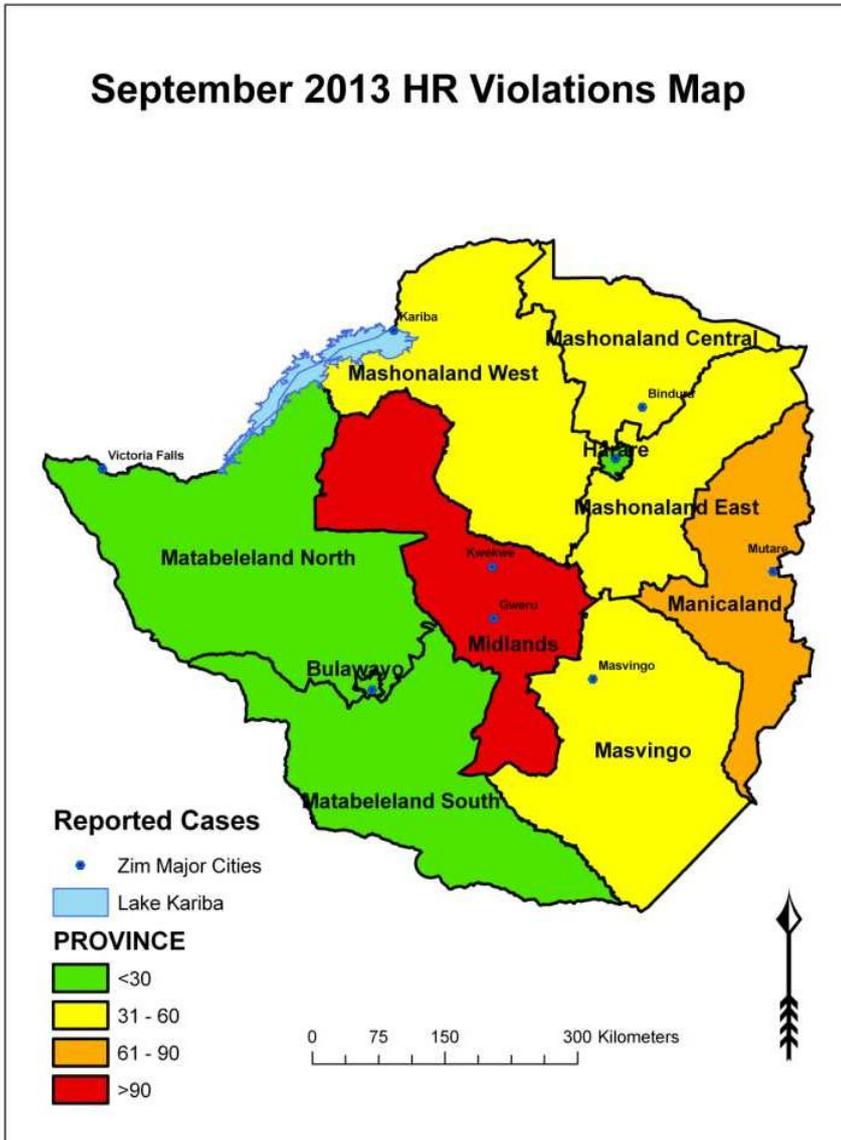


## September 2013 HR Violations Map



### BACKGROUND & FORMATION

The Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) was conceived in 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 and other times. In particular ZPP sought to monitor and document incidents of politically motivated human rights abuses. 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 September 2013 witnessed a significant decline in the number of politically motivated human rights violations as compared to the August figures. There were 378 incidents recorded down from the 525 incidents witnessed during the month August. During the month under review cases of physical political violence have remained generally low. This could be attributed to the fading election fever, which had gripped the nation for a couple of months.

Despite a significant decline in incidents of political violence during the month of August, cases of land/property invasions, displacements and malicious damage to property especially arson have been on the increase in Mashonaland East and Manicaland provinces. The major sources of conflict during the period under review revolved around post-election issues which ranged from harassment, arson, land invasions and displacements mainly perpetrated by Zanu PF supporters.

Inter and intra party issues also came to a head during the month especially within the MDC-T where some councillors from the MDC-T reportedly “sold out” to Zanu PF by entering into a deal with Zanu PF to vote its candidate as the deputy mayor much to the chagrin of MDC-T leadership. The mayoral elections were alleged sold in Redcliff, Mutare, Victoria Fall and Gweru towns.

Zanu PF continues to be the main perpetrator of human rights violations as its supporters are not allowing other parties political space. The chaotic land redistribution exercise is another major source of conflict as people are being forced off their plots for having voted for other political parties other than Zanu PF. The evictions were mainly witnessed in Mhangura and Chegutu in Mashonaland West and in Muzarabani, Shamva and Mazowe in Mashonaland Central.

Evictions in the newly resettled farms have become the order of the day now in Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central and Manicaland affecting also Zanu PF supporters. It is alleged in other circles that the government is trying to create some form of order by evicting those without offer letters.

The month also witnessed a number of celebration parties in different parts of the country as Zanu PF celebrated its victory. At some celebration parties some people mostly MDC-T supporters were threatened with eviction. The atmosphere of uncertainty still remains as most people have decided to wait and see.

Another worrying trend has emerged across the country where desperate home seekers are being evicted from their homes on allegations of setting up illegal settlements. People from major cities who had bought land from the war veterans or kraal heads without the authority of the Ministry of Lands risk losing their houses to demolitions by the local authorities in Harare and Chitungwiza. This exercise is on-going. Unaffected by the eviction threats, Zanu PF Harare provincial youth chairperson Jim Kunaka is alleged to have moved in to sell residential stands to Zanu PF card carrying members in Glen Norah for \$12-00 and three days later police came and destroyed the illegal structures and evicted the people. People who bought the stands are now looking for Kunaka as they want their money back.

## Food and other forms aid related violations

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 food related violations have been at a minimum in the previous months since humanitarian organisations responsible for relief had been stopped from issuing food to hungry villagers across the country

However, the period under view witnessed cases of food related violations in Matabeleland North, Mashonaland Central and Manicaland. The government food relief programmes especially through the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) were the most abused constituting the majority of the reported violations. For example in Buhera, at Rusununguko village, a food relief registration exercise by a named International organisation (name supplied) was reportedly hijacked by John Kufandada who demanded that any would be beneficiary was supposed to be confirmed as a bonafide Zanu PF activist before registration.

At Manzvire – Mukhuyu village in Chipinge south on the 19<sup>th</sup> of September, multitudes of villagers including Tom Mhlanga failed to access their GMB maize which they had paid for six months ago when Gibson Mhlanga and Chief Sigauke claimed that only bonafide Zanu PF activists would benefit.

In Matabeleland North Ward 20, Zinyangeni, Nkayi South constituency, three villagers were discriminated and denied food aid by Zanu PF members. It is reported that all villagers had contributed a \$1 and R4 towards the scheme but when the rice was delivered the villagers were told to go to MDC-T to get the rice since they had voted for it. The process was reportedly controlled by Zanu PF members led by one Mveliswa Ncube. The incident happened on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September 2013. It is also not clear where the rice was coming from but it is suspected that it was from the GMB.

With the dire food situation, however, very few cases of partisan distribution and access to food were reported mainly due to the fact that food relief activities long stopped some time before elections. However, the country faces food shortages. The Minister of State for Provincial Affairs in Matabeleland South Abedinico Ncube also threatened to throw out of the country all NGOs that engage in political activities moving away from their mandate of providing food aid.

Fig. 1: Human Rights Violation levels April–

Sept 2013

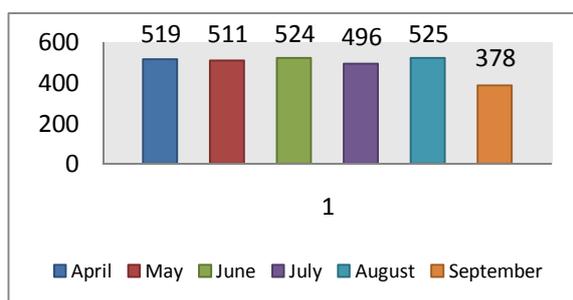
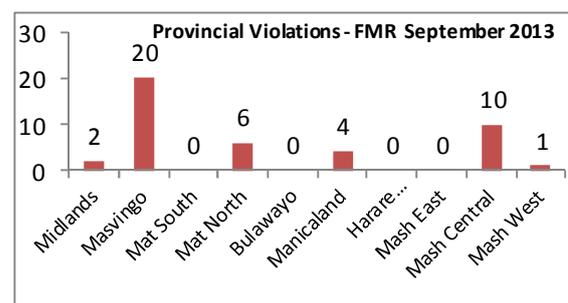
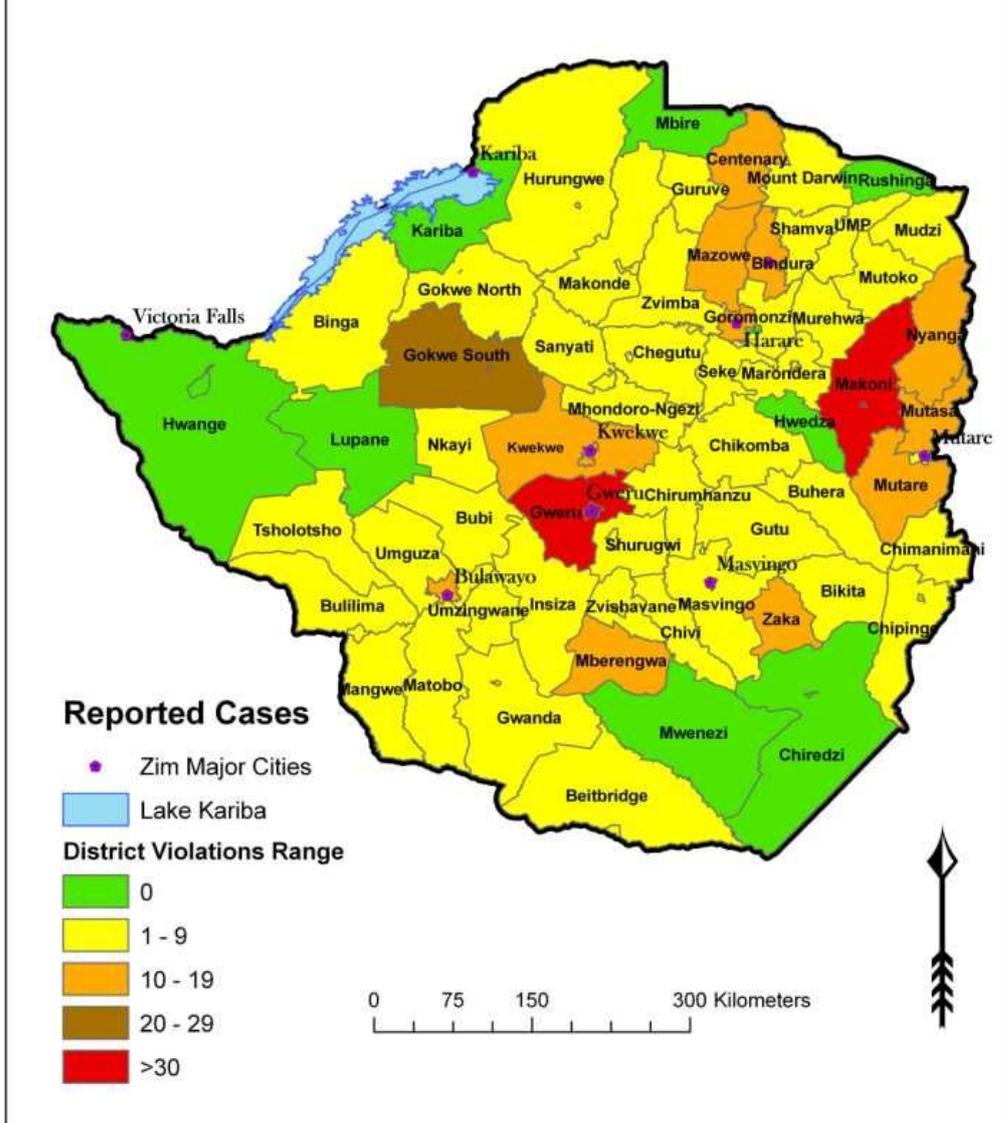


Fig. 2: Violations of politicized food & aid distribution



# ZPP September 2013 District Violations Map



## INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

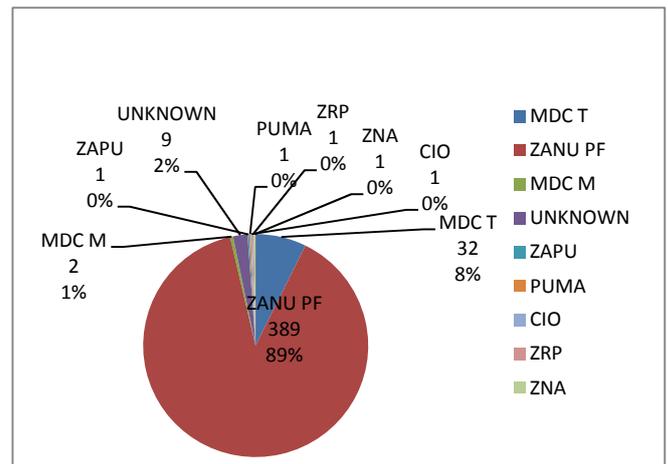
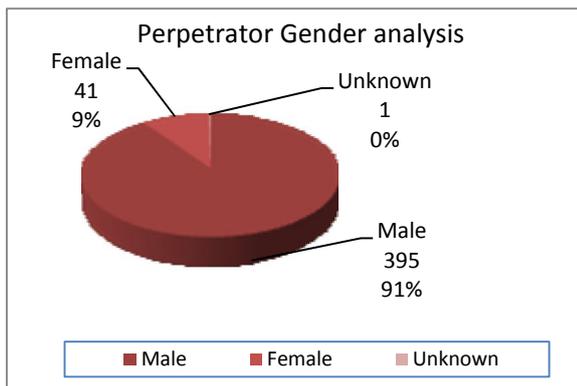
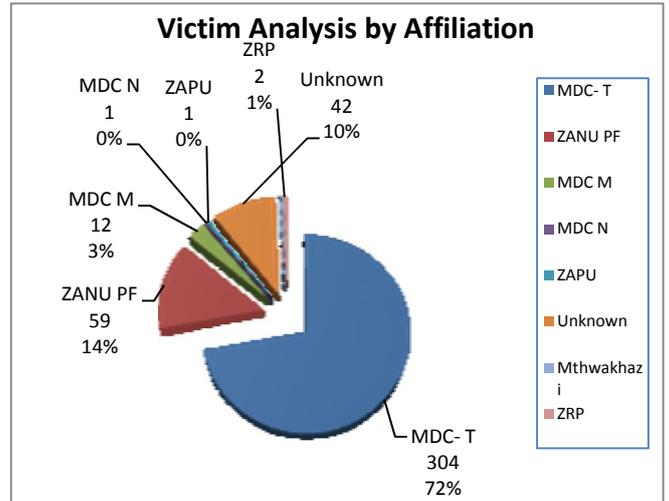
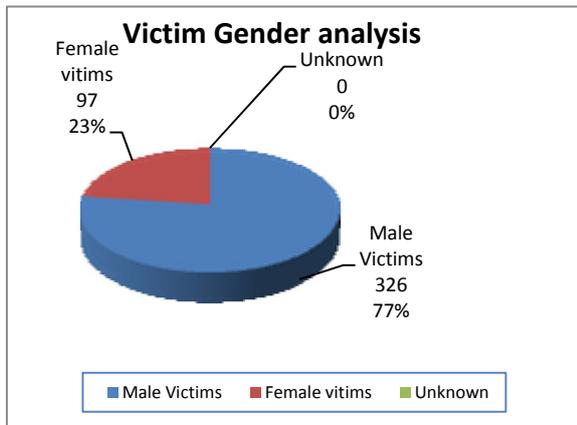
PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A lot of political retributions were taking place throughout the province with MDC-T supporters and all those suspected to be MDC-T supporters being targeted and are still not safe. They are being told that they are outcasts.</li> <li>➤ Two families reportedly lost shelter and food due to wanton arson attacks perpetrated by suspected Zanu PF activists who intended to punish some known or suspected MDC-T members.. On the 25th of September at Pimai B, ward 30 of Mutasa north, Zanu PF activists led by Tafa Mareya reportedly set on fire a hut belonging to an MDC-T activist after a political argument earlier during the day. Victim reported his case to Ruda police but no action has been taken as the police claimed that their “hands were tied” as the case was political.</li> </ul>
	Theft/looting	Property rights	1	
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	49	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	13	
	Displacement	Right to Property	4	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	3	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Attempted Rape	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Disrupted Political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>82</b>	
Midlands	Murder	Right to life	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The province continues to record incidents of post-election retributive violence with MDC-T election candidates and their agents as the major targets. The violations have mainly been witnessed in newly resettled areas around Mberengwa, Chirumanzu and Gokwe districts.</li> <li>➤ On 9 September, in Chishuku Resettlement Area in Chirumanzu Sebagwe ward 14, an MDC-T supporter was assaulted by Zanu PF supporter and war veteran only identified as Gumira with a knobkerrie and he lost consciousness. The victim was rushed to Mvuma District Hospital where he later gained consciousness. The victim was recuperating from hospital at the end of September.</li> </ul>
	Rape/Sexual harassment	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	2	
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	65	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	13	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	11	
	Displacement	Right to Property	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>91</b>	
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The majority of cases recorded from Mashonaland Central Province are related to discrimination and denial of basic needs. Those perceived to belong to opposition politics were denied access to maize seeds and fertilizer. Farm invasions continue to take place in Muzarabani South where two white farmers were forced to vacate their farms after doing all the necessary land preparation for the 2013 -2014 farming season. The affected farmers are one at Ashford along Centenary –Mt Darwin Road and Montana about four kilometers from Centenary along the Muzarabani</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	15	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	2	

	Total		55	<p>Road.</p> <p>➤ Discrimination at grass roots level is the best treatment one gets for opting to share a different political view. In the same constituency at Boore village, one MDC-T activist was denied access to an agricultural loan by the Village Head and the local councilor (Tawanda Chibadu) who refused to write him a recommendation letter.</p>
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	20	<p>➤ The province has enjoyed relative peace despite isolated cases of political violence in Goromonzi, Marondera, Mutoko and Seke districts. There were cases of land invasions reported from Beatrice, Seke areas and cases of Malicious Damage to Property in Marondera and Mutoko. Villagers suspected to be members of MDC-T have been displaced in Goromonzi, Mudzi and Mutoko.</p> <p>➤ The house of an MDC-T activist was allegedly burnt by suspected Zanu PF activists who included his brother Kenious Katsiga the Zanu PF ward 9 Councillor. The incident happened on the 5<sup>th</sup> September 2013 in Chikuya village, ward 9, Makosa, Mutoko. They accused the activist of furthering the interests of MDC-T in the area. Earlier on the day, around 1030hrs, the perpetrators, Kenious and 13 other Zanu PF youths had visited the victim's homestead singing and chanting party slogans, demanding that the victim leave the village. Then on the same day, at around 2345hrs, the victim heard children crying for help as their house was on fire. They managed to rescue the children but property worth about \$6 000 was destroyed by fire. The incident was reported at Makosa police post but up to now no arrest has been made.</p>
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	2	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	6	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	3	
	Disrupted Political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Displacement	Right to Property	2	
	Total		39	
Mash West	Malicious Damage to Property	Right to Property	1	<p>➤ Although Zanu PF had a landslide victory during the just ended elections, it appears the supporters are not at ease to share the political space with other parties .People who were noted to be of the opposition during elections are being targeted by Zanu PF. Cases of harassment and intimidation continue to be recorded as Zanu PF supporters mostly target MDC-T supporters.</p> <p>➤ Intra-party violations are still being reported within Zanu PF in Zvimba North as those who campaigned for Marian Chombo are being suspended from the party and some are losing the plots that had been allocated to them under the land re-distribution programme. Three Zanu PF district executive members were suspended by Ward 13 councillor Mercy Mahachi and District Chairperson Rodrick Chikondo on 24 September 2013. They were accused of having sold out by supporting Marian</p>
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	4	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	26	
	Displacement	Property rights	1	
	Total		33	

				Chombo.
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The province witnessed a significant decline in the number of violations recorded during the month under review from 64 in August to 34. The majority of the cases reported were mainly of harassment and intimidation due to reprisals of those perceived to have voted for the MDC-T in past elections. They were being mostly threatened with eviction or unspecified action for allegedly having campaigned for the MDC-T.</li> <li>➤ Cases were also reported of intra party conflict as in Bikita West where clashes allegedly occurred regularly between Elias Musakwa and Munyaradzi Kereke's supporters. Both represented Zanu PF in elections won by Kereke who has since been expelled from the party and parliament before forcing him to approach the courts as his constituency was going to be declared vacant.</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	9	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	2	
	Disrupted Political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	2	
	<b>Total</b>			
Harare	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The month of September 2013 witnessed very few political activities hence politically motivated human rights violations decreased significantly in Harare.</li> <li>➤ People can move around wearing their party regalia with very few incidents of being asked to remove. Political parties especially Zanu PF and MDC-T are reported to be holding their meetings freely with little incidence of violations in most constituencies.</li> </ul>
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	3	
	<b>Total</b>			
Mat North	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The province witnessed a drop in the number of violations in the province from 15 recorded in the previous month of August to 11 in September. The drop in the number of cases can be attributed to the relatively calm situation in the province which was necessitated by the outcome of the elections. The outcome left a lot of uncertainty regarding what is going to happen next.</li> <li>➤ An MDC-T activist from Sipepa area Tsholotsho North constituency was harassed and intimidated by war veteran Orderly Mazibisa and accused of having voted for a wrong party. It is reported that the perpetrator told the survivor that he and other villagers are yet to see what Zanu PF will do to them for having voted for the MDC-T. The incident happened on the 20th of September 2013.</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	2	
	<b>Total</b>			

Mat South	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The operating environment is not as threatening as was during the month of August since the police cleared a number of public meetings around the province. On the 22nd of September, people from 13 Lesnath ranch in Beitbridge East held a meeting to banish an MDC-T activist from the village he has lived in since 2003. They want him out of the village because he was nominated and contested in the elections on an MDC-T ticket. The victim has been given 3 weeks to leave but so far he seems adamant.</li> <li>➤ The Minister of State for Provincial Affairs for Matabeleland South Abednico Ncube addressed a meeting of stakeholders in Gwanda and told them that if any of the civic society interferes with politics he will ban them. The meeting was held at his provincial office in Gwanda.</li> </ul>
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	9	
	Displacement	Property rights	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	
Bulawayo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The political environment within Bulawayo has not changed much compared to the previous month. The operating environment has remained a challenge for human rights and other Civil Society Organisations working in the province and the current concern is the Statutory Instrument 142 which allows government security agents to get records of telephone calls, text messages and email records which will make it difficult for organisations to operate freely. During this period under review the police disrupted a Women of Zimbabwe Arise demonstration that was held at the Chronicle offices after the organisation demanded that the Zimbabwe Republic Police should not engage in corrupt activities.</li> <li>➤ Some three suspected Zanu PF youths disrupted a Bulawayo Progressive Residents Association elective meeting at Nketa Hall on the 14<sup>th</sup> of September. The rowdy youths accused the MDC-T of taking advantage of the association and making it a party business instead of dealing with residents issues. The meeting was eventually cancelled because the Zanu PF members were singing and chanting party slogans.</li> </ul>
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	
<b>Total</b>			<b>378</b>	

## VICTIM/PERPETRATORS ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND ASSOCIATION



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

## ANNEXURE:

### DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

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 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> )
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>	