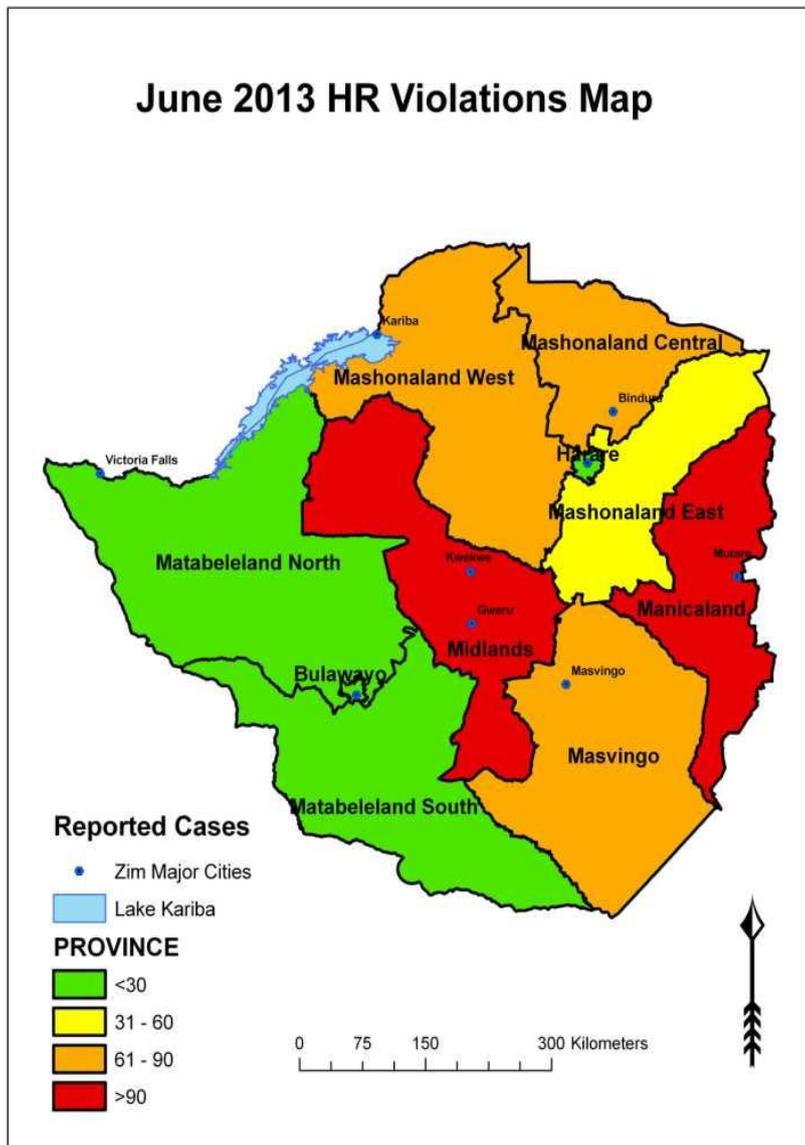


ZPP Monthly Monitor

June 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 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

The operating environment for CSOs remained tense as the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission dragged in processing the application by NGOs to do voter education. This delay led to a number of organisation's activists being arrested by the police for violating electoral laws. Political parties in the inclusive government continued with the primary elections resulting in a number of people's civic and political rights being systematically violated. In soldiers and police in civilian clothes have been deployed in the communities to organize election campaigns in some cases, like Masvingo central at Rujeko police officers where conducting the voting process. campaigns In a number of cases, like Masvingo central at Rujeko police officers where conducting the voting process. Zanu PF chose to openly defy Minister of Education David Coltart's directive that political parties should not use schools as venues for their political activities as the party used schools across the country as primary election centres.

In terms of violations, Manicaland and Midlands lead the violations pack with 133 and 115 violations respectively. Bulawayo registered the least number of violations followed by Harare which recorded ten violations. Men were the majority perpetrators recording a whopping cumulative 606 while women were not a busy lot as perpetrators with 80. When disaggregated, Zanu PF men were the most active perpetrators with 588 actors followed by the MDC-T which had a total of 98 male perpetrators. MDC had three perpetrators. In terms of victims, MDC-T recorded the highest number of victims of 355 followed by Zanu PF with 189.

During the period under review, two deaths were reported in Manicaland. The first death happened in Nyanga South where a 25 year old MDC-T activist from Muwi-Dzenbe village died after he was assaulted by his brother who accused him of attending MDC-T meetings while refusing to join Zanu PF, his choice of party. The second took place in Chiadzwa diamond fields in Mutare west on 22 June where a twenty five year old man was shot and killed by diamining security guards. Victim died on the spot and another of his colleagues reportedly latter died of gunshot wounds at Mutambabra Mission hospital.

Zanu PF held its primary elections on June 25 and 26. A process that had been billed to be complete in a single day had to be extended as a result of delays to start, shortage of ballot papers in some instances and accusations of imposition of candidates and cheating. As a result there were demonstrations were marred with confusion, cheating, at the party's headquarters in Harare. Elections in some areas like Chimanimani had to be adjourned due to infighting. Zanu PF candidates in Chimanimani West complained to the Zanu PF election directorate that one of the contestants, a saving army detail (Muresherwa) had deployed soldiers who were intimidating people to vote for 'a soldier' or face the consequencesThe Zanu PF Chegutu East candidates were party political commissar Webster Shamu and Mashonaland West provincial chairperson John Mafa. John Mafa had wanted to address people in the area but they were told not to attend by Shamu's supporters. People did not attend for fear of victimisation. In Masvingo, Zanu PF fielded two candidates in Bikita South constituency where Munyaradzi Kereke is billed to battle it out against Elias Musakwa.

The intra-party violence experienced within the MDC-T resulted in the party fielding two candidates in the Dangamvura-Chikanga constituency. By nomination day the MDC-T had not yet resolved the dispute resulting in Housing Minister Giles Mutsekwa and human rights lawyer Arnold Tsunga filing

their papers on an MDC-T ticket. In Hurungwe West the MDC-T primary elections had to be postponed twice as people were disgruntled by polling agents who arrived late and wanted people to vote at night. People accused aspiring candidate Wilson Makanyaire of bringing people from the other wards to vote in ward 24 and ward 11 on different occasions. Supporters refused to vote until there was transparency. In Bulawayo, Felix Magalela Sibanda (aka Felix Mafa), accused MDC-T leadership in Bulawayo of tribalism after he was dropped as an elected candidate for Pelandaba constituency. Mafa claimed that the Gordon Moyo led Committee robbed him of victory days after he had been declared the winner. The leadership claimed that they “miscounted” some votes and after a recount, that was done surreptitiously dethroned Mafa by three votes.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Despite the fact that there was a “deafening outcry” at the manner in which the Registrar of Voters conducted the previous mobile registration process, Zec as mandated by the new constitution embarked on a thirty day voter registration exercise ,however the same challenges of secrecy and partisanship continue to dog the process. For example on the 18th of June at Matezwa school in Musikavanhu constituency, Zanu PF activists reportedly dictated to Zec officials as to who or not to register after they developed a code which had to be endorsed on all letters/proof of residence and affidavits. Bearers of letters/affidavits which did not bear the code were turned away. In Mutoko South, at Kushinga Secondary School in Hoyuyu Resettlement Scheme, village 16, police assaulted villagers purporting to be controlling the queue during a registration of voters.

NOMINATION COURT

In pursuance to the election proclamation, a nomination court for aspiring legislators, councillors and Presidential candidates was held on the 28th of June. Nomination court went on smoothly but not without incident. The nomination court came on the backdrop of serious intra party political conflicts caused by the mostly opaque and shadowy methods that the two major political parties MDC-T and Zanu PF used during their primary elections. After the nomination court, a new term describing those who dared to challenge the MDC-T/Zanu PF establishment was coined “Rebels” and many faced serious political backlash from their parties with threats of dismissal from the parties being peddled. Some quickly retracted their candidatures like Mike Madiro and Dorothy Chitima.

MAJOR SOURCES OF CONFLICT

It is interesting to note that from the onset that the period under review was marked by high political tensions. Formerly green zones such as Matabeleland provinces all turned yellow on the violations map. Only one district, Rushinga in Mashonaland Central remained ‘green’. Inter and intra party fights for right to represent parties in the coming elections constituted a major cause of conflict. Political tensions brought about by primary elections were the main borne of contention as political actors attempted to win the ticket to represent their parties in local government or parliament. Zanu PF and MDC-T remained the major actors and the conflicts were mostly internal. However, internal as the conflicts manifested, the battles fought were dirty and unprincipled. In Zanu PF and MDC-T the primary elections were no child’s play as rigging claims and violence were the order of the day. The majority of incidents documented were harassments and intimidation, forced attendances of political party meetings mostly by Zanu PF, and harassment by traditional leaders of people perceived to be MDC T.

The other source of conflict is the closure of operating space of other political players such as the two MDCs and Civil Society organizations; this is coupled with the selective application of law in favour of Zanu PF which saw the detention of Zimrights staffers by police on 4 July 2013 at Mutare central police. The two staffers where accused of holding voter education workshops

Figure 1: January to June 2013 Violations

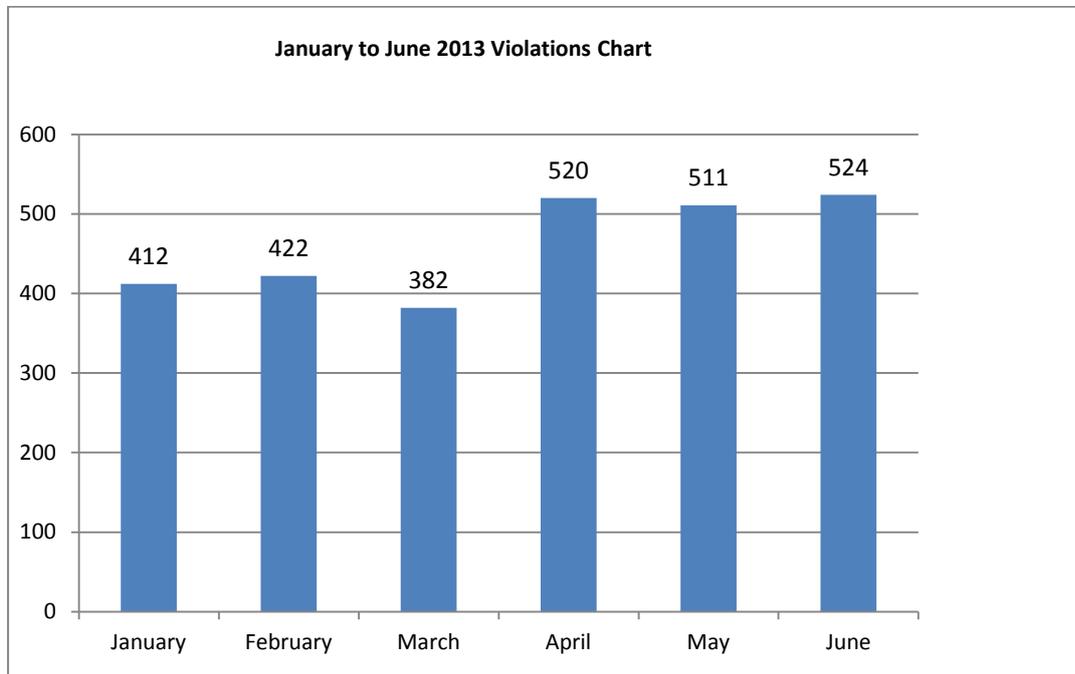
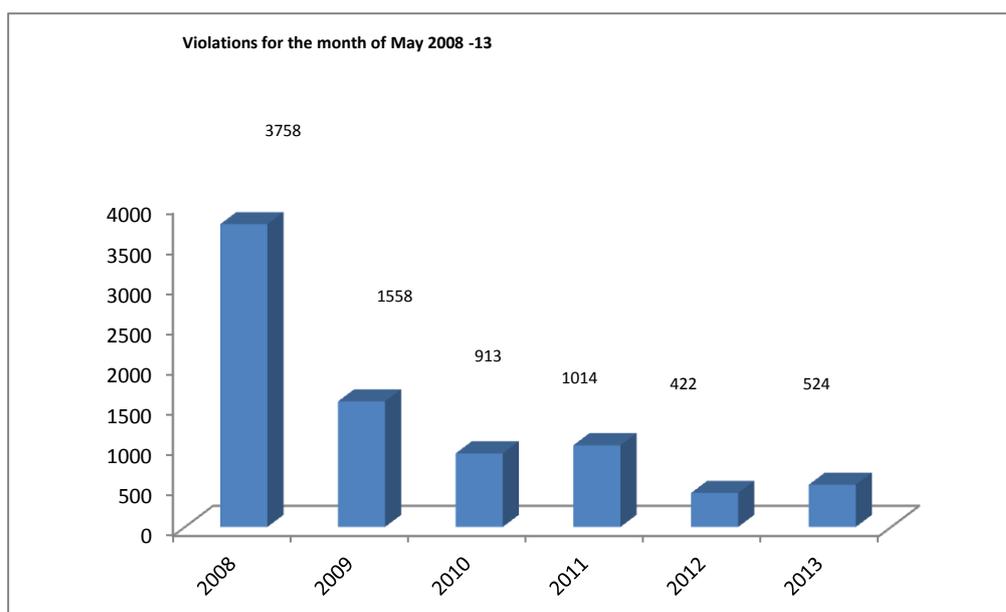
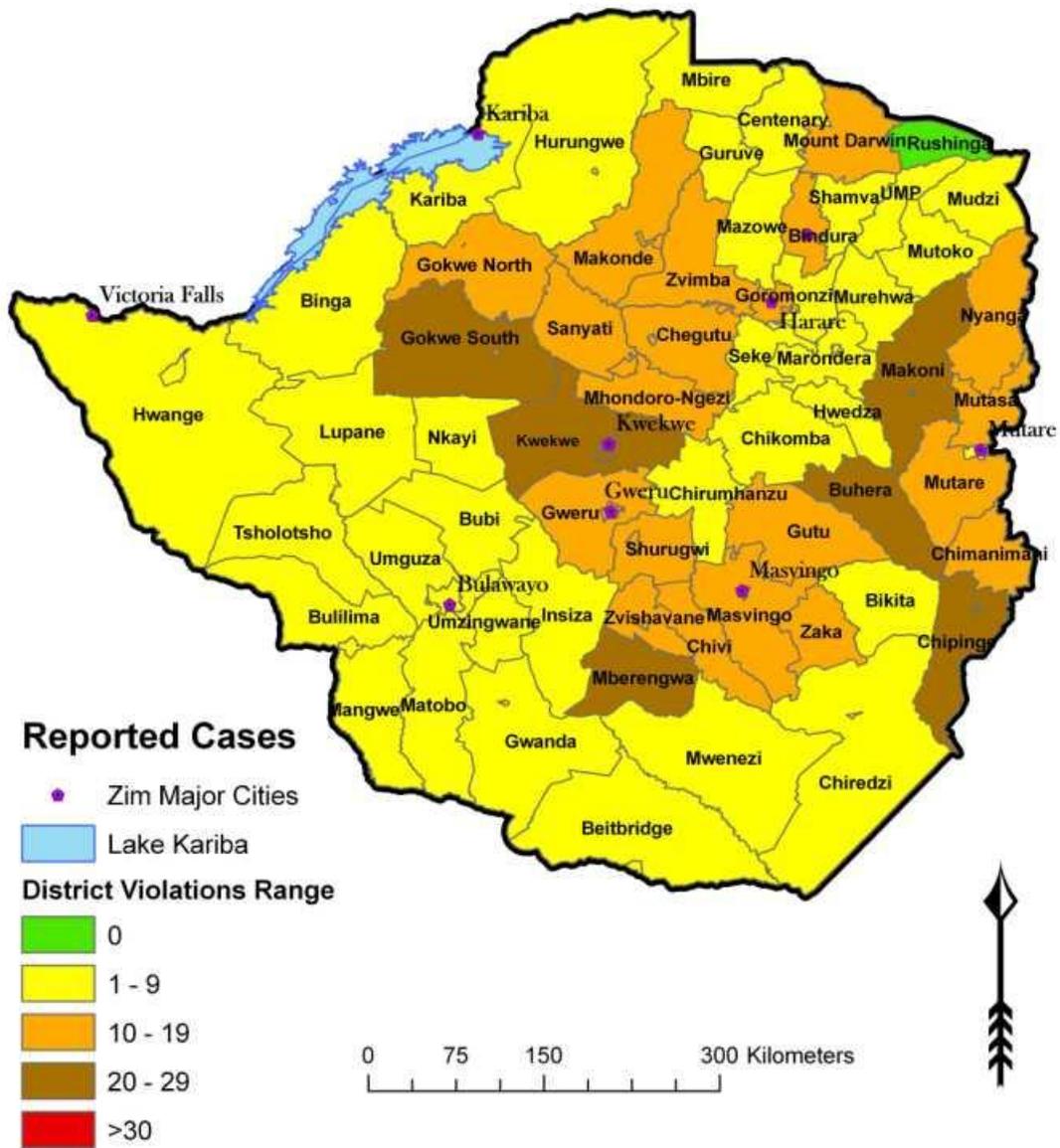


Figure 2: Violations for month of June 2008-13



ZPP June 2013 District Violations Map



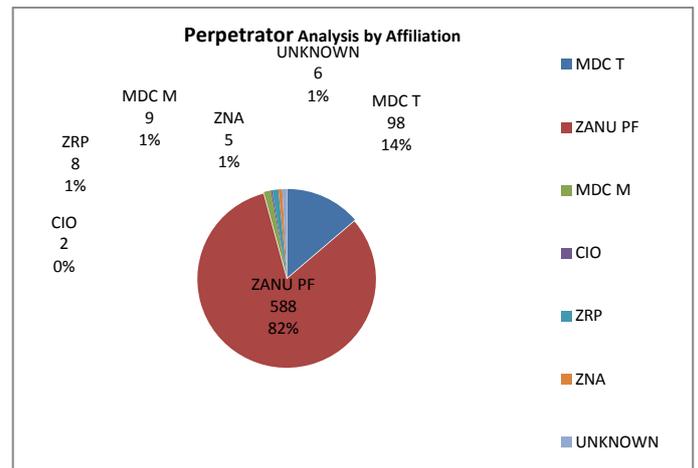
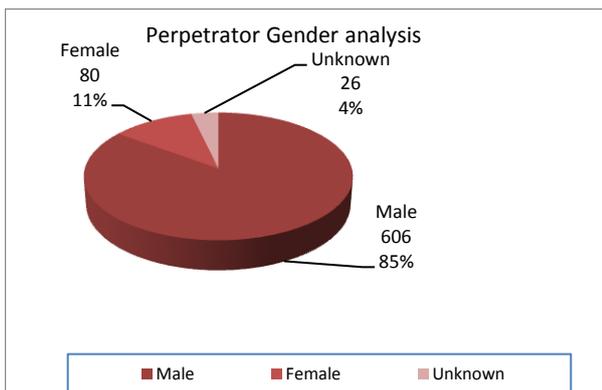
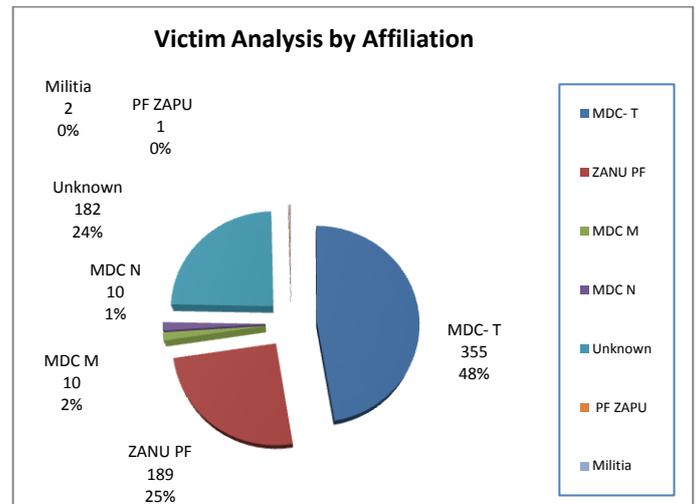
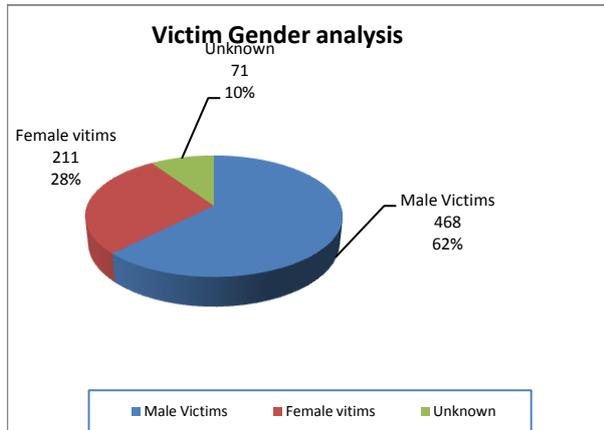
INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS				
PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland				<p>Manicaland had the highest number of violations during the period under review with 133 violations. Major causes of conflict were the party primary elections in MDC-T and Zanu PF held during the first week and last week of June 2013. This caused a lot of intra party conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the period under review, two deaths were recorded in Mutare District and Nyanga. The first case involves two deaths in Chiadzwa diamond fields where three young men were reportedly shot at by mine security guards on the 21st of June 2013. ➤ The second death was reported in Nyanga where Tan MDC-T activist died on 25/5/13 of injuries sustained earlier after being savaged by his own brother who accused him of attending an MDC-T meeting. Incident happened at Muwi-Dzembe village (Nyanga-South). Victim's brother reportedly was angered by victim's consistence at attending MDC-T meetings but refused his "orders" to desist" from attending MDC-T meetings and join Zanu PF instead. ➤ At Matezwa school in Musikavanhu, on the 18th of June, Zanu PF activists reportedly dictated to the Registrar's officers as to who to register and who not to register. Further Zanu PF members developed a secret code which had to be endorsed on all letters /proof of residence. Bearers of letters that did not bear the code were turned away.
	Deaths	Right to Life	3	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	3	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	19	
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	97	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	9	
	Displacement	Right to Property	1	
	Torture	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Total		133	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	85	<p>The province recorded the second highest figures in politically motivated human rights violations for the month - with 115 which was a slight decrease from the previous month. Conflicts recorded revolved around issues to do with political intolerance and voter registration process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On 25 June, Zanu PF was conducting its primary elections from Rutendo Hall in Redcliff Kwekwe when two of the contesting candidates James Dube and Moses Dhliwayo were engaged in a brawl after exchanging some harsh words over some voters who were denied to vote as one of the candidates claimed that the people who were denied a chance to cast their vote were his supporters.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	12	
	Displacement	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	12	
	Theft/Looting	Right to property	1	
	Rape/Sexual Harassment	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
		Total		

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On 10 June, an MDC-T supporter from Gokwe Mapfungautsi went to Gokwe centre's government complex where members from the registrar general's office were stationed to register voters and assist those who needed new identity cards. It is reported she was asked by an officer whether she was part of the group which had been brought in by a lorry, but when she indicated she was not part of the group she claims she was told to come back for the ID after 6months.
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	50	<p>Mashonaland Central recorded 61 incidences of politically motivated violence a rise from 38 in May. This, like in other provinces, is not indicative of a peaceful environment as tensions and anxiety levels are simmering due to the impending harmonized elections. Primary elections and subsequent nomination and voter registration exercise coupled with preparations for party primary elections were noted as the major drivers of tension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ An MDC-T activist from Rujeko township in Glendale, Mazowe South was evicted from his stand together with his family, a pregnant wife and children and resorted to stay in the bush. The eviction was allegedly done by a Zanu PF supporter who accused the victim of having benefited from Zanu PF stands yet he is an MDC-T supporter. The council is yet to resolve the matter.
	Theft/Looting	Right to property	2	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	5	
	Displacement	Right to Property	1	
	Total		61	
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	36	<p>Despite the rise in political temperatures, violations in the province took a deep from 51 to 41 in June. The violations range for the province for the first time in three months went below fifty which was an improvement. However, the atmosphere remains tense in the province. Many of the conflicts in the province were as a result of the primary election for both MDC-T and Zanu PF parties as people were fighting for positions. The voters' registration exercise was another source of conflict as people spent hours and hours trying to register.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Mutoko South, at Kushinga Secondary School in Hoyuyu Resettlement Scheme, village 16, police assaulted villagers purporting to be controlling the queue during a registration of voters. ➤ On Tuesday 25th June 2013, Zanu PF defied government police by conducting its primary elections at schools in the province, disrupting learning. <p>A war veteran and Zanu PF activist visited an MDC-T activist's homestead and assaulted him in the presence of his wife and children. The incident happened on the 14th June 2013 in Chikomba Central, Gokomere ward 20 in Kurebgaseka village. The victim was accused of furthering the interest of MDC-T in the area and as such he was more likely to influence others.</p>
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	5	
	Total		41	
Mash West	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	<p>During the month of June, Mashonaland West province recorded an increase of violations from the previous 40 to the current 68. Most of the violations were intra party inflicted as primary elections in both Zanu PF and MDC-T finally took off. Furthermore, there were also brewing tensions and anxiety owing to</p>
	Theft/Looting	Right to property	5	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	

	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	58	<p>the upcoming election as evidenced by the high number of harassments and intimidation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chief Dendera of Magunje demoted one headman accusing him of being of MDC-T. The chief was installed last year taking the place of his father who is now too old. He headed Mahwadu village in Hurungwe. ➤ The Zanu PF Chegutu East candidates pitted Webster Shamu and John Mafa. John Mafa was to address people in the area but people were told not to attend by Shamu's supporters. People did not attend for fear of victimisation. On 23 June Shamu addressed people at Wicklow primary school and accused John Mafa of being corrupt hence were urged not to vote for him. ➤ In Kariba's nyamhunga suburb retired soldiers George Magrandi and Ngwenya told Nyamhunga residents that they would die if they vote for MDC_T.
	MDP	Right to Property	3	
	Total		68	
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	53	<p>Masvingo recorded 64 cases of politically motivated human rights violations in June. This was a slight decrease from the previous figure of 71. The majority of incidents are harassments and intimidation, forced attendances of political party meetings mostly by Zanu PF, and harassment by traditional leaders of people perceived to be MDC-T.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Chiredzi East, a Zanu PF member went around writing down the names of all members of MDC-T who attended a political rally addressed by Mr Morgan Tsvangirai at Tshovani stadium. Villagers now live in fear of victimisation since they do not know for what purpose this exercise was carried out. ➤ In Masvingo west on the 1st of June 2013, Zanu PF supporters are allegedly went around compiling the following information from each and every family throughout Mashava; name, ID number, party supported and signature. The majority of the people felt threatened and had no choice but to say they supported Zanu PF.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	8	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	1	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Total		64	
Harare	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	6	<p>Harare experienced a slump in the number of politically motivated human rights violations from 17 to 10 this reporting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On 22 June, at Kambuzuma section 2 hall during MDC-T primary elections Magaya an MDC-T member was harassed and thrown out of the hall with the intention of denying him to vote by another MDC-T member Mazhawidza who was the presiding officer for complaining about irregularities. ➤ More than five hundred Tafara residents (two hundred males and three hundred females) all aliens they were told they could not change their citizenship at the registration centre and they were referred to registrar general's office.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	
	Total		17	

Mat North	Disrupted Political Meeting	Freedom of assembly	1	<p>The province recorded 11 cases of politically motivated violations in June, two cases up from May.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At Lupane centre, Lupane West constituency, members of the ZRP disrupted a Bulawayo Agenda meeting which was meant to encourage different stakeholders on the need for peace in the forthcoming elections. It is reported that despite the fact that the meeting had been cleared the two ZRP officers came into the packed hall and asked for the convener who also happened to be the organisation's Programs Manager. It is reported that they instructed him to immediately call off the meeting before taking him to the police station where they briefly detained him. The incident was reported to have happened on the 22nd of June 2013.
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	10	
	Total		11	
Mat South	MDP	Right to property	2	<p>Matabeleland South province recorded an increase in the number of politically motivated human rights violations with 15 in June as opposed to the 9 recorded in May, 2013. The parties' primary elections attributed to the jump in the cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On the 16th May in Gwanda Central, police allegedly raided the MDC-T offices and confiscated 12 motor bikes alleging that the bikes were not cleared with the Central Vehicle Registry (CVR) and traffic police. Efforts by MDC-T leaders by providing proof of clearance were fruitless as the police still held onto the bikes.
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	11	
	Banned Political meeting	Freedom of Association and Assembly	2	
	Total		15	
Bulawayo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	<p>The province recorded 6 cases of politically motivated violations in June a slight decline from the 10 witnessed in May. The province also witnessed a hype of activities such as the mobile voters' registration exercise, MDC-T primary elections and JOMIC outreach programmes and the general intolerance of opposing parties but no outstanding cases were seen on these events. Conflicts were witnessed mainly at political rallies around the general lack of tolerance amongst opposing political parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Party members who belong to MDC-T nearly fought each other at a Residents meeting which was held at Killarney Suburb. The incident occurred when the perpetrator Mthulisi Moyo threatened to block a nomination of a member because the very person was shona speaking. The meeting was attended by about sixty people.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	3	
	Total		6	
Total			524	

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,

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	
b) Unlawful arrest	The taking away of a person using intimidation, open force of violence
c) Unlawful detention	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 Depriving a person of his or her freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority.

<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>