

ZIMBABWE HUMAN RIGHTS NGO FORUM

POLITICAL VIOLENCE REPORT

DECEMBER 2004

3 March 2005

A report by the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum

OVERVIEW

In the Political Violence Report for December 2004, in addition to describing the human rights violations that were reported in December 2004, comparisons are drawn between the incidence of violence and other human rights violations for 2003 and 2004. This comparison is illustrated with a number of graphs showing the broad categories of violations perpetrated in the past two years, with the contrast between physical violence, psychological violence, interference with freedoms and murder being shown. As is seen, there are great similarities between the two years, but also some minor differences. Contrasts are also made between the two years in the numbers of types of human rights violation, and also between the number of violations per month.

In addition, the main events in each month during 2003 and 2004 are summarized.

Incidents of physical violence and violations of freedoms were higher in 2003 than in 2004. Psychological violence was also higher in 2003 than in 2004, whilst political discrimination and assault were higher in 2004. It is noteworthy that the most frequently violated rights in both years were those associated with freedoms of expression, assembly and association, rights and freedoms protected under Section 21 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe. The Constitution guarantees every person's *"right to assemble freely and associate with other persons and in particular to form and belong to political parties"*.

The statistics for both years indicate marked increases in violence and other human rights violations associated with elections, by-elections, stayaways and demonstrations by members of civil society. The Public Order and Security Act (POSA) was widely used in this respect against citizens demonstrating in support of a new constitution or for food security and affordable food. POSA has been used to arrest and detain hundreds of people in the period under discussion, with the Miscellaneous Offences Act (MOA) serving as a back-up for law-enforcement agents in the on-going harassment of certain members of the public and various political parties.

The Non-Governmental Organizations Bill (NGO Bill) had its third reading in Parliament on 9 December 2004, ironically on the eve of World Human Rights Day on 10 December 2004. The Bill has already impacted negatively on civil society in a number of ways, and created uncertainty among some members of the donor community. One of the consequences in December 2004 was the inability of regular contributors to the Political Violence Report to collect information on human rights violations in the country for this month, and this is reflected in the paucity of information in this report.

The activities of the Human Rights NGO Forum are directed towards the reduction of organized violence and torture in Zimbabwe and as the 2005 General Election draws near, the Human Rights NGO Forum supports the call for violence-free elections. Peace and respect for the constitutionally-guaranteed freedoms will enable the true will of the Zimbabwean people to be expressed, and, additionally, such an atmosphere is required under the new *“SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections”*.

Both President Mugabe and Police Commissioner Chihuri have publicly stated that there will be zero tolerance for election-related violence, and that law enforcement agents will deal with all perpetrators. This is to be commended provided the perpetrators are dealt with across the board, and not selectively as has been claimed by many victims of organized violence and torture over the past two years.

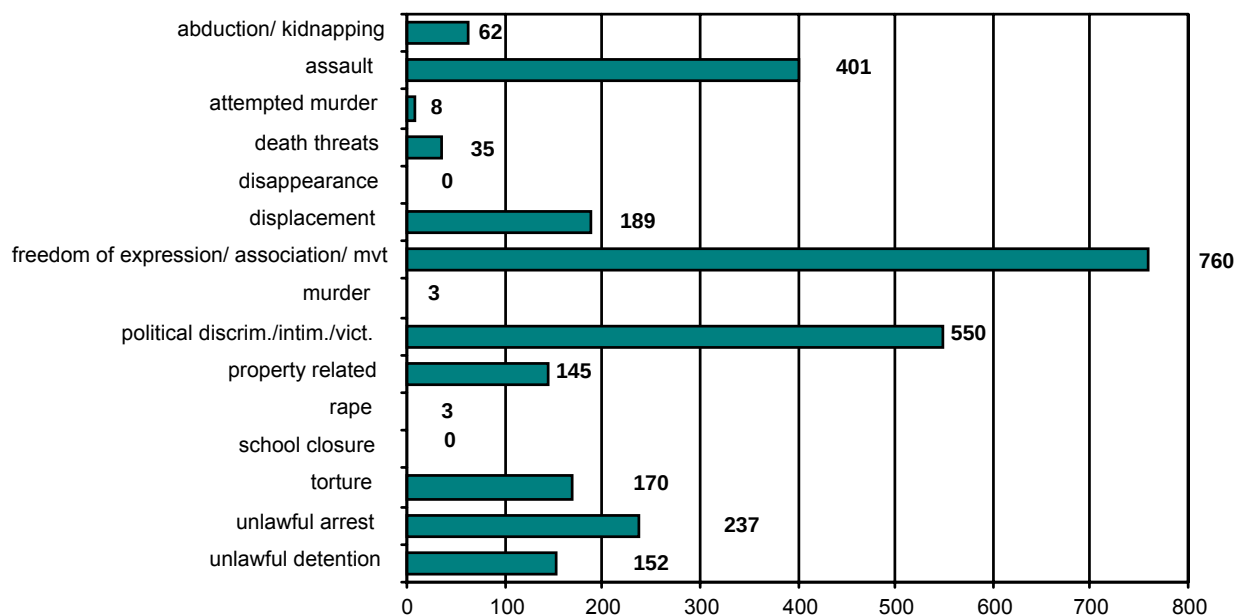
In the run-up to the General Election, human rights organizations also need to be vigilant, and to attempt to monitor the climate. There is especial need to monitor the activities of those who have been previously shown to be involved in organized violence and torture and to ensure that, although there are signs of a decline in physical violence, this is not replaced by more subtle forms of inducing fear.

Here the Human Rights NGO Forum calls upon all – Government, the law enforcement agencies and security forces, and the political parties to ensure that the constitutionally-guaranteed freedoms of expression, assembly and association are protected at all times.

Totals: 1 December- 31 December 2004



Cumulative Totals: 1 January 2004 – 31 December 2004



Sources: The information contained in this report is derived from statements made to the Public Interest Unit of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Forum, statements taken by the member organisations of the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum. *(See last page for list of member organisations)*, newspaper reports, Justice for Agriculture (JAG), Combined Harare Residents Association (CHRA), National Constitutional Assembly (NCA), Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA), Zimbabwe Community Development Trust (ZCDT), Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN).

Notes to the tables:

Torture:

All cases of torture fall under the general definition given in the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment and Punishment.

The four elements of torture are:

- 1 **Severe** pain and suffering, whether physical or mental
- 2 **Intentionally** inflicted
- 3 With a **purpose**
- 4 By a state official or another individual acting with the **acquiescence of the State**.

Those individuals referred to in point #4 include the ZRP, ZNA, ZPS and the ZNLWVA (as a reserve force of the ZNA) and any other grouping when directly sanctioned by the state.

Unlawful arrest and detention:

Arrest by the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) with no reasonable suspicion that an offence has been committed. Detention thereafter for a period exceeding 48 hours without access to redress through the courts or subsequent release without charge.

Abduction/kidnapping:

A kidnapping by a member(s) of an organised group that is not the ZRP, political party, ZNLWVA, ZNA, MDC, ZANU PF etc

Disappearance:

Kidnapped persons whose whereabouts remained unknown at the time of reporting. Their whereabouts have still to be ascertained through follow up reports or further investigation.

Property related

These are incidents in which property rights have been violated. This includes arson, property damage and destruction and theft.

Key Abbreviations

AIPPA – Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act

CIO – Central Intelligence Organisation

MDC – Movement for Democratic Change

MP – Member of Parliament

MOA – Miscellaneous Offences Act

NAGG - National Alliance for Good Governance

NCA – National Constitutional Assembly

OVT – Organised Violence and Torture

POSA – Public Order and Security Act

PTUZ – Progressive Teachers Union of Zimbabwe

UMP – Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe

ZANU PF – Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front

ZCTU – Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions

ZNA – Zimbabwe National Army

ZNLWVA – Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association

ZPS – Zimbabwe Prison Service

ZRP – Zimbabwe Republic Police

ZIMTA – Zimbabwe Teachers Association

ZUPCO – Zimbabwe United Passenger Company

Cases of Political Violence

Note: The identities of victims whose names have not been published in the press and who are not public officials are protected by the use of initials. This is done in order to protect the victim from further violence, intimidation and possible retaliatory attacks.

The purpose of this report is to record the nature of the politically motivated violence and intimidation that continues to prevail in the country. The Monthly Political Violence Reports are primarily based on victims' accounts, accompanied by medical evidence where possible, obtained from member organisations of the Human Rights Forum and other partner organisations. Use is also made of press reports on politically motivated violence. The Monthly Political Violence Report cannot therefore be considered as the exhaustive record of all incidents of politically-motivated violence in Zimbabwe in the period under review. Nevertheless, every incident reported to the Human Rights Forum directly or through its members is meticulously documented and included in the reports.

The situation prevailing in the country is such that it has not been possible to verify all of these accounts. The Human Rights Forum has done what it can to verify the reports, and is satisfied that the vast majority of them are substantially true. It is also not possible to ascertain whether a victim's account is exaggerated or contains inaccuracies.

All reports derived from the press are denoted with the symbol Σ.

HARARE

Zengeza

31 December 2004

Σ.\ It is reported that Dickson Tarusenga, John Matienga, Tinei Rwizi, Stephen Nyikadzino and Biggie Chitengu drove to the residence of MDC Chairwoman for Chitungwiza in Zengeza in the evening. She reportedly opened the door for them because she knew them as being from the same political party. They asked her, and she agreed, to attend and chair an urgent MDC meeting. As they approached Gandinga Road in Zengeza, the four men allegedly started assaulting her physically while questioning her on why she had been voted Chairwoman when male candidates were available. She was reportedly dragged to an open area near the precast wall of Zengeza 1 High School where they allegedly continued beating her with batons and whips. Tarusenga is alleged to have undressed the defenceless woman and raped her. She apparently passed out during the rape and only regained consciousness the next day. A passer-by is reported to have rescued her and taken her to her parents' home. The matter was reported to the police who then took her to hospital. The four men are in court over the case, facing charges of assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, and rape.

MASVINGO

Masvingo South

26 December 2004

Σ.\ It is reported that 16 ZANU PF youths went on the rampage against ZANU PF supporters of Walter Muzembi. They reportedly approached Mr. Julius Masimba who was at a funeral in Tokwane-Ngundu, and dragged him to their car. His wife, Mrs. Easter Masimba, is reported to have followed the car, crying and pleading with the youths, who then allegedly spared her husband but assaulted her instead. The youths are reported to have said that they were avenging what had been done to them on November 7 by Muzembi's supporters. On the same day, the youths also reportedly went to Mr. Saston Maroreke's homestead where they told his son that they wanted to kill his father for the events of November 7. The youths then apparently proceeded to Joshua Matakanure's homestead where they allegedly intimidated him, vowing to return to kill him on December 31. The

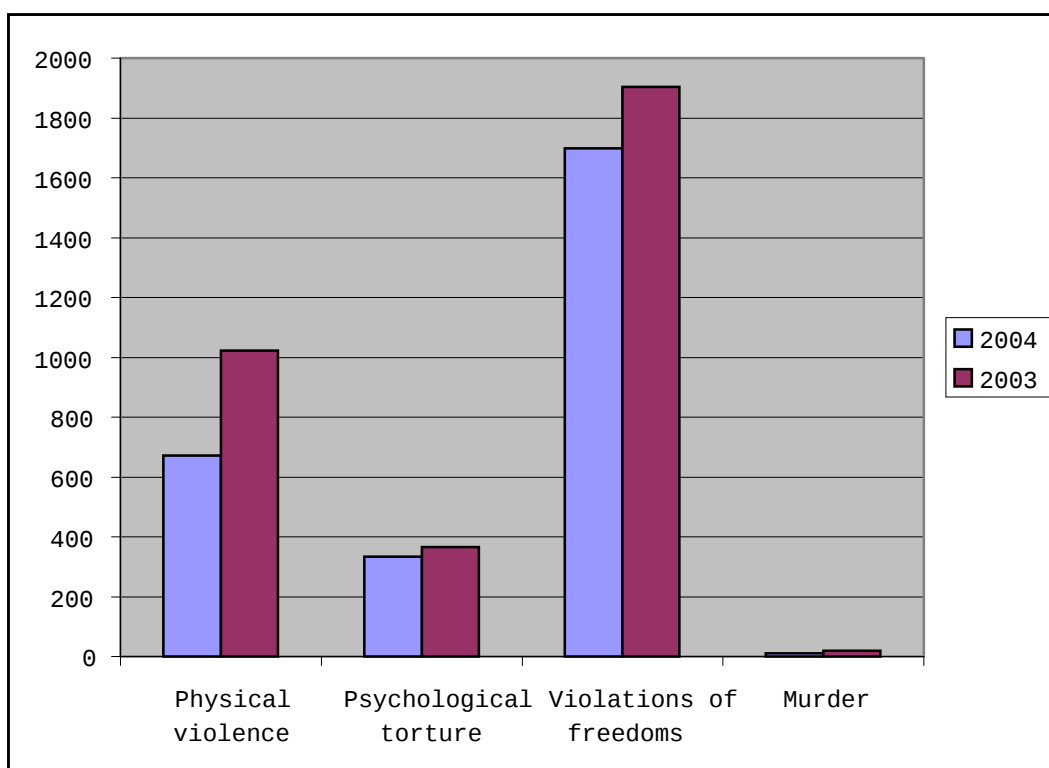
victims made a report to the police and some of the youths were reportedly apprehended. On 7 November, in Tokwane-Ngundu, 13 people allegedly attacked 4 people, resulting in one of the victims losing two teeth. The 13 were taken to court on charges of public violence and were granted \$100 000 bail each.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR THE YEARS 2003 AND 2004

The two years, 2003 and 2004, have provided ample evidence of the continuation of gross human rights violations in Zimbabwe. Below we provide a comparative analysis of the two years. The data and the more significant historical events are summarised in Appendix 1 for 2003, and in Appendix 2 for 2004.

The first contrast made between the two years is in the broad comparison of various categories of violation. Here a simple classification was made between physical violence [assault, abductions/kidnappings and torture], psychological violence [death threats, displacement, and property-related violations], interference with basic freedoms [freedoms of association, assembly & expression, and unlawful arrest/detention] and murder [including attempted murder]. As is seen from Figure 1 (over), the general trend observed is that violations in all categories were decreasing in 2004. However, the same trend is still observed. Interference with basic freedoms remains the highest category, followed by physical violence.

Figure 1.
Categories of human rights violations: 2003 compared to 2004



It is also worth commenting that, although there is a trend towards reduction in most categories, the reductions seen in 2004 are small, and the numbers of reports in all categories, murder excepted, is still unacceptably high.

Figure 2 (over) shows the contrast between the two years for the types of violations seen by the Human Rights NGO Forum. This provides a more detailed view of the two years, and obviously shows the same small trend towards reduction in 2004. Against the general trend towards reduction, it can be seen that there were increases in the areas of assault, abductions/kidnappings and political intimidation and discrimination. The increases in assault are contrasted with the marked decrease in reports of torture. Here it should be noted that, with an election on the horizon, assaults, abductions/kidnappings and political intimidation and discrimination (all of which have been seen with high frequency in previous major elections) will require the law enforcement to apply the law without fear or favour. Encouraging remarks on this score have been made by the President and the Commissioner of Police, and the Human Rights NGO Forum looks forward to these remarks being matched by direct action.

Figure 2.
Types of human rights violation: 2003 compared to 2004

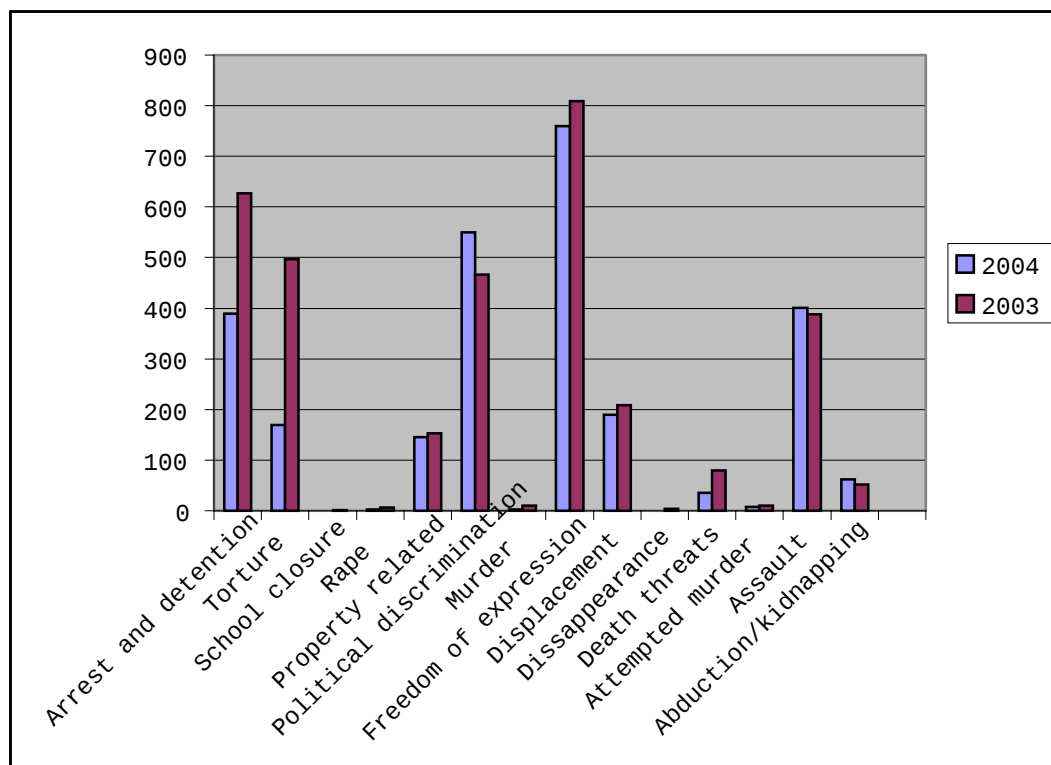
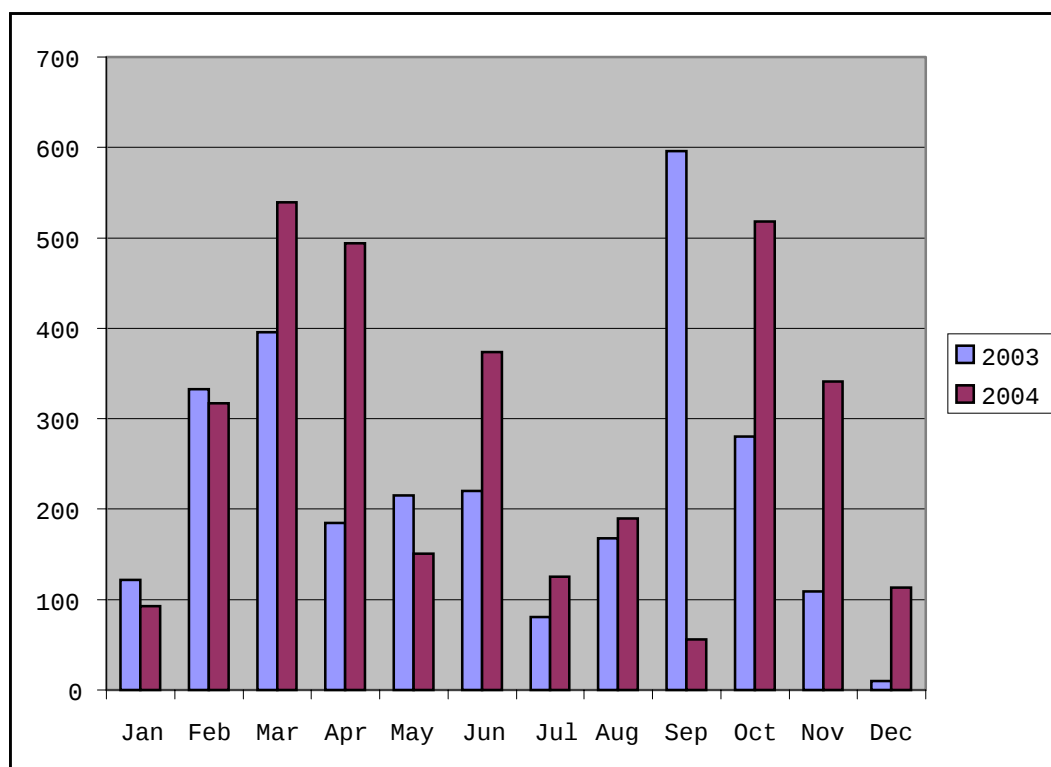


Figure 3 below shows the trends by month in 2003 and 2004. There is clearly considerable variation over the two years, and also within each year. Elsewhere and using the data between 2001 and 2003 reported by the Human Rights NGO Forum, it has been shown that the strongest association is between violence and elections or other events of political significance such as strikes, stayaways, or demonstrations¹. As will be seen from the Tables of significant events provided in Appendices 1 and 2, this remains the case in 2004. The data indicate that there remains a strong presumption that law enforcement agencies and other non-state groups indulge in violent or draconian action against perceived opponents of the Government. Again, the Human Rights NGO Forum hopes that these trends will not be apparent in the run-up to the 2005 General Election.

Figure 3.

Monthly totals of human rights violations: 2003 compared to 2004



¹ Here see REDRESS (2004), *Zimbabwe: Tortuous Patterns Destined To Repeat Themselves in Upcoming Election Campaign. Preliminary Study of Trends and Associations in the Pattern of Torture and Organized Violence in Zimbabwe, July 2001 – December 2003*, LONDON: REDRESS TRUST.

Assault and other incidents of violence

As represented by the graphs and tables (Appendices 1 and 2), documented violent incidents decreased by 21%, from 3300 in 2003 to 2715 (see Appendix 2) cases in 2004. The higher levels of 2003 are possibly attributable to the high levels of political victimization spilling over from the 2002 Presidential Elections. In 2003, 497 cases of torture were reported, against only 170 in 2004 – a decrease of 66%.

While in 2003 assaults were perpetrated mainly by state agents against members of the opposing party – almost invariably the MDC – the number of incidents of intra-party political violence rose in 2004, with violence now being perpetrated against any form of opposition, whether intra-party or inter-party, and also by state agents.

The year 2004 began with the reported assaults on three MDC supporters in the Shamva area, resulting in the death of one. The assaults were allegedly ordered, in a drive to rid the area of opposition supporters, by a Government Minister reported to own a farm in the district. A number of violent incidents centred around the NCA demonstrations in Harare and on sporadic conflicts in Manicaland – a strike of miners, land disputes, including the seizure of the farm of MDC MP Roy Bennett. In March 2003, the MDC mass stay-away and the Kuwadzana and Highfield Parliamentary by-elections were marked by acts of torture and intimidation, and were followed in April by retributive acts and post election violence. Tonderayi Machiridza, an MDC supporter, was allegedly murdered by the ZRP and ZNA on suspicion that he was involved in violence during the MDC stay-away.

Abduction and kidnapping

Kidnapping and abduction rose from 52 in 2003 to 62 in 2004, most perpetrated by either the Army or ruling Party supporters, with a high of 12 in March 2004, the month of the Zengeza by-election; while in June and August 2003 there had been 9 abductions per month, coinciding with the mass MDC stay-away, “the final push”, and urban councils elections respectively.

Attempted murder

In 2004 three of the eight cases of attempted murder recorded in January were attributable to pre-election inter-party violence at Gutu North and the attacks on Shamva MDC supporters, resulting in the death of Alexander Chigega. The 3 attempted murder cases of August 2003 resulted reportedly from inter-party violence occurring during the country’s Urban Councils elections. The three cases of attempted murder recorded in October 2003 occurred during the nominations for Council elections, enabling ZANU PF candidates to win seats, unopposed, in Chinhoyi, Marondera and seven Rural District Councils (RDCs), with violent conflict also seen at the Nomination Court for Kadoma Central Parliamentary by-election.

Death Threats

In 2004 less than half the death threats (35) documented in 2003 (80) were recorded. Thirty-nine death threats were recorded in November 2003 alone, attributable to the ZCTU demonstrations and to the Kadoma Central by-election. In 2004 the highest number of cases was associated, as was much other violence, with the March by-election in Zengaza.

Disappearances

Disappearances are less common in Zimbabwe than in other countries affected by multiple human rights violations. None were recorded in 2004 and only four in 2003. In July, WOZA members demonstrated against POSA, which is likely to have been the cause of the one disappearance reported.

Displacement

Fewer cases of displacement were recorded in 2004 than in 2003; 189 and 208 respectively. Seventy-eight were recorded in November 2003, related doubtless to the ZCTU demonstrations and Kadoma by-election conflicts, while in 2004, 69 displacements recorded in October could be associated with the events of that month – the NCA demonstrations against the NGO Bill, and the MDC celebrations of the acquittal of Tsvangirai. Other causes may have been retributive acts such as expulsion of students from University residences after the Tsvangirai treason trial verdict.

Freedom of expression/association/movement

The most frequently violated human right for both years was the right to freedom of expression, association and movement, now fallen victim to POSA, AIPPA and MOA, the most frequently invoked Acts. In 2003, 809 violations of this right were recorded, while in 2004 there was a small reduction to 760 violations.

In 2003 most violations (292) occurred in October, during and after the ZCTU and NCA demonstrations and the violence associated with nominations for council and mayoral elections. In 2004, 140 violations were recorded in June alone, associated with police disruptions of WOZA meetings and demonstrations in Bulawayo Province.

Murders

In 2003 ten politically motivated murders were recorded of which three were committed in June during the MDC “final push”. In January 2003 a ZANU PF supporter, Tonderai Mangwiro was reportedly petrol-bombed in the run-up to the Kuwadzana Parliamentary by-election and an MDC activist Samson Shawano Kombo was reportedly tortured to death by ZANU PF supporters and suspected war veterans.

The year 2004 recorded only 3 murders, one in each of the first three months of the year, and none thereafter. All three were MDC supporters or associates:- a worker at the farm of MDC MP for Chimanimani, Roy Bennett, Shemi Chimbarara, was killed as the farm was invaded by war veterans and ZANU PF supporters; an MDC supporter, Alexander Chigega, was killed during inter-party violence in Shamva constituency, Mashonaland Central; and an MDC supporter, Francis Chinozvina, was murdered during the Zengeza Parliamentary by-election in March. It is claimed that the majority of the politically motivated murders in both years were committed by the ruling Party and their accomplices.

Political discrimination/intimidation/victimization

More cases of political discrimination/intimidation/victimisation were recorded in 2004 than in 2003 -550 and 466 respectively. Inter-party violence during the Zengeza Parliamentary by-election in March probably accounts for the 141 cases recorded in March, with the majority of the victims being MDC supporters. In 2003 the month of March saw most violations, attributable to the Kuwadzana and Highfield Parliamentary by-elections and the MDC stay-away. By December, when only 5 cases were recorded, the likely implementation of the NGO Act, passed by Parliament on 9 December, made the collection of information on human rights violations problematic. (The day after the NGO Bill was passed through Parliament was, ironically, World Human Rights Day).

Property related

Property-related violations of human rights fell slightly in 2004 from 153 in 2003 to 145. In November 2003 and March 2004 these violations peaked, as did other types of violation, during Parliamentary by-elections.

Rape

Six politically motivated rape cases were recorded in 2003 and only 2 in 2004. The five cases of rape recorded in April 2003 resulted probably from post-election retributive violence in Highfield and Kuwadzana after the two Parliamentary by-elections. The low figures undoubtedly reflect the reluctance of victims to report.

School closure

School closure has been the least frequent political violation of human rights. Only one case was recorded in the two years, in June 2003, at Lipford Primary School in Zvimba South constituency where settlers are reported to have camped alleging that the school authorities were engaging in Party politics by closing during the MDC's 'final push'.

Torture

Torture remains a perennial problem in Zimbabwe, and although documented cases dropped from 497 in 2003 to 170 in 2004, this decrease could suggest that one of the objectives of the perpetrators of torture is being met – publicised or rumoured accounts of torture have deterred activism. Alternatively, or in addition, the reduction in torture cases could reflect a reduction in the state's power to inflict torture.

As could be expected, the stayaways and by-elections of March 2003 resulted in the highest number of torture reports for the year, 159; while February 2004 brought forth the largest number of reports for the year, 74 - associated with the NCA demonstrations disrupted by the ZRP in Harare, and the violent clashes of war veterans, farm workers, police and army at Roy Bennett's Chimanimani farm

Unlawful Arrest and Detention

The reduction in unlawful arrests may result from the ready availability of POSA, legislation implemented with zeal by the police. The highest number of unlawful arrest cases recorded in the period between 2003 and 2004 was in April 2003 recording 158 cases. This can be attributed to the ZCTU stay-away from 23-25 April 2003 and the residual arrests of those involved in the MDC 18-19 March stay-away. MDC supporters were also unlawfully arrested while attending the funeral of MDC supporter Richard Tonderayi Machiridza who was allegedly murdered by police officers and army officers on 18 April under the suspicion that he had perpetrated violence during the 18-19 March MDC stayaway. September recorded the highest number of unlawful arrest cases in 2004, as reactions to the demonstrations against the NGO Bill by NCA and WOZA, and to MDC gatherings.

WOZA and NCA activists were arrested in the process. In the same month, many MDC supporters were unlawfully arrested or victimised during the MDC 5th year anniversary celebrations.

Full alphabetical list of reported deaths related to political violence 1 January to 2004 recorded indicating name, political affiliation, date of death, constituency and province.

TOTAL: 3 MDC – 2; UNKNOWN - 1

SURNAME	FIRST NAME (S)	POLITICAL AFFILIATION	DATE OF DEATH	CONSTITUENCY	PROVINCE
1 CHAMBARARA	SHEMI	UNKNOWN	8 FEBRUARY 2004	CHIMANIMANI	MANICALAND
2 CHIGEGA	ALEXANDER	MDC	4 JANUARY 2004	SHAMVA	MASHONALAND CENTRAL
3 CHINOZVINA	FRANCIS	MDC	28 MARCH 2004	ZENGEZA	HARARE

APPENDIX 1.**Monthly totals of human rights violations: 1 January to 31 December 2003**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Assault	22	32	40	80	6	38	20	45	18	36	33	18	388
Abduction/kidnapping	6	1	4	7	1	9	2	9	0	1	6	6	52
Death Threats	0	3	2	4	1	5	3	1	1	18	39	3	80
Displacement	10	13	53	8	9	5	6	7	7	6	78	6	208
Freedom of association, assembly, expression	0	118	46	43	58	61	58	39	6	292	61	27	809
Murder [including attempted murder]	2	0	1	3	1	4	0	4	0	3	0	2	20
Political discrimination/victimization	10	16	105	92	18	69	12	44	16	44	15	25	466
Property-related violations	0	4	20	19	4	34	7	12	2	5	41	5	153
Torture	8	8	159	75	16	113	11	1	2	95	8	1	497
Unlawful arrest/detention	35	122	106	158	37	34	5	28	4	18	60	20	627
Monthly Total:	93	317	536	489	151	372	124	190	56	518	341	113	3300

Main Events 2003

January	- ZANU PF member Tonderai Mangwiro is petrol bombed in Kuwadzana at a ZANU PF base and ZANU PF members impose a curfew in the area as they step up violence and intimidation on the eve of the Kuwadzana Parliamentary by-election. - Combined Harare Residents Association (CHRA) Committee Members are abducted and beaten for 4 hours by suspected ZANU PF supporters and later arrested and detained by the police overnight under POSA - MDC MP Job Sikhala, Human Rights Lawyer Gabriel Shumba, Bishop Shumba, Taurayi Magaya and Charles Mutuma are tortured by the police for alleged breach of Section 15 of POSA. This is condemned by both foreign and local Human Rights Groups. - Samson Shawano Kombo, an MDC activist dies from serious injuries sustained from torture by ZANU PF supporters and suspected war veterans.
February	- Political violence continues in Kuwadzana ahead of a Parliamentary by-election to replace the late MDC MP for the area, Learnmore Jongwe. - Organisers of a Crisis In Zimbabwe Coalition meeting at Northside Community Church, 23 Pastors and members of the clergy on their way to Police General Headquarters to present a petition to the Deputy Police Commissioner, and 70 persons marching for love and against all forms of violence on Valentine's day are arrested under POSA sections 16, 17 and 19-22
March	- The opposition MDC calls for a mass stayaway on 18-19 March 2003, which is surrounded by violence and intimidation by state agents and ruling ZANU PF Party supporters. - Two Parliamentary by-elections are held on 29-30 March 2003 in Kuwadzana constituency, after the death of MDC legislator Learnmore Jongwe and Highfield constituency after the expulsion of Munyaradzi Gwisai from the MDC. The two by-elections are marred with violence, torture and intimidation. - The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum issues a press statement on 24 March condemning the violence perpetrated by state agents, war veterans and ruling party members during the MDC stayaway.
April	- The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) calls for a mass stayaway on 23-25 April 2003, which is marred with violence and intimidation. - Post election retributive violence occurs in Kuwadzana and Highfield constituencies after the two Parliamentary by-elections held on 29-30 March 2003. - Richard Tonderayi Machiridza, an MDC supporter is allegedly murdered by police officers and army officers on 18 April 2003 on suspicion that he perpetrated violence during the 18-19 March 2003 MDC stayaway. More than 70 MDC supporters attending his funeral are arrested under the Miscellaneous Offences Act (MOA) section 7 (b).
May	- Women Of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA) members are arrested for allegedly staging a demonstration in contravention of a High Court Order, which had barred them from doing so. - Widespread reports of Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) and Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) personnel torturing of MDC supporters.
June	- MDC calls for a mass stayaway code named "<i>the final push</i>" from 2-6 June 2003 in order to coerce the Government to agree to inter Party talks to solve the Zimbabwe crisis. This is surrounded by violence from both the MDC and ZANU PF.

July	- Forty-eight WOZA members are arrested and detained in Bulawayo for holding a demonstration against POSA after delivering a letter to the Senior Prosecutor for Bulawayo at the Bulawayo Magistrates' Court.
August	- Inter Party violence surrounds the 30-31 August Urban Councils Elections throughout the country. - Action Shamhu, dies from excessive bleeding after he was struck on the neck with a broken bottle by ZANU PF supporters for discussing politics at a beer hall in Kuwadzana, Harare
September	- Political violence follows the Urban Councils elections. Civilians are victimized and intimidated based on the victory of either ZANU PF or the MDC.
October	- Over 170 members of ZCTU are arrested on 8 October 2003 as they demonstrate against high taxation and violations of trade union and human rights. - About 150 National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) members are arrested and others severely assaulted on 22 October 2003 as they demonstrate to call for a new and democratic constitution. - Human rights Lawyer, Beatrice Mtetwa is assaulted by Borrowdale police officers while attempting to report an attempted car-jacking perpetrated against herself at Borrowdale Police Station. They accused her of being under the influence of alcohol but refuse to conduct a breathalyser test. - Violence and victimization hinder MDC candidates from contesting in the Council and Mayoral elections, thus when the Nomination Courts were closed on 28 October 2003, ZANU PF candidates were declared winners unopposed in Marondera, Chinhoyi and 7 Rural District Councils (RDC) - Violence surrounds the Nomination Court for the Kadoma Central Parliamentary by-election.
November	- 52 ZCTU members and leadership and civic leaders are arrested on 18 November 2003 in Harare for holding a demonstration without notifying the police in terms of POSA section 24. - Violence and intimidation surround the Kadoma Central Parliamentary by-election held on 29-30 November 2003
December	- Violence and intolerance surrounds the vote-counting of the Kadoma Central Parliamentary by-election - Nineteen WOZA members are arrested in Bulawayo on 3 December 2003 as they demonstrate against food scarcity and the escalating food prices.

NB: Some of the categories were excluded from the table below, thus the actual total for 2004 is 2715

Appendix 2. Monthly totals of human rights violations: 1 January to 31 December 2004

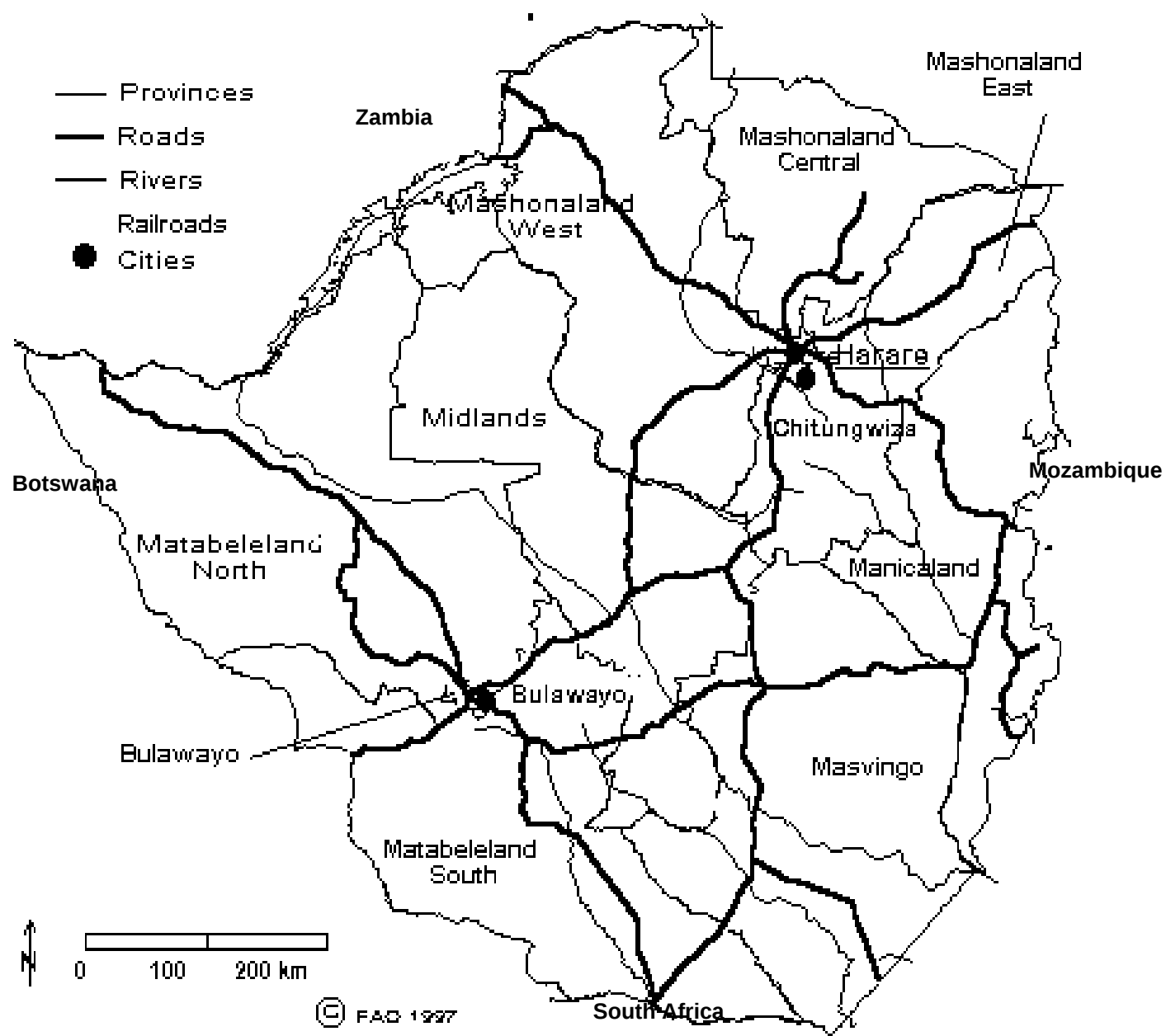
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
Assault	34	32	109	16	29	12	12	44	41	49	21	2	401
Abduction/kidnapping	7	3	12	1	13	6	1	8	6	4	1	0	62
Death threats	2	2	12	1	7	3	1	1	2	2	0	2	35
Displacement	5	2	19	6	13	3	4	6	57	69	5	0	189
Freedom of association, assembly, expression	32	97	18	48	82	140	27	27	142	113	34	0	760
Murder [including attempted murder]	4	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Political discrimination/victimization	24	100	141	68	35	21	28	31	50	36	10	5	550
Property-related violations	10	12	35	5	11	4	3	33	29	3	0	0	145
Torture	2	74	23	16	18	15	1	10	6	2	3	0	170
Unlawful arrest/detention	2	8	23	23	7	15	3	8	263	2	35	0	389
Total:	122	332	395	185	215	220	80	168	596	280	109	9	2711

Main Events 2004

January	- ZANU PF and MDC inter-party violence: pre Gutu North constituency (Masvingo Province) by-election. - Violence in Shamva constituency (Mashonaland Central Province), one person killed, Alexander Chigega (MDC).
February	- NCA demonstration to call for a new constitution in Harare Central constituency (Harare Province) reportedly disrupted by ZRP. - Violence on Charleswood Estate, Chimanimani (Manicaland Province) belonging to MDC MP for Chimanimani, Roy Bennett. One person killed, Shemi Chimbarara (farm worker).
March	- Inter-party violence: Zengeza constituency by-election (Harare Province), majority of victims reportedly MDC supporters/members. One person killed, Francis Chinozvina (MDC).
April	- Post Zengeza by-election retribution. Main targets reportedly MDC members. - Inter-party violence in Mabvuku constituency (Harare Province). - MDC intra-party violence in St Mary's constituency (Harare Province).
May	- ZANU PF and MDC inter-party violence: Violence against MDC members in Mbare East constituency (Harare Province) reportedly perpetrated by members of <i>Chipangano</i>, reported to be a ZANU PF youth gang based in Mbare. - ZANU PF and MDC inter-party violence: Alleged retribution against those who attended MDC rally in Chendambuya, Makoni North constituency (Manicaland Province).
June	- ZRP reportedly disrupts WOZA meeting on 16 June 2004 in Mpopoma constituency (Bulawayo Province). - ZRP reportedly stops WOZA demonstration in commemoration of World Refugee Day on 19 June in Mpopoma constituency (Bulawayo Province).
July	- Inter-party violence: ZANU PF youths reportedly attack MDC Provincial Assembly Meeting in Mvurwi, Mazowe West (Mashonaland Central Province).
August	- ZANU PF intra-party violence in Makoni North (Manicaland Province) where a senior Government Minister is alleged to have instigated and encouraged his supporters to perpetrate acts of violence against the supporters of a rival candidate from his own party. - ZNA reportedly torture civilians in Mabvuku, (Harare Province). - ZANU PF and MDC inter-party violence in Hatfield (Harare Province).
September	- Porta Farm residents displaced from a farm they have lived on for 14 years. The residents are forcibly evicted by the police and national youth service youths, despite a High Court Order granting them temporary relief from eviction. - WOZA women and NCA activists are arrested on separate occasions as they demonstrate during a march of protest against the NGO Bill. - Political victimization surrounds the MDC 5th year anniversary celebrations. - NCA youth and gender representatives meeting disrupted by the police and national service youths in Chikomba, Sadza T/Ship, Mashonaland East.

October	- Political violence surrounds the delivery of the verdict in the treason trial of MDC leader Morgan Tsvangirai on 15 October 2004. - NCA activists are arrested as they demonstrate against the NGO Bill. - WOZA women and 3 photographers are arrested as the WOZA women hand a petition to the Speaker of Parliament in conclusion of their march, which began in late September from Bulawayo to Harare in protest against the NGO Bill.
November	- NCA members are arrested in Harare city centre as they demonstrate against the NGO Bill -
December	- The Zimbabwe Parliament passes the NGO Bill on 9 December 2004, the eve of World Human Rights Day and it now awaits Presidential assent.

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF ZIMBABWE



The **Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum** (also known as the “Human Rights Forum”) is a coalition comprising 17 member organisations. It has been in existence since January 1998 when non-Governmental organisations working in the field of human rights joined together to provide legal and psychosocial assistance to the victims of the Food Riots of January 1998.

The Human Rights Forum has now expanded its objectives to assist victims of organised violence, using the following definition:

“Organised violence” means the inter-human infliction of significant avoidable pain and suffering by an organised group according to a declared or implied strategy and/or system of ideas and attitudes. It comprises any violent action, which is unacceptable by general human standards, and relates to the victims’ mental and physical well-being.”

The Human Rights Forum operates a Research and Documentation Unit and offers legal services through the Public Interest Unit of the Legal Resources Foundation (LRF) (formerly the Legal Unit of the ZHRF.)

Core member organisations of the Human Rights Forum are:

- Amani Trust
- Amnesty International (Zimbabwe) (AI (Z))
- Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP)
- Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ)
- Human Rights Trust of Southern Africa (SAHRIT)
- Legal Resources Foundation (LRF)
- Media Monitoring Project of Zimbabwe (MMPZ)
- Nonviolent Action and Strategies for Social Change (NOVASC)
- Transparency International (Zimbabwe) (TI (Z))
- University of Zimbabwe Legal Aid and Advice Scheme (UZ (LAAS))
- Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of the Offender (ZACRO)
- Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights (ZADHR)
- Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust (ZIMCET)
- Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZimRights)
- Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR)
- Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP)
- Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association (ZWLA)

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