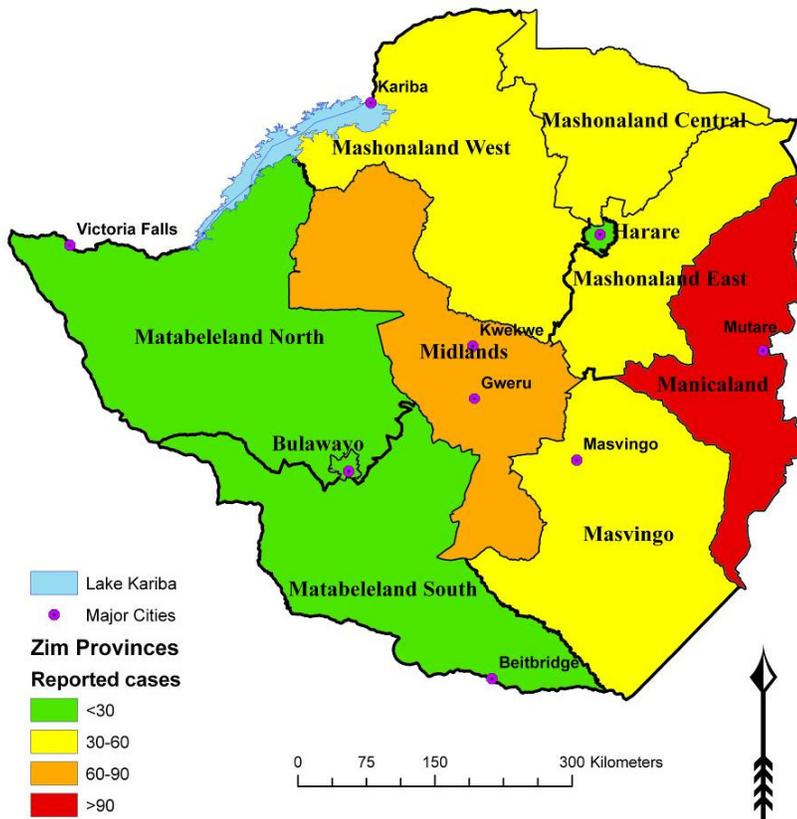


## ZPP Monthly Monitor

**ZPP SEPTEMBER 2012 PROVINCIAL 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

Information Department

Zimbabwe Peace Project

15/10/2012

## **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 month under review marked exactly four years since the signing of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) which gave birth to the inclusive government. Four years after the signing of the GPA on September 15, 2008, the political environment in Zimbabwe remained very tense due to the on-going impasse in the Constitution-making process.

However, the month of September witnessed a significant decline in incidents of politically motivated human rights violations with 365 cases down from the 462 witnessed in August.

The COPAC led process has stalled: raising political tension and deepening polarization as the partners in the GPA prepare for the Second All Stakeholders Conference with hardened and opposing positions on the COPAC draft constitution which ironically- was co-authored by their representatives in the Constitutional Parliamentary select committee (COPAC).

As the political parties prepare for the constitutional referendum and the upcoming elections scheduled for next year, people's rights continue to be violated. The month under review witnessed both inter and intra-party human rights violations from the country's major political parties. Incumbent MPs are fighting stiff competition from potential candidates in the fight to represent their political parties in next year's general elections.

Reports from across the country indicate that campaigning has already started as potential candidates prepare for primary elections within their respective political parties. Inter-party conflicts were recorded in Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Manicaland Midlands and Masvingo provinces.

Zanu PF MP Fred Kanzama is reportedly fighting off party functionary Nyasha Chikwinya who has shown interest to represent the party for Mutare South constituency in the forthcoming general elections.

An analysis of the violations trends over the past five years shows that the month under review has been witnessing a declining trend in incidents of human right violations since 2008 where 1 336 cases were recorded.

The violations continued on a downwards trend in 2009 where 936 cases were recorded and continued to decrease in the year 2010 to 862 reported cases while 791 incidents were witnessed in September 2011.

Food and other forms aid related violations continued to be recorded in most of the country's provinces with the majority of the violations concentrated in the Midlands Province.

## Major Highlights for the month of August 2012

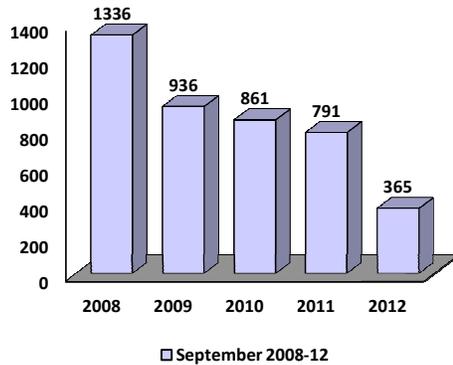


Figure 1: Trends of PMV for Sept 2008 –Sept 2012

➤ A ward chairperson of the MDC-T in Zaka Central was hospitalised along with his wife after their home was petrol bombed by suspected Zanu PF members on September 29. Nelson Bvudzijena and his wife were rushed to St. Anthony's Mission hospital with reportedly serious burns and injuries.

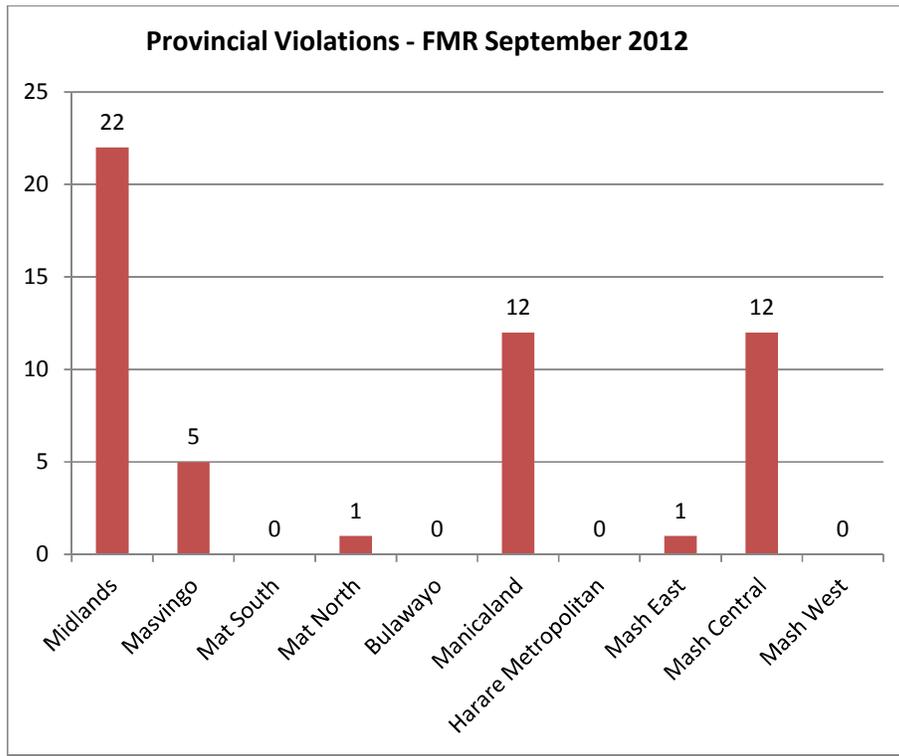
➤ Property violations continued unabated in Manicaland with the shadowy Simudza Makoni youth group - allegedly linked to ZANU-PF Politician Didymus Mutasa - wreaking havoc in the Rusape and Makoni areas. The group

with the aid of self-proclaimed war veterans reportedly invaded Rainbow Crèche in Rusape where they chased away the crèche administrators and teachers declaring that they had taken over the establishment.

- Manicaland Province has also witnessed a worrying trend of abuse of office for political expediency by Zanu PF aligned traditional leaders. Chiefs and headmen in a number of districts are forcing their subjects to attend Zanu PF meetings where a register of all their villagers above fifteen years is read. Absentees - whatever their circumstances - are forced to pay a fine of up to US\$ 30 or a goat.
- Zanu PF and MDC-T supporters clashed in Shangani, about 100 kilometres from Bulawayo as the latter were on their way to party 13<sup>th</sup> anniversary commemorations. Three MDC-T supporters were seriously injured after their hired buses were attacked by alleged Zanu PF supporters, among them suspected war veterans. The injured were admitted at Gweru General Hospital while others suffered minor injuries.
- Zanu PF has intensified its activities in Mashonaland Central through forced meetings where village heads are coercing their subjects to attend meetings. In these weekly meetings- an attendance register is marked in each village and the names of absentees are written down in what is suspected to be a hit list. The party is ordering villagers attending these meetings to vote "NO" to the Copac document unless it is changed to incorporate the party's amendments.
- Soldiers from Joko Barracks allegedly beat up MDC-N activists on September 21, 2012, after the party leadership had held a rally at Chikondoma Stadium, Mutoko Centre. About 8 soldiers reportedly parked their truck at Chinzanga Primary School (about 400m) from the Stadium. They proceeded to the Stadium and hid behind bushes. When the rally was over, that was around 1600hrs, as the officials (including Professor Welshman Ncube) from Harare left, soldiers descended the venue and randomly attacked those who were leaving the stadium. Just before the incident (around 1500hrs) The MP for Mutoko North, Mabel Chinomona was spotted in her white Isuzu truck leaving Mutoko heading towards Harare, tempting people to suspect

that she was part of the plan. This was despite the fact that the rally had been cleared by Mutoko Police and some police details were at the venue but they could not stop the soldiers or protect the villagers.

- Masvingo Province is in dire need of food assistance and the most affected districts are Chivi, Mwenezi, Chiredzi and Zaka. Little food is being sold at subsidized prices by GMB but is heavily politicized by ZANU PF. Humanitarian organisation are beginning to slowly return albeit with caution after the purported ban of NGO's by the Governor Titus Maluleke.
- At Nemamwaya growth point in Masvingo West Zimbabwe Human Rights Association officers Thomas Mbeta and Cliff Mugota had their meeting disrupted by Zanu PF activists led by one William Shangwa between 2 and 9 September, 2012.



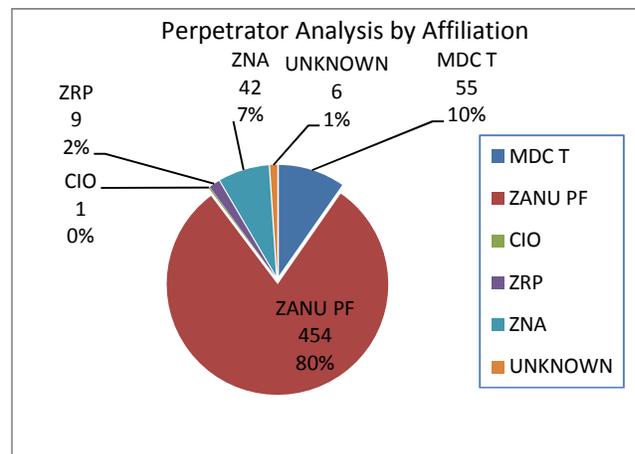
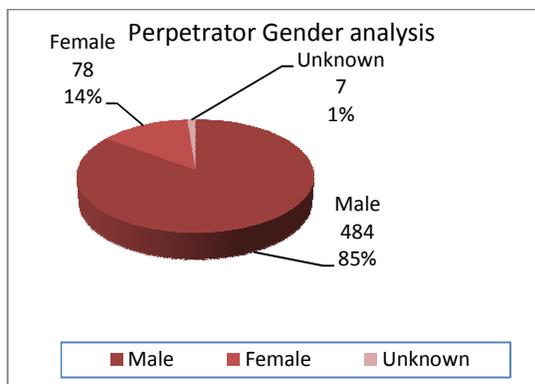
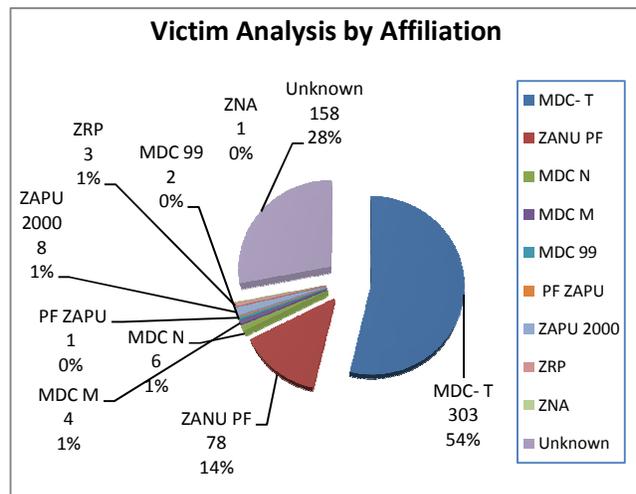
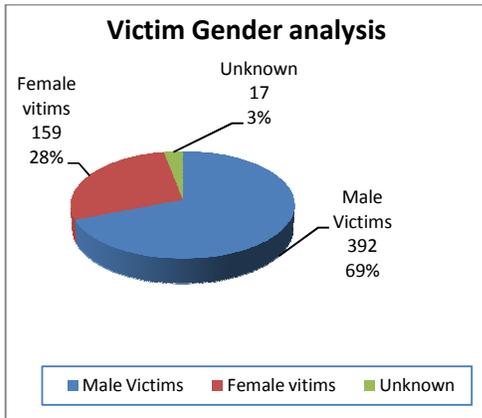
## INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Unlawful Detention	Right to personal liberty	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The province experienced a decline in the number of violations in the month of September to 121 down from the 149 cases witnessed in August. The major sources of conflict were political intolerance, abuse of power and the constitutional drafts.</li> <li>➤ On September 19, Fred Kanzama – the Zanu PF MP for Mutare South allegedly threatened the headmaster of Mutare School for receiving some donated soccer balls and kits from Nyasha Chikwinya who is also of Zanu PF in a perceived intra-party rivalry as the latter aspires to contest for the parliamentary seat in Mutare South come next elections.</li> <li>➤ On the 12th of September, headman Chipfatsura is reported to have asked an alleged rapist John Masondo to marry his victim aged 15years whom he reportedly raped in May. Headman Chipfatsura and perpetrator are both Zanu PF supporters and are reportedly covering up the matter in fear that it will cause untold damage to the party. Victim was a form two pupil at Nyagundi Secondary School.</li> </ul>
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to dignity	84	
	Assaults	Right to liberty and security of person	16	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	2	
	Discrimination	Right to food	14	
	Malicious Damage to property	Right to shelter	1	
	Displacement	Right to shelter	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>121</b>	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to Dignity and integrity	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The month of September showed a hype of political activity in Midlands with the renewed political interests being linked to the impending constitutional referendum and the contentious draft constitution. Notwithstanding, levels of political violence dropped to 66 in September compared with 88 recorded in August. Political intolerance is also emerging as the major driver of conflicts in the province. Perpetrators of such conflict in the province continue to be from Zanu PF the same as the previous months.</li> <li>➤ An aspiring MDC candidate identified as Dr. Bill from Mberengwa South was beaten up by three Zanu PF supporters Jonas Mbedzi, Samson Shumba and Game Chipwanya when he had organized a soccer tournament at Ngungumbani Business centre in Mberengwa South. He was being accused of luring locals to join his political party and then start to disturb Zanu PF supporters and make them join MDC.</li> </ul>
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	13	
	Discrimination	Right to food	11	
	Unlawful detention	Right to personal liberty	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to Dignity and integrity	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The number of politically-motivated human rights violations dropped slightly in Mashonaland Central province in September when compared to August 2012.</li> <li>➤ An MDC-T activist from Chawanda village, Mt Darwin was assaulted by two uniformed soldiers on 19 September 2012. The soldiers, Edmore and Tonderai Tsangu from the Tsangu family hit the victim on the head with an iron bar and he fell unconscious. He was taken to Karanda Mission Hospital where he is hospitalized and receiving treatment. The soldiers had been incensed by the victim's affiliation and active support of the MDC-T.</li> <li>➤ Retired Captain Norman Tema, Collin Ndongana and Stephen Makina allegedly forced farm workers at Glenbrook farm Mazowe West to attend a Zanu PF political meeting.</li> </ul>
	Assault	Right to Dignity	3	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	3	
	Theft/Looting	Right to property	2	
	Torture	State duty to protect and fulfil human rights	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	

<b>Mash East</b>	Harassment/intimidation		<b>24</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Soldiers, policemen and traditional leaders are emerging to be strong perpetrators of political violence. Chief Chinamhora from Goromonzi has allegedly banned MDC-T and MDC-N rallies and meetings in his jurisdiction. He has instructed his headman and subjects that any political rally/meeting in his area has to be cleared by him personally before the application is taken to the police- which is an abrogation of the country's laws.</li> <li>➤ In Chikomba West Constituency, in Chivhu Town members of Cyril Church are continuously harassed by members of the Bishop Norbert Kunonga faction who on 09 September 2012 descended and caused pandemonium and confusion at the shrine. Police officers from Chivhu swiftly went to the Shrine but surprisingly, they were seen to be in support of the Kunonga faction.</li> </ul>
	Assault		<b>8</b>	
	Discrimination		<b>6</b>	
	Unlawful Detention		<b>0</b>	
	Displacement		<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	
<b>Mash West</b>	Assault	<b>Right to Dignity</b>	<b>4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The major political talking point for the period under review was the draft constitution. People were being forced to attend Zanu PF meetings where MDC-T is being castigated for including some undesirable clauses in the draft.</li> <li>➤ Three MDC-T supporters were allegedly abducted by CIO agents in Karoi after attending a ZIMCET workshop. The three were approached by seven men who blocked their way and enquired about the MDC-T t-shirts they had. They were interrogated, harassed and threatened for close to two hours before being released.</li> <li>➤ Soldiers from Karoi reportedly beat up patrons in a beer hall after one of them queried the price of beer. He poured beer onto the face of the till operator and this led to chaos as the soldiers started to beat up the patrons. The beer hall was forced to close early.</li> </ul>
	Theft/looting	<b>Right to property</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food</b>	<b>3</b>	
	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to dignity</b>	<b>26</b>	
	Torture	<b>State duty to protect</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Unlawful Detention	<b>Right to liberty</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	
<b>Masvingo</b>	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to dignity &amp; integrity</b>	<b>31</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Politically motivated violations were on a down ward trend in Masvingo during the month under review. In Chiredzi South, ward 15, Malipati Councillor Gilbert Brilliant Dube of MDC-T was arrested on false charges laid by his ZANU PF rival Kossam Dube on allegations of stealing GMB maize meant for residents. Victim was arrested on 4 September 2012 and the first court appearance was on 7th September and remanded to 21 September when victim was acquitted.</li> <li>➤ In Gutu central on 6 September, three Headman, Mutsambiwa, Munangarwa and Dambara aligned to ZANU PF disrupted registration of HIV Aids patients by NGO Bhaso at Chipangane Village.</li> <li>➤ At Nemamwa Growth point in Masvingo West Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS) officers Thomas Mbeta and Cliff Mugota had their meeting disrupted by ZANU PF activists led by one William Shangwa between 2 and 9 September.</li> </ul>
	Assault	<b>Right to dignity</b>	<b>3</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food</b>	<b>6</b>	
	Malicious Damage to property	<b>Right to property</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Theft/looting	<b>Right to property</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Unlawful Detention	<b>Right to liberty</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Right to shelter</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	
<b>Harare</b>	Assault	<b>Right to dignity</b>	<b>7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The police and army blitz on touts and rank marshals was the major highlight of violations during the month. Seven police officers from Mabvuku police station rounded up six commuter omnibus drivers whom they harassed and detained under a tree for about three hours at old Tafara bus terminus and were released without a charge on September 17.</li> <li>➤ On 22 September- about forty ward 32, Glenview 3 residents were forced to attend Zanu PF meeting by Zanu PF youth district chairperson and Zanu PF aspiring candidate and Central</li> </ul>
	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to dignity</b>	<b>5</b>	
	Unlawful Detention	<b>Right to liberty</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	

				<p>Committee member Idah Mashonganyika</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ About two hundred members of Women of Zimbabwe Arise (Woza) held a peaceful demonstration demanding the finalization of the Copac constitution draft on 11 September. The women dispersed before the arrival of riot police and no one was arrested.</li> </ul>
<b>Mat North</b>	Discrimination	<b>Right to food</b>	<b>4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The month of September saw the province recording a rise in incidences of politically motivated violations to 9 from the 3 registered in August 2012 attributed by tensions building up in the wake of a possible referendum and the much anticipated elections.</li> <li>➤ During the period under review, the province witnessed the disruption of a National Youth Development Trust (NYDT) meeting by ZRP in Mhlahlandlela area Lupane West constituency on September 11. The meeting was reportedly denied under unclear circumstances despite the organisation's adherence to the necessary requirements for the meeting to be granted.</li> <li>➤ On 17 September, a white businessman in the Mlibizi Resort, Binga North Constituency was allegedly harassed and intimidated by 3 village heads being accused of sympathizing with MDC T party and having supported the party in the 2008 elections.</li> </ul>
	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to dignity and integrity</b>	<b>5</b>	
	Total		<b>9</b>	
<b>Bulawayo</b>	Unlawful Detention	<b>Right to liberty</b>	<b>2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The province recorded 2 cases of politically motivated human rights violations a decline from 5 recorded in month of August. Major sources of conflict noted include the visible impunity levels and intolerance of people's freedoms. On September the 19th, in Luveve constituency WOZA activists were arrested when they took to the streets to commemorate the International Day of Peace. The WOZA activists underlined their march with a call for an end to political violence in the country.</li> <li>➤ Subsequently, in Bulawayo Central, 9 MDC-T activists including the Deputy Organiser for Bulawayo, were arrested and briefly detained by riot police in Bulawayo on Thursday 27 September, for distributing flyers on the MDC T's 13th anniversary which was scheduled of 29 September 2012.</li> </ul>
	Total		<b>2</b>	
<b>Mat South</b>	Discrimination	<b>Right to food</b>	<b>1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mat South province recorded a slight increase in the number of politically motivated human rights violations during the month of September, with only 5 compared to 4 reported in August. Impunity and political intolerance are seemingly the main conflict triggers in the province.</li> <li>➤ In Gwanda Central, police reportedly denied clearance to a local NGO (Gwanda Agenda) to hold a march on 22 September to mark the International Day of Peace with the police citing their inability to provide supporting crews for the march saying they needed to man roadblocks in the area. The organisation was told to adjourn the activity or face disruption by the police.</li> </ul>
	MDP	<b>Right to property</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to dignity &amp; integrity</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>			<b>365</b>	

## 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](http://www.zimpeaceproject.com)

## ANNEXURE:

### **DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
<b>Murder</b>	Unlawful and intentional killing of another person
<b>Sexual Assault:</b>	It is knowingly causing another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.
a) <b>Rape</b>	Is whereby a male person has sexual intercourse or anal intercourse with female person without the consent of the latter
b) <b>Aggravated Indecent sexual assault</b>	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.
<b>Assault</b>	Is whereby a person commits an assault upon another person intending to cause that other person bodily harm.
a) <b>Falanga (Foot whipping)</b>	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) <b>Submersion/Suffocation (water boarding)</b>	A form of assault whereby water is forced into the victim's breathing passages so as to simulate drowning.
c) <b>Beating</b>	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) <b>Other assault</b>	
<b>Torture</b>	Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person <b>by or instigation of public official or other person acting in an official capacity</b> 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
<b>Threat</b>	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.
<b>Harassment/Intimidation</b>	Unlawfully subjecting one to pressure, insult or threat with intent to cause him/her to suffer anxiety discomfort and/or the feeling of insecurity.
<b>MOVEMENT VIOLATIONS</b>	
<b>Kidnapping/Unlawful Detention</b>	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) <b>Adduction</b>	The taking away of a person using intimidation, open force of violence
b) <b>Unlawful arrest</b>	Is the arrest of a person by another person ( <b>usually a police officer</b> ), 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 or 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"
<b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b>	
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	
b) Other types of MDP	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.