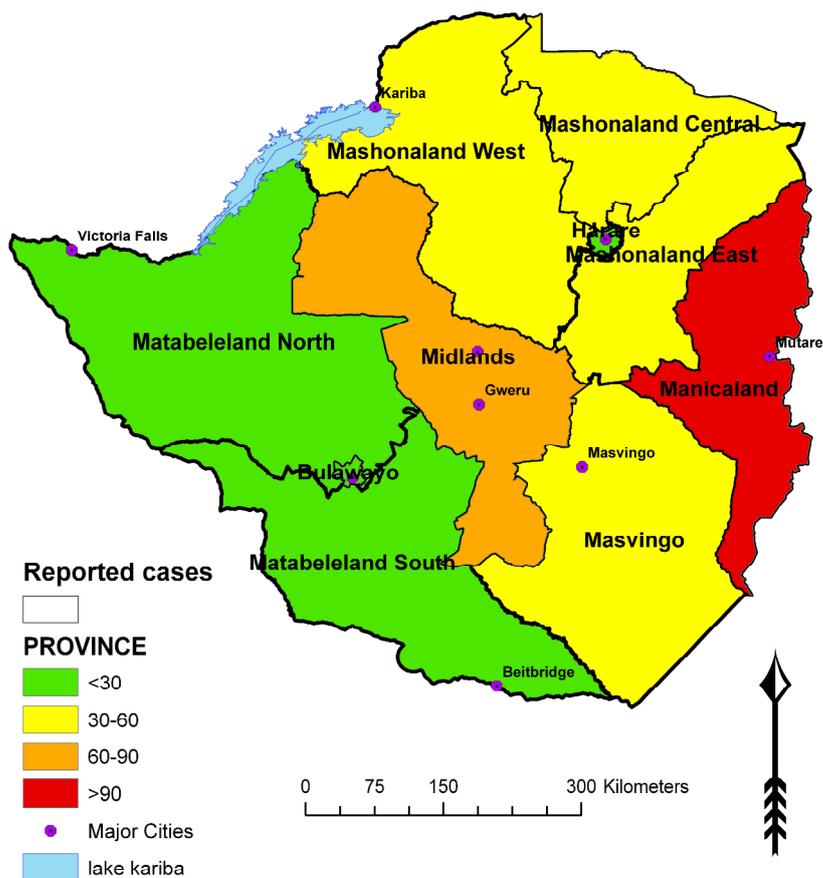


ZPP Monthly Monitor

ZPP November 2012 Provincial 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

Information Department

Zimbabwe Peace Project

14/12/2012

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 beginning of the farming season saw political parties jostling to provide inputs to the electorate resulting in a significant rise in food and other forms aid related human rights violations during the month of November. However the development resulted in a marginal increase in cases of political violence. There were 456 cases witnessed during the compared 444 recorded in October.

Zanu PF started distributing maize seed and fertilisers under the guise of the Presidential Inputs Scheme to mostly card carrying members of the liberation party and in exceptions to everyone present. In most cases recorded suspected MDC supporters were denied the farming inputs by the Zanu PF officials and soldiers who were controlling most distribution centres.

Almost in all of the country's 210 constituencies there was distribution of maize seed packs and in some cases fertilizer. The distributed packets had stickers with the image of the president. These stickers have been used to deny some villagers access to the inputs. The Presidential Inputs Scheme debacle may well have set the tone for the 2013 electoral campaign period with vote-buying emerging as one cornerstone of Zanu PF's electoral strategy.

The month under review also witnessed an increase on attacks targeted at human rights defenders. The highlight of the month was the raid on the Counselling Services Unit (CSU) offices and the subsequent arrest of three employees on November 5. The police officers confiscated a computer and some documents from the CSU offices. The three employees were eventually charged with malicious damage to property and they are currently out on bail.

Farm invasions threats were also recorded during the month with the majority of the cases having been witnessed in Mashonaland Central Province.

An analysis of the violations trends over the past five years shows that the month under review has been witnessing a declining trend in incidents of human right violations since 2008 where 1 186 cases were recorded.

The violations continued on a downwards trend in 2009 where 890 cases were recorded and continued to decrease in the year 2010 to 820 reported cases while 637 incidents were witnessed in November 2011.

Food and other forms aid related violations continued to be recorded in most of the country's provinces with the majority of the violations concentrated in the Midlands and Manicaland provinces.

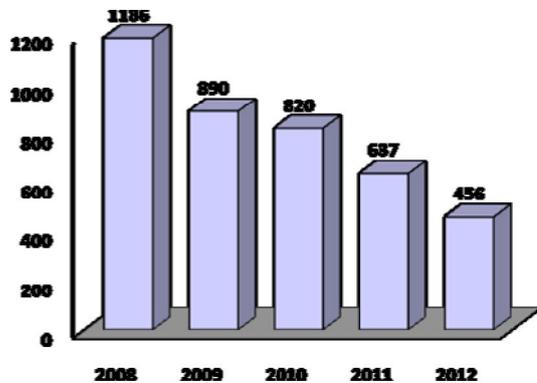


Figure 1: Trends of PMV for Nov 2008 –Nov 2012

Major Highlights for the month of November 2012

- War veterans' leader Jabulani Sibanda has reported moved to Manicaland Province where he camped in Nyanga. From the 15th of November Sibanda has been mobilising traditional leaders, war veterans and local communities around Nyanga to force their subjects to vote for Zanu PF in the upcoming elections.

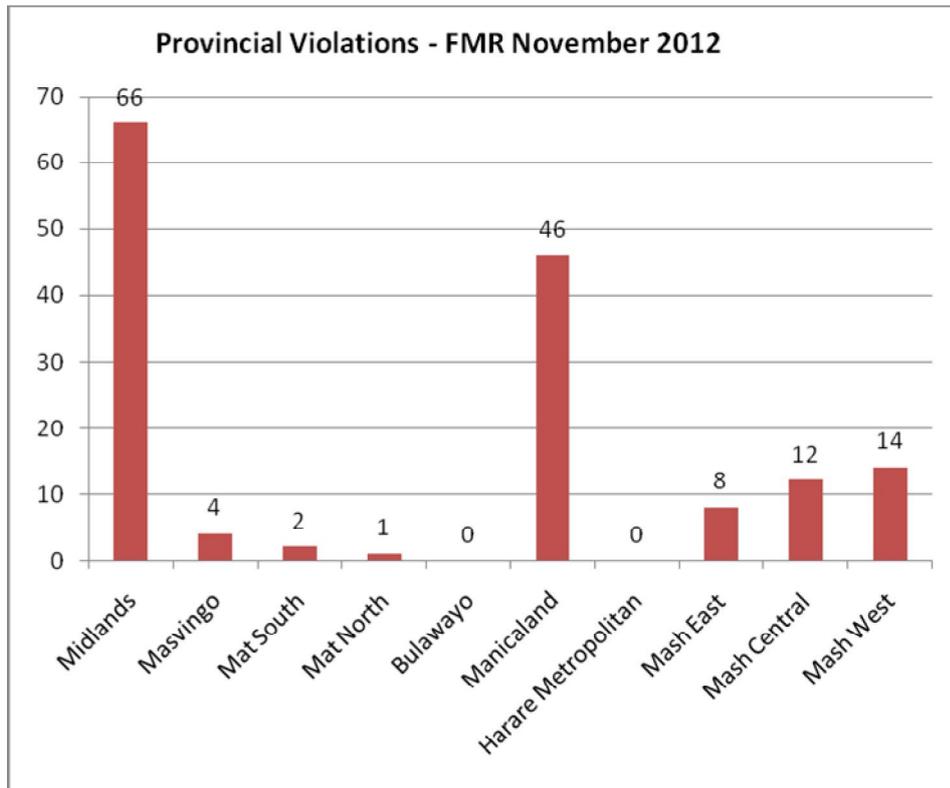
- A white commercial

farmer had his over 70 000 tobacco plants slashed by a Zanu PF supporter identified as Honest Chimukoka in Muzarabani South. The perpetrator allegedly destroyed the crop as a way to force the white farmer off the land as the farm was designated for resettlement by the Government.

- On the 8th of November- three employees of the Counselling and Services Unit (CSU) appeared before the Tredgold Magistrates court charged with defacing a precast wall on a property in Mpopoma belonging to the ZANU-PF secretary for education- Dr Sikanyiso Ndlovu.
- On the 26th of November in Glen Norah constituency- Nine MDC-N supporters who were on a door to door campaign in Glen Norah were assaulted by four ZANU-PF youths who then reported them to police at Chikomo base station. The nine were detained by police for about two hours and were only released at the intervention of an MDC-T's JOMIC official for Highfield District Darlington Munatsi who ordered the police to first arrest the four Zanu PF youths who had assaulted the MDC-N supporters.
- State-sponsored and organized political terror was witnessed at Samambwa Primary School in Zhombe on 29 November 2012. Suspected members of the army in full combat gear and armed with AK-47 Rifles descended on MDC-T supporters attending a rally assaulting and stripping naked anyone found wearing MDC-T regalia.
- An MDC-T activist had his house torched by suspected Zanu PF supporters in Karonga Village, Mutoko East Constituency on 10 November 2012. Earlier in the day the victim had had some altercations with the Zanu PF Councillor for Nyakunure Ward, Axevia Kazingizi at a village meeting. The case was reported to the police but no one has been arrested.
- A group of about six soldiers allegedly barricaded a street in Kaguvi, Chegutu West Constituency on the November 26 around 5AM and started to harass people who were passing by. They demanded cigarettes from pedestrians and money from

motorists. Motorists without cash were detained for some time and pedestrians were forced to run as if they were in a race. The police only managed to arrest them around 10AM.

- A senior army official only identified as Major Badza attached to the National Food Security (formerly Maguta) allegedly threatened villagers with violence if they do not vote for Zanu PF in the upcoming elections. During the meeting that was held on November 13 at Chivi Growth Point, Major Badza declared that only known Zanu PF activists would get agricultural inputs under the presidential inputs scheme.



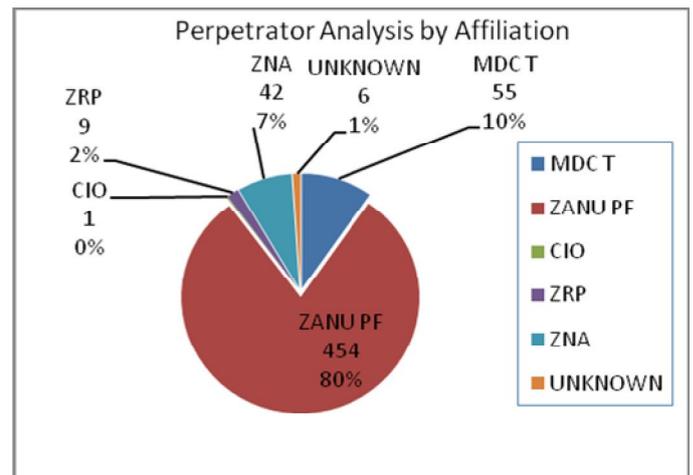
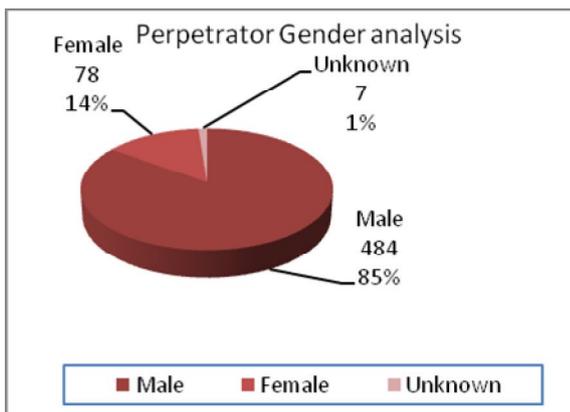
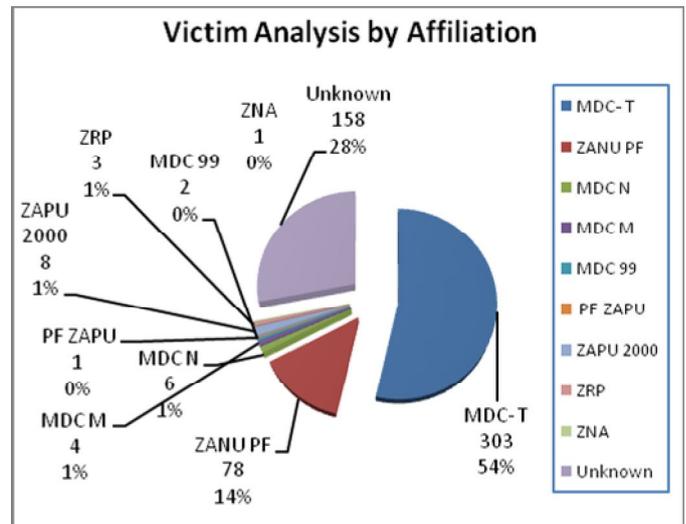
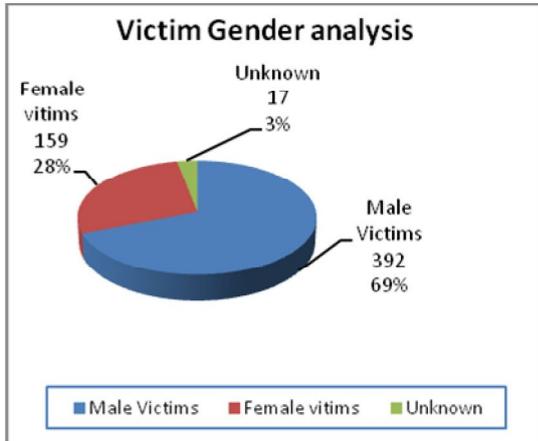
INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR VIOLATED		MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Unlawful Detention	Right to personal liberty	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The operating environment for human rights defenders remained a challenge with police and rural district council officers in districts like Nyanga, Mutasa and Chipinge demanding memoranda of understanding (MOUs) from civil society organisations as a precondition to sanctioning meetings. ➤ An increased presence of military personnel was noticed in November and the apparent deployment was confirmed by media sources who linked it to the threat posed by the Mozambican RENAMO forces who are reportedly regrouping at their former headquarters- Casa Banana in Gorongosa next door to the province. ➤ Jabulani Sibanda has been holding meetings in the Nyanga District threatening villagers with violence if ever they fail to vote for Zanu PF in the upcoming elections.
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to dignity	59	
	Assaults	Right to liberty and security of person	22	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	9	
	Discrimination	Right to food	23	
	Malicious Damage to property	Right to shelter	0	
	Displacement	Right to shelter	3	
	Total		120	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to Dignity and integrity	53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Midlands province experienced an upsurge in the number of serious politically-motivated human rights violations in November compared to October with violations being recorded outside of the usual political violence hotspots- Gokwe and Mberengwa. ➤ The province recorded 90 incidents of violence down from the 107 cases witnessed during the month of October. ➤ A trend observed over time in the province that was highlighted by the Samambwa incident is that, whenever a rally or major political gathering is held or organised in the province- it is preceded or followed by violations of differing nature ranging from insignificant threats, harassment and intimidations growing into forced meetings and then outright violence.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	22	
	Discrimination	Right to food	7	
	Unlawful detention	Right to personal liberty	2	
	Displacement	Right to shelter	2	
	Malicious Damage to property	Right to shelter	2	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	2	
	Total		90	
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to Dignity and integrity	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the month under review, the province recorded 52 incidents of politically motivated human rights abuses compared to 57 recorded in October. ➤ Zanu PF is allegedly forcing people to attend its regular meetings in Guruve South and Guruve North constituencies. The frequency of the meetings is reported to be annoying even some of the most ardent supporters of the party at a time when most farmers are busy in the fields. ➤ The forced meetings are conducted three times per week at Mudhindo Business Centre while in Bindura South the meetings are done every Friday at Muonwe Business Centre. In Mazowe
	Assault	Right to Dignity	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	13	
	Theft/Looting	Right to property	0	
	Torture	State duty to protect and fulfil human rights	0	

	Malicious Damage to property	Right to shelter	1	South, they congregate every Saturday at Old Tsungubvi Clinic which acts as a ZANU-PF Office and Youth militia Base.
	Total		52	
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to Dignity and integrity	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of politically motivated human rights abuses recorded in the province seems to have stabilised around forty cases which has been the average for the past three months. ➤ However, the political environment is slowly degenerating into a violent one in the hotspot districts of Mudzi, Mutoko, Uzumba and Chivhu where Zanu has accelerated its campaigns and is escalating political tensions by making speeches with reference to the June 2008 electoral violence. ➤ Members of Parliament such as Aqueline Katsande of Mudzi West, Ordo Nyakudanga of Mutoko East and Newton Kachepe of Mudzi North are alleged to be moving around in their respective constituencies encouraging violence.
	Assault	Right to Dignity	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	12	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to personal liberty	0	
	Displacement	Right to shelter	0	
	Theft/looting	Right to property	3	
	Total		41	
Mash West	Assault	Right to Dignity	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most cases are of harassment and intimidation and discrimination recorded this month are linked to the distribution of seed packs in the Presidential Agricultural Inputs Scheme. ➤ The people who are suspected to belong to other parties other than Zanu PF were denied the seeds and fertiliser which were emblazoned with a portrait of the Zanu PF leader. The perpetrators are local leaders in Zanu PF who argue that the seed packs were donated by their party president so they cannot give it to opponents of their party ➤ In some cases the victims would have contributed money for the transportation of government subsidized seeds and fertilizers only to be denied access their share on political grounds.
	Theft/looting	Right to property	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food	13	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity	31	
	Torture	State duty to protect	0	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	0	
		Total		
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity & integrity	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There has been a marked increase in the number of political meetings in Masvingo province in November 2012 although the number of politically motivated violations remained almost constant when compared to the three previous months. Most of the meetings were initiated by individual party members seeking support to represent their parties in the coming elections while the political parties were behind the rallies as they also scramble to get votes in the coming elections. ➤ The province witnessed an increase in vote buying as all the districts recorded partisan distribution of seed, fertiliser and maize under the presidential inputs scheme. Only Zanu PF supporters benefitted from this exercise leaving the majority of the people complaining of marginalisation in the distribution of state sponsored goods.
	Assault	Right to dignity	5	
	Discrimination	Right to food	9	
	Malicious Damage to property	Right to property	0	
	Theft/looting	Right to property	2	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	0	
	Displacement	Right to shelter	0	
	Disrupted Political Meeting	Right to freedom of assembly	3	
	Total		55	
Harare	Assault	Right to dignity	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Harare Province witnessed a significant decline in incidents of politically motivated human rights violations on ordinary citizens as the police targeted known human rights defenders. Only 10 incidents were recorded compared to the 15 witnessed during the month of October
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity	5	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	2	

	Total		10	➤ The major political parties also conducted door-to-door campaigns leading to skirmishes between ZANU-PF and MDC-N supporters in Glen Norah and the subsequent arrest and assault of nine MDC-N supporters.
Mat North	Discrimination	Right to food	7	➤ Political temperatures are heating up in Matabeleland North province as evidenced by a sharp increase in human rights violations in November compared to October 2012. Nine violations were recorded in October while 19 were recorded during the period under review. ➤ Campaigns by political parties ahead of the watershed referendum and elections in 2013 and the distribution of food and agricultural inputs along partisan lines are clearly behind this spike in the number of violations recorded in November. Zanu PF's regional strongman - Obert Mpfu - was involved in most of the cases involving the denial of food and agricultural inputs to opposition supporters.
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity and integrity	9	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Disrupted Political Meeting	Right to freedom of assembly	2	
	Total		19	
Bulawayo	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	0	➤ Bulawayo province witnessed an increase in the number of politically-motivated human rights violations by a big margin in November compared to October. Psychological violence perpetrated in the form of intimidation and threats of violence was the biggest category and the major political parties were all cited as perpetrators. ➤ Intra-party conflicts within the MDC-N, MDC-T, ZAPU and Zanu PF linked to the jostling for tickets to represent the respective parties in the upcoming general elections contributed to the rise in the number of violations in November. ➤ There were 13 incidents recorded in November up from the 6 witnessed during the month of October.
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to dignity and integrity	7	
	Assault	Right to dignity	3	
	Theft/looting	Right to property	2	
	Disrupted Political Meeting	Right to freedom of assembly	1	
	Total		13	
Mat South	Discrimination	Right to food	0	➤ The furore over the partisan distribution of maize seed and fertiliser purportedly from the Presidential inputs scheme was the major political talking point in Matabeleland south province in November. ➤ In most wards in the Province- these inputs and grain have been distributed on party lines raising the ire of most residents who felt unjustly discriminated over what they regarded as a government funded programme being diverted to prop- up ZANU-PF's electoral campaign.
	Assault	Right to dignity	1	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity & integrity	8	
	Total		9	
OVERALL TOTAL			456	

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,

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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

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