



**SUMMARY ON POLITICALLY-MOTIVATED
HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOOD- RELATED
VIOLATIONS**

JULY 2011

21/08/2011

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS MONITORING

SUMMARY

Despite a significant decline in incidents of politically motivated human rights violations during the month July to 910 from the 1 014 witnessed in June, political tensions and intolerance have remained very high across the country.

Over the past four years, the highest number of violations during the month of July was witnessed in 2009 when there were 1 335 cases a figure which was slightly higher than the 1 333 in July 2008 a month after the inconclusive Presidential Election Run-off. The violations eased significantly in July 2010 with 884 cases being recorded.

Cases of politically motivated violence remain high and the atmosphere has remained volatile in the Midlands, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, and Masvingo provinces. Zanu PF supporters have been accused of leading political violence in the many incidents that were recorded during the month.

There were also reports of inter and intra party fighting from across the country within Zanu PF and the MDC-T. The infighting within Zanu PF has been ongoing as new candidates are facing stiff resistance from the party's heavy weights in the fight to represent the party during the next general elections.

State security agents and in particular members of the police force and soldiers were accused of partisan application of the law during the course of their work. This was evidenced in the manner in which police officers reacted to the disruptions of public hearings on the proposed Zimbabwe Human Rights Bill in Chinhoyi, Masvingo, Mutare and Harare. The police failed to arrest even a single demonstrator during the disturbances that occurred at Parliament Building in Harare.

However, the police were swift to arrest 13 Restoration of Human Rights (ROHR) activists who were demonstrating outside the High Court in protest of the continued detention of MDC-T activists accused of murdering a police inspector Petros Mutedza in Glen View in May.

The "terror bases" that were used by Zanu PF militias in the run up to the 2008 presidential run-off to terrorise and maim then suspected opposition supporters and officials have been re-established. Mashonaland Central Province has witnessed the re-surfacing of Zanu PF youth bases following a series of MDC-T rallies that were conducted throughout the country.

It has also been noted that the State has failed to respond to the "terror bases" that have already been set up in Manicaland and Mashonaland Central that were recorded since the beginning of the year. Interesting to note is that some of the bases in Mutare have been reported to be manned by war veterans and serving members of the Zimbabwe national Army (ZNA).

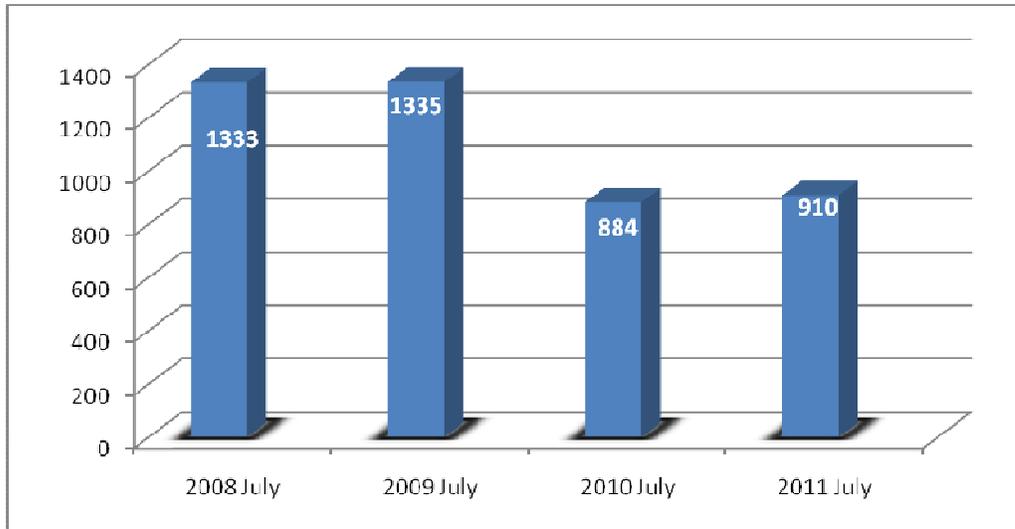


Figure 1: Trends of PMV for July 2008 -11

INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

The **Midlands Province** remained top on the violations chart with the highest number politically motivated human rights violations despite a significant dip in violations during the month under review. There were 170 incidents witnessed in July down from the 214 cases recorded during the month of June.

Soldiers deployed to most constituencies in the province have continued to make their presence felt in the province and perpetrating politically motivated human rights violations. On July 5, 2011, a Major Nyoni, who operates from Gokwe North, accused two MDC-T supporters of being sell-outs by supporting a “western sponsored” party. Major Nyoni allegedly ordered that the two be assaulted with sticks at Gomasandu Primary School under Chief Chireya as a way to show other villagers that they should desist from supporting the MDC-T.

An MDC-T supporter was assaulted by his Zanu PF friend for allegedly refusing to be a member of Zanu PF despite having attended the party’s meeting at Gomola Primary School. The victim lost one tooth and later reported the matter to the police where he got a police report so that he could get treatment. The perpetrator was never questioned.

The province also witnessed a decline in the number of harassments and intimidation since the beginning of the year with Gweru, Gokwe and Kwekwe districts recording most of the violations. A Zanu PF female supporter was harassed by an MDC-T activist- cum vendor in Gweru’s Mkoba 6 Township. The victim had gone to buy some clothes at a Mkoba 6 Flee Market wearing a torn Zanu PF rap-over skirt. The MDC-T activist shouted at the victim telling her she must reconsider her support for Zanu PF.

Villagers also had their rights violated by being forced to attend Zanu PF meetings in Kwekwe, Zhombe, Zvhishavane, Mberengwa and Gokwe. From Kwekwe, Zanu PF has

resolved to send out youths to force people to attend their meetings every time they have their rallies.

On July 3, 2011 residents were forced to attend one of the Zanu PF meetings which was being held at Mbizo 16 Extension Crèche. One of the Zanu PF youths came across an MDC-T activist who was standing at the gate of their family home. The Zanu PF youth tried to force the victim to the meeting but failed. Before he left, the perpetrator told the victim to expect “his house to be on fire one day”.

Manicaland Province remained one of the top provinces with the highest number of politically motivated human rights violations in the country. During the month of July the province witnessed an increase in the number of violations from the 142 witnessed during the month of June to 160 incidents.

The major highlight of the province was again the violent disruption of a public hearing on the Human Rights Bill by suspected Zanu PF supporters. The Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Human Rights led by MP Douglas Mwonzora and Senator Misherik Marava wanted to hold public hearings on the proposed bill at Mutare Hall (formerly Queens Hall) on Friday 22 July 2011 but it failed to take off after a group of Zanu PF activists reportedly bussed in from outside Mutare started shouting.

The supporters reportedly demanded that proceedings be conducted in the local language since according to them the issue of language was the best form of human rights. They started singing and threatening violence as they denounced the Human Rights Commission accusing it of being agents of the West.

More than three hundred people in attendance had to flee for dear life when violent tendencies began to show among the rowdy Zanu PF supporters. The hearings were abandoned seriously undermining the people’s right to free assembly and speech.

Reports from around the province also show a consistent trend that Zanu PF is mobilizing and readying to eliminate any political challenge in the next general elections. Meetings and overnight vigils are being held around the province with war veterans and members of the youth militia being in the fore front.

During the period under review, at least three bases manned by Zanu PF activists were established. The bases are being used to intimidate and beat and torture citizens. In Nyanga, the **Village Inn Hotel** has been turned into a Zanu PF base manned by a suspected CIO operative.

Another base was reportedly set at **Charuma Village** in Mutare North where villagers are being forced to attend all night vigils and is manned by Zanu PF youths. The third base was witnessed at **Pournsley** in Makoni South manned by a group of Zanu PF youths.

Teachers have remained vulnerable to political machinations by politicians and the trend has become prevalent in Manicaland Province especially at the hands of Zanu PF. In other areas, Zanu PF leaders have resorted to forcing teachers to attend “re-education camps” like

forcing them to visit Mozambique- Chimoio to experience the pain and suffering endured by liberation war heroes. In this regard a headmaster of St Killians Secondary School together with another teacher was forced to go to Mozambique to see and “appreciate’ the graves of fallen war liberators so that they begin to teach pupils the right history of the country.

In Nyanga North at Kute secondary school, two teachers were chased off the school by Zanu PF members accusing them of being MDC-T while at Matezwa Primary School in Musikavanhu, teachers were reportedly asked to pay three dollars towards heroes day commemorations by the Acting headmaster who is also a Zanu PF activist.

Incidents of politically motivated human rights violations have been gradually decreasing in **Mashonaland East Province** over the past two months but the levels of tensions have remained very high. There were 152 incidents during the month under review as compared to the 172 recorded during the month of June.

Cases of assaults, discriminations, harassments and intimidation topped the list of violations in the province. The month under review also witnessed isolated cases of theft/looting, malicious damage to property and unlawful detention.

Zanu PF’s internal fighting led to a group of war veterans and party youths attempting to invade Woltandale Farm owned by Marondera East MP Tracy Mutinhiri on July 9, 2011. The farm was acquired at the height of the government-led land takeovers is at the centre of controversy since it is situated in the Marondera West Constituency. The war veterans and the Zanu PF youth who invaded the farm want the deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services out for allegedly supporting the MDC-T.

The perpetrators reportedly said they had been sent by State Security Minister Sydney Sekeramayi. They threatened to burn crops and destroy equipment. They accused Mutinhiri of selling out to Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai’s MDC during the election re-run of the Speaker of Parliament post.

The province has also recorded the continued presence of both serving and retired members of the Zimbabwe National Army in some rural areas and farms in Chikomba District. These have been mainly noticed in Chikomba West and Marondera West constituencies. On July 16, 2011, Chief Musarurwa from Chikomba West had to invite soldiers and their commanders from Cranborne Barracks to showcase their drills at Chigarapasi Farm. This was allegedly meant to intimidate his counterpart Chief Mutedgedza, as the two have a standing dispute over territorial boundaries for the past two years.

Another group of soldiers visited Mahusekwa High School in Marondera East on July 23, 2011 where they addressed villagers on the army’s recruitment procedures. Before the public gathering the soldiers had a closed meeting with traditional leaders including Chief Samuriwo who later accused the pupils of Mahusekwa of being misled by the school headmaster who was alleged to be an MDC-T sympathiser.

The province witnessed one case of displacement when a farm worker aged 45 was chased away from Rapid Farm in Marondera East Constituency by his colleague, a Zanu PF

supporter for allegedly belonging to the MDC-T. The victim and perpetrator were staying together at Plot number 58 and on several occasions the perpetrator had tried to lure his colleague to join Zanu PF but failed. After realizing that he was fighting a losing battle the perpetrator got angry and chased the victim away.

Politically motivated human rights violations continued to be recorded in **Masvingo Province** with war veterans as the main perpetrators of violence during the month of July. The province recorded 127 incidents violence in July down from the 152 witnessed in June.

A Parliamentary public hearing on the Human Rights Bill was abandoned prematurely after Zanu PF supporters violently protested against the use of the English language during the deliberations.

The public hearing was abandoned after the Zanu PF supporters heckled and booed the chairman of the committee Senator Misherk Marava (MDC-T) who ignored their calls to conduct all discussions on the Bill in Shona. The Zanu PF supporters started singing revolutionary songs charging that deliberations on the Bill were not supposed to be conducted in English.

Notable among the violent Zanu PF supporters was former MP for Bikita West, Claudius Makova, who stood up and told the gathering that he could barely read nor understand the material written in English. Senator Marava was then forced to seek refuge in a Parliament bus parked outside the Masvingo Civic Centre, the venue of the public hearing.

War veterans' leaders Jabulani Sibanda and his team wrecked havoc in the Chivi and Masvingo districts where they have been forcing people to attend Zanu PF meetings. Suspected MDC-T supporters were constantly threatened with unspecified action unless they openly declare their support for Zanu PF.

A senior war veteran from the province and Zanu PF official allegedly disrupted a Women in Politics Support Unit (WiPSU) workshop at Chirichoga Secondary School on July 8, 2011. The war veteran accused the organizers of promoting MDC-T activities in the area.

On July 23, 2011, a group of about 30 soldiers was spotted threatening villagers at Mhukahuru and Maringire business centres for allegedly ditching Zanu PF. The soldiers were moving in a military truck registration number 78RC05.

The province has also witnessed pending possible displacements of over 80 families without compensation as a result of the ongoing construction of the Tokwe Mukosi Dam.

Mashonaland West Province witnessed a slight increase in cases of politically motivated human rights violations to 99 from the 91 recorded during the month of June. Villagers in the province have also been forced to attend Zanu PF meetings failure of which they are threatened with evictions. These have mainly been recorded in Hurungwe, Kariba, Zvimba, Mhangura and Mhondoro districts.

A Parliamentary public hearing of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Bill was disrupted in Chinhoyi by a group of Zanu PF supporters. About 300 people had gathered at Chinhoyi's

Cooks Hall to participate in the public hearing only to be disrupted by the rowdy Zanu PF supporters. The meeting had to be abandoned after the disruption.

Zanu PF officials in the province have allegedly recruited youth monitors who are moving around constituencies monitoring other political activities by other political parties including non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The youth monitors have received black bicycles and they report to the party officials as well as army officers in the province. Some of the military personnel have been seen around the province driving Mitsubishi vehicles without number plates.

Teachers were the main victims in Mhondoro as they continue to be harassed and intimidated for allegedly supporting the MDC-T. The teachers have also been forced to attend Zanu PF meetings to show their allegiance to the party.

A teacher from Hurungwe East was attacked by Zanu PF supporters for allegedly belonging to the MDC-T. The attacks on the teacher started during the month of May and he has since stopped going to work fearing for his life.

A farm worker from Zvimba South constituency was reportedly dismissed after being accused of teaching other farm workers to tune in to the Voice of America's Studio 7.

Political tensions have remained very high in **Mashonaland Central Province** despite a significant decrease in incidents of politically motivated human rights violations from 123 in June to 98 cases during the month under review. There has been an increase in the number of forced political meetings in the province and these have been mainly concentrated in Guruve.

The Zanu PF youth militia terror bases have been established in all the constituencies in the province with Mazowe South alone having four. The youths with the support of traditional leaders it is alleged have been terrorizing villagers and they are at the forefront forcing villagers to attend Zanu PF meetings.

Chief Kazunga of Guruve North was recorded as having forced people to make contributions towards a trip to Chibondo, Mt Darwin to see the remains of the late "heroes" of the liberation struggle. The contributions were ranging from between US\$1 to US\$5. Another traditional leader from Guruve South, headman Godwin Nekati from Mucherengi Village allegedly forced people to contribute 5kg of maize meal per household in support of the exhumations at Chibondo.

Forced political meetings were also common in Bindura South at Muonwe Business Centre as well as Super Growth Point. An aspiring Zanu PF MP forced an MDC-T activist to close his general dealer shop and bar in Guruve South to attend a rally that was being held at Whitmore Shopping Centre.

The province also witnessed a number of politically motivated assaults with the majority of the victims being MDC-T activists. An MDC-T ward chairperson was heavily assaulted by a

group of Zanu PF youths at Chibondo Village, Muzarabani North. The victim was alleged to have refused to participate in the controversial exhumations in the area.

The Heroes Day commemorations also led to people's rights being violated as Zanu PF was preparing for the national holidays. The District Administrator for Guruve allegedly forced all government employees in Guruve to make contributions towards the Heroes Day celebrations.

Politically motivated tensions have remained very high in **Harare Province where** Zanu PF has upped their campaigns in the areas of Mbare, Epworth and Mabvuku-Tafara. During the month under review there were 81 incidents of politically motivated human rights violations down from the 85 witnessed in June.

The height of the political intolerance was when a group of Zanu PF supporters stormed the Parliament Building and caused the abandonment of a public hearing on the proposed Zimbabwe Human Rights Bill. The rowdy Zanu PF supporters stormed the august House and beat up legislators and journalists in the full view of the police who did not arrest anyone during the fiasco.

Violence still continues in Mbare and sometimes victims report to police who are not arresting the perpetrators because they are known members of the notorious Chipangano group of Zanu PF supporters.

Thirteen Restoration for Human Rights (ROHR) members were arrested by police outside the High Court where they were protesting against the continued detention of MDC-T activists arrested in May in connection with the murder of a police Inspector Petros Mutedza. The demonstrators were detained at Harare Central Police being charged for having participated in an illegal demonstration which was not sanctioned by police.

The month under review saw a slight decrease in the number of harassment and intimidation and assault as compared to the month of June in the province. Zanu PF still remains the biggest perpetrators with MDC-T and other parties being the victims. Harassment and assault of civilians by police officers and soldiers is still being reported.

Intra – party violence has also been reported in both MDC-T and Zanu PF parties. This being necessitated by jostling for power within the parties involved.

Matabeleland North Province has remained generally quiet but the political environment is seemingly getting tense. The arrival of war veterans' leader Jabulani Sibanda in the province during the month of June has brought a lot of uncertainty and tension, particularly in Tsholotsho South Constituency where he is alleged to have set base.

During the month under review the province recorded 15 incidents of politically motivated human rights violations the majority of which were cases of harassment and intimidation. Two village heads from Tsholotsho North Constituency were forced to attend a Zanu PF meeting at Sipepa Business Centre. The meeting was allegedly called by Jabulani Sibanda in

order to get support from the traditional leaders that their subjects will attend future Zanu PF meetings in the area.

Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) officers were recorded as some of the perpetrators of human rights violations during the month. On July 10, 2011 MDC-T officials were intimidated and blocked from holding a meeting at Lupane Business Centre, Mhlahlandela area, by members of the police's Central Investigations Department (CID). This was despite the fact that MDC-T had notified the police about the intended meeting and the police officers only said they had received instructions from their superiors.

The MDC-N leadership including party President Professor Welshman Ncube were arrested and detained by police for more than four hours along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road. The MDC-N leadership was travelling from Victoria Falls where they had been addressing a party meeting and they were detained at Hwange Police Station before being released without charge.

An MDC-T ward councillor for Simangani Ward 10 and the party's ward secretary were harassed by police officers and suspected members of the CIO in Hwange East Constituency for allegedly holding a meeting without police clearance. The councillor was later arrested and detained at Hwange police station before being released the following day.

State security and law enforcement agents were the main perpetrators of politically motivated human rights violations in **Matabeleland South Province** during the month under review. However the province witnessed a slight decline in incidents from 13 recorded in June to 9 in July.

The few cases recorded were mainly of harassment and intimidation where members of the CIO and law enforcement agents have reportedly been harassing people. This time the CIO department's presence has been felt in Matobo North at Maphisa District. Two district workers were picked up around 11 pm by suspected members of the CIO at Maphisa District Hospital. The two were picked up after they were heard discussing a donation of linen by Deputy Prime Minister Thokozani Khupe in June. They were taken for interrogation but were later released without being charged.

An MDC-T activist was forced to skip the country back to South Africa after some Zanu PF youths made threats on his life a few months after his return to the country. The victim was an active MDC-T youth during the 2008 harmonised elections and had to flee the country before the June 27 Presidential run-off. The perpetrators went to the victims' homestead around 9PM and started shouting insults and calling out his name. The victim peeped through the window and saw the same perpetrators who wanted to kill him back in 2008.

Bulawayo Province has remained relatively calm with the least number of politically motivated human rights violations recorded throughout the country. There were only three cases of politically motivated violence that were recorded in July down from the six witnessed during the month of June.

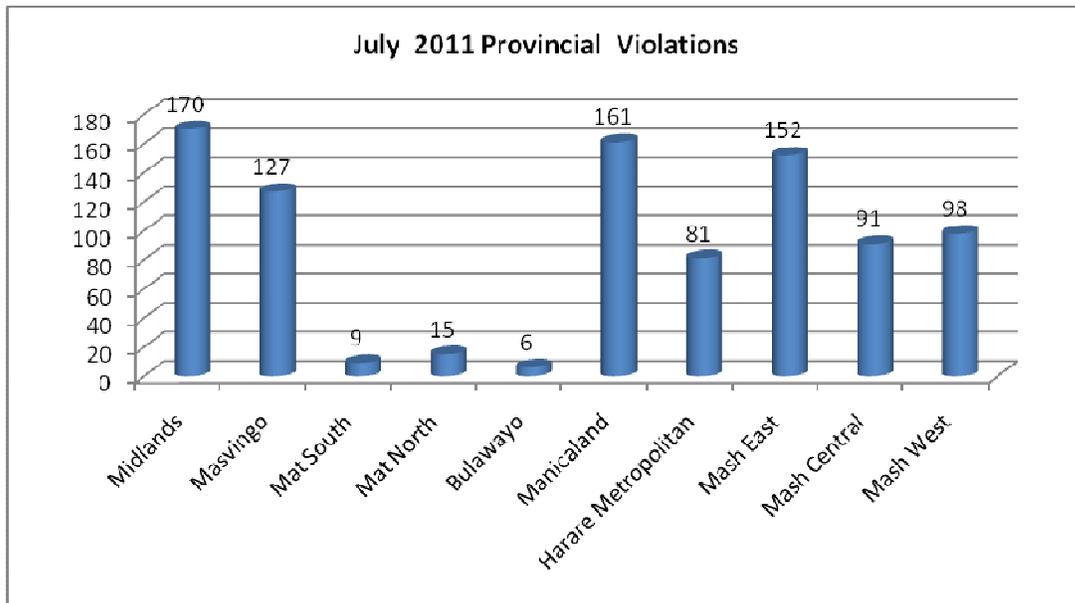
On July 12, 2011 an MDC-N sympathiser was reportedly assaulted by an MDC-T activist at Mahatshula Shopping Centre in Bulawayo East Constituency for allegedly defecting. The victim used to campaign for the MDC-T in the past a situation which did not go down well with the perpetrator. The two MDC formations have been fighting for supporters since the 2005 split in the region. The victim was further labelled a “political prostitute”.

In Luveve Constituency, an MDC-T activist was harassed and assaulted by some three Zanu PF supporters. The victim was slapped in the face by one of the perpetrators for allegedly carrying out MDC-T activities in the area.

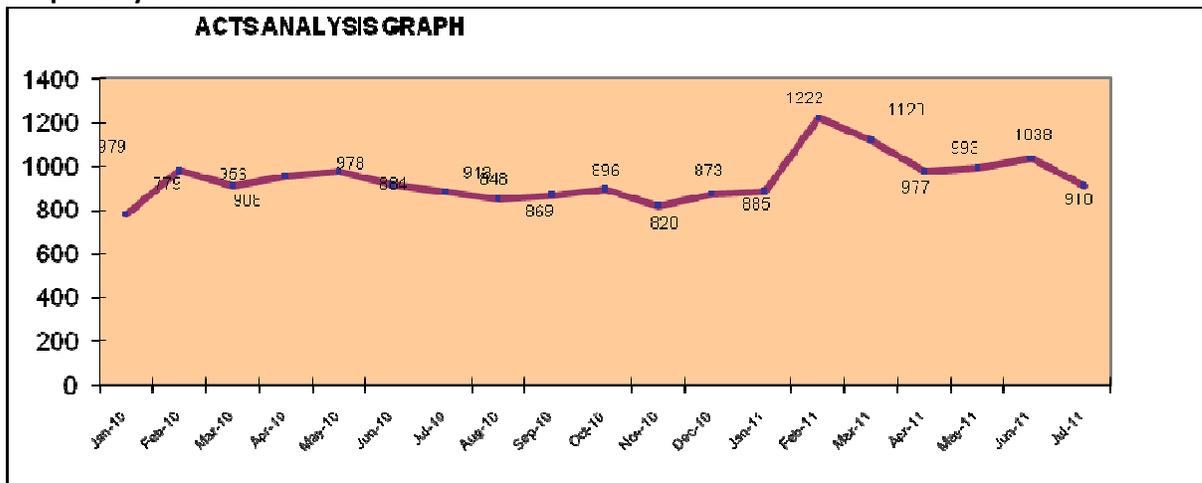
Table 1: Analysis of Politically motivated Violations by Province

ACTS	Midlands	Bulawayo	Mat. South	Mat. North	Masvingo	Manicaland	Harare	Mash. East	Mash West	Mash Central	TOTAL
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping/ Abduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	43	0	1	0	5	22	15	25	10	9	130
Theft/Looting	3	0	0	1	5	3	2	3	4	1	22
Discrimination	17	0	0	2	17	13	4	22	11	6	92
MDP	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	0	10
Torture	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	10
Unlawful Detention	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
Harassment/ Intimidation	93	4	7	9	100	119	56	95	59	82	624
Displacement	3	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	2	0	12
Total	170	6	9	15	127	161	81	152	91	98	910

Figure 2: Provincial PMV Trends - July 2011



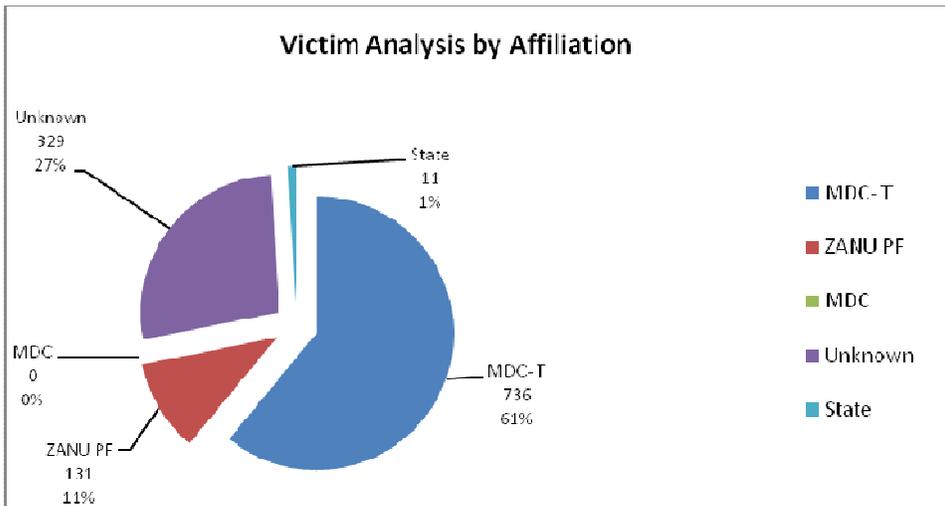
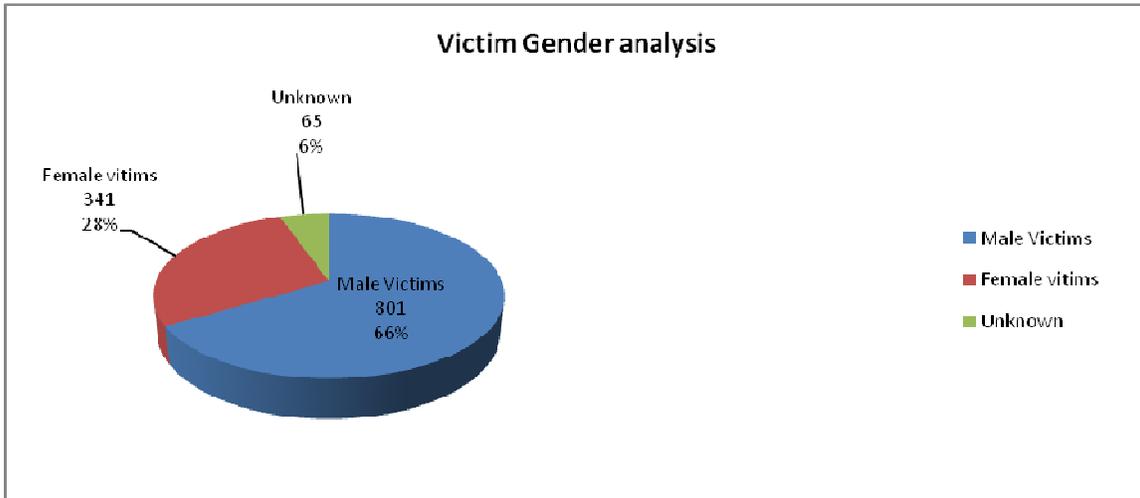
Graphically trends are shown below.



VICTIM ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND ASSOCIATION

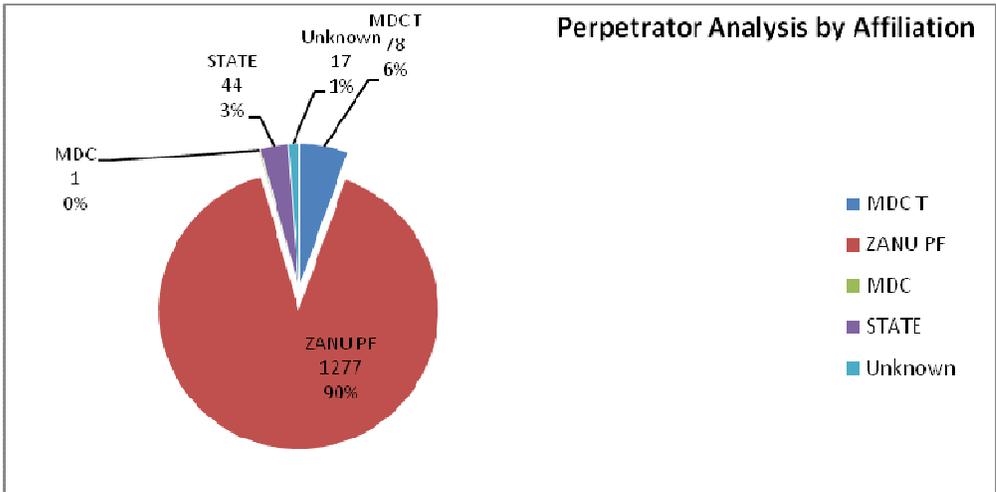
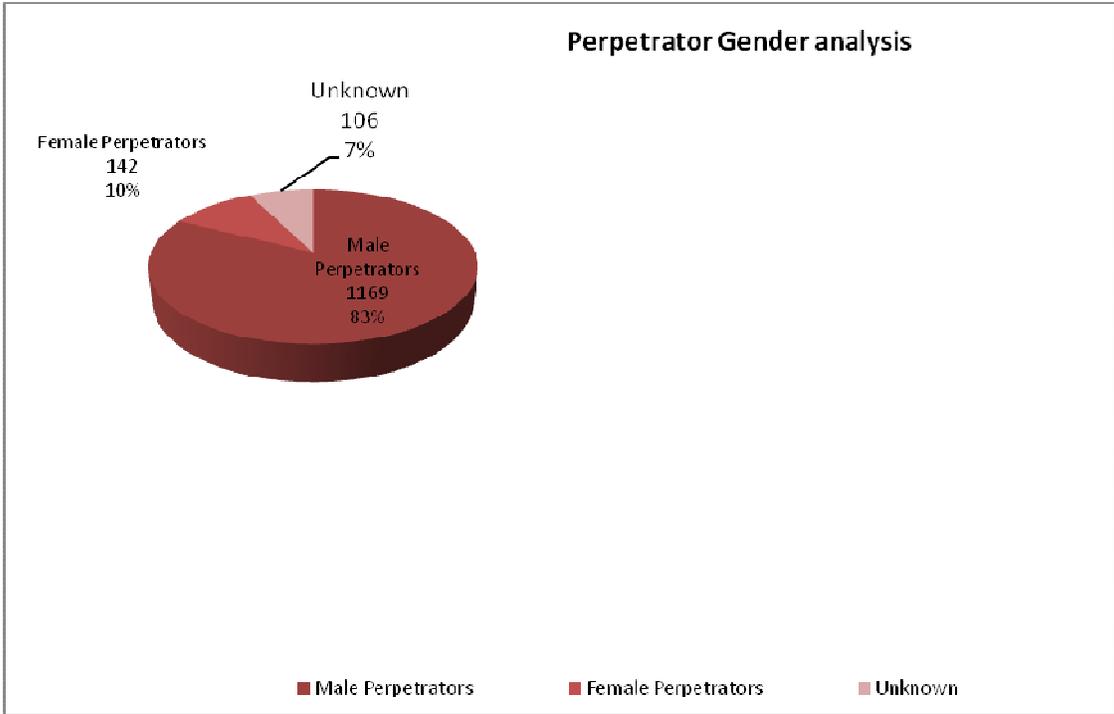
The month under review witnessed a victim toll of 1 207 reflecting a significant decrease from June's 1 460 figure. Out of the 1 207 victims 801 are males catering for 66% of the people whose rights were violated during the course of the month.

Human rights violations which affected women were 341 representing 28% with the remaining 6% being unknown. The trends in violations by affiliation show that MDC-T activists had their rights violated more, representing 61% of the victims' toll while the number of Zanu PF supporters whose rights have been violated declined significantly accounting for 11%.



Male and Female Perpetrator Analysis and Charts

The perpetrators analysis by gender shows that males were the chief culprits representing 83% of the violators of human rights compared to their female counterparts who constituted a lowly 10%. During the month of July, 1 169 males were recorded as perpetrators, while only 142 were females were reported as having caused human rights violations throughout the country. Zanu PF accounted for the highest percentage of perpetrators during the month of May accounting for 90% of people directly responsible for leading politically motivated human rights violations. There were 1 277 perpetrators from Zanu PF while 78 were MDC-T activists with 44 cases having been perpetrated by state security agents showing a slight decline from the 68 recorded in June. The State perpetrators were mainly police officers and soldiers accounting for a 4% of violators of human rights.



FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID RELATED VIOLATIONS

Although the month of July witnessed a slight decline in violations, cases of politicisation of food aid and discrimination are still being recorded across the country.

Incidences where beneficiaries are asked to produce party cards and denounce their political parties before one can qualify to get food aid were widespread.

The food and other forms of aid violations continued to decline with 91 incidents having been recorded during the month of July. Food distribution exercises in the Midlands from the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) led to the number of violations recorded during the month under review remaining very high.

During the month under review, the Midlands Province had the highest number of violations related to food aid as the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) continues to distribute maize meal in the province. There were 60 incidents of food and other forms of aid related violations from the Midlands alone.

The most affected areas were Zhombe, Gokwe, Kwekwe, Mberengwa and Chiwundura where the distribution officials were openly asking beneficiaries to produce Zanu PF party cards.

In Mberengwa an MDC-T supporter was denied maize from the GMB by a Zanu PF official for allegedly refusing to register her name with the Zanu PF women's league.

From Manicaland, public works programmes like the food for work projects were at the centre of violations. In Makoni, at Chiwetu village, more than ten people were removed from the food for work program by war veterans and some Zanu PF officials on allegations that they were MDC-T supporters. At Biriiri village in Chimanimani, war veterans reportedly denied 10 MDC-T activists from participating in the food for work program on the 9th of July.

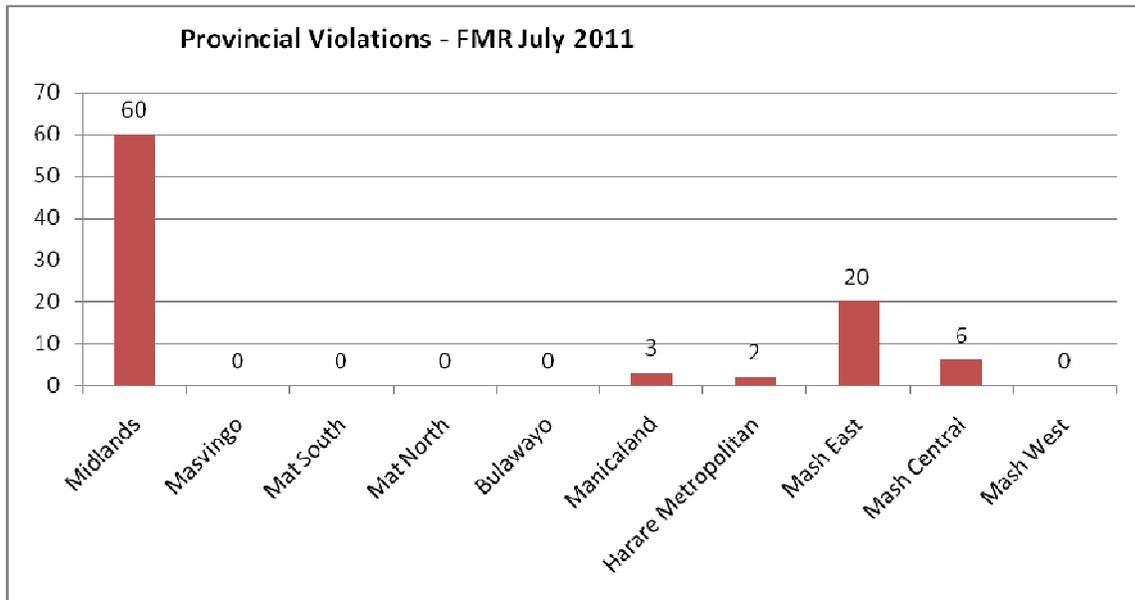
Mashonaland Central Province also recorded six incidents of food and other forms of aid violations during the month under review. Beneficiaries of food relief have been ordered to denounce their political parties of choice in order to receive aid. The main source of aid has been the GMB.

In Harare Province Zanu PF has been reportedly giving out stands both residential and industrial in Hatcliffe to card carrying party supporters only. All the beneficiaries are being told to attend party meetings without fail if they are remain on the properties.

The cumulative toll violations on the distribution of food and other forms of aid since January 2008, has risen to 13 742. Acts of discriminations and harassments continue to dominate the violations charts and there have been no investigations instituted aimed at curbing the abuses.

Table 2: CUMULATIVE TABLE FOR FOOD& OTHER FORMS OF AID RELATED VIOLATIONS

2008	2009	2010	FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID RELATED ACT - 2009				
			2011	HARASSMENT	VIOLENCE	DISCRIMINATION	TOTAL
Closing Figures for 2008-2010				4333	281	7868	12482
549	282	238	January	141	0	164	305
497	582	264	February	115	2	157	274
398	815	251	March	92	0	159	251
296	644	238	April	46	0	96	142
250	505	218	May	41	0	61	102
165	524	159	June	30	0	63	93
370	487	218	July	26	0	65	91
319	132	200	August				
365	175	282	September				
376	209	216	October				
930	208	277	November				
336	204	349	December				
4851	4767	2866	TOTAL	4823	283	8636	13742



EMERGING ISSUES & WAY FORWARD

The political drama that surrounded the abandonment of the Parliamentary public hearings on the proposed Zimbabwe Human Rights Bill in Chinhoyi, Masvingo, Mutare and Harare was a clear testimony of the levels of political intolerance in the country.

All the four hearings had to be abandoned after rowdy Zanu PF youths disrupted the meetings in a similar fashion, clearly indicating that this was a well calculated move to stifle debate on the proposed human right law.

The kind of lawlessness surprised even the police who later did not deploy many officers because they did not find any reason to do so at a respectable place such as Parliament Building, in the case of the meeting in Harare.

The Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) has noted that the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission Bill has become an emotive matter because Zanu PF has made its position clear — that the Human Rights Commission should not be allowed to probe political crimes committed prior to 2009.

It is ZPP's strong position that there could be no sustainable justice and peace in Zimbabwe if human rights violations of the past are swept under the carpet.

State security agents continue to be named as perpetrators of political violence and selective application of the law violating the letter and spirit of the Global Political Agreement (GPA).

The ZPP reiterates its calls that there be a total transformation of the police and defense forces into accountable bodies serving the interests of the entire Zimbabwean population not just one political party.

It is also very worrying that “terror bases” have been maintained in Manicaland and Mashonaland Central provinces for more than six months with the security chiefs turning a blind eye to those reported and known institutions of violence.

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 member organizations include, Catholic Commission for Justice & Peace in Zimbabwe (CCJPZ) Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), Counselling Services Unit (CSU), Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust (ZIMCET), Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS), Civic Education Network Trust (CIVNET) Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR) and the Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC).

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

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Table 3: PROVINCIAL VIOLATIONS OUTLOOK – JULY 2011

PROVINCE	TYPE OF VIOLATIONS/ACTIVITY(IES)		VOLATILE ZONES
	COMMON ACTS (VIOLATIONS)	CAUSES	
MIDLANDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment /Intimidation – death, violence & unspecified Threats, hate language, Assaults, forced to attend meetings • Discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance • Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations • Partisan distribution of food & other forms of aid 	Gokwe, Zhombe, Chiwundura, Kwekwe, Zvishavane and Mberengwa
MASHONALAND EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment/intimidation - death, violence & unspecified Threats, hate language • Discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance • Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations 	Mudzi south, Hwedza North & South, Murehwa North & South and Mutoko
MANICALAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment/Intimidations, unspecified Threats, hate language, • Assaults • Discrimination – distribution of food & other forms of aid • Malicious Damage to property • Police dog bites on Chiadzwa civilians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance • Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations • Preparation campaigns for referendum and projected 2011 elections 	Nyanga, chiadzwa Area
MASVINGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment/Intimidation – (death, violence & unspecified Threats, hate language,) • Assault • Discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance 	Zaka, Bikita and Gutu Districts
MASHONALAND CENTRAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment/intimidation – (death, violence & unspecified Threats, hate language, • Assaults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance • Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations • Campaign for Kariba Draft 	Guruve , Muzarabani , Mazowe
MASHONALAND WEST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment & intimidation – (death, violence & unspecified Threats, hate language,) • Assaults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance • Campaigns for referendum and 2011 harmonised elections 	Zvimba East & West, Mhangura, Hurungwe and Makonde

BULAWAYO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment & intimidation. Bulawayo is relatively calm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance 	Bulawayo East, Luveve,
MATEBELELAND NORTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment & Intimidation (death threats, violence & unspecified Threats, hate language,) • Discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance • Partisan distribution of food & other forms of aid 	Hwange West, Lupane West, Binga South Tsholotsho
MATEBELELAND SOUTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment & intimidation • Curfew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance 	Gwanda