



Author: Zimbabwe Peace Project

Date: 25 September 2009

Glossary of Terms

TERM	DEFINITION
MURDER	Unlawful and intentional killing of another person.
RAPE	Intentional, unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent.
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	Unlawfully subjecting one to pressure, insult or threat with intent to cause him/her to suffer anxiety, discomfort and /or the feeling of insecurity because of sexual differences.
ASSAULT	Unlawfully and intentionally (i) applying force to the person of another or (ii) inspiring a belief in that other person that force is immediately to be applied to them.
KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION	Unlawful and intentional deprivation of a person of liberty of movement and/or his/her custodians of control.
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	Consists of both arson and what used to be termed Malicious Injury to Property (MIP), which is unlawful setting an immovable structure on fire with intent to injure another and malicious and intentional damaging of property of another.
THEFT	Unlawful taking of another's property
TORTURE	Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from them information or a confession.
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 • Duress
UNLAWFUL DETENTION	Unlawful and intentional deprivation of one's liberty of movement by a person or persons in positions of authority.
DISPLACEMENT	• Act of unlawfully, intentionally and forcibly evicting or causing someone to vacate or leave his/her usual place of residence or settlement because of political differences. • Forced evictions

ACRONYMS	DENOTATION
FBO	Faith Based Organisations
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
GNU	Government of National Unity
GPA	Global Political Agreement
GSF	Government Subsidized Food
HICC	Harare International Conference Centre
JOC	Joint Operations Command
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
MDC – T	Movement for Democratic Change – Tsvangirai
MDP	Malicious Damage to Property
MP	Member of Parliament
NCA	National Constitutional Assembly
NSC	National Security Council
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
ZANU PF	Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front
ZAPU	Zimbabwe African People’s Union
ZESN	Zimbabwe Election Support Network

OVERVIEW

While the month of July saw the constitution-making process gathering momentum and the declaration of three days (24-26 July) for national healing, the human rights context remained at risk; the political environment plagued by hatred, mistrust, fear, impunity and intolerance to political diversity.

The first All-Stakeholders -Conference on the constitution-making process was disrupted on the first day after supporters of the two main political parties traded insults through songs, waving of placards and chanting of slogans. It resumed on the second day after the three principals had promptly held a joint press conference denouncing the disruptions. Since then, constitution-making processes have been marred with suspicion and conflicts over the Kariba Draft, with ZANU PF calling for its use as the basis in the drafting of the new constitution while the MDC and civil society organizations call for a fresh start to the drafting of the new constitution.

Compliance with the Global Political Agreement (GPA) remained low. MDC factions accused ZANU PF of dragging its feet on rectifying issues relating to the appointments of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, the Attorney General, and provincial governors. ZANU PF accused the MDC factions of failing to persuade “their western allies” to lift “illegal” sanctions.

The MDC T continue to complain of cases in which their legislators and party activists are arrested, detained, and convicted in circumstances that they say smack of use of state organs to mete out persecution of political opponents.

A year after their election into office in March 2008, MDC councillors are yet to execute their local mandates while people who participated in the March and June elections as election agents for the MDC or as observers continue to be victimised.

Although with the formation of the Inclusive Government in February, the National Security Council [NSC] was supposed to meet once every month to receive and consider national security reports and give direction on how the country’s security forces work, it only managed to convene its first meeting on the 31st July.

In the education sector, fear is common among teachers amid reports that some youth militias who were involved in the perpetration of violence have been recruited to teach in several rural schools.

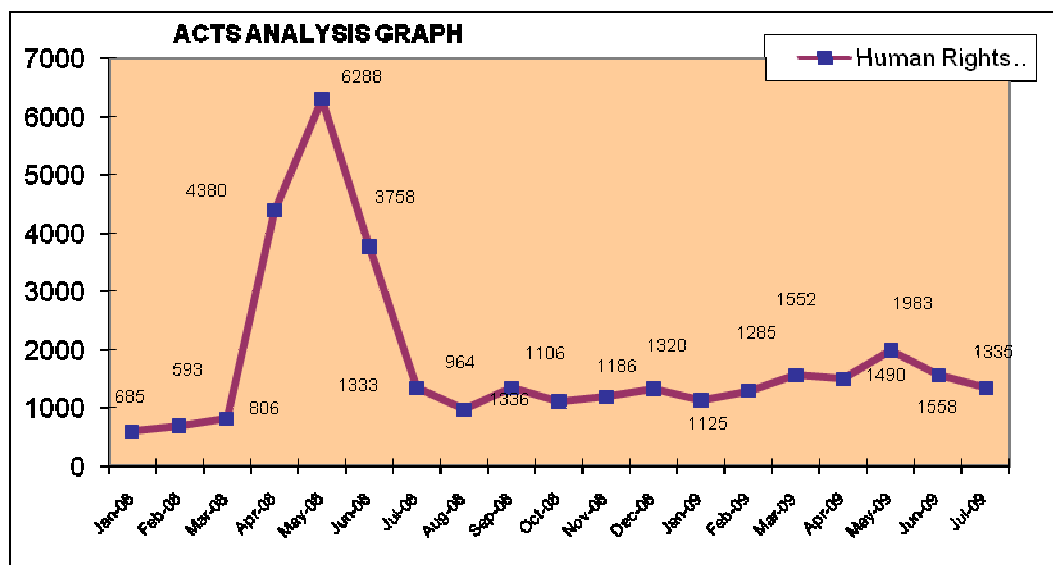
Although the July violations toll of 1335 reflects a drop from the June level of 1558, incidence of harassments [765] and assaults [310], remain disturbingly prevalent in all the ten provinces. Also disturbing are resurfacing inclinations towards extreme forms of violence.

Since January 2009, a cumulative violations toll of 10 328 cases has been recorded, of which 5308 were harassments, 2323 assaults, 500 displacements and 225 MDPs, among others. The details of cumulative trends in politically motivated human rights violations were as below:

Table 1: Cumulative Table of Violations

ACTS	2008	2009												
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Murder	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						207
Rape	61	4	12	8	7	8	7	5						112
Kidnapping/ Abduction	511	21	20	17	13	15	11	13						621
Assault	4886	270	378	367	292	398	308	310						7209
Theft/Looting	611	80	44	78	76	92	64	39						1084
MDP	1009	40	29	28	37	34	32	25						1234
Torture	452	17	13	33	27	13	10	19						584
Unlawful Detention	514	37	41	35	34	36	32	18						747
Harassment/ Intimidation	12593	553	658	787	740	976	829	765						17901
Displacement	2508	75	51	65	78	56	88	87						3008
Discrimination	366	28	39	134	186	355	171	52						1331
Attempted Rape	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0						24
Attempted Murder	14	0	0	0	0	0	5	2						21
Total	23755	1125	1285	1552	1490	1983	1558	1335	0	0	0	0	0	34083

Figure 1: Cumulative Graph



CASE EXPERIENCES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY PROVINCES

Mashonaland Central

Exercise of basic human rights remained restricted in the province with 140 cases of human rights violations having been recorded by end of July, 109 of which were intimidations committed in circumstances that reveal high political intolerance. Sampled reported cases pointed to cases in which members were victimized mainly for their political affiliation, expression of views, expressing support for the new constitution making process, attending meetings organized by the National Constitution Assembly [NCA], and, for demanding wages after going for several months without pay.

Mashonaland East

The political environment was generally hostile recording 227 cases of human rights violations, the bulk of which were harassments [111] and assaults [67]. There was evident resistance to the constitution making process, those supporting the process labelled as MDC supporters. cursory sampling of reported incidents show that the political divide still has widespread incidents in which members of the public were victimized on the basis of their political affiliation, for expressing need for constitutional change, and for calling a broad-based healing process that caters for compensation and justice on atrocities committed.

Manicaland

The province remained restive with lawlessness at the Chiadzwa diamond fields raging on. As observed in other provinces, tolerance for the Inclusive Government, the constitution making process and national healing processes was very low with several incidents that demonstrate efforts to scuttle them. War veterans, youth militia and military activism was also on the rise, the army still maintaining presence at the Chiadzwa diamonds mines despite spirited local and international calls for their withdrawal. Reports pointed to people being force-marched to attend ZANU PF meetings to drum up support for the Kariba Draft. Hate and threatening language continued to be used against individuals for their political affiliation. Consistent with past trends, the province recorded 274 incidents of human rights violations, 139 of which were harassments, 54 assaults and 40 discriminations, among others.

Midlands

The province's human rights profile is poised to worsen against the background of reported military and war veteran activism in some parts of Gokwe, Mberengwa, Zhombe, Gweru and Chiundura. 184 breaches were recorded in July with high tolls in categories of intimidation [91] and assaults [67], making it the third hot zone of human rights violations. Tolerance to MDC politics, human rights, democracy and good governance activism remained low. Sampled incidents involved cases in which members of the public were victimized for issues that included associating with own party, wearing of own party regalia, attending and participating in constitutional making processes, involvement in NCA activism, attending MDC rallies in the area, refusing to chant other party slogans, and for participating in some NGO-initiated programs, among others.

Harare

The province recorded 167 cases of human rights violations with a heavy skew towards cases of intimidations and assaults mostly linked to high-density areas such as Dzivarasekwa, Mbare, Chitungwiza, and Warren Park. Among the reported cases were incidents where the force-marching of people to party meetings, the disruption of conferences on the constitution-making process and assaults for expressing own views on the Kariba Draft and the constitution in general. Others included allegations that an unknown person sent a threatening letter with a bullet inside to the Minister of Finance and an incident in which a tenant in St Marys was reportedly evicted from a house after being seen talking to the MP of the area.

Masvingo

Inter-party animosity was still deep-seated, July recording 117 cases of human rights violations with high tolls in cases of harassments [71] and assaults [25]. Members of the public were still harassed for their participation as MDC election agents in the 29 March 2008 elections. Cases of harassment of teachers by youth militias, force-marching of villagers to political meetings, and intimidation of those participating in national events such as the constitution making processes and the national healing process-continue to feature in most reports with a disturbing spread.

Mashonaland West

The political climate was still polarised along party lines with high incidents in which senior government officials, security officers, party youths and war veterans were involved in acts of human rights abuses. A total human rights breach toll of 147 was recorded the bulk of which were intimidations and assaults mainly arising from differences on the constitution making process. In addition, as in other provinces, there were reports of teachers threatened with

death for intending to go on strike for pay increases and people force-marched to meetings in support of the Kariba Draft.

Matebeleland North

Although a low human rights violations zone with 33 cases, some isolated incidents reported in areas that include Bubi, Tsholotsho, Hwange, Lupane and Binga, cast disturbing trends. The province remained home to bouts of inter-party clashes among members of ZAPU, MDC M, MDC T, and ZANU PF. As in other provinces, Matebeleland North remained home to incidents in which members of the public were victimized over differences on the constitution making process, for arranging rallies which were addressed by MDC M-suspended MPs, as well as for attending national healing meetings conducted by ZIMRIGHTS.

Matebeleland South

Although the province had the least violations record of 22, areas such as Bulilima, Gwanda, Mangwe, Umzingwane and Matobo remained in the limelight with erratic incidents in which members of the public were victimised. They were victimized on the basis of party affiliation, for failing to attend party meetings, for wearing own party regalia, for refusing to chant other party slogans, for attending constitution making meetings organized by NCA as well as expressing their views on the Kariba Draft issue.

Bulawayo

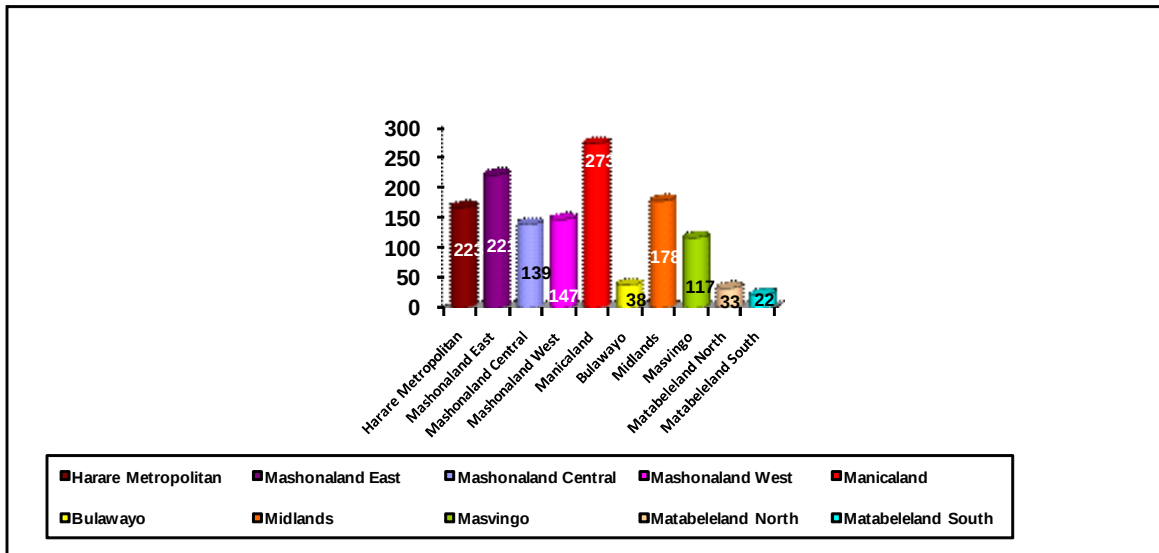
Although the province emerged with a low record of 38 cases, isolated incidents of harassments and assaults continue to be reported in areas such as Nkulumane, Magwegwe, Bulawayo East, Luveve, Lobengula, Pelandaba, and Entumbane. Most incidents revolved around differences over the constitution making process and association with a party of one's choice.

Below are summaries of acts spread by provinces and gender:

Table 2: PROVINCIAL ACTS ANALYSIS

ACTS	Midlands	Bulawayo	Mat. South	Mat. North	Masvingo	Manicaland	Harare	Mash. East	Mash West	Mash Central	TOTAL
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5
Kidnapping/ Abduction	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	4	0	0	13
Assault	67	9	4	4	25	54	48	67	22	10	310
Theft/Looting	2	0	1	0	0	7	8	10	8	3	39
MDP	1	1	0	0	6	3	4	8	2	0	25
Torture	3	0	0	0	1	8	0	6	0	1	19
Unlawful Detention	3	0	0	2	2	5	3	3	0	0	18
Harassment/ Intimidation	91	27	16	22	71	139	79	111	100	109	765
Displacement	10	1	0	3	12	17	6	8	15	15	87
Discrimination	0	0	0	1	0	40	11	0	0	0	52
Attempted Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total	178	38	22	33	117	273	167	221	147	139	1335

FIGURE 2: ACTS SPREAD BY PROVINCES



ACTS SPREAD BY GENDER

Figure 3: Female & Male Victim Spread

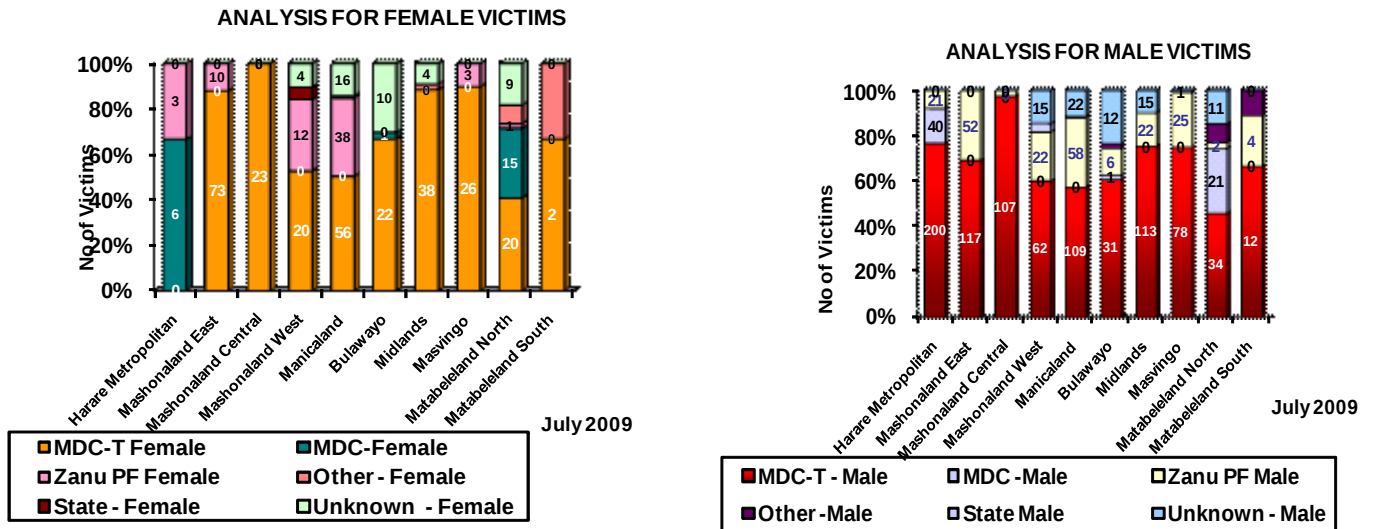
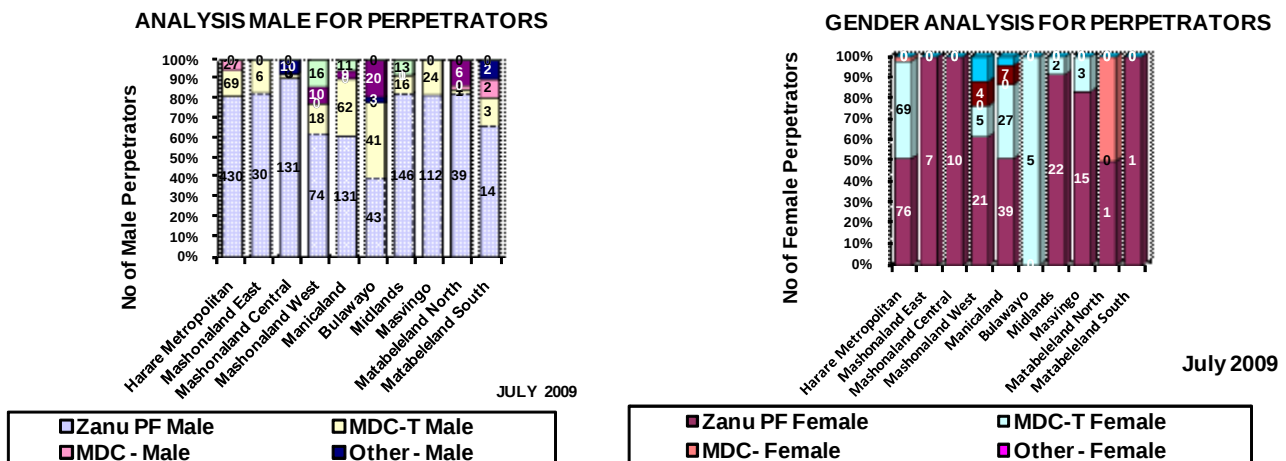


Figure 4: Male & Female Perpetrator Spread



The MDC T remained the main victim of violence in both its male and female categories while ZANU PF was the main perpetrator of violence in both its male and female categories. The impression is that society is still polarized along party lines, the divide most distinct between ZANU PF and the MDC T.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN HUMANITARIAN AND FOOD DISTRIBUTIONS

Introduction

Incidents of harassment, discrimination, and violence continue to haunt the distribution of humanitarian and food assistance. 493 cases of violations were recorded, 44% of which were discriminations in areas relating to food relief, GSF, tillage support, seed, fertilizer, and medical treatment; 42% were harassments involving incidents in which people were forced to chant slogans, denounce their parties, attend political meetings, and produce party cards while 14% were cases of violence in the form of physical attacks, MDPs, and sexual violence. These trends are disturbing given that the non-state sector continued to be the main source of food constituting 55% of the 215 while GSF provided 37%, FBO [2%] and other sources 6%. Below is a graphic illustration of cumulative trends in humanitarian and food assistance as of July 2009.

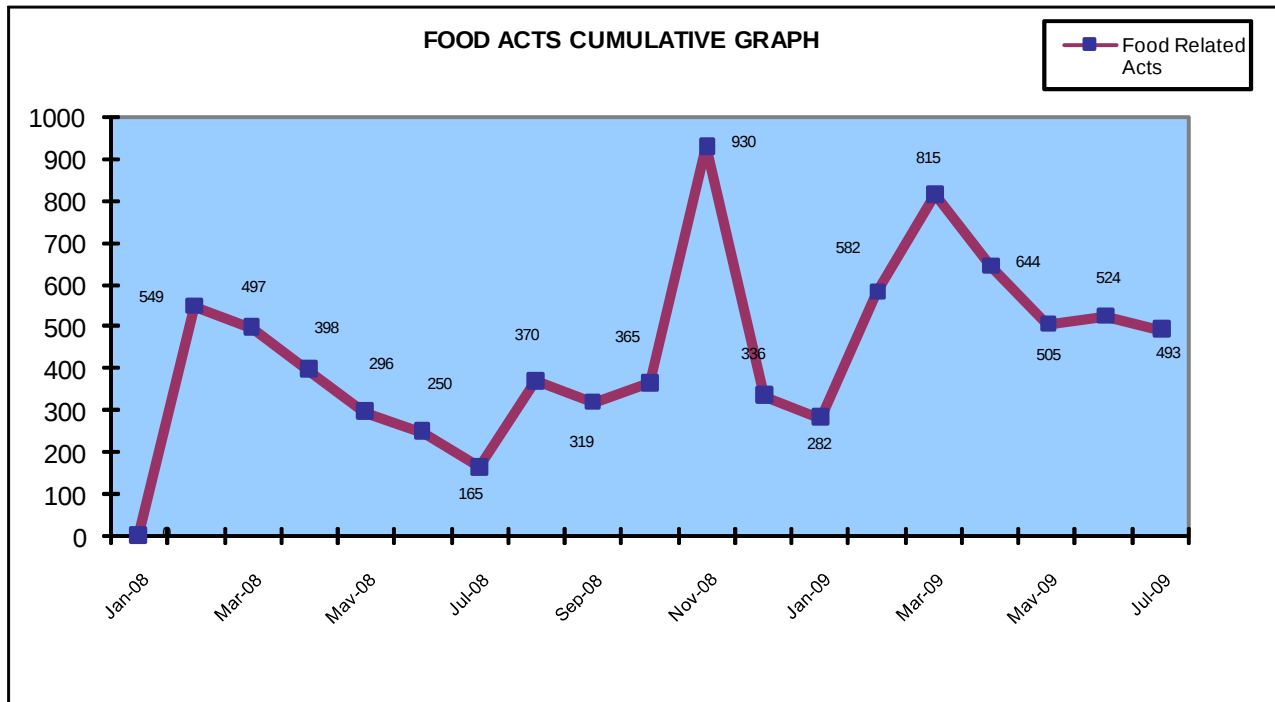


Table 3: CUMULATIVE FOR FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID VIOLATIONS

2008	2009	FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID RELATED ACTS - 2009			
		HARASSMENT	VIOLENCE	DISCRIMINATION	TOTAL
	Jan – Dec 2008	1581	54	3216	4851
549	January	46	6	230	282
497	February	68	16	498	582
398	March	360	38	417	815
296	April	219	35	390	644
250	May	252	17	236	505
165	June	255	23	246	524
370	July	208	71	208	487
319	August				
365	September				
376	October				
930	November				
336	December				
4851	TOTAL	2989	260	5441	8690

CASE INCIDENTS BY PROVINCES

Mashonaland Central

While there was a visible drop in both NGO and state food sources, incidents of discriminations and harassments remained a challenge. July recorded 18 humanitarian and food-related violations, 13 of which were discriminations [relating to access to GSF, seed and fertilizer] while

5 were harassments [relating to forced attendance of political meetings and forcing people to produce party cards]. Of the 5 recorded food sources, 4 were NGOs and 1 GSF.

Harare

Access to humanitarian and food assistance was generally along party lines. The province recorded 37 violations, 36 of which were discriminations in areas of accessing food relief, educational support, and medical treatment. Most incidents were committed in high-density areas of Mabvuku-Tafara, Harare East, Chitungwiza South, Zengeza East, Dzivarasekwa, and Warren Park. Of the 28 food distribution sources recorded in the province, 24 were NGO sources, 3 from own sources and 1 FBO.

Masvingo

NGO operational space remained stressed, NGO initiatives viewed with suspicion by politicians [especially within ZANU PF circles]. 17 cases of humanitarian and food-related breaches were recorded, 11 of which were discriminations relating to food relief, agricultural credit, irrigation seed and fertilizer while 6 were harassments relating to forced attendance of political meetings, forced removal of party regalia, forced denunciation of own party. Of the 7 humanitarian and food sources recorded, 4 were NGO sources, 2 GSF sources and 1 being “Other” (unspecified) sources.

Mashonaland East

While humanitarian and food assistance remained visible, the province recorded 96 incidents of violations, 54 of which were violence, 42 being harassments. Reported cases of violence involved physical attacks, MDPs, sexual violence and abductions while cases of harassments related to forced attendance of political meetings, forced denunciations of own party, among others. Of the 33 food sources reported, 20 were GSF, 10 NGOs and 3 FBOs. In some cases, false information was given to humanitarian agencies to deny targeted communities access to food.

Manicaland

Humanitarian interventions were still dotted across the province although access to both state and NGO assistance remained heavily thwarted by incidents of harassments, discriminations and even violence. 64 cases of violations were recorded, 31 harassments [mainly based on political affiliation], 30 discriminations [food relief, seed, fertilizer and medical treatment]. Of the 30 food distribution sources recorded, 18 were GSF, 10 NGO and 2 other unspecified sources.

Midlands

Harassments and denials to food and humanitarian assistance sourced from NGOs were prevalent. 135 incidents of food and humanitarian-related violations were recorded, 65 harassments, 65 discriminations and 5 violence. Harassments involved cases in which people were forced to denounce one's party, forced to produce party cards, forced to attend political meetings, forced to chant party slogans, among others. Discriminations related to access to GSF, food relief, seed, fertilizer, and tillage support. Of the 63 food sources, 37 were GSF, 19 NGOs and 7 other unspecified sources.

Mashonaland West

Humanitarian and food relief interventions were still evident across the province, although they were generally viewed with suspicion and closely monitored by war veterans and ZANU PF officials. Incidents of breaches in politically suspect circumstances remained cause for concern, the province recording 135 cases, 48 harassments [mainly in the form of summons to meetings and forced to denounce one's party], 48 discriminations [mainly food relief and tillage support] and 9 cases of violence [physical attacks and MDPs]. NGOs constituted the only source of the 35 food sources recorded.

Matebeleland North

Politically motivated humanitarian and food-related violations were very low, the province recording 9 cases, 5 of which were harassments [summons to meetings and being forced to denounce one's party], and 4 discriminations [relating to food relief and GSF] reported in areas such as Binga, Bubi and Hwange. NGOs served as the only food distribution sources.

Matebeleland South

The province also experienced various incidents of humanitarian and food-related breaches, July recoding 7 cases, 4 discriminations in accessing food relief and 3 harassments in the form of summons to meetings. As in other provinces, NGOs served as the only food distribution source.

Bulawayo

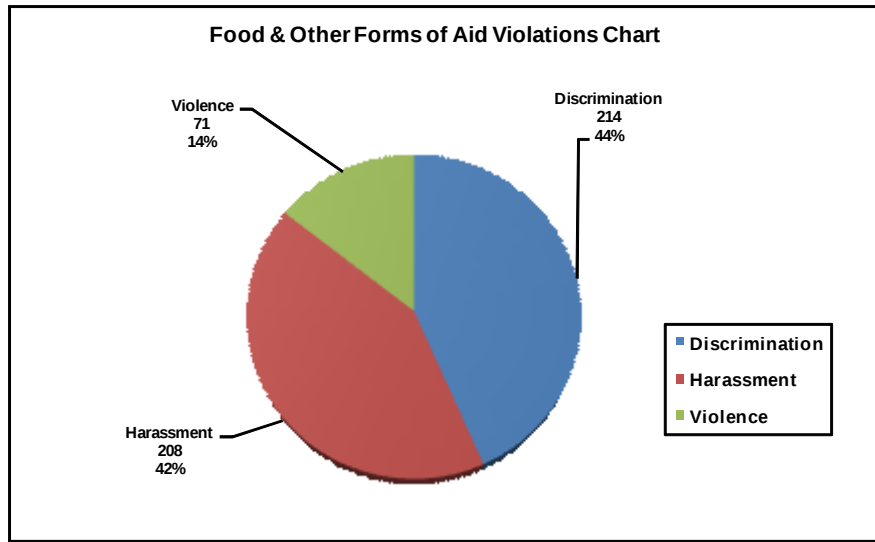
Bulawayo had the least humanitarian and food-related violations record with 5 cases, 3 harassments [food relief] and 2 discriminations [forced to denounce one's party]. Of the 4-food distribution sources recorded, 3 were NGO and 1 GSF.

A GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF HUMANITARIAN AND FOOD-RELATED VIOLATIONS IN THE PROVINCES

Table 4: PREVALENCE OF VIOLATIONS CHART

HARASSMENT	Masvingo	Harare	Manicaland	Mash East	Mash West	Mash Central	Byo	Mat North	Mat South	Midlands	TOTAL
Forced to attend political meetings	1	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	2	17
Ordered to produce party card	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	8	11
Ordered to remove party regalia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Forced to chant party slogans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Ordered to denounce one's party	2	0	29	13	12	0	2	2	0	33	93
Summoned to meeting	1	1	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
Other	0	0	1	0	36	0	0	3	3	15	58
TOTAL	6	1	31	42	48	5	2	5	3	65	208
VIOLENCE											
Abduction/unlawful detention	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Sexual violence	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
MDP	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	11
Physical Attack	0	0	3	20	6	0	0	0	0	5	34
Grievous bodily harm	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
TOTAL	0	0	3	54	9	0	0	0	0	5	71
DISCRIMINATON											
Denied access to GSF	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	37	44
Denied seeds & fertiliser	1	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	13
Denied tillage support	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	16
Denied agricultural credit	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
Denied food loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denied food relief	5	24	18	0	35	0	2	2	4	23	113
Denied irrigation	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Denied Educational Support	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Denied Medical Treatment	0	4	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	36	30	0	48	13	3	4	4	65	214
OVERRRALL TOTAL	17	37	64	96	105	18	5	9	7	135	487

Figure 1: FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID CHART

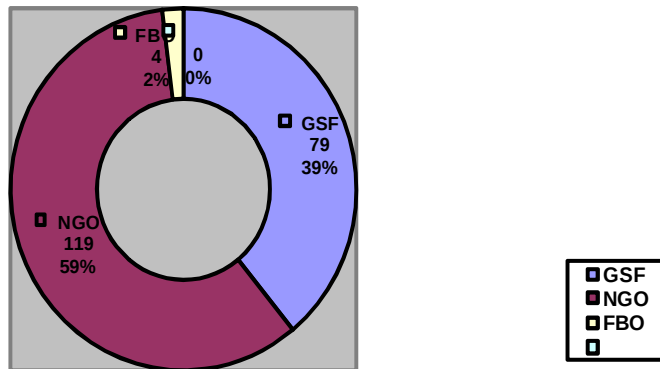


Politically motivated incidents of discrimination, harassment and violence remained prevalent.

Table 5: FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID SOURCES

FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID SOURCES	Midlands	Byo	Mat South	Mat North	Masvingo	Manicaland	Harare	Mash East	Mash West	Mash Central	TOTAL
GSF	2	0	18	20	0	1	1	0	0	37	79
NGO	4	24	10	10	35	4	3	4	6	19	119
FBO	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	6	25	28	33	35	5	4	4	6	56	202

SOURCES OF FOOD



The non-state sector was the main source of food, providing 59 %.

EMERGING ISSUES AND THE WAY FORWARD

- Delays in redressing “outstanding issues” continues to inflict irreparable damage on the socio-economic environment-dooming prospects of foreign currency desperately needed to keep all sectors of the economy rolling. It is even denting the credibility of the Inclusive Government.
- Constitutions are about broad national issues. They are bigger than individuals. Constitution making processes should therefore be protected from partisan unwarranted interferences and manipulations.
- Harassment and discrimination remain disturbingly on the high side, a pointer to low tolerance to people expressing their views on national issues such as the constitution making process, the national healing process, outstanding issues and the Inclusive Government in general. All parties to the inclusive government have a pressing mandate to sell the zero-tolerance- to- human rights abuses-message to their structures at both the macro and micro levels of society.
- The three peace days accorded to the national healing process should herald the unfolding of national programs encompassing truth, forgiveness, justice and compensation that are more robust. For justice to be seen working, ZPP recommends that those who committed murder should be arrested while those who had their property and livestock should be compensated. The local leadership and the church should be actively involved in the enforcement of the healing process. Simply asking people to forgive is merely postponing problems as they are poised to resurface.
- There is urgent need to respond to reports of lawlessness, forced labour, beatings, murder and smuggling at the Chiadzwa diamond fields. Appropriate measures are to be

taken to ensure that these mining activities generate revenue for the cash-strapped government.

- Harassments and discrimination along party lines continue to haunt humanitarian and food distribution processes, a disturbing process given that 63 % of food sources are non-state sources.

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 member organizations include, Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), Counselling Services Unit (CSU), Zimbabwe Liberators' Platform, Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust, ZimRights, Civic Education Network Trust (CIVNET).

VISION

To see Zimbabwe transform into a society that cherishes the pursuit and realization of justice, freedom, peace, human dignity and development.

MISSION

ZPP is a community based Trust that promotes peace through documenting human rights violations and disseminating them to stakeholders and policy makers.

GOAL

To reduce violence and human rights violations through community-based and national monitoring, documentation of cases of human rights abuses, and making partnerships and alliances that tap the expertise and assets of local communities and local and regional organizations that will help the attainment of sustainable peace and democracy in Zimbabwe.

CONTACT US

P O Box BE 427, Belvedere
Tel: (04) 747719, 2930180,
2930182, 2900555, 2900556

Email: zppinfo@gmail.com, zpp@africaonline.co.zw