join MDC-T. ➤ War veterans and known Zanu PF supporters Bornwell Jaravaza, Godfrey Zimbizi and Anias Muchesure reportedly threatened to end the lives of all those who are suspected to be members of MDC-T. The threats were made at a Zanu PF meeting held at Gokomere Community Hall, in Chikomba Central constituency on the 19th of January. Villagers had been force-marched to the meeting that was chaired by the war veterans.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	8	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education, personal liberty	13	
	Theft/looting	Right to property	2	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to personal liberty	1	
	Displacement	Right to personal integrity and human dignity. Right to shelter	2	
	Total		50	
Mash West	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Zanu PF's membership registration exercise turned into a witch hunt for opposition supporters in areas like Kadoma, Makonde and Mhangura with villagers who failed to complete the forms being labelled sell-outs and threatened with violence. ➤ On 8 January, 2013 Llewellyn Phiri forced villagers to go and fill in Zanu PF data forms and allegedly threatened them with eviction if they failed to comply. He went on to make announcements in classes at Richmond primary school that children should inform their parents that they will be dealt with if they do not comply. ➤ In Mhangura constituency on 7 January 2013 MDC-T supporters coming from a rally in Karoi were reportedly threatened with violence by up to six men residing at Philip Chiyangwa's farm in Lion's den.
	Theft/looting	Right to property	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education, personal liberty	3	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	27	
	Displacement	Right to personal integrity and human dignity. Right to shelter	1	
	Total		33	
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There was a marked decline in political activities in Masvingo province in January 2013 as the majority who are farmers concentrated on tilling their land in the aftermath of heavy rains which pounded the semi-arid province during the greater part of January. ➤ In Gutu central ward 35 villagers were alarmed on 18 January, 20013 when chief Nyamandi reportedly demanded a list of all MDC-T supporters in his area. People are
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education, liberty	16	
	Theft/looting	Right to property	4	

	Disrupted political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	now living in fear of victimization as the chief is a well-known Zanu PF supporter and they do not know what will be done to all those listed.
	Total		61	
Harare	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Politically motivated human rights violations remained relatively low in the Harare Metropolitan ➤ The arrest of ZimRights Director- Okay Machisa on 14 January 2013 and the continued incarceration of another two who were arrested in December 2012 set an ominous tone for the new year.
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity	7	
	Theft/looting	Right to property	1	
	Displacement	Right to personal integrity and human dignity. Right to shelter	1	
	Total		14	
Mat North	Discrimination	Right to food	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political intolerance characterised by the disruption of political meetings and the closing down of space for civil society is on the rise in Matabeleland North province as political parties gear up preparations for the 2013 elections. ➤ A ZAPU official from Hwange was reported to have been assaulted by members of the Zimbabwe National Army for allegedly denouncing President Robert Mugabe by saying he was too old to contest in the forthcoming elections. The perpetrators used open hands and clenched fists to assault him and he sustained some minor head injuries. The soldiers allegedly threatened to kill him if he reported to the police or visited the hospital.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	5	
	Total		6	
Bulawayo	Discrimination	Freedom of Association	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political violence trends observed in December 2012 were more pronounced in January 2013 as political temperatures rise in Bulawayo Metropolitan Province. Intra-party violence in the faction-ridden MDC-T allegedly broke out at the party's Fort street offices on 25 January and MP Albert Mhlanga was assaulted by another senior member of the party whose identity could not be ascertained. ➤ The operating environment for civil society organisations has become more restrictive as Police visited the offices of civil society organisations and interrogated the leader of the Habakkuk trust- Mr. Dumisani Nkomo and disrupted meetings organised by the National Youth for Development Trust.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	
	Disrupted political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity and integrity	10	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty and security		
	Total		15	
Mat South	Theft	Right to property	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On the 10th of January in Gwanda town one individual (name withheld) was arrested for having a small wind-up radio and was only released after being interrogated for the whole day. ➤ At Mthabezi on the 20th January, four Zanu PF members namely Jeffrey Nyoni, Bishop Ndlovu, Collen Nyoni and Japhet Ndlovu allegedly forced villagers gathered for wheat distribution to pay a dollar each in order to receive wheat donation. They alleged that the money was for transportation of the wheat from GMB depot. More than five hundred people paid the fee under duress.
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity & integrity	10	
	Discrimination	Freedom of Association	1	
	Total		10	
	OVERALL TOTAL		412	

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,

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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 of 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 entitle to own, possess or control any property, damages or destroys that very property (<i>Note: MDP to communal/household property should only be choses 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	