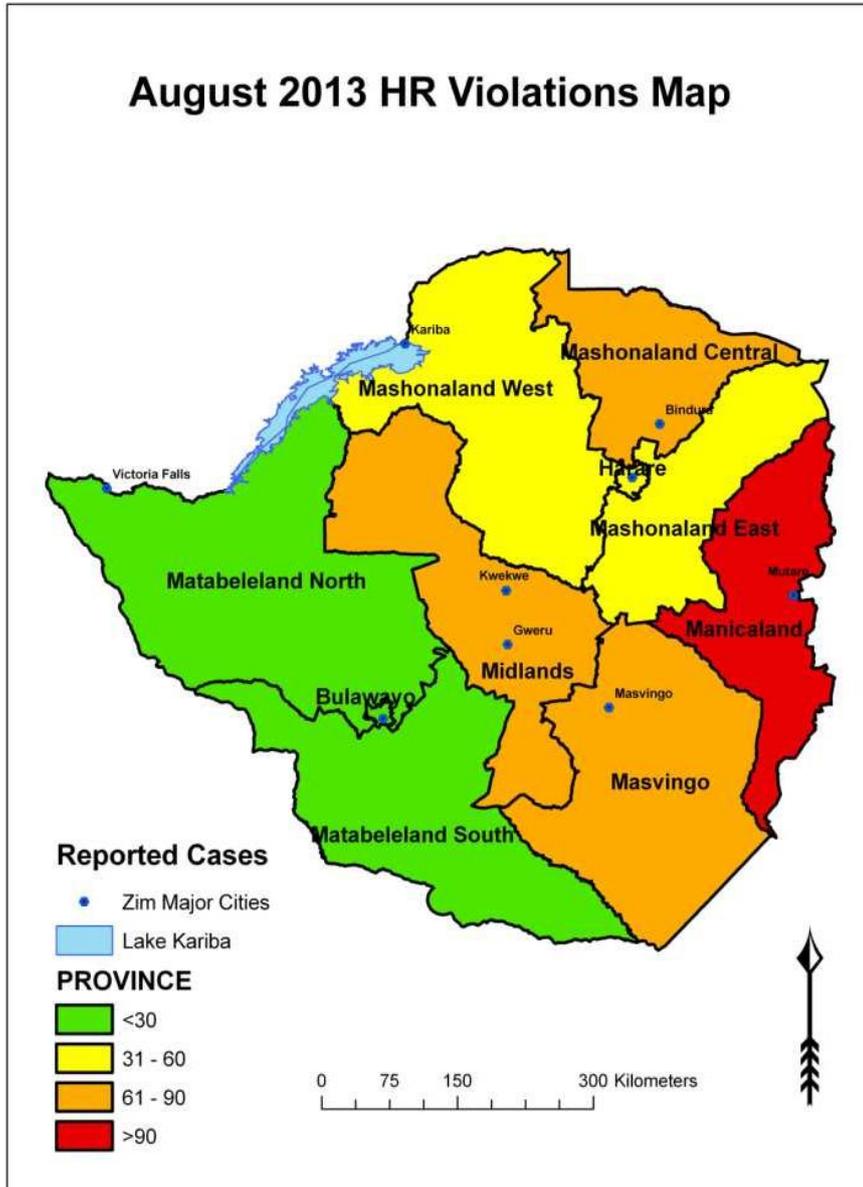


August 2013 HR Violations Map



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 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 month of August was packed with activities following the holding of the harmonised elections on July 31, 2013. During the month under review the country witnessed the announcement of the winners of the elections, the Heroes' Day celebrations, the winning Zanu PF celebrations, the inauguration of President Robert Mugabe and the election court challenges from the MDC-T. Further, the country co-hosted the UNTWO with Zambia.

The July 31 harmonised elections were declared as free and peaceful and that they were a reflection of the will of the people of Zimbabwe in preliminary reports by several observer missions including SADC, AU, and the Chinese. To some, the elections proved that Africa (Zimbabwe in particular) has out lived the ghosts of election violence, human rights abuse and that the July 31 elections can be the template for other countries in the region on how to conduct elections.

The trend observed over the year has been that human rights violations usually rise two months before the election, decrease during the election month and only to escalate soon after the election. The post-election retribution thus is directly felt a month or the period directly after the elections. This trend continued to play out and violations did not rise that much across the country in August when compared to July. With a total of 525 incidents having been recorded compared to 496 witnessed in July 2013. Manicaland recorded the highest number of violations, 120, followed by Mashonaland Central with 87, Midlands with 82. Matabeleland South and Bulawayo had the least violations recording 5 and 7 cases respectively.

An interesting but nagging issue that came after the election that may have far reaching consequences for citizens is the conduct through some pronouncements made by Zanu PF winning candidates and some traditional leaders. President Mugabe led the discord when in one of his graveside speeches (Mike Karakadzai's burial) he disowned Harare and Bulawayo for not voting for him during the elections.

However, the President was not alone as other winning candidates from his party such as Joseph Chinotimba, MP for Buhera South threatened MDC-T members with severe suffering since he is now "panyanga" -in control- in a speech on heroes day at Murove village. Chinotimba is alleged to have said that he will never work or assist any MDC-T member and that Zanu PF was "*chiranga mapenzi*" (disciplinarian of villains). The period under review witnessed a rise in the number of post-election violence. A large number of people were displaced and others were threatened with evictions for allegedly voting wrongly. Sadly, one person died in Mashonaland East under yet unclear circumstances. An MDC-T activist was found dead on the 9th August 2013 near Two Boys Shopping Centre in a suspected case of political violence. The incident happened in Marondera East Constituency, Masemela village, ward 20. Before his death, just a week before harmonized elections, the deceased had reportedly told his parents that his life was in danger after being threatened by a named Zanu PF activist with death if Zanu PF won the elections since no one will be arrested for the act as he will enjoy protection and impunity.

All the Mashonaland Provinces, Manicaland, Masvingo and Midlands witnessed cases of displacements targeting MDC-T candidates and their election agents. Harare, being the most affected with thirty five incidents, followed by Mashonaland Central with eighteen cases. Cases of malicious damage to property also rose as a number of houses belonging to MDC-T members were set on fire or destroyed by suspected Zanu PF supporters.

From Harare and in Mbare's Matererina, Nenyere, Magaba, Manyame and Tagarika flats more than nine families were evicted from the houses and others were threatened with eviction for supporting MDC-T by

Zanu PF supporters. In Headlands, Manicaland, four families were displaced on the 13th of August after a group of Zanu PF activists on their way from attending Didymus Mutasa's birthday bash visited their homes in ward 8- Inyati demanding that they leave the area. In Rushinga and Mt Darwin (Mash Central) 18 families found themselves displaced accused of being either MDC-T election agents or supporters.

Traditional leaders remained in the fore front of acting partisan and violating their constitutional mandate of being neutral and non partisan in their work. Reports show that during the period under review, traditional leaders such as Chief Mahenye from Chipinge South for example summarily dethroned 22 village heads whom he accused of allowing their subjects to vote for MDC-T during elections which caused Zanu PF to lose the ward. In Gutu North, at Makumbe village ward 12 on 28 August the village head chased away an MDC-T member from a GMB food distribution scheme saying he should go and get food from the MDC T. The village head categorically told him that he and other MDC- T activists will never get food as long as Zanu PF is in power. In Insiza South (Mat South) on the 19th of August all kraal heads for ward 4 were called by Headman Maputo to be told how they would operate with the winning Zanu PF councillor Lawrence Maphosa whose home stead is situated in Insiza North ward 15.

With the dire food situation, in some areas however, very few cases of partisan distribution and access to food were reported mainly due to the fact that food relief activities had been suspended in the period leading up to the elections. However, the country faces serious food shortages.

Fig. 2: Human Rights Violation levels May - Aug 2013

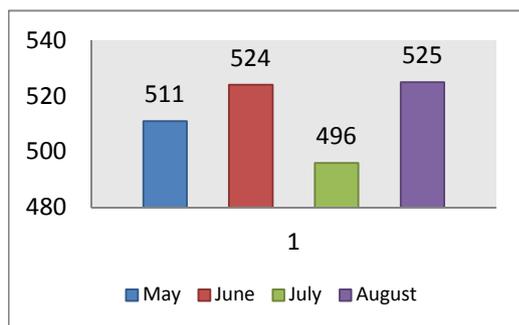


Fig. 2: Violations of politicized food & aid distribution

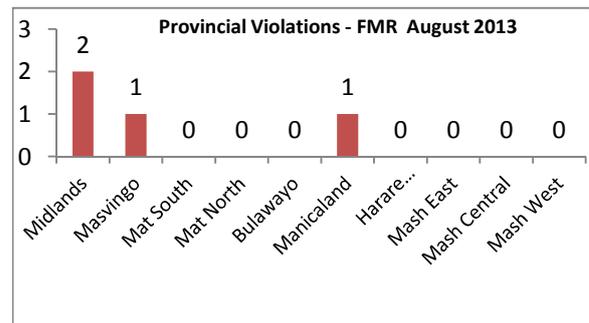
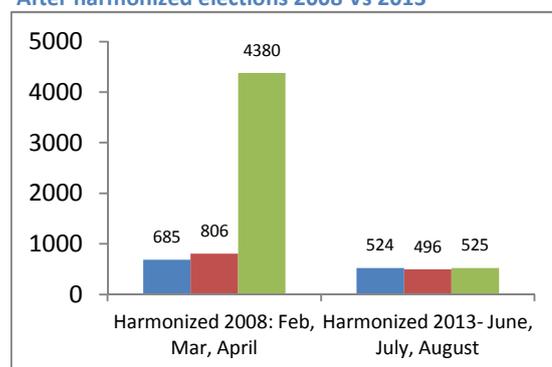
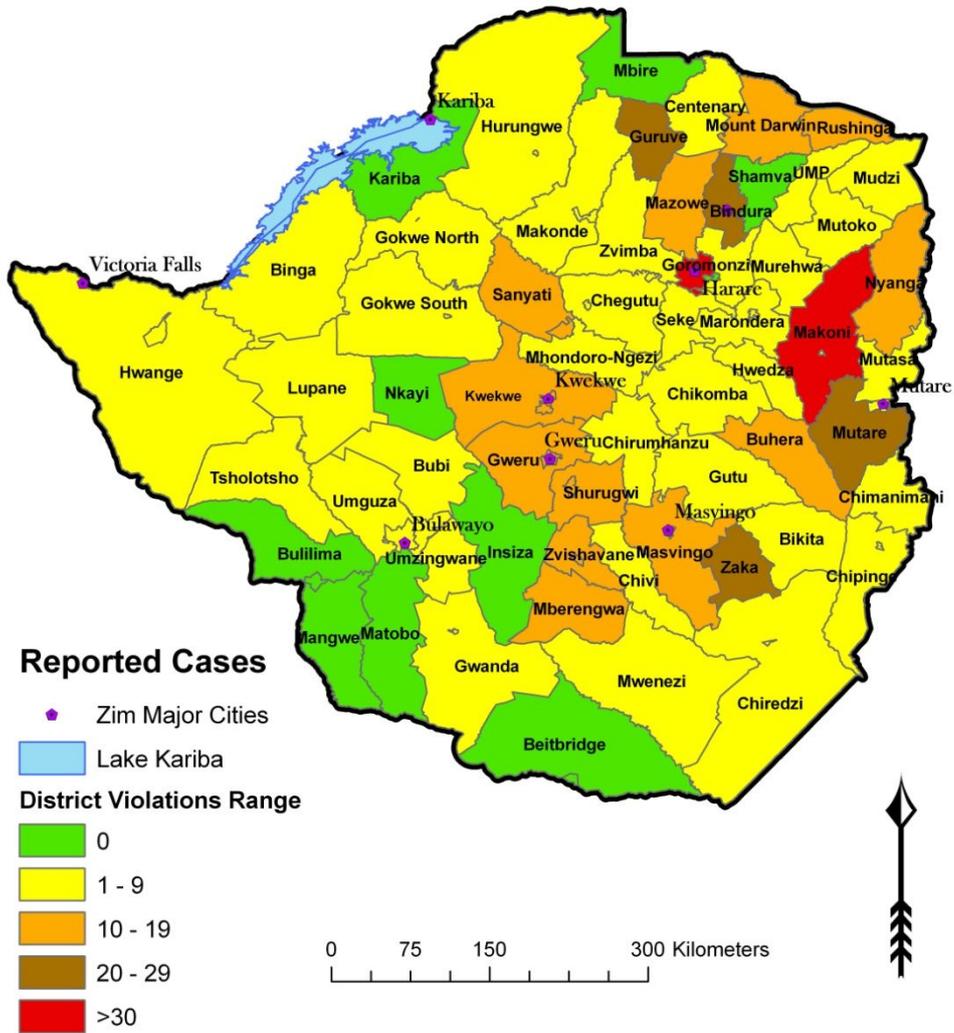


Fig. 3: Violation Range month before, during & After harmonized elections 2008 Vs 2013



ZPP August 2013 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	13	<p>The province witnessed an insignificant rise in the number of politically motivated human rights abuses from 115 in July to 120 in August 2013. Major sources of conflict in Manicaland revolved around post election issues which manifested as harassments, displacements and partisanship of traditional leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Mahenye ward 30 (Chipinge South), reigning chief Mahenye Thomas Chauke with assistance from his brother and assistant Caiphas Chauke reportedly went on a spree grabbing headman/ village head badges from 22 village heads under his domain claiming that they had allowed their subjects to vote for MDC-T during the elections which caused Zanu PF – losing the ward to MDC-T. All the 22 village heads were summarily dethroned by the fuming chief who claimed that he will appoint new ones after consulting.. ➤ In Headlands, four families were displaced on the 13th of August after a rowdy group of Zanu PF activists on their way from attending Didymus Mutasa’s birthday bash at Headlands visited the victims’ homes in ward 8-Inyati demanding that they leave the area. The Zanu PF activists were reportedly led by the councillor Davis Muzarabani.
	Theft/looting	Property rights	4	
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	86	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	7	
	Displacement	Right to Property	5	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	2	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	3	
	Total		120	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	61	<p>The province recorded an increase in human rights violations that are politically motivated for the month – with 82 from 57 recorded in July. Conflicts recorded revolved around issues to do mainly harassments and political intolerance among political parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Chirumanzu Sebagwe community members gathered at Werenge Farm Resettlement in ward 18 to celebrate the victory of Zanu PF. When they had grouped the leader of theyouths Muchina Chaminuka spotted and chased away an MDC-T supporter from the gathering and told him not to partake of their food because he was not a Zanu PF supporter. The victim was further scolded and threatened with unspecified action which led him
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	13	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	4	
	Displacement	Right to Property	1	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	2	
	Total		82	

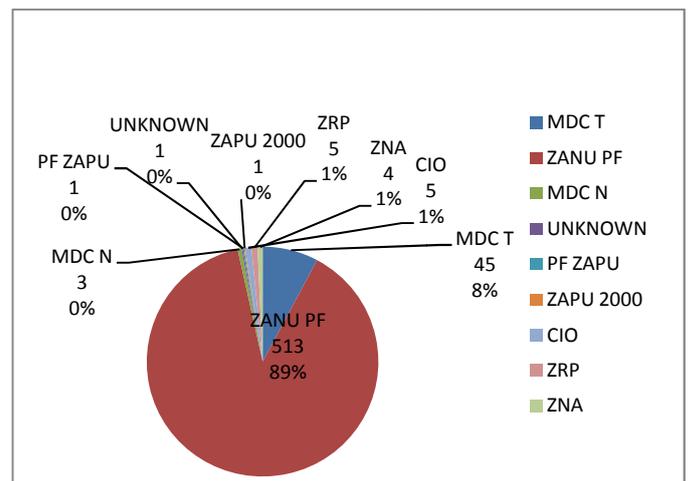
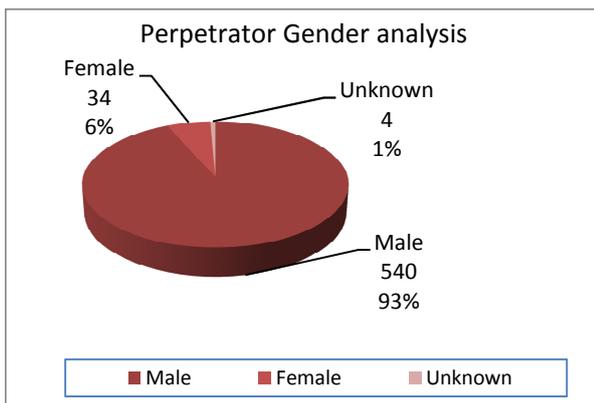
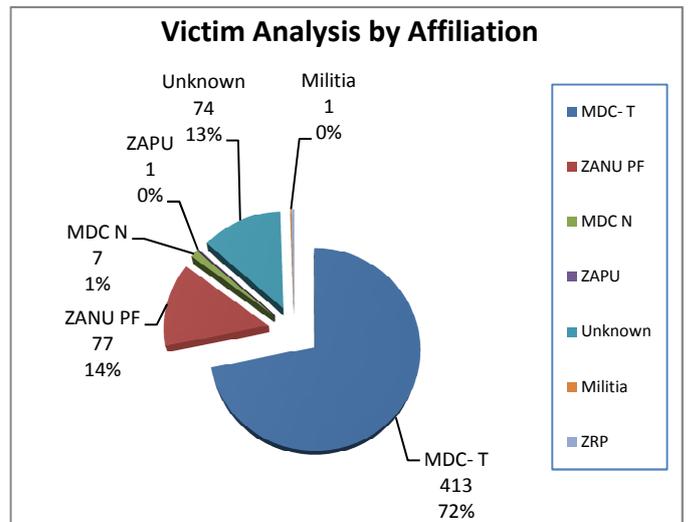
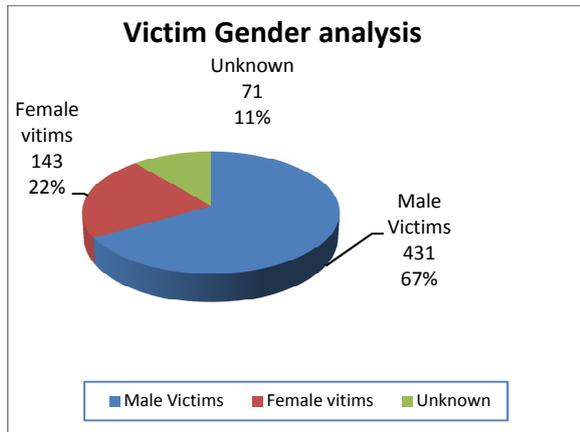
				to flee the area relocating to another place fearing for his life.
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	55	<p>Mashonaland Central recorded 87 incidences of politically motivated violence from the 40 recorded in July. The province has continued to record human rights abuses even after elections. Arson and farm invasions were witnessed soon after the announcement of the presidential results leading to an upsurge of displacements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The houses of three (3) MDC-T members all of Umsengezi farm ward 30 Mvurwi were burnt on the morning of 01 August 2013 by Zanu PF supporters. The victims happen to be District Chairpersons for Mvurwi-Mazowe North. The matter was reported to Mvurwi Police Station who only took statements and advised the victims to live in harmony with the perpetrators. ➤ A white farmer from Centenary Muzarabani South was reportedly evicted on the day the presidential results were announced on 03 August by a police officer based at Centenary Police Station. The victim had already prepared and planted tobacco for this season. If the perpetrator is allowed to stay at the farm, it will be costly to the white farmer as he had already committed financial and other resources to the current farming season.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	8	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	4	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	1	
	Disrupted political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Displacement	Right to Property	18	
	Total		87	
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	25	<p>The province recorded a decline in the number of politically motivated violations from 49 recorded in July to 38. However, the nature of violations noted were quite gruesome involving killings and malicious damage to property as well as displacement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An MDC-T supporter was found dead on the 9th August 2013 near Two Boys Shopping Centre in a suspected case of political violence. The incident happened in Marondera East Constituency, Masemela village, ward 20. Before his death, just a week before harmonized elections, the deceased had told his parents that some Zanu PF supporter had threatened him with death in the event Zanu PF wins, because they will be nobody to arrest the perpetrators. The parents did not take the threat seriously, only to recall the threat after the death of their son. The deceased is said ➤ ➤ ➤ to have sustained a deep cut at the back of the neck. So far no arrests have been made as the police from Marondera say they are in the process of investigating the cause of the death.
	Killing	Right to life	1	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	3	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	1	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Displacement	Right to Property	2	
	Total		38	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Between 2 and 4 August, two families are said to have been displaced in Marondera East's Horora Village in Ward 19 and Mudzi West's Mutekede Village ward 2 in Nyakadecha area respectively. It is reported that in both instances the families received visits in the night by Zanu PF militias who threatened them with death if they did not leave the area for supporting MDC-T. The families have since fled to Harare and Mozambique respectively.
Mash West	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	2	<p>The province recorded a decrease in the number of politically motivated human rights violations, with only 40 incidents compared to 64 recorded in July. However, the aftermath of the harmonized elections saw a trend where election agents from opposition parties, local observers and civic society organisations being targeted for harassment by Zanu PF supporters in the province with some being displaced as a result.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Mhangura an elderly couple who were working for Moiton a deceased white farmer Moiton were known as his heirs on his will. He built a two roomed house for them and indicated that shares from Ridziwi Secondary be used to build a 6 roomed home for them. However soon after elections they were evicted from the home and they now live in the open. The husband is paralysed. It is reported that Zanu PF leaders in the school development committee are responsible for their predicament. The couple are of the same party Zanu PF with the perpetrators. The case was once in court but the couple feel they were unfairly treated. ➤ In Zvimba North,,Zvimba West and Hurungwe West Zanu PF youths are reported to have compiled a list of remaining white farmers and even some with properties in Mhangura or Mashonaland west so that they can take letters to get them off their properties.
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	2	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	4	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	28	
	Displacement	Right to Property	4	
	Total			
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	49	<p>Masvingo recorded a slight decline in cases of politically motivated human rights violations from 78 in July down to 64 in August. The majority of incidents came after results of the elections were announced as victorious Zanu PF activists threatened their defeated MDC- T counterparts with action ranging from harassments to evictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Gutu west at Woodlands Farm a supporter of MDC-T allegedly fled his homestead on 24 July after having been threatened by war veterans with unspecified action for campaigning for MDC T. On 20 August a leader of the war vets identified as Mr Mutavi who claims to control the resettled farm visited the victim's homestead and ordered the wife to contact her
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	8	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	1	
	Displacement	Right to Property	3	
	Total			

				husband wherever he was and tell him to return or else the family would be evicted. The victim is believed to be hiding somewhere in Gweru.
Harare	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	20	<p>Harare recorded a significant increase in the number of politically motivated human rights violations with 64 cases noted in July as compared to 45 in July. Notably displacements constituted the bulk number of the violations with 35. Families from various locations in Harare including Mbare, Epworth and Chitungwiza were displaced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Mbare's Matererini, Manyere, Manyame, Tagarika, Magaba and Nenyere, flats about 9 families were evicted with many others threatened with eviction for supporting MDC-T by Zanu PF. ➤ In Epworth about 3 families were also displaced after their houses were demolished after being accused of not supporting Zanu PF.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	9	
	Displacement	Right to Property	35	
	Total		64	
Mat North	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	2	<p>The province recorded 18 cases of politically motivated violations in August up from 9 noted in July. The increase in the violations can be attributed mainly to the outcome of the July 31 harmonised elections which saw mixed feelings at play following the election results. The Zanu PF supporters went on a spree harassing people mainly targeting those MDC-T members who were active during elections, such as campaign teams and polling agents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At Mbondo village, Lupane East constituency, an MDC-T supporter was allegedly assaulted and unlawfully detained by a member of the ZRP. The known officer in the area is reported to have come to the survivor's homestead wearing Zanu PF regalia. It is reported that the perpetrator accused the survivor of having insulted Zanu PF members during the campaign period. The perpetrator is reported to have ordered the survivor to roll on the ground before taking him away and detaining him over night. All this is reported to have happened in front of the survivor's family. The incident happened on the 10th of August.
	Displacement	Right to Property	1	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	13	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	
	Total		18	
Mat South	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	Matabeleland South province recorded a decline in number of politically motivated human rights violations with 5 in August as opposed to the 9 in July,
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	

	Total		5	<p>The political atmosphere in the province was calm following the Zanu PF victory in the province. However a few sporadic cases of harassments were noted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An MDC – T supporter who lost in the local authority race and employed by the Ministry of Education was threatened with eviction from her Epoch mine rented house and job. Zanu PF youths and other party members went to her house threatening her and with the perpetrator sending in CIOs to have her contract terminated by Public Service who responded and said they had cleared her. She was also threatened by Earnest Ncube who went to her village in Nkankezi armed with spears and axes threatening her family for being opposition. The victim has since obtained a peace order against Ncube and Epoch mine has refused to evict her
Bulawayo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	5	<p>The province in August recorded 7cases of politically motivated violations down from the 13 recorded in July. The community of Bulawayo have however, experienced a hype in activities of intimidation or harassment and other incidents of human rights violations which were related to harmonised elections and most of these incidents were committed by Zanu PF and MDC-T supporters within the constituencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A resident of Nketa 7 was on the 3rd of August 2013 intimidated by some suspected three Zanu PF youths who questioned him why he was wearing a Zanu PF cap without a picture of the party president and at one time the victim was forced to chant Zanu PF slogans which he did not know. The victim was further mocked, and accused of removing the president’s photo. ➤ On the 6th of August 2013 the MDC-T District Chairperson, District Secretary and ward 14 Chairperson chased away some MDC-T members after they were accused of assisting to campaign for Mr Phinias Ndlovu who contested as an independent in ward 14 of Lobengula West Suburb
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	
	Total			
Total			525	

VICTIM/PERPETRATORS ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND ASSOCIATION



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

Please feel free to write to ZPP. We may not be able to respond to everything but we will look at each message. For previous ZPP reports, and more information about the Project, please visit our website at www.zimpeaceproject.com

ANNEXURE:

DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Murder	Unlawful and intentional killing of another person
Sexual Assault:	It is knowingly causing another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.
a) Rape	Is whereby a male person has sexual intercourse or anal intercourse with female person without the consent of the latter
b) Aggravated Indecent sexual assault	Is whereby a person including a female commits a sexual act involving the penetration of any part of the victim's body, other than a male person having sexual intercourse or anal intercourse with a female person, without the consent of the victim, including active and passive oral sex and anal sex between two individuals of any gender.
Assault	Is whereby a person commits an assault upon another person intending to cause that other person bodily harm.
a) Falanga (Foot whipping)	Is a form of corporal punishment whereby the soles of the feet are beaten with an object such as a cane, or rod, a piece of wood, or a whip. The victim may be immobilized before the application of the beating by tying, securing the feet in leg irons, locking the legs into an elevated position or hanging upside down.
b) Submersion/Suffocation (water boarding)	A form of assault whereby water is forced into the victim's breathing passages so as to simulate drowning.
c) Beating	Is any form of physical assault including hitting of a person with or without an object such as a stick, belt, whip, barbed wire, log or any other object including bare hands. It also includes the kicking or head-butting of a person; and includes stabbing, shooting and forced consumption (forcing a person or overeat or eat something poisonous or their own excreta.)
d) Other assault	
Torture	Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person by or instigation of public official or other person acting in an official capacity for purposes of obtaining from the victim or a third person information or a confession, punishing him/her for an act s/he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him/her or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind
Threat	It is whereby a person threaten to commit a crime, including but not limited to murder, rape, aggravated indecent assault, unlawful detention, theft, malicious damage to property thereby inspiring in the person on whom she/he communicates the threat of a reasonable fear or belief that he or she will commit the crime.
Harassment/Intimidation	Unlawfully subjecting one to pressure, insult or threat with intent to cause him/her to suffer anxiety discomfort and/or the feeling of insecurity.
MOVEMENT VIOLATIONS	
Kidnapping/Unlawful Detention	Is whereby a person deprives another person of his freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority (based on section 93 of the Criminal code Act)
a) Adduction	The taking away of a person using intimidation, open force of violence
b) Unlawful arrest	Is the arrest of a person by another person (usually a police officer), whereby the latter's position generally 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

<p>c) Unlawful detention</p>	<p>Depriving a person of his or her freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority.</p>
<p>d) Forced displacement</p>	<p>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”</p>
<p>PROPERTY RIGHTS</p>	
<p>Theft</p>	<p>Is whereby a person takes property from another person “knowing” that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control this very property.</p>
<p>Robbery</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Stock Theft</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Malicious Damage to Property</p>	<p>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>)</p>
<p>a) Destruction of home</p>	
<p>b) Other types of MDP</p>	<p>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.</p>