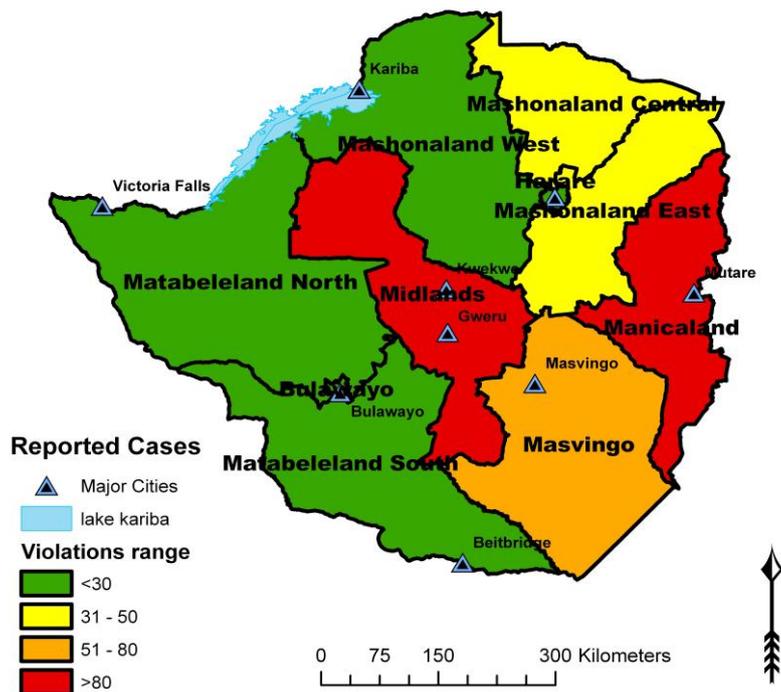


## ZPP Monthly Monitor

ZPP-December 2012 violations map



### BACKGROUND & FORMATION

The Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) was conceived shortly after 2000 by a group of Churches and NGOs working or interested in human rights and peace-building initiatives, and was to become a vehicle for civic interventions in a time of political crisis. In particular ZPP sought to monitor and document incidents of human rights violations and politically motivated breaches of the peace e.g. violence.

Today, ZPP's co-operating member organizations include, Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC), Catholic Commission for Justice & Peace in Zimbabwe (CCJPZ), Evangelical Fellowship of Zimbabwe (EFZ), Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), Counselling Services Unit (CSU), Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust (ZIMCET), Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR), Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS), Civic Education Network Trust (CIVNET), Women's Trust and the Habakkuk Trust.

### VISION

Sustainable Justice, Freedom, Peace and Development in Zimbabwe, for All

### MISSION

To work for sustainable Peace through Monitoring, Documentation, Research & Publications, and Community Peace Building Interventions ~ through & with our Members & Partners

## METHODOLOGY

This report is based on reports from ZPP long-term community based human rights monitors who observe, monitor and record cases of human rights violations in the constituencies they reside. ZPP deploys a total of 420 community-based primary peace monitors (two per each of the 210 electoral constituencies of Zimbabwe). These community-based monitors reside in the constituencies they monitor. They compile reports that are handed over to ZPP provincial coordinators who man the different ZPP offices in the ten administrative provinces of Zimbabwe. Upon receipt and verifications of the reports from the monitors, the provincial coordinators compile provincial monthly monitoring reports, which are then consolidated at national office into the ZPP monthly monitoring reports published in retrospect.

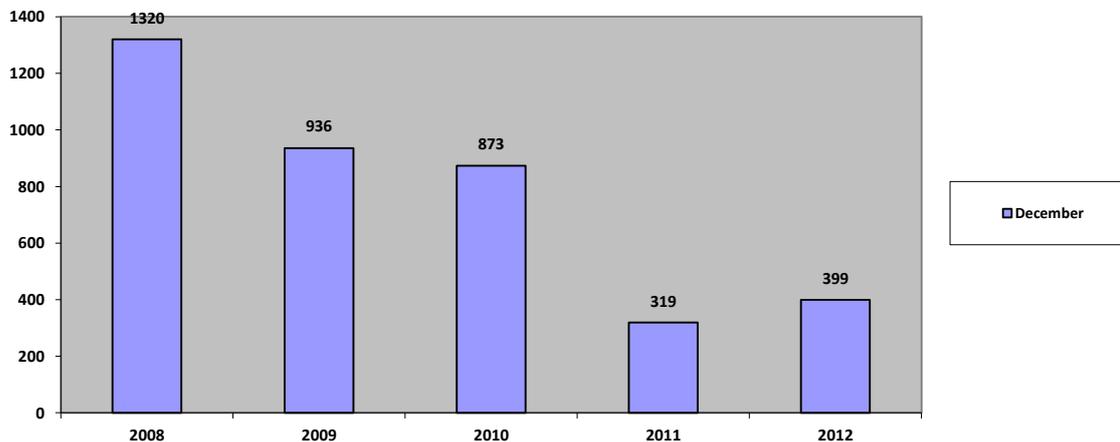
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Political tensions and intolerance remained heightened across the country in the early days of December 2012 dropping significantly in the last two weeks of December when the festive spirit gripped the nation as the Christmas and New Year holidays beckoned. The major sources of conflict in December 2012 were the partisan distribution of agricultural inputs and food under the Presidential inputs scheme which spilled over from November and political parties' preparations for decisive general elections- which were then rumoured to be slated for early 2013.

As has always been in the past four years the number of politically motivated human rights violations were a bit subdued during the month of December with 399 cases having been recorded down from 456 incidents recorded in November.

### Figure 1: Comparative violence level for month of December 2008 to 2012

**\*\*N.B the December 2012 figures are provisional awaiting verification when confiscated forms have been returned by the police\*\***



Several cases of intra-party conflict in both ZANU PF and MDC T were also recorded as aspiring candidates contested for the right to represent their respective parties in the upcoming elections. There was also an upsurge in acts of repression against civil society organisations with state security agents targeting organisations specifically dealing with voter registration.

The simultaneous distribution of maize seed, fertilisers and sometimes rice and maize-meal to Zanu-PF supporters and denial of the same government-funded aid to others heightened political polarization in many communities across the country setting a dangerous trajectory for the coming elections. The registration of the beneficiaries for this scheme differed from one place to another. In most villages the registration was done secretly within Zanu PF with other members of the community only getting to know about it when they saw Zanu PF members carrying the donations home.

In other places the villagers were asked to contribute money to hire a vehicle to collect the donations. When Zanu PF local leaders tried to discriminate villagers during the distribution, they failed as communities members demanded their monies back. Such a case took place in Dombodema in Bulilima West where people power carried the day and everyone ended up benefitting.

Partisan state security agents seemed to have moved quickly to implement one of the resolutions of Zanu PF's people's conference in Gweru which ominously "instructed the party to ensure that Government enforces the de-registration of errant NGOs deviating from their mandate".

On 13 December 2012, five police officers stormed ZimRights head office in Harare and arrested the associations' Education and Programs Manager- Leo Chamahwinya- accusing him of illegally conducting voter registration. He was remanded in custody and spent the Christmas and New Year holidays behind bars. On the December 17, 2012 in Bulawayo, the Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (Zimrights) Regional Coordinator Florence Ndhlovu was summoned by Detectives from the Law and Order section and was accused of being in possession of illegal information relating to the voters roll.

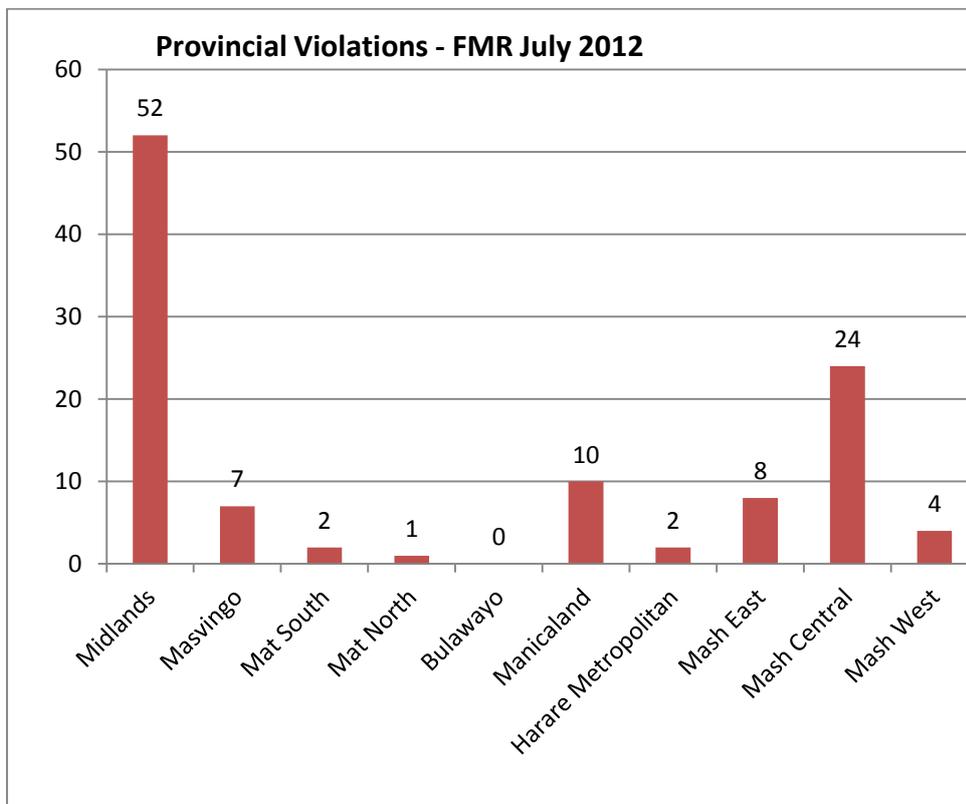
The incarceration of Chamahwinya and Dorcas Shereni pointed to a renewed clampdown on the activities of human rights NGO's that gained pace in November when 3 CSU staffers were arrested and detained on a spurious charge of defacing a wall in Bulawayo.

### **Major Highlights for the month of December 2012**

- Five police officers raided Zimrights offices on December 13, 2012 allegedly looking for the Director Okay Machisa. They failed to locate him and searched the offices before arresting Leo Chamahwiya, the Education and Programmes Manager accusing him and Dorcas Shereni who had been arrested separately of a serious charge of fraudulently registering people as voters and publishing falsehoods. Leo and Dorcas were taken to court where they were denied bail on grounds that are clearly politically motivated.
- Two Zanu PF supporters Charles Dhaka and Clayton Kajunge allegedly stabbed an MDC-T activist in the stomach at Kashwao Estates in Mutorashanga after engaging in a suspected politically related argument. The victim almost lost his life had he not received medical attention promptly on December 18, 2012. The perpetrators are reported to be in custody.
- On the 21st of December reports suggest senior army officers led by General Constantine Chiwenga descended on Matshiya, Lupane centre, Lupane West constituency. It is alleged that they had a meeting with War veterans who had been mobilised from across the province. It is reported that the war veterans were told to ensure that they campaign for Zanu PF and also to make sure that other political

parties in the province do not get room to campaign. The army delegation was reported to have been travelling in two helicopters creating an intimidating war like atmosphere.

- In Goromonzi North Constituency in Mashonaland East it is suspected that there is a group of Zanu PF activists called the Champion Farmers. The group is suspected to be moving from ward to ward campaigning for Zanu PF. It is alleged people attend the meetings hoping to hear of farming and Inputs acquisition, but they just hear of death threats to their surprise. All village Heads and their people are allegedly forced to attend these Champion Farmers meetings.



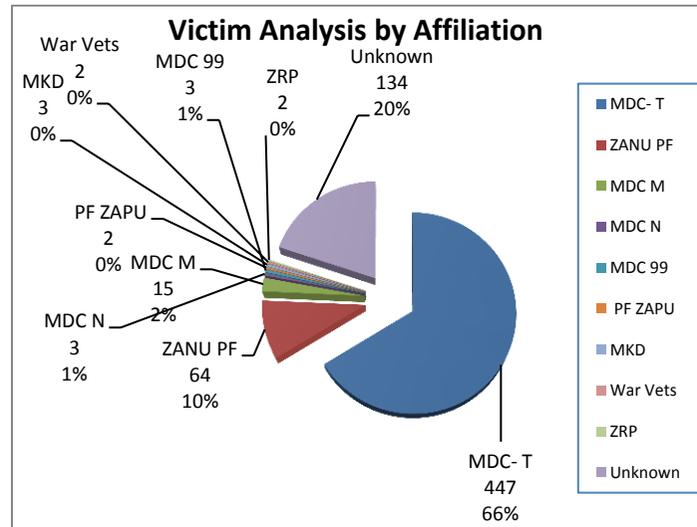
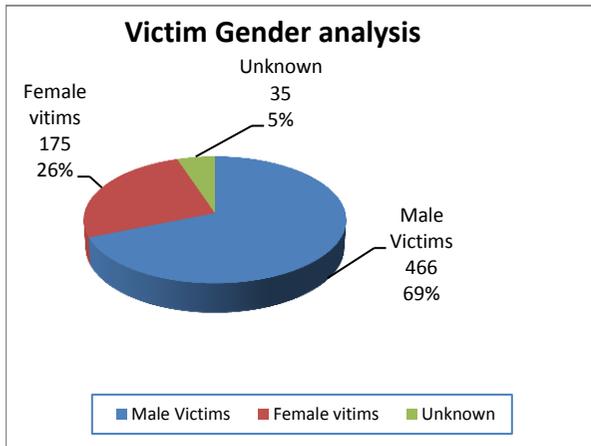
## INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
<b>Manicaland</b>	Unlawful Detention	<b>Right to personal liberty</b>	<b>1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ War veterans' leader Jabulani Sibanda convened forced political meetings in December where he it is alleged he told people to renounce their MDC membership or risk death in Nyanga and Headlands areas of Manicaland.</li> <li>➤ The nationwide clampdown on the activities of civil society organisations resulted in the arrest of Tichafa Musana- a human rights activist with YIDEZ on 22 December by the Police on allegations of unlawfully assisting youths to register as voters and attempting to bribe an officer at the Registrar General's Office. The state invoked the draconian Section 121 of the Criminal Evidence and Procedure Act to deny the activist bail when he appeared in court on December 27, 2012.</li> <li>➤ Villagers from Chinyamukwakwa village in Chipinge clashed with Police after they allegedly forcefully entered the fields seized from them by Greenfuels. A number of villagers were arrested after the skirmishes on allegations of public violence. It is alleged the police selectively targeted known MDC supporters from the villagers while Zanu PF supporters involved in the skirmishes were spared the arrests.</li> </ul>
	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>51</b>	
	Assault	<b>Right to liberty and security of person</b>	<b>12</b>	
	Theft/looting	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>3</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food</b>	<b>18</b>	
	MDP <sup>1</sup>	<b>Right to shelter</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Right to shelter</b>	<b>6</b>	
	Banned Political meeting	<b>Freedom of Assembly</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Disrupted Political meeting	<b>Freedom of Assembly</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>92</b>	
<b>Midlands</b>	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>39</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased military presence in rural communities which are known to be opposition strongholds was allegedly noted in the Midlands province in December 2012. The soldiers apparently had a clear political motive of intimidating and harassing perceived opposition supporters.</li> <li>➤ The soldiers reported to be deployed under Operation Maguta supervised the distribution of agricultural inputs and food relief which they claimed was a donation from the President. Soldiers were reportedly present at almost all distribution points for farming inputs under the presidential inputs scheme. Zanu PF officials with the help of the soldiers are alleged to have ensured that only their members received the donations.</li> </ul>
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>28</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food</b>	<b>20</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Right to personal liberty</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>88</b>	
<b>Mash Central</b>	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>31</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cases of forced political meetings, harassment and discrimination in the distribution of government supported food relief and agricultural inputs continue to top the list of politically motivated human rights abuses documented in Mashonaland Central province in the month of December 2012.</li> </ul>
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>1</b>	

	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, education</b>	<b>5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A widow from Sweet Valley farm in Mazowe Central was on 16 December 2012 reportedly forced to chant Zanu PF slogans in order to access help for her physically challenged child. A church organization had donated clothes and the programme was allegedly hijacked by a Zanu PF official Enoch Ajibu who forced the victim to chant and recite Zanu PF propaganda slogans.</li> </ul>
	MDP	<b>Right to property</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Right to shelter</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	
<b>Mash East</b>	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>21</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mashonaland East province has maintained a relatively low number of politically motivated human rights abuses for the last three months of 2012 with December recording a slight increase in the number of violations compared to November. This could be attributed to the fact that people were concentrating on the demands of the festive season and they were also busy working on the fields</li> <li>➤ Villagers from Gokomere (Ward 20) of Chikomba District are reported to have turned out in their numbers on December 20 expecting to receive seed and fertilisers under the presidential inputs scheme. Most of them left the distribution point at Zvichemo business centre empty handed after being accused of supporting the MDC formations. Similar incidents happened in wards 18, 19 and 21 of Chikomba Central Constituency.</li> </ul>
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>8</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, education</b>	<b>14</b>	
	MDP	<b>Right to personal liberty</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Theft/looting	<b>Freedom of Assembly</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	
<b>Mash West</b>	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The number of cases reported in December 2012 was less than those reported in November 2012. The decline is clearly attributed to the festive-season mood. Zanu PF supporters are still being documented as the majority perpetrators with MDC-T supporters cited as the majority of victims.</li> <li>➤ In Mhondoro Mubaira an MDC-T supporter only identified as Mujikwa is alleged to have attacked a Zanu PF supporter with a brick after the victim had tried to convince him to re-join Zanu PF. The perpetrator rushed to the police to report the case and exonerate himself but was eventually arrested.</li> </ul>
	Theft/looting	<b>Right to property</b>	<b>9</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>17</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	
<b>Masvingo</b>	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>30</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The festive season had the expected positive effect on the human rights environment in Masvingo province with the number of politically motivated human rights abuses declining in December when compared to November.</li> <li>➤ In Chiredzi South serial perpetrator Edmore Magezani is alleged to have led a group of Zanu PF youths in forcing villagers to attend their party meeting at Chiloya irrigation scheme. The villagers were ordered to ensure that they register as voters to be able to vote for their party.</li> <li>➤ Former Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe employee Munyaradzi Kereke and one Murindi are suspected to have threatened people at Gumunya School, Bikita of worse reprisals than 2008 if they voted for MDC T again. Kereke is reportedly vying for a senatorial seat in Bikita.</li> </ul>
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>4</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food</b>	<b>12</b>	
	Theft/looting	<b>Right to property</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Right to shelter</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>51</b>	
<b>Harare</b>	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The number of cases of politically-motivated human rights abuses declined in December compared to November in Harare province.</li> <li>➤ About ten MDC-T youth members are alleged to have disrupted a candidate</li> </ul>
	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to dignity</b>	<b>5</b>	

	Unlawful detention	<b>Right to Liberty</b>	<b>1</b>	<p>selection and vetting meeting for the party held at Athlone Shops in Harare East constituency on December 22, 2012. The group accused members in attendance of having deliberately left them out of the process.</p> <p>➤ Kudakwashe Tapfuma, Tinei Macheme and Wonder Alfonso all MDC-T members allegedly of the Paul Madzore-led faction assaulted other four MDC-T activists from another faction allegedly led by one Masomera over selection of candidates for primary elections. The attack happened on 18 December in Dzivarasekwa at Nhamburiko grounds.</p>
	Disrupted political party meeting	<b>Freedom of Assembly &amp; association</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	
<b>Mat North</b>	Discrimination	<b>Right to food</b>	<b>4</b>	<p>➤ The levels of political violence remained the same in the province in December as compared to the month of November. Distribution of farming inputs such as maize seed and fertiliser from the GMB under the Presidential Scheme was heavily politicised in the province it is alleged.</p> <p>➤ A member of the MDC-T is alleged to have been arrested on the 13th of December at Siansundu in Binga North constituency. The was accused of putting on his party regalia and it was reported that after he argued that he had a right to put on the regalia of his party, the police officers arrested him and unlawfully detained him at Siansundu police post. It was reported that the officers detained him overnight and released him the following day and also warned him against putting on the regalia as it would put his life at risk. The victim was released with no charge.</p>
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Theft/looting	<b>Right to property</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>10</b>	
	Torture	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Disrupted political meeting	<b>Freedom of Assembly</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	
<b>Bulawayo</b>	Discrimination	<b>Freedom of Association</b>	<b>2</b>	<p>➤ Bulawayo province recorded a spike in cases of politically motivated violence in December 2012. The political environment deteriorated in early December due to growing political intolerance between the various parties jostling for votes ahead of the decisive elections set for 2013.</p> <p>➤ Zanu PF politburo member Sikhanyiso Ndlovu is alleged to have denounced other parties particularly the two MDC formations at the funeral of the late Chief Dakamela in Luveve on 20 December 2012. This did not go down well with Councillor Israel Mabaleka of the MDC who confronted him and demanded that he apologise to the gathering.</p>
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>2</b>	
	MDP	<b>Right to Shelter</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to dignity and integrity</b>	<b>7</b>	
	Unlawful Detention	<b>Right to liberty and security</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	
<b>Mat South</b>	Theft	<b>Right to property</b>	<b>1</b>	<p>➤ Matabeleland South Province experienced a spike in cases of harassment, intimidation and arrest of civil society activists in December. In the Provincial capital- Gwanda, police led by the new Provincial Officer-in-Charge allegedly summoned NGO leaders to answer questions about their structures and their operations.</p> <p>➤ Rubean Mathuthu of Zanu PF and Kembo Dube of MDC Mutambara allegedly stole 200kgs of maize seed on the 10th of December at Luvuna village ward 6 at a distribution venue. Investigations were carried out and the 200kgs of maize seed were found in Kembo Dube's possession. He was arrested and the trial date has not been set.</p>
	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to dignity &amp; integrity</b>	<b>7</b>	
	Banned Political meeting	<b>Freedom of Assembly</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	
	<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>		<b>399</b>	

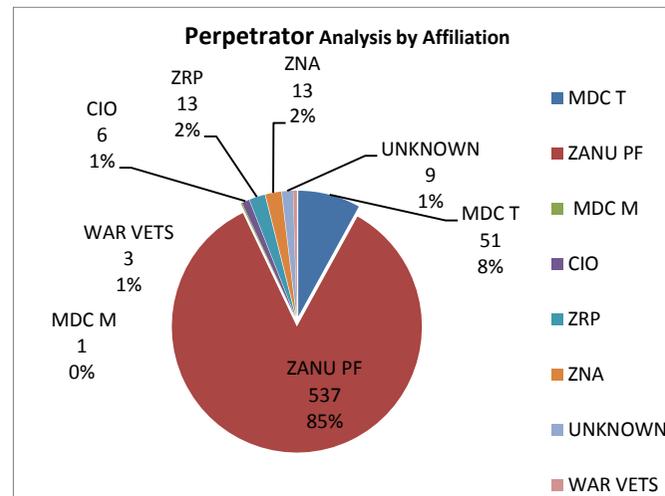
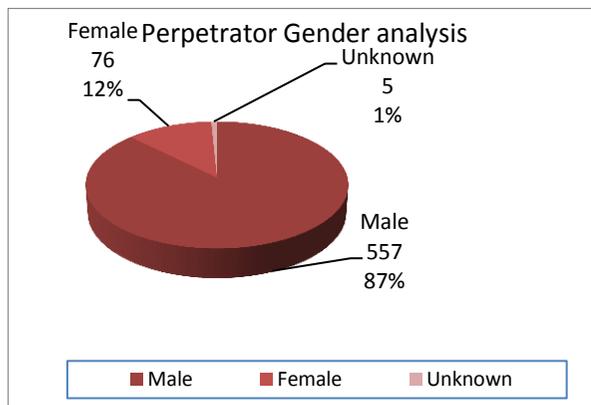
## VICTIM/PERPETRATORS ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND AFFILIATION



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](mailto:zppinfo@gmail.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](http://www.zimpeaceproject.com)



## ANNEXURE:

### DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
<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) <b>Unlawful detention</b>	Depriving a person of his or her freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority.
d) <b>Forced displacement</b>	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"
<b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b>	
<b>Theft</b>	Is whereby a person takes property from another person "knowing" that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control this very property.
<b>Robbery</b>	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.
<b>Stock Theft</b>	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.
<b>Malicious Damage to Property</b>	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) <b>Destruction of home</b>	Is a form of malicious damage to property, it occurs when a home is burnt to the ground or otherwise made inhabitable in such a manner as the only option toward the making the home habitable is to completely rebuild it. Please describe briefly the alleged conduct.
b) <b>Other types of MDP</b>	