



SUMMARY ON POLITICALLY-MOTIVATED HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOOD- RELATED VIOLATIONS

January 2011

25/02/2011

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS MONITORING

SUMMARY

The beginning of the New Year, 2011, ushered in a lot of pointers of a violent year full of politically motivated violence as talks of a possible election and the constitutional referendum becoming the major causes of the violations recorded across the country.

The month of January 2011 saw more cases of politically motivated human rights violations being recorded across the country as compared to the same period last year. A total of 885 cases were recorded during the period under review while 779 incidents were witnessed in January 2010.

Occurrences of violations have been mostly pronounced in the northern regions of the country as compared to the southern provinces which have recorded very little incidents. Cases of politically motivated violence remain high and the atmosphere has remained volatile in the Midlands, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East and Masvingo provinces.

Reports from the ZPP pool of community based monitors indicate that politicians have already upped their campaigning in their constituencies in preparation for the elections resulting in many people's rights being trampled upon.

In most of the provinces many incidents of violations were of intra-party nature where Zanu PF and MDC-T politicians are campaigning before the primary elections to get a ticket to represent their respective parties during the elections.

Cases involving members of the uniformed forces as perpetrators of human rights violations against the general public have been recorded in the Midlands and Manicaland provinces. The military presence in communities has been a source of constant fear for villagers, who anticipate a repeat of the 2008 electoral violence.

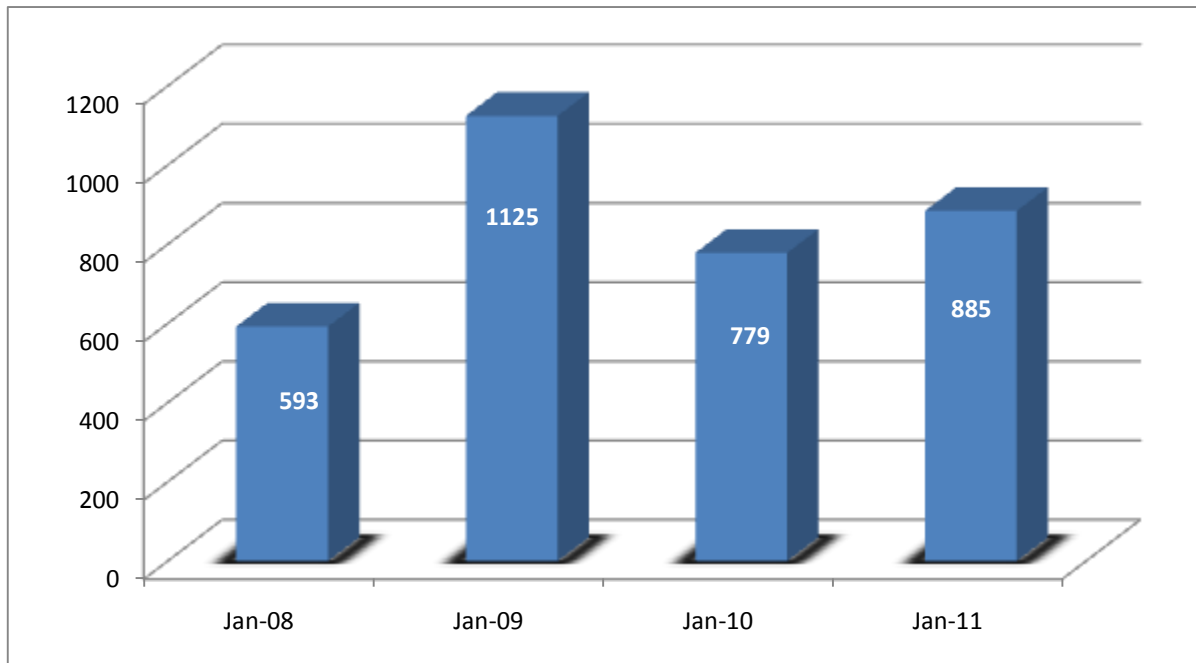
Serving members from the army are alleged to have been deployed into communities where they were allegedly urging villagers to support only ZANU PF. In most cases the soldiers have been reported to be in charge of the distribution of government subsidised farming inputs on partisan grounds.

This report for the month of January also notes the partisan approach that has been adopted by traditional leaders from kraal heads to chiefs throughout the country. The traditional leaders are reported to be discriminating their subjects according to the political affiliation.

The re-establishment and maintenance of torture bases manned by war veterans and members of the ZANU PF youth league have continued in Mashonaland Central where such bases were detected in Muzarabani and Bindura districts.

The report also looks at cases of the politicisation of food and other forms of aid in most of the country's 10 provinces.

A Graph showing violations recorded during the month of January from 2008 to date



INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

Suggestions by Zanu PF officials and supporters that the inclusive government would expire at the end of its two-year life span heightened tensions throughout the country with most of the violations recorded coming from the urban areas.

During the period under review the highest number of politically motivated human rights violations was recorded in the **Midlands Province** with 181 cases. This showed a marked increase from the 116 cases witnessed during the same month in 2010.

Most of the violations recorded were of assault, harassment and intimidation related to the distribution of farming inputs. Soldiers have reportedly taken over the distribution of maize seeds and fertilisers in most of the Gokwe constituencies.

Supporters from both Zanu PF and the MDC-T have been noted as perpetrators of politically motivated human rights violations. From Gokwe Kabuyuni, a driver of Chief Raphael Nenyunga was heavily assaulted by an MDC-T supporter. The victim was accused of ferrying Zanu PF supporters from the area to attend party meetings at Gokwe Centre.

Another Zanu PF supporter was assaulted by an MDC-T supporter at Mapanzure Business centre in Zvishavane. It is alleged that the victim was wearing his Zanu PF campaign T-shirt.

However the majority of the perpetrators were from Zanu PF and victims were assaulted for expressing their political views or wearing MDC-T regalia. From Mberengwa an MDC-T supporter lost an eye following an attack by a Zanu PF supporter. The victim had suggested that his life was going to improve when the MDC-T gets into power after winning this year's election. This did not go down well with the Zanu PF supporter who began assaulting the victim.

Intra-party violations were also witnessed within Zanu PF where people have had their rights trampled upon during the party's grassroots elections to fill in vacant posts in Mberengwa and Zvishavane.

Traditional leaders were also recorded as perpetrators, with Chief Samambwa from Chirumanzu allegedly threatening villagers with eviction from his area if they do not support Zanu PF. An MDC-T supporter who stays in the Jambanja resettlement area of Marivale Ranch was harassed and threatened by chief Samambwa. The victim was told that he would be evicted if he does not openly declare his support for Zanu PF.

The **Manicaland Province** remained one of the regions with the highest number of politically motivated human rights violations in the country. More people from the province had their rights violated by Zanu PF supporters, war veterans, traditional leaders, soldiers and other state security agents.

Chief Gilbert Marange openly violated the provisions of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) Article 14 that calls on traditional leaders to be non-partisan when he addressed villagers at Mushunje Primary School dressed in full Zanu PF regalia. Chief Marange threatened villagers and suspected MDC-T supporters with evictions or brace for worse violence than what was experienced in 2008. He also demanded that all MDC-T supporters "repent and be saved" by joining Zanu PF.

Soldiers and war veterans terrorised villagers around Manicaland forcing them to support only Zanu PF. In Mutasa North a group of soldiers led by one retired major Chibate reportedly harassed and assaulted people at Chigweshe Business Centre looting beer and meat in the process. Another group of soldiers from Joko 3.3 Infantry Battalion went to Gaza Township where they harassed people demanding to see their identity documents and to shout Zanu PF slogans.

War veterans were reportedly forcing people in the region to sign an anti-sanctions petition in a campaign that is being led by war veterans' leader Jabulani Sibanda throughout the country. In Chimanimani East, a group of war veterans force marched more than 80 villagers to Kushinga school before forcing them to append their signature on the petition.

There has been a notable increase in politically motivated human rights violations in **Mashonaland Central Province** during the month of January 2011 as compared to the same

period in 2010. The province witnessed 125 cases of violations as compared to 91 recorded in 2010.

As has been in the month of December 2010, the province also witnessed the setting up of more youth militia bases in the Muzarabani constituencies. One such base was set up at Chiridzimu Village in Muzarabani South where regular meetings are called in order to harass and intimidate suspected MDC-T supporters.

Cases of displacements were also recorded in the province and specifically targeting teachers. One school teacher from Chikwira Primary School in Mt Darwin West Constituency was evicted from the school by Zanu PF supporters after being accused of being an MDC-T supporter. The teacher has since relocated to Chakanetsa Primary School.

From Muzarabani North Constituency, Chief Kasekete forced the eviction of one villager from Bananga Village after accusing him of actively participating in MDC-T activities. The victim's whereabouts are now unknown.

The province also witnessed cases of assaults where the victims have been mainly MDC-T activists. In Mazowe North Constituency at Vheremu Village, two MDC-T members were heavily assaulted by four Zanu PF supporters after they were caught distributing MDC-T fliers and calendars.

Police officers and other state security agents have been recorded as perpetrators of human rights violations in Muzarabani. A member in charge at Muzarabani Police station has been accused of harassing MDC-T activists in the area. Several other people were victimised mainly in food and other forms of aid related circumstances and for sympathising with the MDC-T.

Political tensions have remained very high in **Masvingo Province** with 118 cases having been recorded during the month of January. Violations recorded have been mainly of harassment and intimidation.

Political parties have increased their visibility on the ground with more rallies being called in the province from both Zanu PF and the MDC-T.

Cases of intra-party violence were recorded in the province and notably the Zanu PF MP for Chivi North constituency Tranos Huruva was allegedly assaulted by the party District Coordinating Committee chairperson Naboth Magwizi after disagreement on the selection of the candidates to represent their constituency in future elections.

Victims of the 2008 political violence turned themselves into perpetrators as they demanded justice and carried out acts of vengeance mainly in Zaka and Bikita districts. This clearly shows the urgent need for transitional justice and healing in order to bring peace and development to the province.

In Bikita MDC-T youths beat up Zanu PF activists who had allegedly assaulted them during the 2008 electoral violence and this happened at Chikuku Township. No arrests were made following the attacks.

War Veterans' leader Jabulani Sibanda continued with his terror campaigns in the province and for the better part of January he had set base in Gutu District after having gone through Bikita, Zaka and Chiredzi. Sibanda is allegedly forcing villagers to sign an anti-sanctions petition with the help of traditional leaders and other Zanu PF supporters from the district.

Cases of assaults, harassment and intimidation have remained highly prevalent in **Mashonaland East Province** with Chikomba, Goromonzi, Marondera, Mutoko and Murehwa districts recording the highest number of politically motivated human rights violations.

There were a total of 122 cases of politically motivated violations recorded during the month of January representing a slight increase from the December 2010 figure of 115. MDC-T activists have been cited as perpetrators of assault cases in what has been seen as acts of revenge on an attack previously carried out on an individual or some of their relatives. The majority of the cases have been linked to the incidences which occurred during the run up to the June 27, 2008 presidential election run-off and the victims have been Zanu PF supporters.

One case of unlawful detention was recorded in Mudzi where a police constable in the company of a soldier picked up an MDC-T councillor for Ward 17 and dumped him at the Nyamapanda Police Post. The councillor was only released by the member in charge after spending more than six hours at the police post. No charges were levelled against the councillor.

The majority of the people in the province had their rights violated after being found in possession of MDC-T membership party cards, wearing civil society awareness campaign t-shirts and failure to attend Zanu PF meetings.

In Marondera town an MDC-T supporter was harassed and assaulted after found distributing the Prime Minister's newsletter by Zanu PF supporters. All the remaining newsletters were confiscated.

Pre-election violence is already evident in **Mashonaland West Province** with reports of senior army officials having been already deployed to various districts in the province. The military personnel are reportedly moving around the province restructuring Zanu PF and this has resulted in an increase in the number cases of harassment and intimidation.

Violence erupted in Sanyati where members of the MDC-T stormed the house of a Zanu PF official who had threatened to ban their meeting. The victim was severely assaulted by the 30 MDC-T supporters while they stoned his house. The incident was reported to the police but no arrests have been made.

A group of Zanu PF supporters from Zvimba led by Patrick Zhuwao grabbed lodges and tourist spots around Lake Chivero claiming that was part of the indigenisation process. They were forced out by the police but Zhuwao has vowed to strike again in the near future.

Tensions are rising in Chakari where people with mining claims there are likely going to lose them to war veterans who have been resettled in surrounding farms. The war veterans are

demanding that the mining claims be given to only Zanu PF supporters despite the fact that they were legally awarded to current owners.

One case of arson was recorded in Chegutu where a Zanu PF youth league member set on fire a hut belonging to an MDC-T activist. The victim had been campaigning in his area for him to get an opportunity to represent his constituency at the party's congress to be held in May this year.

The month of January saw a significant rise in politically motivated human rights violations in **Harare Province** as supporters of Zanu PF and MDC-T fought running battles in the restive suburbs of Mbare, Budiriro and Epworth. There were 90 cases recorded during the month of January as compared to 53 witnessed during the month of December, 2010.

Following up on one of their conference resolutions, Zanu PF supporters have been embarking on door-to-door campaigns in preparation for the holding of elections anytime this year. As result of the full swing campaign, more and more residents of different political affiliations have had their rights violated by being forced to attend political party meetings.

The violent clashes in Harare resulted in a group of Zanu PF youths singing revolutionary and Zanu PF campaign songs attacking a house belonging to an MDC-T Councillor in Budiriro near Current Shopping Centre. Similar attacks were recorded in Mbare where a group of Zanu PF militias harassed MDC-T employees at the party's offices in the same suburb.

More than 40 Zanu PF supporters stormed the Harare City Council's Town House Office demanding to see the mayor and councillors whom they accused of sanctioning the slashing of maize in some parts of the city. The group then assaulted some council employees before running away. No arrests were made by the police.

Matabeleland South Province was relatively peaceful during the month with very few cases of politically motivated human rights violations. The majority of the cases reported were of harassment and intimidation.

There was one serious case of assault from Umzingwane and at Siphezini Village where a group of eight Zanu PF supporters beat an MDC-T supporter after he had openly commented on the current political environment. The victim passed out during the assaults was dragged across the road and was thrown into a nearby river. He managed to swim across to the other side and later reported the matter to police leading to the arrest of all the eight perpetrators.

There was also a case of harassment and intimidation from a perpetrator from the MDC-M who threatened to beat up a member of the MDC-T. The victim, who is a well known organiser, was harassed for refusing to join the MDC-M now led by Professor Welshman Ncube.

The situation from **Matabeleland North Province** has remained relatively low during the first month of 2011 witnessing a significant drop in cases of politically motivated human rights violations as compared to December 2010. There were only three cases of politically

motivated human rights violations that were recorded during the month under review which was a significant drop from eight cases recorded in December.

From Jotsholo in Lupane west a Zanu PF official harassed and threatened kraal-heads at a chieftainship installation ceremony after they refused to support his idea that all traditional leaders should be selected on partisan grounds.

Politically motivated human rights violations also remained very low in the **Bulawayo Province** with only three cases of harassment and intimidation having been recorded. There were clashes between Zanu PF and MDC-T in Makokoba Constituency following the death of a popular resident in the community. The two political parties claimed that the deceased belonged to their political party before his death and wanted to take care of the funeral arrangements resulting in the clashes.

Table 1: Analysis of Politically motivated Violations by Province

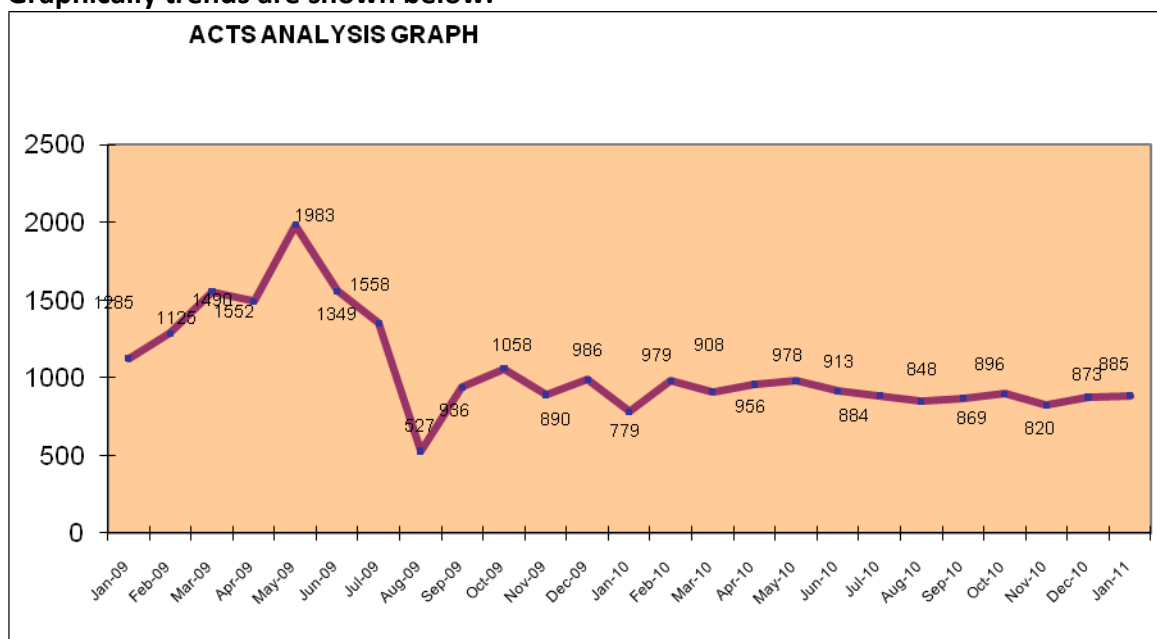
ACTS	Midlands	Bulawayo	Mat. South	Mat. North	Masvingo	Manicaland	Harare	Mash. East	Mash West	Mash Central	TOTAL
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kidnapping/ Abduction	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Assault	36	0	1	0	9	30	25	26	10	6	143
Theft/Looting	7	0	0	0	0	6	2	5	1	2	23
Discrimination	15	0	0	0	17	26	9	9	13	28	117
MDP	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	1	12
Torture	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	7
Unlawful Detention	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	6
Harassment/ Intimidation	115	3	4	3	91	93	49	75	43	82	558
Displacement	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	3	3	16
Total	181	3	5	3	118	165	90	122	73	125	885

A cumulative violations toll as of October 2010 stands at 47,882 since 2008. See table below for details

Table 2: Cumulative Table of Violations

ACTS	2008	2009	2010	2011												Total
				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Murder	207	8	4	0												219
Rape	61	69	24	2												156
Kidnapping/ Abduction	511	147	43	1												702
Assault	4886	3296	1929	143												10254
Theft/ Looting	611	598	283	23												1515
Discrimination	366	1314	1051	117												2471
MDP	1009	294	111	12												732
Torture	452	157	35	7												840
Unlawful Detention	514	284	91	6												2055
Harassment/ Intimidation	12593	7865	6839	558												10585
Displacement	2508	680	281	16												1959
Attempted Rape	23	3	0	0												26
Attempted Murder	16	10	0	0												24
Total	23755	14725	10673	885												50038

Graphically trends are shown below.



VICTIM ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND ASSOCIATION

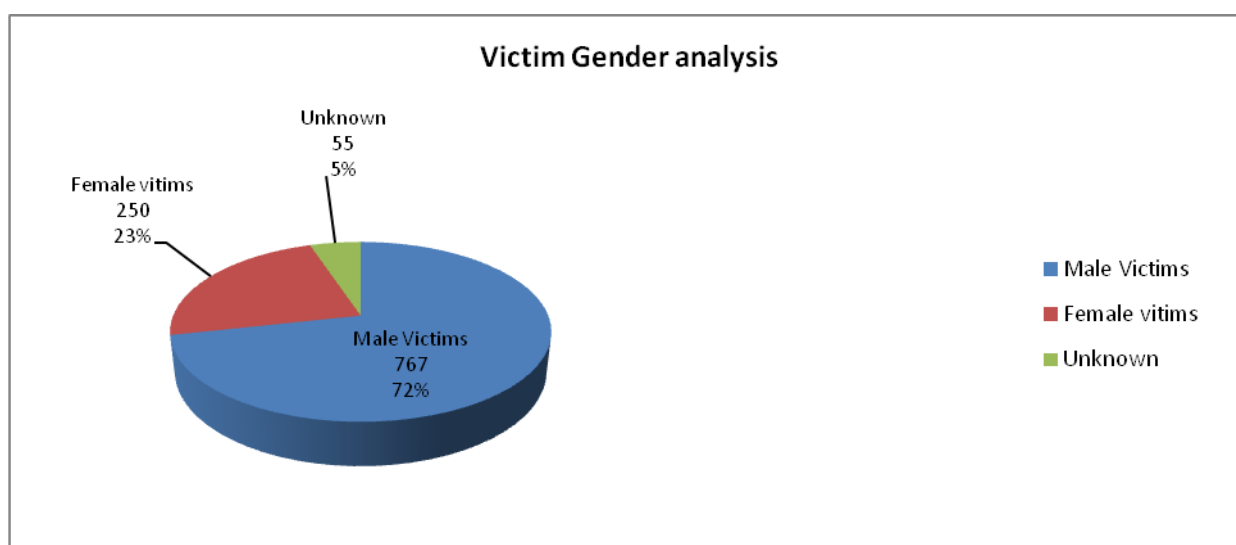
The victim toll distribution shows that more males had their rights violated than their female counterparts during the month of January. There were 767 male victims representing 72% of the 1 072 victims recorded. The month saw 250 females having their rights violated constituting 23%.

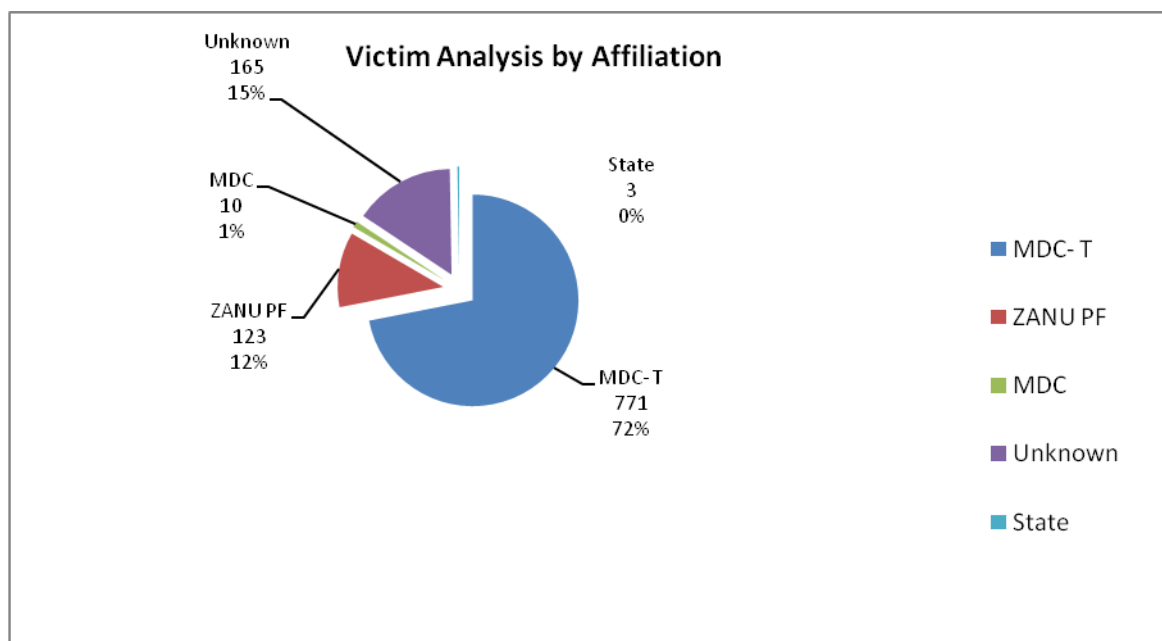
Though the victim toll is heavily skewed towards the usually politically active males, the fact that 23% of the victims were females should be a cause for concern as this has usually resulted in children being caught up in the political violence net.

Consistent with past trends the bulk of the victims have been MDC-T supporters who had their rights violated more than their counterparts from the other two political parties in the inclusive government that is Zanu PF and the MDC-M.

There were 771 MDC-T supporters who had their rights violated representing 72% of the victims compared to Zanu PF's 123 supporters accounting for 12% of the victims.

The analysis shows that 165 victims were of an unknown political affiliation representing 15%. There were only 10 victims from the MDC-M accounting for 1% of the people whose rights were violated during the month of January.



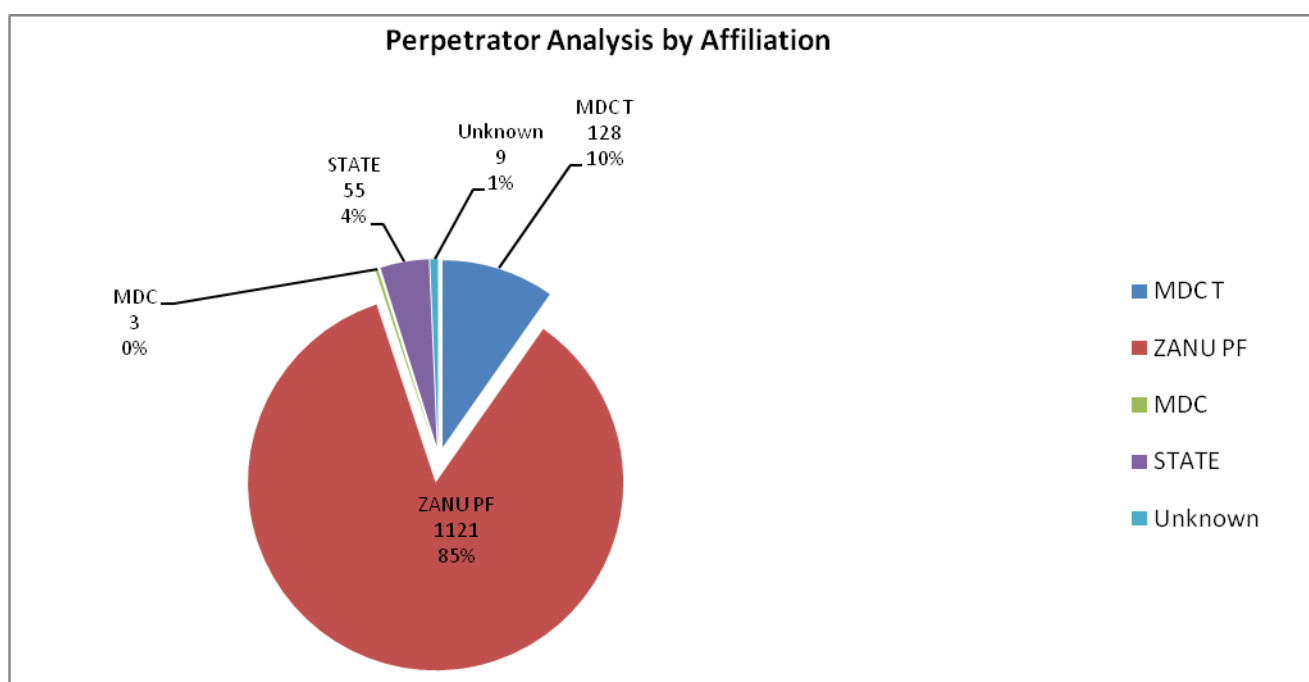
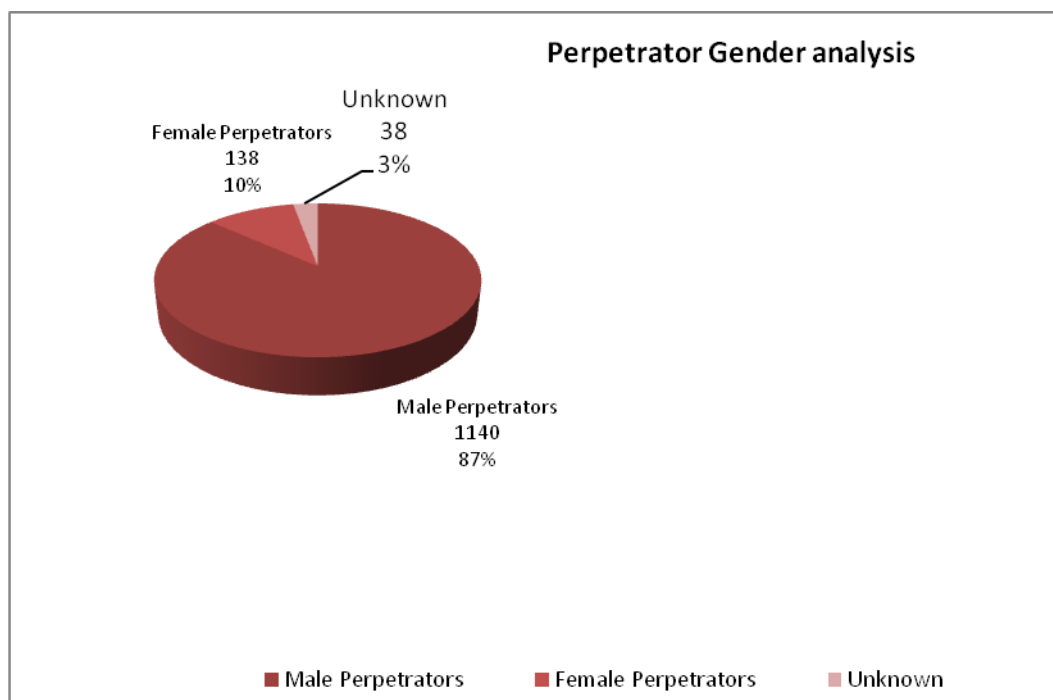


Male and Female Perpetrator Analysis and Charts

The perpetrators analysis by gender show that males were the chief culprits representing 87% of the violators of human rights compared to their female counterparts who constituted only 10%. During the month of January, 1 140 males were recorded as perpetrators, while only 138 females were reported as having caused human rights violations throughout the country.

Consistent with the past trends Zanu PF had the highest percentage of perpetrators during the month of January accounting for 85% of people directly responsible for leading politically motivated human rights violations. There were 1 121 perpetrators from Zanu PF while 128 were from the MDC-T supporters with 55 cases having been perpetrated by state security agents and mainly soldiers accounting for 4%.

The perpetrator statistical spread still suggests that Zanu PF supporters have remained the major perpetrators across the board although the level of residual violence in the MDC-T is a great cause for concern.



FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID RELATED VIOLATIONS

The month of January saw 305 human rights violations on food and other forms of aid with high number of cases from Midlands, Manicaland and Masvingo provinces. The Matabeleland provinces recorded the least violations during the period under review.

Reports also suggest that political motivated discriminations are still widespread in the distribution of government subsidised farming inputs. Villagers are constantly asked to produce a Zanu PF party card in order to access maize seed and fertilisers.

The majority of the people who have been denied access to government subsidised farming inputs from **Midlands** were either forced to produce political party cards or asked to remove political party regalia.

Traditional leaders have continued to be perpetrators in Manicaland Province by showing their partisan support for Zanu PF in the distribution of food aid and other farming inputs from government. Acting Chief Zimunya is accused of having denied more than twenty MDC-T supporters access to fertilisers at a distribution exercise at Bvirindi Village. The victims were from Kamabarani Village and the chief claimed that the fertiliser was from Zanu PF.

In Mutasa North chief Mandeya is accused of having distributed government subsidised maize seed and fertilisers to Zanu PF supporters only. More than 15 suspected MDC-T supporters were assaulted by the chief's aides during the distribution exercise.

In **Mashonaland Central** most MDC-T activists were denied access to fertilisers and maize seed. The perpetrator, a Major Kamusengezi turned away all suspected MDC-T supporters when he distributed ARDA donated farming inputs at Dambakurima Business Centre in Muzarabani constituency.

Members from the Zimbabwe National Army have been controlling and running the distribution of government subsidised farming inputs in the province and in most cases they have been partisan in support for Zanu PF.

Farming inputs that were being distributed through the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) in **Mashonaland West** were allegedly abused by Zanu PF officials. The officials are only giving the inputs to Zanu PF supporters only claiming that the resources were sourced by President Robert Mugabe and therefore not a government programme.

From **Matabeleland North** an MDC-T female supporter was forced to produce a Zanu PF party card by a known CIO agent and an Operation Maguta official so that she could benefit from a fertiliser distribution exercise.

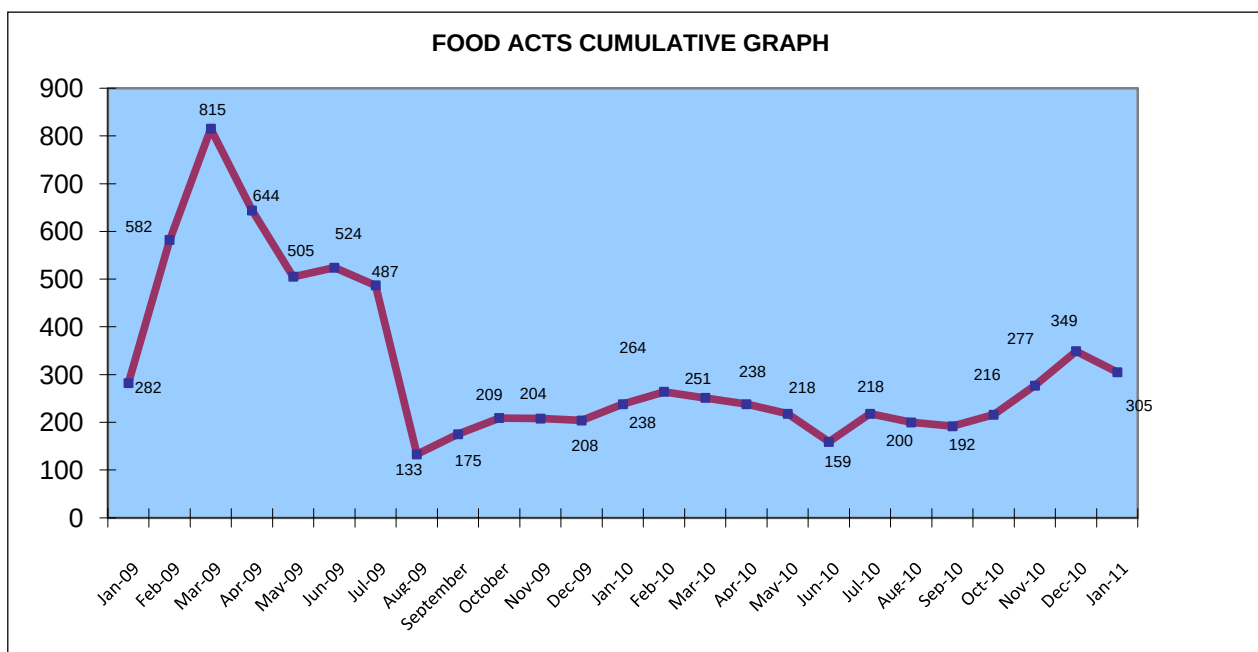
A Zanu PF female member from **Bulawayo** was denied access to fertiliser that was being distributed to party members because she was believed to be a sellout. The victim's crime was that she was spotted at the Mayor's Christmas cheer fund in December. The Mayor of Bulawayo is an MDC-T official.

Article 16 of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) clearly states that every Zimbabwean regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, political affiliation and religion is entitled to food assistance from the state. But the politicisation of food and other forms of aid continue to be abused throughout the country more than two years after the inclusive came into effect.

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

2008		2010	FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID RELATED ACT - 2009				
	2009		2011	HARASSMENT	VIOLENCE	DISCRIMINATION	TOTAL
Closing Figures for 2008-2010 				4333	281	7868	12482
549	282	238	January	141	0	164	
497	582	264	February				
398	815	251	March				
296	644	238	April				
250	505	218	May				
165	524	159	June				
370	487	218	July				
319	132	200	August				
365	175	282	September				
376	209	216	October				
930	208	277	November				
336	204	349	December				
4851	4767	2866	TOTAL	4473	281	8035	12789

Food Acts Cumulative Graph



EMERGING ISSUES & WAY FORWARD

The prevailing political situation in the country is a serious cause for concern with sporadic cases of violence being recorded as a direct result of the premature calls for elections by Zanu PF to end the country's two-years-old inclusive government. Most of the violations that have been witnessed in most of the province are emanating from some of Zanu PF's resolutions made at party's annual national conference held in Mutare in December 2010.

More people had their rights violated after being forced to sign an anti-sanctions petition which was part of Zanu PF's resolutions to fight against the West imposed sanctions on President Robert Mugabe and his allies.

Indications are that there will be a rise in political temperatures across the country, especially with the talks of an early election in the air. The political violence that was witnessed during the month shows a different trend from the past where violence was concentrated in urban centres (Harare's Mbare, Budiro and Epworth suburbs) and not in the rural areas.

This trend can be attributed to the fact that Zanu PF now wants to win the support of the urbanites through coercion as they have not been winning many parliamentary seats in urban areas. The majority of the seats in and around the cities were won by the MDC-T during the 2008 harmonised elections.

It is paramount for the inclusive government to spearhead legal and structural reforms that will ensure that the elections are held in a free environment that guarantees the protection of the people's rights. We continue to exert pressure on the principals to the GPA to fully implement provisions to the agreement putting the interests of people first before calling for an election.

ZPP has also noticed that the structures of violence that were used during the 2008 election campaigns are still intact and continue to be used by the same perpetrators with no concrete reactions from the police and other security agents.

The continued maintenance of torture bases by Zanu PF's youth militias in Mashonaland Central is a serious cause for concern.

ZPP has also noted that some of the people who are committing violence are not just faceless perpetrators, but are themselves victims who have been caught up in the cycle of violence, endemic throughout the country. This clearly shows the urgent need for transitional justice and healing in order to bring peace and development.

It is however very critical that the government works towards breaking this cycle of violence by getting people in the communities to work together to improve their living conditions, regardless of political affiliation and by working with the very people who have committed acts of violence.

Food and other forms of aid remain prone to political party politics as Zanu PF supporters and officials continue to abuse the distribution of resources in needy communities. This has resulted in the increase in the incidents of politically motivated human right violations in terms harassments and discrimination at most distribution points.

Politicians should abide by the provisions of article 16 of the GPA which state that the “government, state, related institutions and non-governmental organisations shall provide food assistance without discrimination”.

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, Catholic Commission for Justice & Peace in Zimbabwe (CCJPZ) Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), Counselling Services Unit (CSU), Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust (ZIMCET), Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS), Civic Education Network Trust (CIVNET).

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

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Table 4: PROVINCIAL VIOLATIONS OUTLOOK – JANUARY 2011

PROVINCE	TYPE OF VIOLATIONS/ACTIVITY(IES)		VOLATILE ZONES
	COMMON ACTS (VIOLATIONS)	CAUSES	
MIDLANDS	- Harassment /Intimidation – death, violence & unspecified threats, hate language, Assaults - Discrimination	- Political intolerance - Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations - Partisan distribution of food & other forms of aid	Gokwe Kabuyuni Silobela, Chiwundura, Zvishavane and Mberengwa
MASHONALAND EAST	- Harassment/intimidation - death, violence & unspecified threats, hate language - Discrimination	- Political intolerance - Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations	Mudzi South, Hwedza North & South, Murehwa North & South and Mutoko
MANICALAND	- Harassment/Intimidations, unspecified Threats, hate language, - Assaults - Discrimination – distribution of food & other forms of aid - Malicious Damage to property	- Political intolerance - Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations - Preparation campaigns for referendum and projected 2011 elections	Nyanga, Makoni, Chimanimani and Chipinge
MASVINGO	- Harassment/Intimidation – (death, violence & unspecified threats, hate language,) - Assault - Discrimination	Political intolerance	Zaka, Bikita and Gutu Districts
MASHONALAND CENTRAL	- Harassment/intimidation – (death, violence & unspecified threats, hate language, - Assaults	- Political intolerance - Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations - Campaign for Kariba Draft	Guruve South, Muzarabani North
MASHONALAND WEST	- Harassment & intimidation – (death, violence & unspecified threats, hate language,) - Assaults	- Political intolerance - Campaigns for referendum and 2011 harmonised elections	Zvimba East & West, Mhangura, Hurungwe and Makonde

BULAWAYO	• Harassment & intimidation. Bulawayo is relatively calm	• Political intolerance	Bulawayo East, Luvuvu, Nkulumane
MATEBELELAND NORTH	• Harassment & Intimidation (death threats, violence & unspecified threats, hate language,) • Discrimination	• Political intolerance • Partisan distribution of food & other forms of aid	Hwange West, Lupane West, Binga South T
MATEBELELAND SOUTH	• Harassment & intimidation • Curfew	• Political intolerance	Gwanda