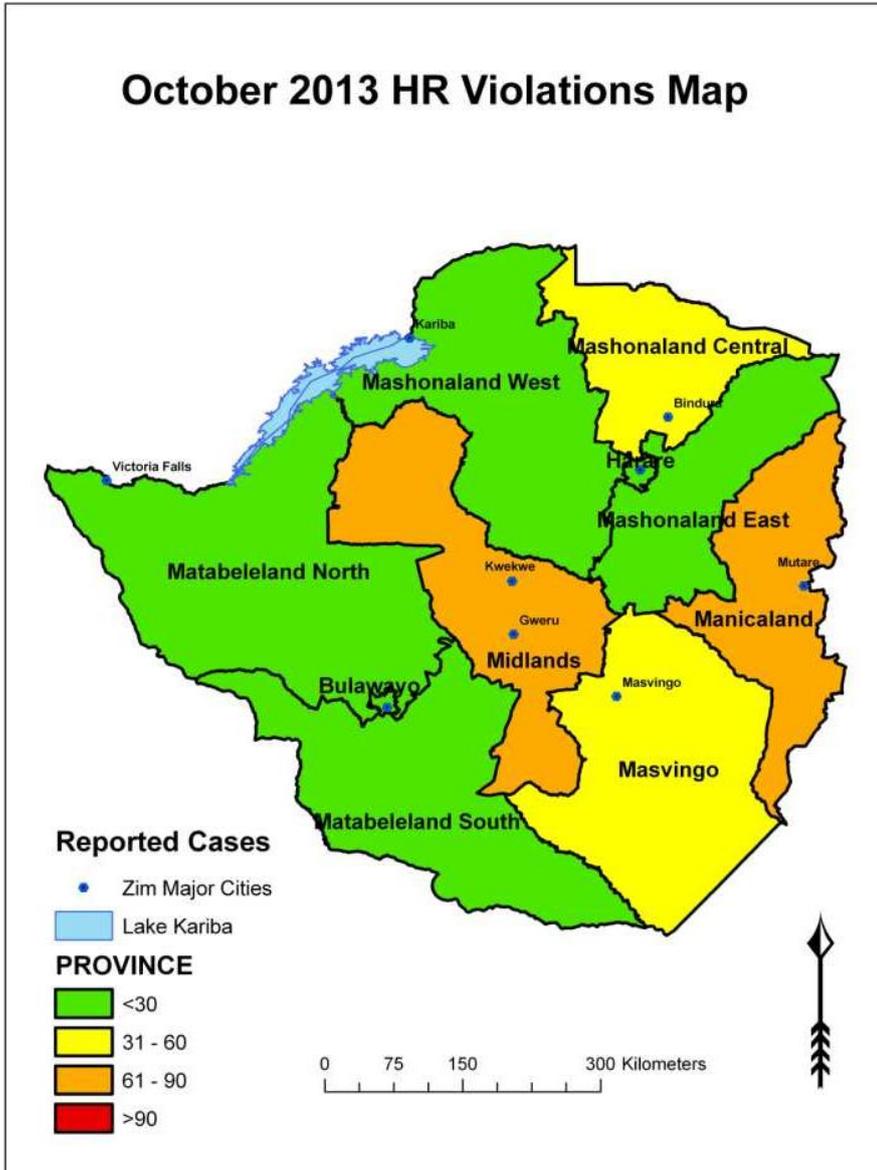


## October 2013 HR Violations Map



### BACKGROUND & FORMATION

The Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) was conceived shortly after 2000 by a group of Churches and NGOs working or interested in human rights and peace-building initiatives, and was to become a vehicle for civic interventions in a time of political crisis. In particular ZPP sought to monitor and document incidents of human rights violations and politically motivated breaches of the peace e.g. violence.

Today, ZPP's co-operating member organizations include, Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC), Catholic Commission for Justice & Peace in Zimbabwe (CCJPZ), Evangelical fellowship of Zimbabwe (EFZ) Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), Counselling Services Unit (CSU), Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust (ZIMCET), Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR), Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS), Civic Education Network Trust (CIVNET), Women's 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 levels of politically motivated human rights violations continued on a downward trend throughout the country with the majority of recorded cases being of discrimination and the politicisation of the distribution of farming inputs. There were 313 recorded incidents of human rights violations during the month of October down from the 389 cases witnessed during the month of September.

The post-election retribution cases continued throughout the country with hundreds of families reportedly left homeless as a result of forced evictions. Hundreds of families in Banket, Mashonaland West were left homeless after police allegedly set their houses on fire during the month of October claiming they were illegal settlers. With the rainy season setting in, the families were pushed into a desperate situation as police claimed they were illegally settled on a farm owned by a senior police officer. The top cop is reportedly stationed in Chinhoyi. The families claimed they were resettled at the farm located in Mapinga near Banket just before the July 31 harmonised elections but the situation changed just after the elections as they were ordered to vacate the property.

In a related incident, 10 families from Mukoko Farm in Mazowe South, Mashonaland Central were served with eviction orders by a Zanu PF chairperson identified as Albert Nzitsa. The ten families were to vacate their homes as a matter of urgency to pave way for the expansion of Batanai Primary School. The victims however said they were being targeted since they were very actively involved in supporting the MDC-T during the just ended elections.

The Zanu PF restructuring exercise provided a new source of conflict during the month under review with accusations of rigging and vote buying being recorded in Manicaland, Midlands and Bulawayo provinces. Intra-party violence was recorded in the period leading up to the election-day in Manicaland where an aspiring provincial youth chairperson Innocent Madya reportedly assaulted Josphat Muridzo at Buhera business centre accusing him of failing to submit his nomination papers to the election directorate because he belongs to a rival faction.

Police reacted violently to a peaceful demonstration by Hwange Colliery Mine Workers' wives demanding that the company pays their husbands' salaries. The women argued their children have been expelled from school for non-payment of school fees after their husbands went for over 5 months without pay. The over 100 women were subjected to violent manhandling leading to many being injured and four being hospitalized at Hwange Colliery Hospital.

Skirmishes that erupted during the month of September in Bikita West have since been subdued following a Constitutional Court ruling that ordered the reinstatement of Munyaradzi Kereke as the MP for Bikita West. The ConCourt ruled in favour of Kereke on 23 October 2013. Zanu PF had earlier on called for the ouster of Kereke on the pretext that he defied the party's hierarchy by standing against the Zanu PF's preferred candidate of Elias Musakwa.

## **FOOD AND OTHER FORMS OF AID VIOLATIONS**

The Presidential Inputs Scheme was the most abused aid scheme during the month under review by the Zanu PF leadership, war veterans and traditional leaders throughout the country. Under the scheme each household is entitled to a 10kg of seed maize, 50kg compound D, 50kg ammonium nitrate and 50kg lime while those in drier areas will receive 5kg each of sorghum or millet seed in place of maize.

From Manicaland’s Mupambwi Village in Buhera West, village head Keresencia Danda denied three MDC-T supporters access to fertilizer and maize seed on 18 October 2013 claiming that victims should get inputs from their own party. In Makoni West, headman Bvekerwa also denied suspected MDC-T supporters access to maize seed and fertilizer from what was being distributed through the Grain Marketing Board (GMB). The trend was in all districts like Mutasa, Mutare Chimanimani and Chipinge.

The trend was the same in Mashonaland West where two MDC-T agents for Chegutu West were not allowed to register for inputs by Zanu PF chairperson and information officer at Waze Township on 10 October 2013. From Hurungwe North four people who were accused of being MDC-T agents were denied inputs at Karuru Township by John Uramba a security member of Zanu PF on 8 October 2013.

Almost all districts in the Matabeleland North province are in dire need of food aid. Although there are certain NGOs which are carrying out feeding programmes in the province this has not been enough as they normally target certain groups in communities such as people living with HIV and AIDS, the elderly and children. The little that comes from the government through the GMB is normally heavily politicized in favour of Zanu PF.

One incident occurred in Ward 29 Nkayi South constituency two MDC supporters were denied rice and wheat which was being distributed by GMB on 15 October 2013. It is reported that the villagers had all contributed \$1 for the transportation of the food aid to the area. Upon arrival at the distribution centre the survivors are said to have been told to go away by some Zanu PF officials led by losing candidate for the House of Assembly in the constituency Stars Mathe and Charter Mguni who had control over the process.

Fig. 1: Human Rights Violation Levels July–

Oct 2013

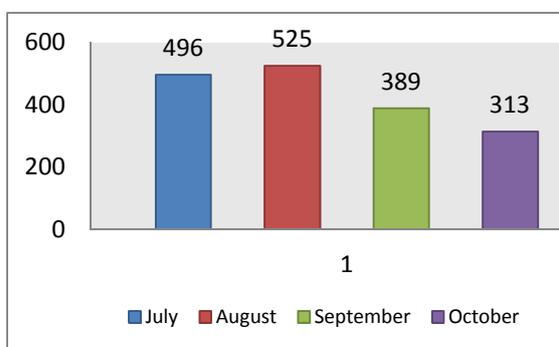
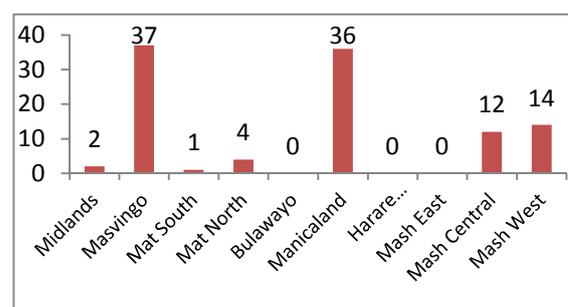
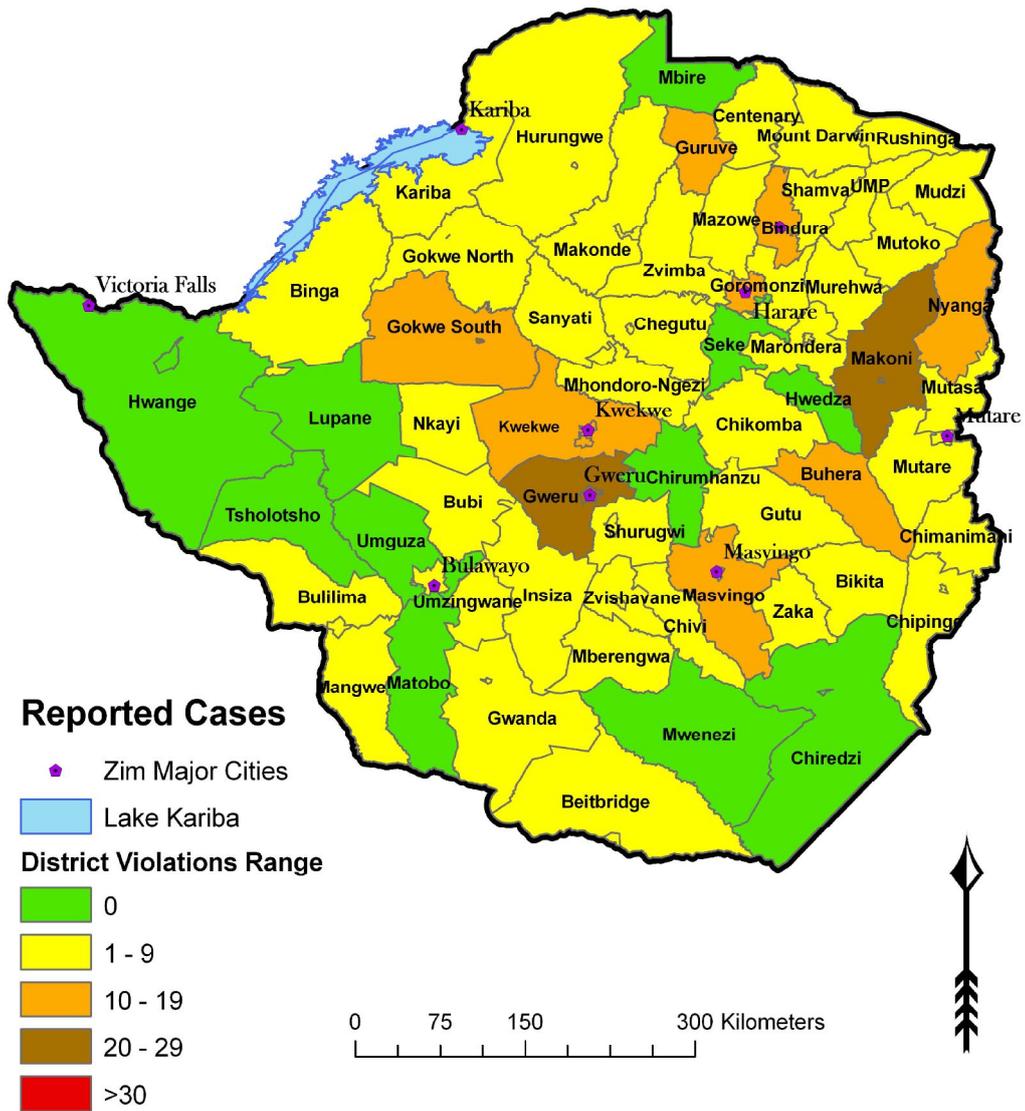


Fig. 2: Violations of politicized food & aid distribution Oct 2013



# ZPP October 2013 District Violations Map



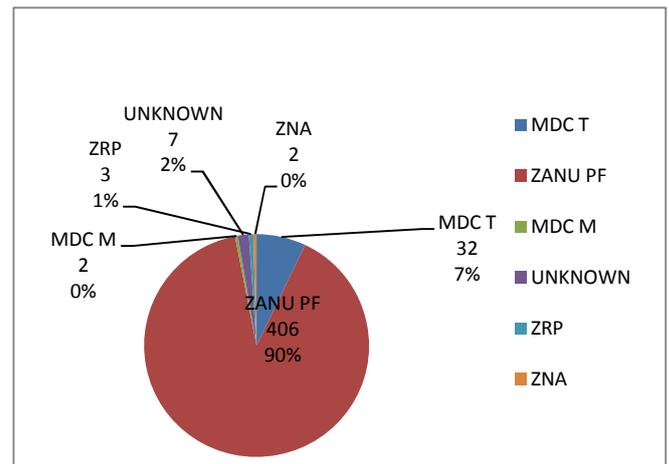
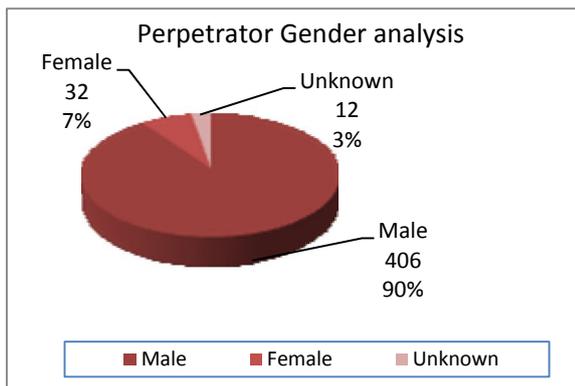
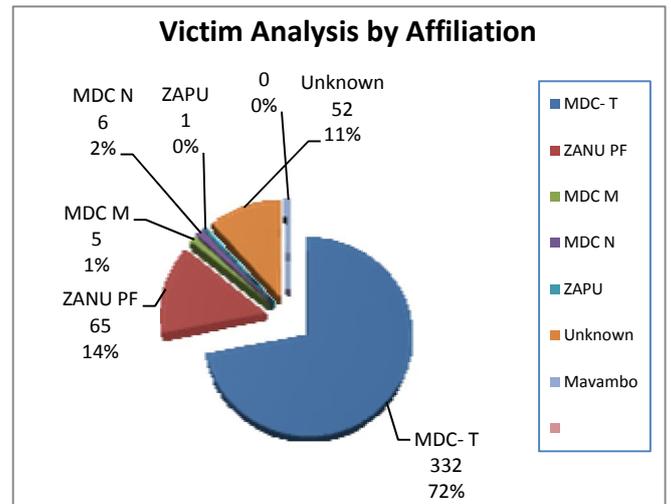
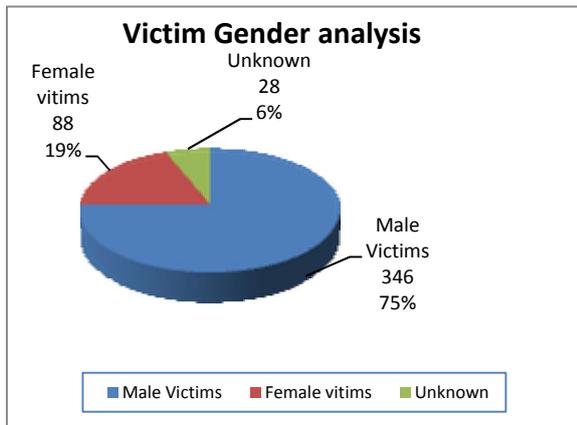
## INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Assault	<b>Right to liberty and security of person</b>	<b>10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ With rampant food shortages being experienced around the province, partisan distribution of food and agricultural inputs by Zanu PF was the major highlight of the month while the Zanu PF Provincial elections which pitted the Joice Mujuru and Emmerson Mnangagwa factions were a major source of conflict in the province.</li> <li>➤ Zanu PF held it's provincial and district elections on Saturday 26<sup>th</sup> of October. The provincial elections pitted John Mvundura and Monica Mutsvangwa who pulled out of the race at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour citing a plethora of electoral irregularities and rigging perpetrated by her rival that included among others intimidation and ghost voters.</li> </ul>
	Theft/looting	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>45</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>22</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Right to Property</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Malicious Damage to property	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Unlawful Detention	<b>Right to liberty</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Banned Political meeting	<b>Freedom of Assembly</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>40</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The Midlands Province has been declared as one of the regions in desperate need of food relief and the available food relief from government through the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) is reportedly being distributed on partisan grounds. The majority of the beneficiaries were reportedly being asked to prove their allegiance to the ruling party Zanu PF by show of a Zanu PF party card and chanting Zanu PF slogans.</li> <li>➤ A female Zanu PF ward chairperson from Mberengwa North reportedly lost out on a party donation of 50Kg seed maize and some basic groceries for allegedly shouting the party's slogan in English. The donations were being handed out by Lot Shayamavhudzi also from Zanu PF.</li> </ul>
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>18</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>20</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>78</b>	
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>31</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Although the figures of politically motivated violence seem to be on the decrease, the levels of political discrimination against suspected opposition supporters are on the increase.</li> <li>➤ Elected local government members who won on opposition party tickets have been blocked from carrying out their duties. Cowen Muchemwa the MDC-T councillor for Ward 14 in Mt Darwin has been denied the right to do his duties by Headmand Chimumvuri. Instead, the losing Zanu PF candidate identified as Mr Chigango a headmaster at Tsamvi Primary school has been accepted as the councillor. The same has been witnessed in Ward 3 and 35 in Mt Darwin North.</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, education</b>	<b>18</b>	
	Theft/Looting	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	

Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Despite the number of violations having significantly declined (from 39 cases in September to 18 incidents in October), the province was characterized by chaotic distribution of farming inputs from the government. The program has been hijacked by some overzealous Zanu PF party activists and war-veterans. Whilst the Government has pledged zero tolerance to partisan distribution of farming inputs currently underway, there have been complaints by MDC-T activists that the program excluded them in many parts of Mashonaland East.</li> <li>➤ Mudzi North MP Newton Kachepa was leading the distribution of farming inputs in Mudzi and he is alleged to have denied the independent Mudzi South lawmaker Jonathan Samkange access to farming inputs saying the donations were meant for Zanu PF party supporters only.</li> </ul>
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	11	
	Total		18	
Mash West	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Human rights violations have significantly gone down (from 33cases in September to 16 incidents in October) and the majority of the cases are of harassment and intimidation. Although other forms of politically motivated violence have gone down, cases of displacement and threats of eviction continue to be on the rise in the province.</li> <li>➤ At least 300 families from Mahawu-Chundu in Hurungwe North face eviction after they were accused of having settled in a game reserve since 2011. As a result the families are being denied agricultural inputs being distributed from the GMB. Some of the villagers have Rhodesian receipts to prove they were legally settled there in 1964. Although the area is alleged to be an illegal settlement, it has had boreholes drilled after independence and people are required to pay tax. The council has written letters to indicate that homes will be destroyed anytime soon.</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	2	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	9	
	Displacement	Property rights	2	
	Total		16	
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The human rights violations recorded in the province during the month were more or less the same with the previous month's figures. There were 31 incidents recorded in October as compared to the 34 cases witnessed in September and these were mainly post-election retribution to those perceived to have been campaigning for parties opposed to Zanu PF, mainly MDC-T activists.</li> <li>➤ The reprisals were in the form of denial of food and seed aid provided by government through the GMB. Other cases involved denial of medical care on the same grounds. Majority of such violations were recorded in Gutu, Chiredzi, Bikita and Masvingo rural.</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	10	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	2	
	Total		31	
Harare	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the reporting month Zanu PF has been busy organising their structures in order to elect a provincial leadership for the party. This has led to few incidents of political violence reported during the month, some</li> </ul>
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	8	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	

	Total		11	<p>are accused of vote buying while others are accused of imposing candidates and this has delayed the party provincial elections.</p> <p>➤ About twenty MDC-T supporters were served with eviction letters from Hopley by a Zanu PF member alleged to be working with the newly elected Member of Parliament for Harare South Shadreck Mashayamombe. The letters were not signed but had a city council date stamp giving the victims five days to pack their belongings.</p>
Mat North	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	<p>➤ Although the situation in the province is relatively calm a notable issue is the partisan conduct of the ZRP. This has been evidenced by their attendance of Zanu PF functions in some parts of the province and in most cases they will be putting on Zanu PF party regalia.</p> <p>➤ The majority of the violations recorded during the month were of partisan distribution of farming inputs. At Kachetshe, Chidobe ward, Hwange West Constituency, an MDC-T activist together with other villagers was denied farming inputs (maize seed) from GMB. The process is reported to have been controlled by Zanu PF members who accused the survivors of being members of the MDC-T. The incident was reported to have occurred on the 18<sup>th</sup> of October.</p>
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	2	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Total		5	
Mat South	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	2	<p>➤ The human rights situation has remained the same in the province with the violations related to the distribution of food and other forms of aid remaining the major sources of conflict.</p> <p>➤ Partisan distribution of farming inputs and food aid from the GMB was recorded in Gwanda North, Bulilima West, Insiza South, Umzingwane and Beitbridge East constituencies. Zanu PF leadership is accused of claiming that the donations are meant for their supporters only.</p>
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	6	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	3	
	Total		11	
Bulawayo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	7	<p>➤ The political environment in the province has remained relatively peaceful with only 8 incidents having been recorded down from the 12 witnessed in September. The violations mainly occurred in the constituencies located in the high density suburbs of Bulawayo.</p> <p>➤ Member of Parliament for Pumula Constituency Honourable Albert Mhlanga donated bags of maize meal and other food stuffs to the community of Robert Sinyoka after it was discovered that they needed assistance. Robert Sinyoka is a peri-urban area which falls under Pumula Constituency. Other areas which urgently require food assistance are Methodist Village, St Peters Hyde Park, Killarney Squatter Camp, Cebetsha Farm and in some of the old suburbs of Bulawayo.</p>
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	
	Total		8	
<b>Total</b>			<b>313</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>	