



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

April 2011

28-05-2011

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS MONITORING

SUMMARY

Politically motivated human rights violations continued to be recorded during the month of April despite a slight dip in incidents of violence as compared to the March figures. There has been a slight decline in incidents of politically motivated human rights violations during the month under review where 977 cases were recorded compared to the 1 188 witnessed in March.

The decline could be attributed to the fact that the Zanu PF anti-sanctions campaign had managed to sweep across many areas of the country since its official launch by President Robert Mugabe beginning of March. However the talk of possible elections in 2011 by Zanu PF stalwarts has heightened tensions among communities.

The highest number of violations during the month of April were witnessed in 2008 in the lead up to the inconclusive Presidential Election Run-off when 4 380 cases were witnessed. The violations eased significantly in 2009 with 1 490 cases being recorded following the consummation of the inclusive government in February that year while in 2010 there were 959 cases.

Political intolerance reared its ugly face to the country's political scene in the month of April when the country's main political parties were commemorating Independence Day together for the third time since the establishment of the inclusive government.

Despite calls from the political leaders to shun violence, politically motivated human rights violations continued to be witnessed throughout the country.

A close look at the incidents of the violations tend to show that cases of harassments, intimidation and assaults have remained high in the Midlands, Manicaland, Masvingo, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central provinces.

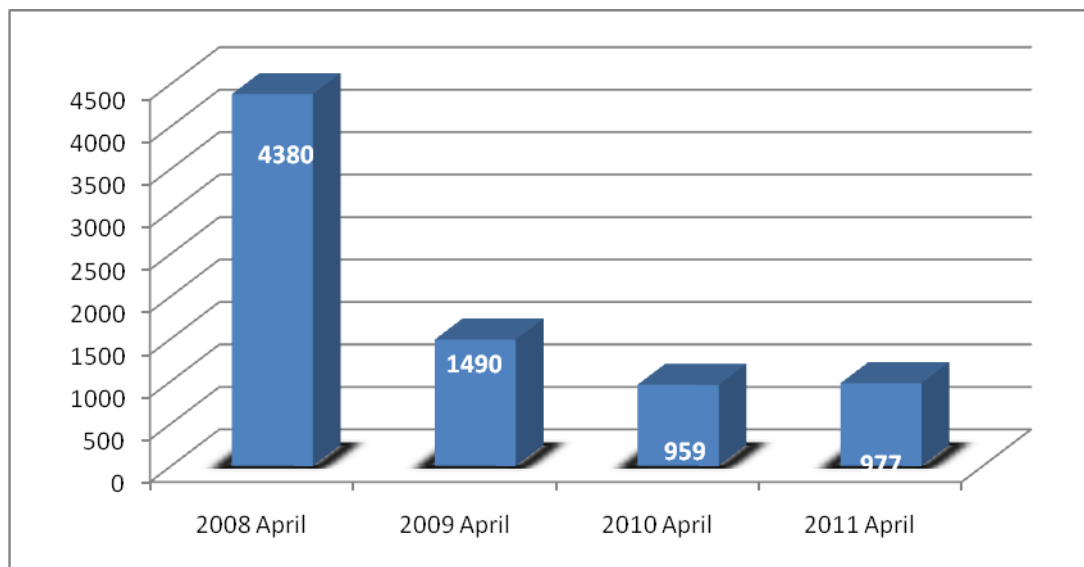
Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) has observed that most of the violations that were recorded in April were concentrated on the days leading to the April 18, Independence Day celebrations when victims were harassed on the basis of failing to contribute money for the celebrations and putting on political party or civil society regalia .

Political tensions have been heightened throughout the country as the country's political leadership from mainly Zanu PF and the MDC-T have already started preparing for the holding of elections. This has been specifically so, following the SADC resolutions on Zimbabwe passed in Livingstone, Zambia, towards the end of March.

Intra-party violence has also been witnessed throughout the month within Zanu PF and the MDC-T. The infighting within the MDC-T was directly linked to the party's national congress held towards the end of the month.

For Zanu PF, the fighting has been ongoing as new candidates are facing a stiff resistance from the party's heavy weights in the fight to represent the party during the next general elections.

The talk of an election road map by the SADC facilitation team on Zimbabwe has also led to the number of politically motivated human rights violations remaining very high. Zanu PF and the other political parties have already started their campaigns across the country.



INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

Midlands Province maintained its trend of being the province with the majority of violations with 213 cases having been recorded during the month of April. Although the figure shows a slight decrease in violations recorded, political tensions have remained very high in Mberengwa District.

The district of Mberengwa recorded the highest number of assaults during the month under review where Zanu PF supporters are reported to be harassing anyone who openly expressed their political affiliations apart from belonging to Zanu PF.

Mberengwa North MP Jabulani Mangena has been accused of addressing political rallies where he openly declares that there should be no other political party in his area. As a result his supporters have not been entertaining any political parties to campaign in the area.

High military presence in the province has been a serious cause for concern with senior army officers reportedly operating around the Gokwe District. Some of the army officers have only been identified as Major Nyoni, Major Ronald Mpofu and a Major Moyo.

Factionalism within the MDC-T also led to a number of people having their rights violated during the month. During the run up to the party's national congress held between April 28 and 30, there were violent clashes between the party's supporters being recorded. Senior MDC-T officials in the province were accused of fanning violence in the run-up to their provincial congress.

High military presence has been the major cause of concern in **Mashonaland East Province** although the levels of politically motivated violations have been on a decrease. The Province witnessed 162 incidents during the month under review down from the 190 recorded in March.

In Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe, soldiers have set up their training bases in mountains close to the villages, a move which has left villagers living in constant fear. This has been the same situation in Mudzi District, where soldiers are reportedly camping along the Harare-

Nyamapanda road. The military tents are pitched on both sides of the road at the 209 KM peg.

Villagers from the Murehwa West Constituency, a seat won by the MDC-T during the 2008 harmonised elections, were threatened by Zanu PF officials and supporters. They were warned that they should be prepared for more violence as soldiers will be leading the Zanu PF campaign to ensure that the party regains the lost seat.

The majority of the violations recorded in the province were linked to the Independence Day celebrations. A lot of people were forced to pay money that is between \$2 and \$5 towards the celebrations failure of which people were harassed or assaulted. Some people were force-marched to the venues of the celebrations while others were forced to denounce their political parties in front of the gathering.

A headmaster at Mangoro Primary School was harassed by Zanu PF supporters together with his teachers after they had failed to comply with their demands for contributions for the Independence Day contributions.

Mashonaland Central Province was among the top regions with the highest number of politically motivated violations with 147 cases during the month under review. The figure, however, showed some reduction from the 173 incidents recorded in March.

The Independence Day celebrations were the major source of human rights violations in the province where villagers were forced to attend Zanu PF political indoctrination and propaganda meetings. Others had their rights violated for failing to contribute towards the banned Chibondo exhumations in Mt Darwin.

A white farmer from Redlichen Farm was forced to attend a Zanu PF meeting by war veterans in Guruve North. The white farmer has also received threats of eviction by Zanu PF supporters for allegedly sponsoring the MDC-T. In another related incident, another white farmer from the same constituency also received eviction threats from war veterans and Zanu PF supporters.

Villagers from Katanda Village were also forced to attend Zanu PF meetings in Guruve South.

There were also cases of assaults that were recorded during the month. An MDC-T supporter was heavily assaulted by suspected Zanu PF supporters at Marevanani Village in Mt Darwin West Constituency. The victim was assaulted for allegedly wearing an MDC-T t-shirt in a Zanu PF dominated area.

A number of other victims had their rights violated during the month for listening to the NGO donated short wave radios and the Voice of America's Studio Seven. Several MDC-T members were asked to surrender their shortwave radios to Zanu PF supporters in Muzarabani constituency.

However, all was not gloomy in the province as a positive incident happened during the Independence Day celebrations in Shamva North constituency. A Zanu PF chairman ordered political party supporters across the political divide to remove their respective parties' regalia during the celebrations at Mupfurudzi Secondary School.

Political tensions remained very high in **Manicaland Province** with violations such as harassment, torture and arson having been recorded. The rights to association, assembly

and right to shelter and protection from torture and other forms of degrading treatment were violated at will during the period under review.

The Independence Day celebrations were a major source of violations that were experienced in the province. At Hande- Karimba village in Buhera North, war veterans and known Zanu PF militia led by Brown Zvenyika, Joseph Bhera and Trinos Katigu reportedly forced all the villagers to abandon their chosen chores for the day and attend Independence Day activities planned by Zanu PF.

Those who failed were threatened with assault and evictions. In Headlands ward seven, more than sixty villagers were forced to 'donate' one dollar each per homestead towards independence Day on 4TH April. On 18th April – Independence Day - known or suspected members of the MDC-T were denied food at Headlands ward 7 again despite having made contributions towards the event.

From Chimanimani, more than one hundred villagers from Nyamusundu village and Charter Estates were forced to contribute \$1 and maize meal towards Independence Day celebrations by a group of war veterans led by Utseya, Makandeni and Chiswa.

At Murambinda Growth point, more than one hundred people were forced to attend a Zanu PF organized anti-sanctions meeting. Six youths were assaulted on that particular day.

On the 15th of April, more than two hundred parishioners from the Anglican Church (Church of the Province of Central Africa) were harassed and intimidated by police officers while they were holding their pre Easter conference. In the process they were forced to abandon the church at Muradzikwa in Mutare South by police officers with the support of officials from a breakaway faction led by Bishop Nolbert Kunonga.

Chimanimani district witnessed the resurgence of arson attacks at Cashel Valley, Ward 1 after four MDC-T families lost their huts following an attack on them by suspected Zanu PF supporters soon after the Independence day celebrations. It is reported that victims had gone to Bulawayo to attend the MDC-T congress on the 27th of April when the terror squad attacked on the 30th of April. Although victims reported the case to ZRP Cashel, no arrests were made.

It should also be noted that victims suffered almost the same violations in March after they were abducted and severely beaten by the same gang resulting in victims temporarily fleeing their homes to Mutare and only returned early April after intervention of the Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee.

Rwisai Nyakauru, the 82 year old village kraal head, who was a victim of abduction and assault by some war veterans and ZANU PF supporters in February 2011 died on Saturday 16 April 2011 at his son's residence in Waterfalls, Harare.

Nyakauru, a kraal head for Nyakauru village in Nyanga North constituency, was abducted from his home by some war veterans and ZANU PF supporters on Monday 14 February 2011. They detained and assaulted him at Taziwa Shopping Centre in Nyanga before handing him over to police at Nyamaropa Police Station, who charged him with contravening section 36 (1) (a) of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act.

The political situation in **Masvingo Province** has remained the same with cases of harassment and intimidation topping the violations chart. There were 123 incidents recorded during the month, a slight decrease from the 133 witnessed in March. The majority of the

violations were due to the continued coercion of villagers to append their signatures on the Zanu PF anti-sanctions petition and attend the Independence Day celebrations.

The most serious incident that was recorded during the month was of the alleged arson attack in Chiredzi where the residence of Zanu PF MP Ronald Ndaba was razed to the ground by suspected political opponents. Thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed by the fire. The matter was reported to the police but no arrests have been made.

Incidences of intra-party fighting were also recorded in the province and mainly within the MDC-T as they were holding local elections in preparation for their congress held between April 28 and 30 in Bulawayo.

There were also reports of intra-party violence within Zanu PF in Chivi District, as some senior party officials were decampaigning Constitutional Parliamentary Select Committee (COPAC) co-chairperson Paul Mangwana, alleging that he voted for the MDC-T's Lovemore Moyo during the repeated election of the Speaker of Parliament. The contest was between Lovemore Moyo and Zanu PF national chairman Simon Khaya Moyo.

Villagers were also forced to make contributions towards the Independence Day celebrations throughout the province. In Chiredzi, Hippo Valley people were forced to contribute US\$4 each for the celebrations while in Gutu traditional leader, Chief Chikwanda, was reported to be on the forefront forcing people to make contributions towards the day.

From Masvingo District, an MDC-T activist was heavily assaulted by Zanu PF supporters in Mucheke for refusing to sign the anti-sanctions petition. The victim was referred for medical treatment by the Zimbabwe Peace Project provincial coordinator.

The major political events that led to people's rights being violated in **Mashonaland West Province** were the Independence Day celebrations, signing of the anti-sanctions petition, indigenisation talk and the death of the Zanu PF provincial chairperson Robert Sikanyika. The province recorded 108 incidents down from the 126 witnessed in March.

During and in the run up to the Independence celebrations villagers from across the province were forced to make contributions in the form of money and maize meal towards the day. Those who could not contribute were accused of being members of the MDC-T and threatened with eviction. This was prevalent in Raffingora, Hurungwe West and Zvimba constituencies.

Villagers were also harassed and intimidated for refusing to sign the Zanu PF anti-sanctions petition in Raffingora and Muzvezve constituencies. In Makonde, villagers were threatened with eviction if they failed to append their signatures to the petition. Apart from signing the petition, people are also being forced to buy Zanu PF party cards in preparation for the elections.

The indigenisation debate was also a source of violations in the province with Zanu PF supporters moving fast to take over privately owned businesses for a pittance. In Chinhoyi Zanu PF youths were threatening to take over a white owned company called Tiger Construction while the manager of Lake harvest in Kariba was threatened by Zanu PF youth supporters. The victim was being accused of employing only MDC-T supporters.

The death of Zanu PF chairperson Sikanyika led to a number of violations being recorded in the form of forced attendance. People were being forced to attend the funeral wake in Mhangura while in Chakari Zanu PF youths vandalised a truck of a man who had refused to take them to the funeral.

Political intolerance remained very high in **Harare Province** with several clashes between Zanu PF and MDC-T supporters being recorded during the month of April. Despite the clashes, there was a significant decline in the number of violations to 61 as compared to the 79 cases recorded during the month of March.

State security agents, police officers and soldiers have continued to violate people's rights with impunity with sporadic cases of selective application of the law being reported. Police officers have been accused of only arresting MDC-T supporters as they are regarded as the enemies of the state leaving known perpetrators of violence roaming freely.

Scores of armed anti-riot police officers violently stormed and disrupted a church service organised to pray for peace in Glen Norah suburb of Harare. The church service had originally been scheduled for St Peters Kubatana Centre in Highfield, but the venue was changed after police camped in Highfield overnight and sealed off the venue to block people from accessing the grounds. The church service had been organised to commemorate the prayer service of March 11, 2007 when civic and opposition leaders were arrested and tortured in police custody.

A truck load of riot police carrying tear gas canisters, rifles and truncheons descended on the Nazarene Church in Glen Norah while the service was underway. They stormed the church hall during prayer, and dispersed the congregation, which included many church, civic and community leaders.

The police, numbering about 20, assaulted congregants who were inside and outside the church and used tear gas to drive congregants out of the church and eventually out of the volatile suburb.

The police went on to indiscriminately fire tear gas canisters at residences and churches surrounding the venue of the church service. Even children who were within and outside the parameters of the church were affected by the tear smoke and the police clampdown. The police arrested Father Mukome, the Resident Priest at the Nazarene Church, Pastor Isaya and some other congregants.

In another related incident, Zanu PF youth militias assisted by anti-riot police officers violently clashed with MDC-T supporters in Warren Park at Warren Hills Cemetery. The MDC-T supporters were attending a Heal Zimbabwe organised memorial service for the victims of the 2008 political violence.

The clashes left more than 20 Zanu PF and MDC-T supporters injured and others were hospitalised. The memorial at Warren Hills was to honor Abigail Chiroto, Tonderai Ndira, Better Chokururama, Cain Nyevehe and Godfrey Kauzani, who were allegedly murdered by ZANU PF agents during the violent 2008 election period.

Most of the violations recorded during the month were in Mbare, Mufakose, Glen Norah, Budiriro, Epworth and Mabvuku-Tafara.

The political environment in **Matabeleland North Province** has remained relatively calm with very few cases of politically motivated violations having been recorded from the 13 constituencies. However there have been reports of harassment and intimidation as well as unlawful detention in some cases.

The province has also seen the violations and disturbances being centred on the ongoing anti-sanctions petition campaign which is being driven by Zanu PF officials and supporters.

The main victims in the province have remained MDC-T supporters and other ordinary villagers.

During the month under review the province witnessed seven human rights violations only and out of the seven cases two were of unlawful detention. Police in Lupane in Matabeleland North province on Wednesday April 13, 2011 arrested a Roman Catholic priest for leading a Gukurahundi memorial service.

Father Marko Mkandla based at Roman Catholic's St Lukes Mission in Lupane was arrested just a few hours after the end of the Gukurahundi mass prayer meeting held at Silwane Primary School in Lupane district and was also attended by National Healing Minister, Moses Mzila Ndlovu. Mzila-Ndlovu was also arrested two days later in Hwange in a related matter and they were both charged with contravening the country's tough security laws the Public Order and Security Act and the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act for allegedly convening a healing service at Silwane Primary School in Lupane, Matabeleland North, without notifying the police.

The duo was however released on US\$500 bail each by a Hwange Magistrate with strict bail conditions.

In Matobo District police disrupted another Gukurahundi prayer meeting which was being held at Mapisa Growth Point.

The political situation has remained the same in **Matabeleland South Province** with no cases of politically motivated human rights violations having been reported for the constituencies of Gwanda South, Umzingwane, Insiza South, Matobo North and South, Bulilima East and West and Beitbridge West.

There were cases where people were being forced to sign the anti-sanctions petition at Cewood, Beitbridge and in Gwanda North by Zanu PF youth militia. There were also reports of people being forced to attend the Independence Day celebrations in Beitbridge.

The province witnessed 12 cases of harassment/intimidation from Gwanda North and Central, Insiza North, Mangwe, and Beitbridge East constituencies.

There was also a case of intra-party violence within the MDC-T in Mangwe as the party was holding its provincial elections in preparation for the national congress.

Intra-party violence was the order of the day in the usually quiet **Bulawayo Province** where MDC-T members fought against each other ahead on the party's national congress which was hosted in the same province.

MDC-T Bulawayo elections were marred by violence with members of the Gorden Moyo faction clashing with those belonging to the Matson Hlalo faction. This led to several postponements of the election process.

Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai had to intervene following a series of abortive elections where the losing candidate Hlalo would refuse to accept defeat in the intra-party elections. Police in Bulawayo have reportedly arrested 12 people in connection with the MDC-T intra-party violence.

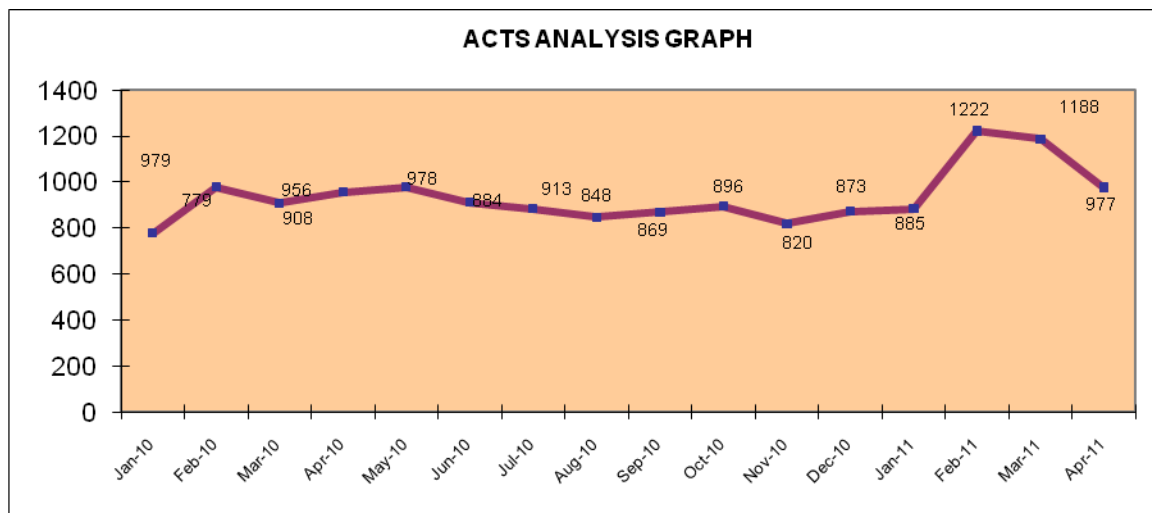
There were also incidents where residents were being forced to sign the Zanu PF anti-sanctions petition. In Pumula constituency residents were forced to attend and sign the

petition at Ingwengwe Primary School. All those who declined to sign were threatened with assault.

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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Kidnapping/ Abduction	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	43	2	2	0	11	15	21	31	8	10	143
Theft/Looting	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	7	1	2	18
Discrimination	17	0	1	1	7	19	1	20	15	8	89
MDP	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	6
Torture	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unlawful Detention	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	1	9
Harassment/ Intimidation	145	3	11	4	102	94	35	94	82	118	688
Displacement	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	1	8	19
Total	213	5	16	6	123	136	61	162	108	147	977

Graphically trends are shown below.

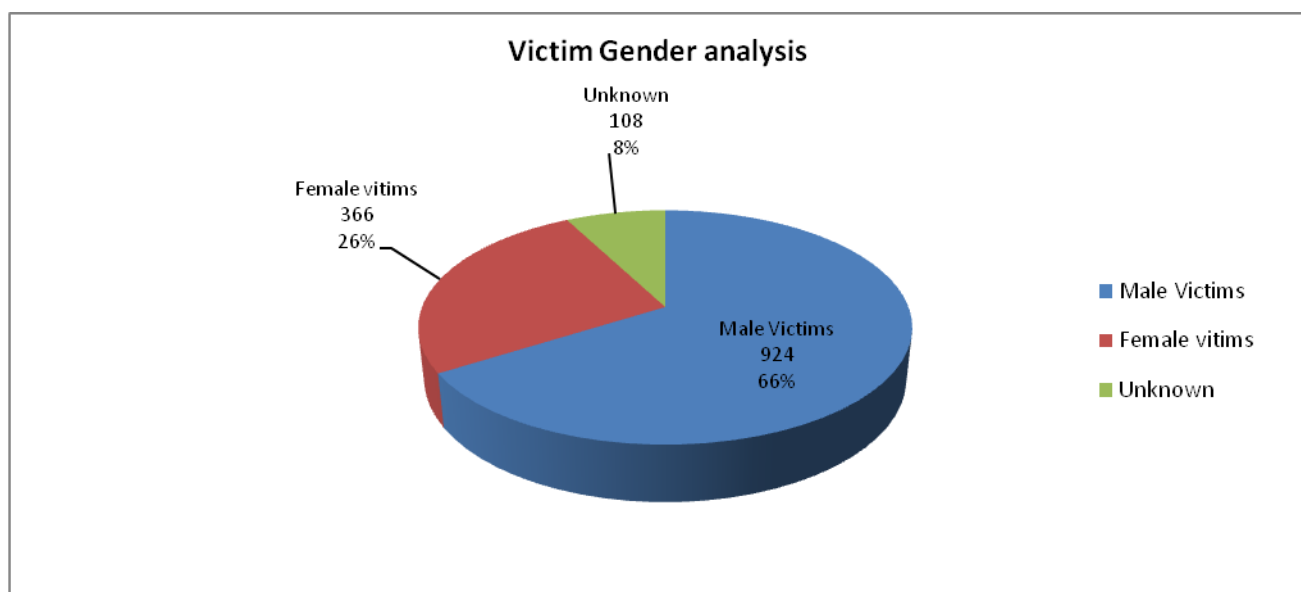


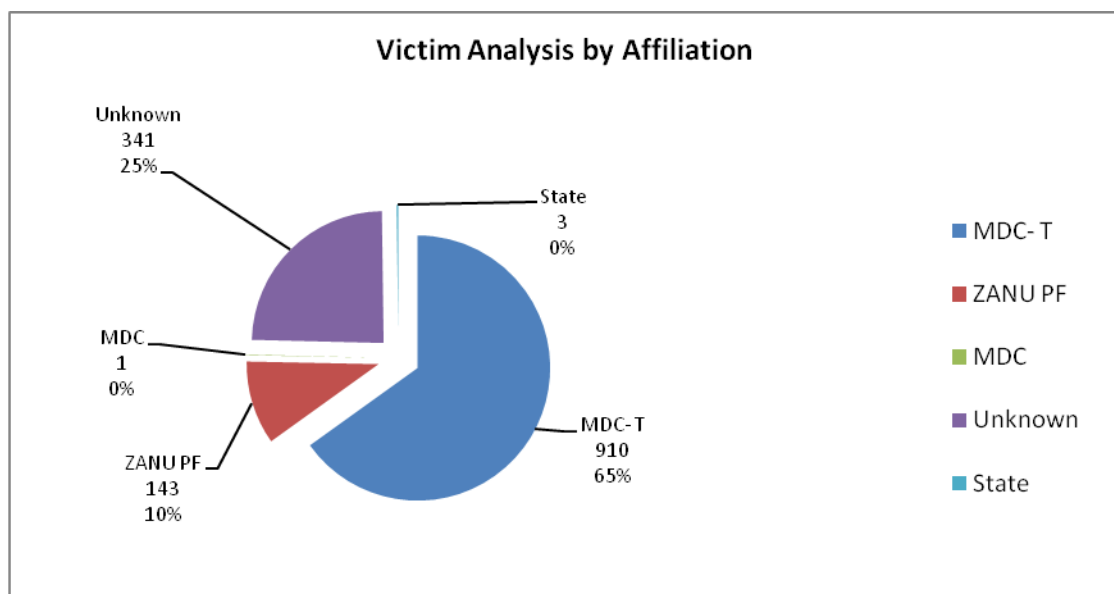
VICTIM ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND ASSOCIATION

A look at the victims' toll distribution shows that more males had their rights violated than their female counterparts during the month under review. There were 924 male victims down from 1 046 recorded during the month of March. The male victims represented 66% of the 1 398 victims tally. The month saw 366 females having their rights violated constituting 26%.

As has been with the 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 910 MDC-T supporters who had their rights violated representing 65% of the victims compared to Zanu PF's 143 supporters accounting for 10% of the victims tally. The analysis clearly shows that 25% of the victims were on an unknown political affiliation but were caught up in the cross fire of political violence between the two main political parties of Zanu Pf and the MDC-T. There were 341 victims whose affiliation was unknown.



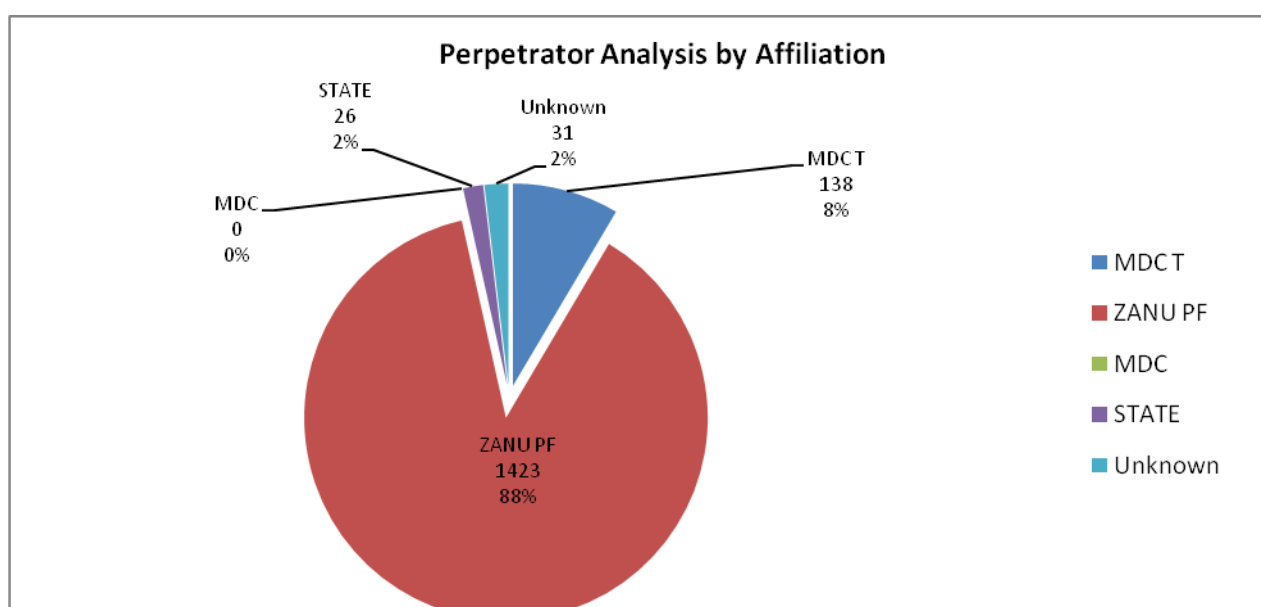
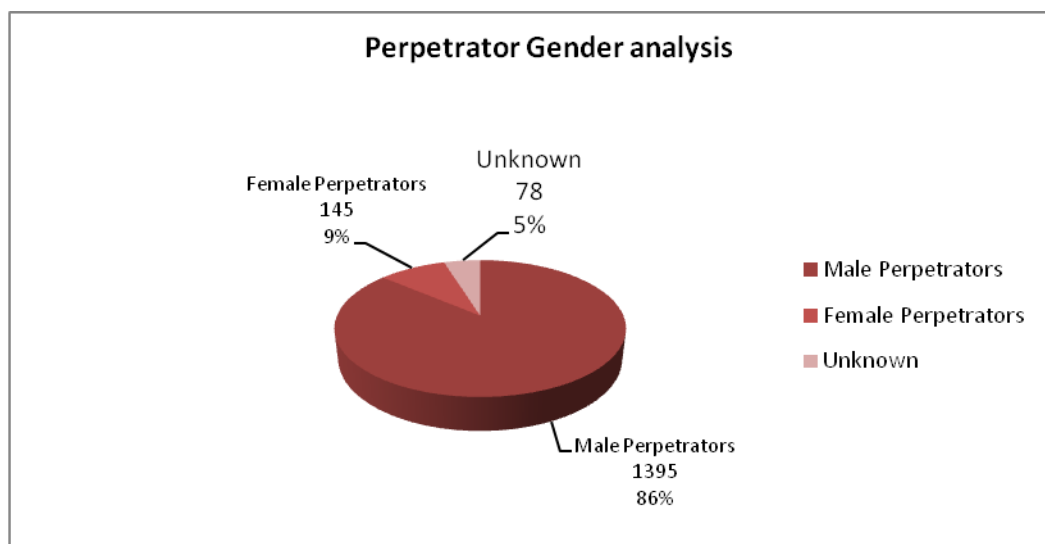


Male and Female Perpetrator Analysis and Charts

The perpetrators analysis by gender show that males were the chief culprits representing 86% of the violators of human rights compared to their female counterparts who constituted a lowly 9%. During the month of April, 1 395 males were recorded as perpetrators, while only 145 were females showing a marked decrease as compared to the March figure of 296 females who were reported as having caused human rights violations throughout the country.

Zanu PF accounted for the highest percentage of perpetrators during the month of April accounting for 88% of people directly responsible for leading politically motivated human rights violations. There were 1 423 perpetrators from Zanu PF while 138 were MDC-T supporters with 26 cases having been perpetrated by state security agents and mainly police officers accounting for only 2%.

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

Food and other forms of aid related violations have been on a steady decrease since the beginning of the year. There were 305 food related violations in January with a significant decline in February to 274 cases. During the month under review there were 142 incidents recorded down from the 251 witnessed in March.

The decreases could be attributed to the fact that most villagers from across the country have not been relying on food aid since this is the peak of the harvesting season. This is

again the period where most food aid organisations scale down on their food distribution activities in anticipation of good harvests as well as assess the food situation.

There was a marked decrease in violations related to the partisan distribution of food and other forms of aid in Manicaland Province. Zanu PF leadership in the province came up as the major perpetrators of human rights violations and denied people access to food and other forms of aid.

At Jecha Village, Makoni West, Zanu PF officials denied villagers access to food aid from the Department of Social Welfare accusing them of being MDC-T activists.

In Bulawayo Province, a Soltec firm employee attached to international charity organisation World Vision was arraigned before the courts for allegedly stealing maize worth more than \$17 000 meant for food relief. Samuel Muchayaya (28), of Nketa suburb in Bulawayo, was employed by Soltec as a food inspector but was seconded to World Vision's offices located in Bulawayo's Belmont industrial area.

The state alleges that on April 6, World Vision received a 30-tonne consignment of maize meant for drought relief. Muchayaya allegedly stole the maize and sold it to Masimba Dzomba of Hillside in Bulawayo. Dzomba allegedly took the delivery to a warehouse in Thorngrove for safekeeping. Muchayaya was remanded to May 5 on \$200 bail. The court also ordered him to surrender his passport to the clerk of court.

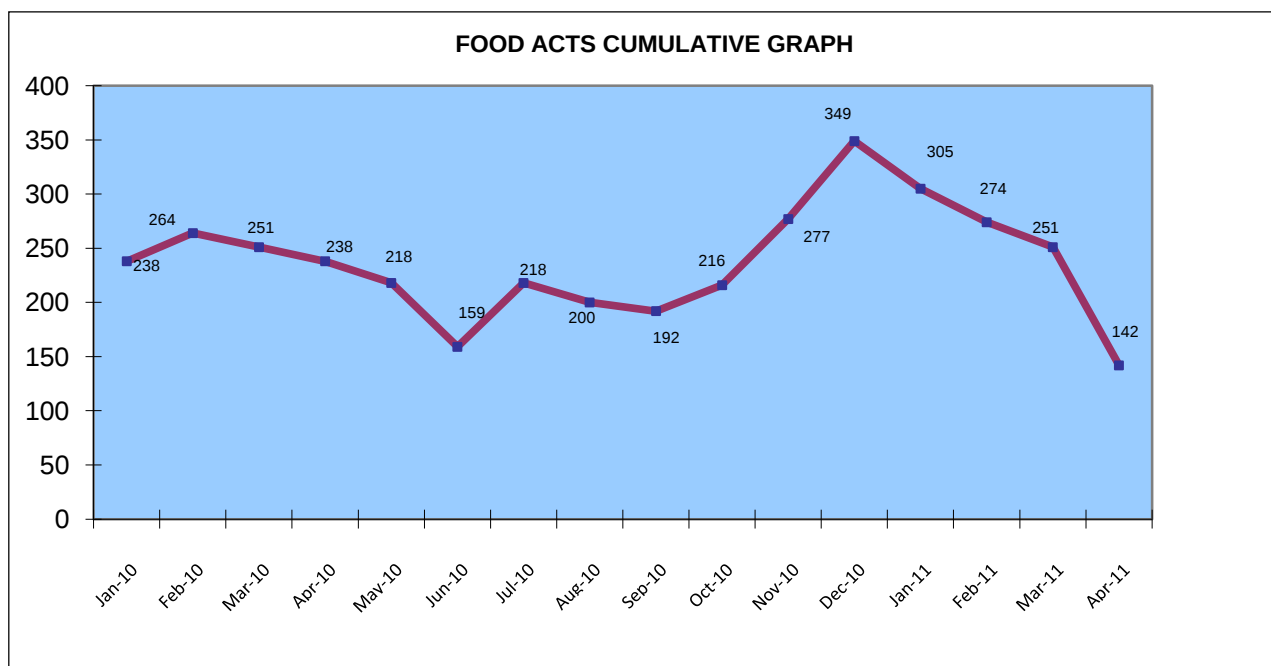
Most of the victims were denied these commodities on grounds of their political affiliation and in some cases have to be forced to denounce their political parties, forced to attend perpetrators' meetings and ordered to produce party cards in order to access aid.

There were very few incidents of food and other forms of aid related violations across the country as most of the people are currently relying on crops harvested from their fields. The cumulative toll violations on the distribution of food and other forms of aid since January 2008, has risen to 13 454. Acts of discriminations and harassments continue to dominate the violations chart.

Table 2: CUMULATIVE TABLE FOR FOOD& OTHER FORMS OF AID RELATED VIOLATIONS

2008	2009	2010	FOOD & OTHER FORMS OF AID RELATED ACT - 2009				
			2011	HARASSMENT	VIOLENCE	DISCRIMINATION	TOTAL
Closing Figures for 2008-2010				4333	281	7868	12482
549	282	238	January	141	0	164	305
497	582	264	February	115	2	157	274
398	815	251	March	92	0	159	251
296	644	238	April	46	0	96	142
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	4727	2283	8444	13454

Food Acts Cumulative Graph



EMERGING ISSUES & WAY FORWARD

For the first time in three years, the heightened talks for an election roadmap for Zimbabwe by the Southern Africa Development Committee (SADC) are now underway paving way for negotiations to end the country's fragile inclusive government.

The SADC resolutions and methodology have however not been welcomed by Zanu PF, who are now calling for elections this year with or without a new constitution as espoused in the Global Political Agreement (GPA) while the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) formations are clamouring for a clear outline and enabling environment for the holding of the elections.

As has been with past elections, communities around Zimbabwe are now readying themselves for a violent electoral campaign period. It is very worrying that more than two years following the formation of the inclusive government politically motivated violations continue to the recorded throughout the country.

Hardliners within Zanu PF have maintained that the country will go for an election this year sending conflicting sentiments within the party as other have openly said the environment was not yet enabling.

This is despite that fact that Zanu PF chief negotiator to the GPA Patrick Chinamasa has openly said Zimbabwe was not ready for an election in 2011.

However his analysis has received stiff rejection among his fellow politicians who are out to give the impression to SADC that Zimbabweans are capable of organising their own elections.

Hardliners in the former ruling party have been calling for elections this year with or without reforms but the intervention of SADC had poured cold water on that.

Zanu PF politburo member and Tsholotsho Professor Jonathan Moyo however took a swipe at SADC arguing that elections should be held this year.

The discord in the inclusive government over when Zimbabwe should hold elections has been a major cause for concern. The MDC-T and other smaller political parties argue that the environment is still not conducive.

The attack on SADC by some Zanu PF stalwarts only goes to show that the party is not ready for a free and uncontested election.

The attack by Moyo is aimed at pre-empting South African President Jacob Zuma led SADC's election roadmap for Zimbabwe in order to try and limit SADC involvement in the running of the elections.

A lot is needed to be done before elections could be held and this includes the cleaning and setting up of a truly independent Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC).

ZPP fears that early elections could take the country back to the dark days of the pre-2008 election runoff that saw hundreds of MDC-T supporters murdered and a lot more displaced.

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), Zimbabwe Council of Churches, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights and 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 3: PROVINCIAL VIOLATIONS OUTLOOK – April 2011

PROVINCE	TYPE OF VIOLATIONS/ACTIVITY(IES)		VOLATILE ZONES
	COMMON ACTS (VIOLATIONS)	CAUSES	
MIDLANDS	• Harassment /Intimidation , violence & unspecified threats, hate language, Assaults • Intra-party violence • Forced to sign anti-sanctions petition and independence day celebrations	• Political intolerance • Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations • Partisan distribution of food & other forms of aid	Gweru, Chiwundura, Gokwe, Zvishavane and Mberengwa
MASHONALAND EAST	• Harassment/intimidation - death, violence & unspecified threats, hate language • Discrimination • Intra party violence • Forced to attend meetings and sign anti-sanctions petition	• Political intolerance • Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations	Maramba Pfungwe, Mudzi South, Marondera, Goromonzi and Mutoko
MANICALAND	• Harassment/Intimidations, unspecified threats, hate language, • Assaults • Discrimination – distribution of food & other forms of aid • Forced to sign anti-sanctions petition and attend independence day celebrations	• Political intolerance • Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations • Preparation campaigns for referendum and projected 2011 elections	Nyanga, Chimanimani, Chipinge Makoni and Buhera
MASVINGO	• Harassment/Intimidation – (death, violence & unspecified threats, hate language,) • Forced to attend meetings and sign anti-sanctions petition as well as attend independence day	• Political intolerance	Zaka, Bikita, Masvingo and Gutu, Chivi Districts

	- celebrations - Assault - Discrimination		
MASHONALAND CENTRAL	- Forced to attend meeting and sign anti-sanctions petition - Harassment/intimidation – (death, violence & unspecified threats, hate language, - Forced to attend <i>pungwes</i> and attend independence day celebrations	- Political intolerance - Wearing political party regalia, T/shirts from civil society organisations - Campaign for Kariba Draft	Mazowe South, Muzarabani North, Bindura and Mt darwin
MASHONALAND WEST	- Harassment & intimidation – (threats, violence & unspecified threats, hate language,) - Assaults - Forced to attend meetings	- Political intolerance - Campaigns for referendum and 2011 harmonised elections	Chegutu, Chinhoyi, Kadoma and Mhangura,
BULAWAYO	Harassment & intimidation. Bulawayo is relatively calm	Political intolerance	Bulawayo East, Luveve, Nkulumane
MATEBELELAND NORTH	- Harassment & Intimidation - Discrimination	- Political intolerance - Partisan distribution of food & other forms of aid	Hwange West and Binga South T
MATEBELELAND SOUTH	- Harassment & intimidation - Forced to attend meetings and sign anti-sanctions petition - Discrimination	Political intolerance	Gwanda