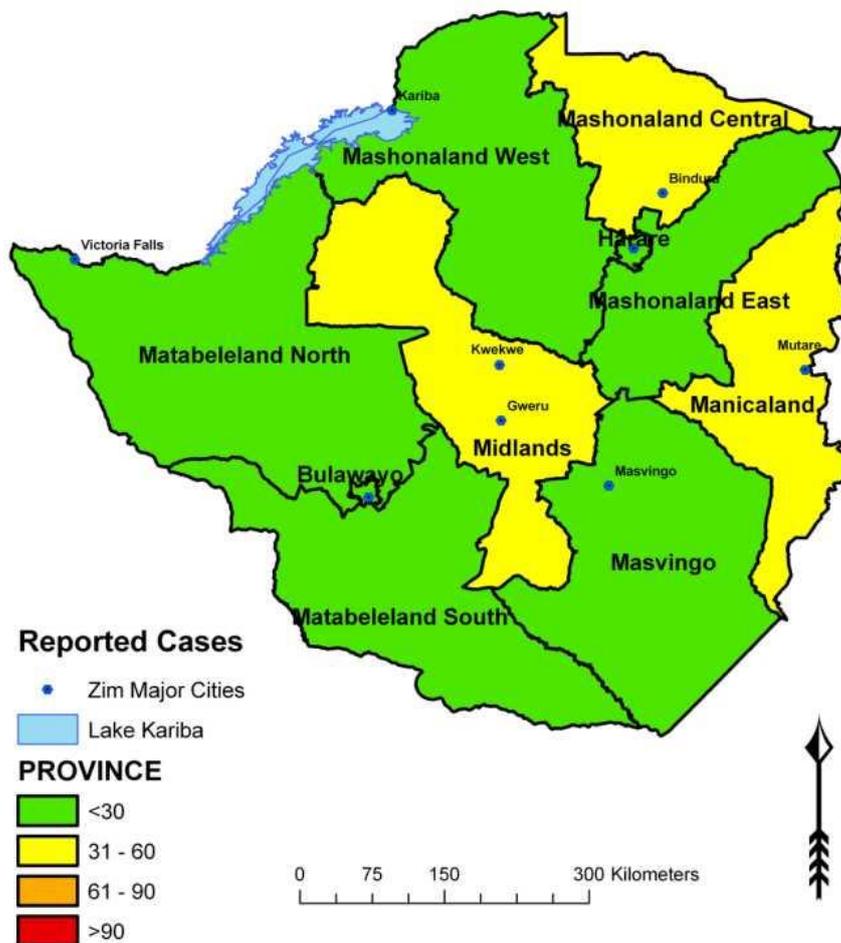


ZPP Monthly Monitor

March 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 quiet with a slight increase in incidents of politically motivated human violations recorded during the month. There were 224 incidents witnessed in March up from the 209 cases recorded in February 2014.

In a positive development recorded during the month of March, a suspected Zanu PF activist, who allegedly killed an MDC member in 2002 accusing him of being a sell-out because his daughters were election agents for Morgan Tsvangirai in the presidential election, was arrested in Beitbridge after 12 years on the run. The suspect, Samson Masuku of Beitbridge was among six other suspects, Boy Ndlovu, Cephass Muleya, Ben Tshidino Ndou, Musa Ndou, Siphwe Sibanda and Thembelani Ngulube, who allegedly killed Nelson Nare Ngale Mudau at his home accusing him of being a sell-out. Masuku appeared before Bulawayo magistrate Sibongile Msipa on Wednesday, 12 March 2014 and was referred to the Bulawayo High Court to stand trial on a charge of murder.

The MDC-T internal fighting continued throughout the month despite assurances by the party President Morgan Tsvangirai that the leadership had resolved its differences. Suspended party deputy treasurer Elton Mangoma together with his backers vowed to continue pushing for leadership renewal within the MDC-T. Despite the leadership fights from the party provincial structures, it has been reported that most MDC-T supporters at the grassroots have endorsed Morgan Tsvangirai to continue leading the party. The MDC-T is now alleged to be re-aligning their structures at grass-roots level removing all those supporting Elton Mangoma from the structures, who have been labelled rebels. This was the case for the Manicaland provincial executive led by Julius Magarangoma that was suspended during the month under review.

The infighting was not only limited to the MDC-T as Zanu PF had its own share of violations linked to the factionalism within the ruling party. The factionalism in Zanu PF has been reported to be in the form of fights between supporters of Vice President Joice Mujuru and the party's secretary of legal affairs Emmerson Mnangagwa.

A worrying trend observed during the month was the continued farm invasions on white owned commercial farms which started more than 13 years ago. The invasions which are usually violent were reported in the Midlands, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West provinces. President Robert Mugabe's family reportedly evicted over 900 families from Manzou Farm in Mazowe to pave way for the First Family to allegedly establish a wildlife sanctuary. Some of the victims of the evictions are still camped at Henderson Research Station as they scrounge for alternative accommodation. As a result of the demolitions in Manzou Farm, a yet to be opened service station situated close to Mazowe Dam was demolished by the police. The owner lost property worth thousands of dollars despite the fact that the development was approved by the Mazowe District Council.

In another development, a traditional leader from Mt Darwin allegedly led a wholesale programme to register and issue national identification certificates (IDs) to teenagers in preparation for the 2018 elections. Chief Sirako Dotito of Mt Darwin East allegedly ordered village heads under his jurisdiction to ensure that all children aged between 14 and 18 years are assisted to get IDs at the

District Registrar’s offices so that they are able to vote in 2018. The message is reportedly being shared among Zanu PF supporters only making it difficult for other political parties.

FOOD AND OTHER FORMS OF AID VIOLATIONS

There were very few incidents of food and other forms of aid violations recorded during the month under review as most people have already started eating new crops from their field. There were only 12 incidents recorded from Masvingo and Mashonaland West provinces.

Flood victims from Tokwe Mukosi Dam are still in need of food and other basic humanitarian assistance. The situation has been compounded by the outbreak of diseases at Chingwizi holding camp of the Tokwe Mukosi victims.

In Mashonaland West, four cases concerning aid violations were reported. On 16 March, 2014 Headman Mashandu and his wives and relatives took the fertilizer meant for the aged in Makaki village in Mhondoro Mubaira. When people raised this with the local councillor she said she had dealt with Mashandu but nothing was done to him as many people who were meant to get fertilizer did not get, only 23 people got the fertilizer from over a 100 possible beneficiaries..

In Chegutu an international organisation called Samaritan Pace was prevented from distributing gift boxes on 13 March in Pfupajena by police Sergeant Chifamba for having no clearance letter. The Coordinator Brian Magwenzi had to move to Kadoma to distribute there.

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

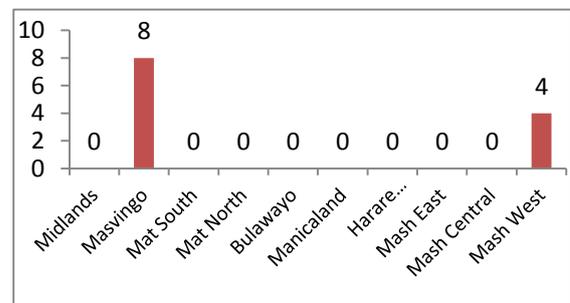
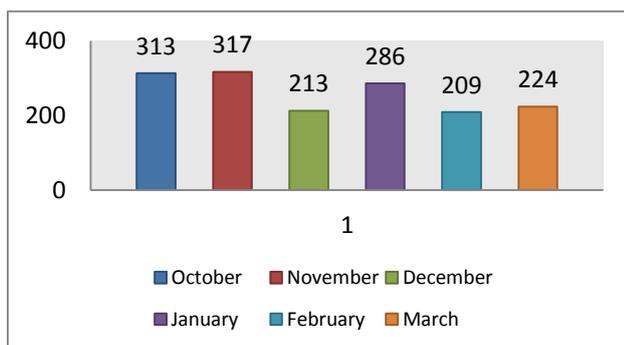
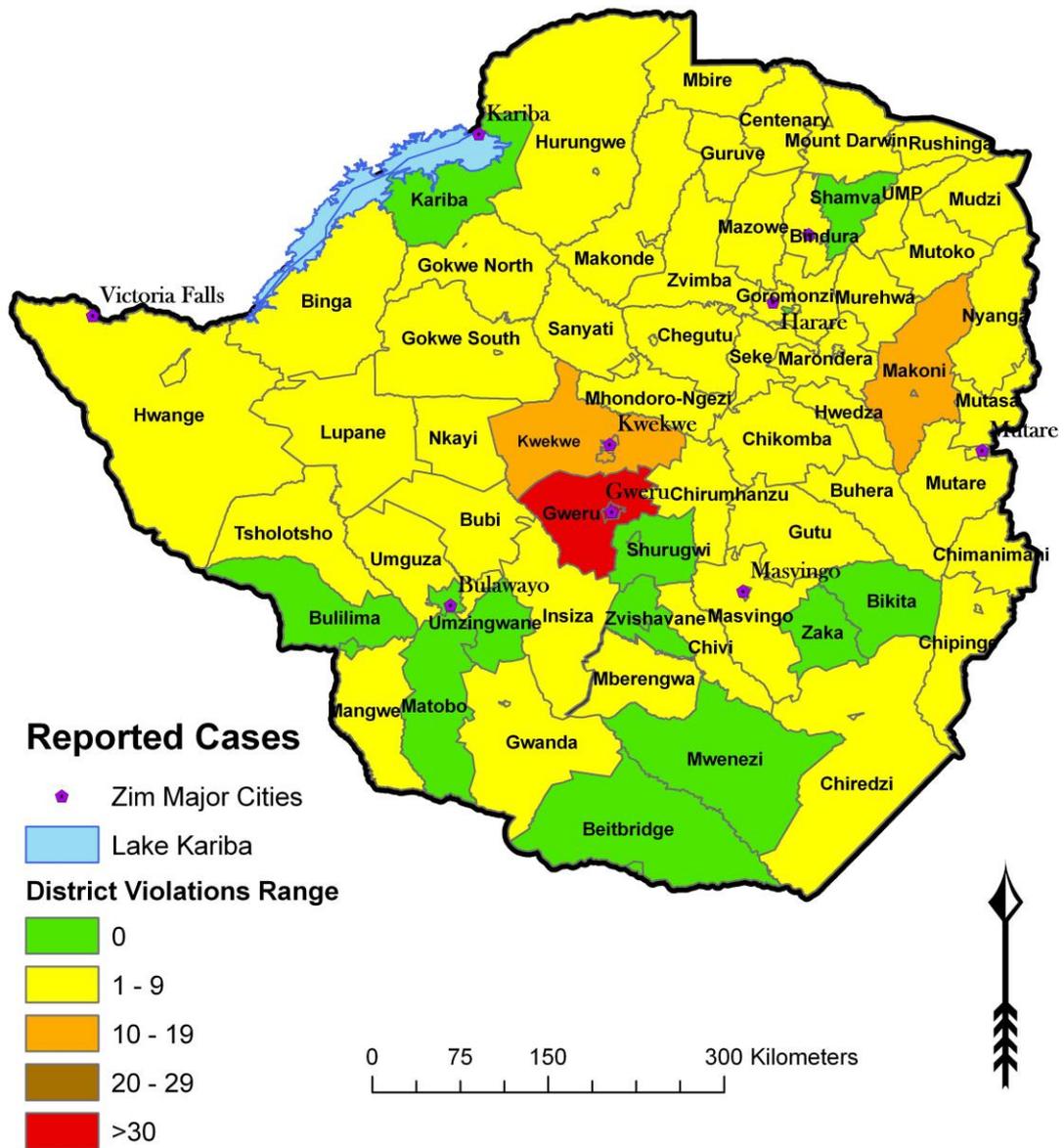


Fig. 1: Human Rights Violation levels Oct 2013– Mar 2014



ZPP March 2014 District Violations Map



INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

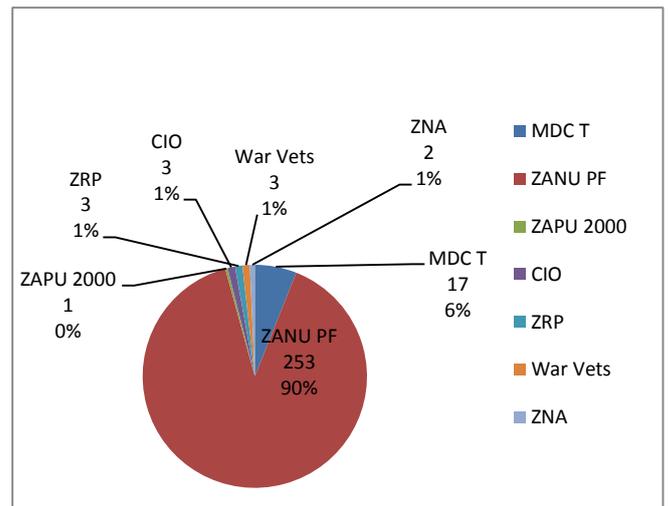
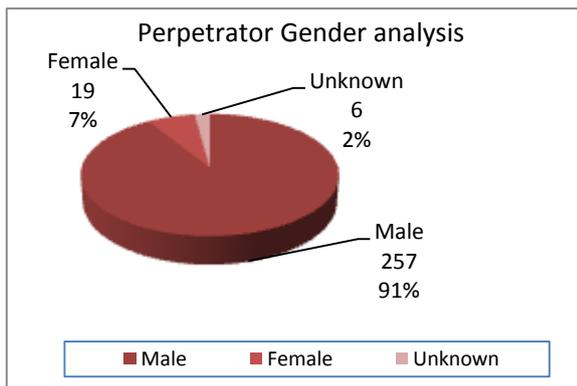
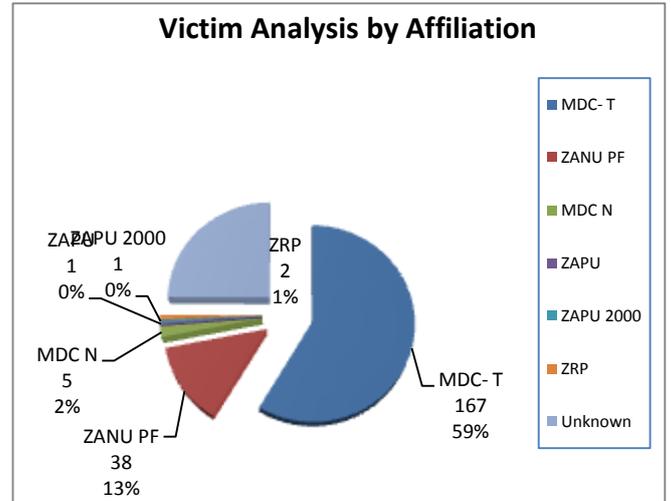
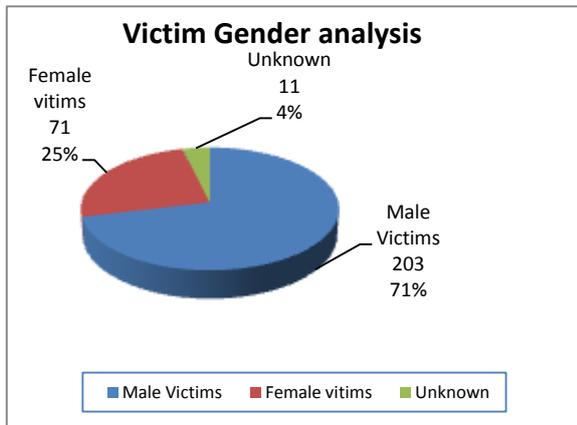
PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	6	<p>The province witnessed a slight increase in the number of violations recorded during the month of March. A total of 38 incidents were recorded as compared to 34 witnessed in February. Intra party conflicts within the MDC-T and Zanu PF and general political intolerance emerged as the major triggers of conflict in the province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MDC-T members were involved in a scuffle which almost led to the assault of deposed MDC-T Provincial Chairperson Julius Magarangoma and Pishai Muchauraya also deposed former provincial spokesperson at the party's offices in Mutare. The two were eventually force-marched out of a provincial executive meeting on March 19, 2014. The duo was also accused of siding with Elton Mangoma in his bid to oust party president Morgan Tsvangirai. The meeting was held while MDC-T youth <i>toyi toyed</i> outside the venue with placards denouncing Mangoma and allies as Zanu PF stooges.
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	22	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	10	
	Total			
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	45	<p>The period under review saw the province marred with political tension in the form of intra-party fights within the main political parties, Zanu PF and MDC-T. Meanwhile politically motivated violations driven by political intolerance continued to trickle in but remained in the same range with 53 cases reported in March down from 55 incidents reported in February.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A Zanu PF supporter was harassed at Marimbizike Kraal ward 11 in Gokwe Sasame by Mathew Nyahwayi also of Zanu PF on allegations that he had removed President R Mugabe's picture from his Zanu PF cap. He was told to leave the area before Zanu PF youths dealt with him on March 3, 2014. ➤ An MDC-N supporter from Woodent Resettlement area in Lower Gweru Vungu ward 1 was on March 24, harassed by Main Moyo of Zanu PF while in a commuter omnibus traveling to Gweru. He was told to stop supporting Ncube's MDC or else he (Moyo) would see to it that the victim was punished.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	7	
	Total			
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	23	<p>The political environment has remained very tense in the province as villagers were being forced to contribute towards the Independence Day celebrations. There were 31 incidents during the month under review. The province also witnessed massive</p>
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	6	
	Disrupted Political Mtg	Freedom of Assembly	1	

	Displacement	Property rights	1	<p>displacements of villagers in Mazowe South and Mvurwi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Villagers from Kambamura Village in Mt Darwin South were allegedly being forced to donate USD\$5 per household towards the Independence Day celebrations. The move was initiated and supported by the Zanu PF Ward 3 chairperson Never David and supported by war veteran Lovemore Tsangu.
	Total		31	
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	19	<p>The number of politically motivated human rights violations in Mashonaland East declined to 26 incidents in March from 35 recorded in February</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A serious incident of discrimination happened at Mutata Primary School in Maramba Pfungwe Constituency where a victim had been offered a temporary teaching post and posted to the station. Unfortunately the acting Headmaster Mr Madakuenda was aware that the victim was an MDC-T activist in the local area of Mutata community. It is alleged that he openly told the victim that he could afford to work with him as that would jeopardize his relations with the Zanu PF local leadership. The victim lives in Mutata Village under Chief Chitsungo.
	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	3	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	4	
	Total		26	
Mash West	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	24	<p>Mashonaland West province witnessed an increase in the number of politically motivated human rights violations with 29 cases during the month of March compared to February's 21. Intra-party fighting was the major trigger of conflicts in the province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A chief whip of MDC-T councillors allegedly received death threats on March 24, 2014 from unknown assailants who had been stalking him. When the stalkers discovered they were approaching a public place they fled and shouted at the victim threatening him with death. The victim now lives in fear for his life.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	5	
	Total		29	
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	16	<p>During the month under review Masvingo witnessed a total of 24 cases of human rights violations up from the 14 recorded in February. Other sources of conflict include political intolerance among political parties. Most cases reported were of harassment through threats of violence and denial of access to mainly GMB food relief and farming inputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zanu PF supporter Tendai Motsi(40) reportedly disrupted a meeting organised by MDC-T ward structures at Takavarasha Business Centre in Ward 11 in Chivi district. The MDC-T activists were having their restructuring meeting on 10 March when Motsi allegedly told them to disperse and threatened to mobilise Zanu PF youths to come and beat them up if they continued with their meeting. The victims then stopped their meeting and dispersed.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	6	
	Disrupted Political Mtg	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Total		24	
Har are	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	7	<p>The province continues to record low figures in terms of politically motivated violence. The month of March witnessed 7 cases of harassment and intimidation while February</p>
	Total		7	

				<p>recorded a total of 6. The major driver of conflict in Harare was intra-party fights within MDC-T and Zanu PF. Political intolerance among political parties is another major source of conflict which mainly manifested as harassment and intimidation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Kambuzuma at section 3 shops on the 1st of March an MDC-T activist was harassed and almost beaten by other MDC-T activists following allegations that he belonged to the Elton Mangoma-led faction now known as the “Rebels” in calling for leadership renewal ➤ At Chirasavana shops, Chitungwiza North, an MDC-T activist was harassed and threatened with unspecified action by Zanu PF war veteran and new farmer Godfrey Runganga for denouncing president R.G.Mugabe and his ruling party for economic hardship being experienced in the country. This took place on the 21st of March 2014.
Mat North	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	11	<p>The major sources of conflict in the province are the partisan conduct of state agents in most parts of the province who seem to be openly furthering Zanu PF interests. This has led to the continued victimization, harassment and intimidation of the MDC-T supporters and ordinary villagers across the province. The province has reported a slight hike in the number of politically motivated violations with 12 compared to the 9 reported in February 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At Hololo village, Tsholotsho Business centre, Tsholotsho South constituency, ZRP officers are said to be harassing and intimidating residents at night in the name of curbing criminal activities. It is reported that some residents have been arbitrarily arrested by the police officers and deprived of their freedom of movement in conducting their business. This police operation is reported to have started on the 1st of March 2014. ➤ At Mabobolo Area, Binga North constituency victim (name supplied) and other villagers were harassed and intimidated by members of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID -Police) for wearing MDC-T regalia. The seven CID officers who were reported to be from Hwange making a follow up on a poachers’ case met the victim wearing an MDC-T t-shirt, verbally harassed him for that before grouping other villagers in the area and ordering them to bring MDC-T regalia which they were later ordered to burn. The incident happened on the 17th of March 2014.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Total		12	
S o	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	

	Total		3	<p>Matabeleland South witnessed a slight decline in the number of politically motivated violations in March with 3 cases as opposed to 5 recorded in February 2014. Political intolerance both intra-party and inter-party was the major cause of conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At Shake village, Gwanda North constituency there is the continued sidelining of the elected MDC-T Councilor by Zanu PF members when it comes to community projects and matters. Elliot Sibanda, the senior kraal head and Zanu PF Chairperson in the village was collecting money for Independence Day celebrations without consulting with the Councillor who is from the MDC-T. Sibanda has vowed not to consult the MDC-T councillor on all issues related to the community's development because of the victim's political affiliation.
Bulawayo	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	1	<p>During the month of March the major conflict was caused by intra-party conflict in the MDC-T as witnessed by the incidents which are being reported by both the private and public media. Bulawayo this month recorded 1 incident of politically motivated violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The internal fighting within the MDC-T was the major source of conflict in the province. An MDC-T youth and other youths were seen tearing down some MDC-T posters at Mahatshula South Suburb before the MDC-T president visited Bulawayo to address a rally that was to be held at Stanley Square in Makokoba. The other youths who saw the perpetrators nearly assaulted them but they ran away and the other youths were led by Philemon Mathe of Mahatshula suburb. This took place on the 8th of March.
	Total		1	
Total			224	

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 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	