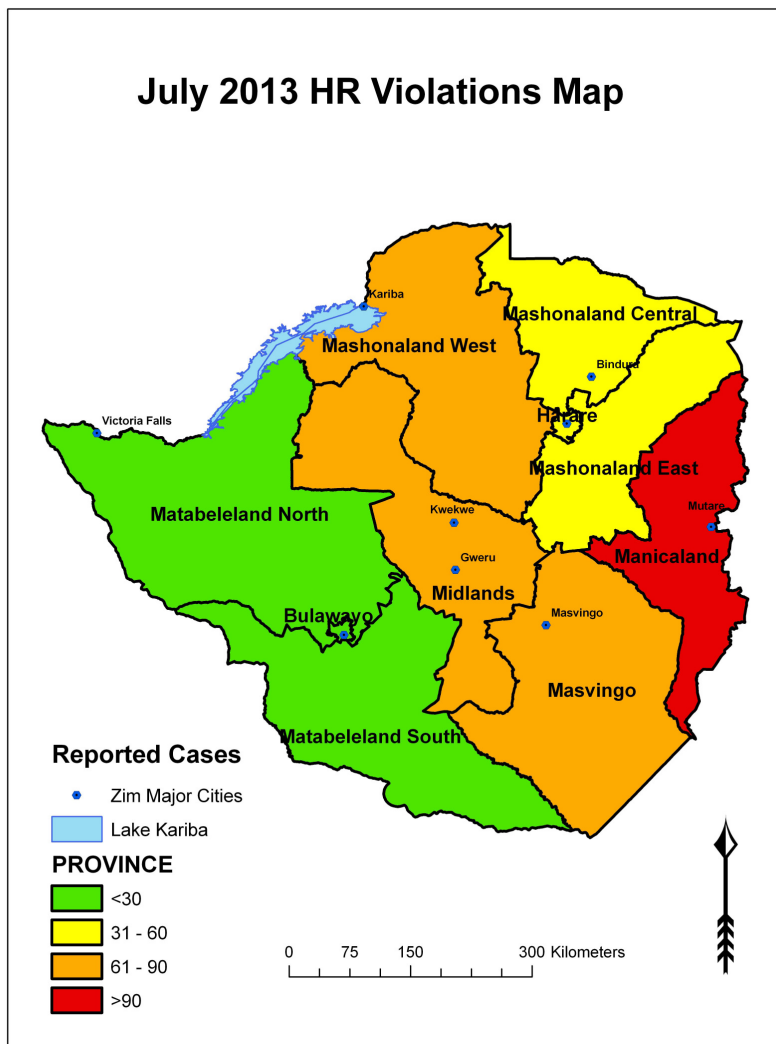


ZPP Monthly Monitor

July 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 manage 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 nation held its breath throughout the period under review with elections slated for July 31. It was a period marked by uncertainty whether elections will be held or not with different pointers from Zanu PF insisting that elections be held come rain or thunder. On the other hand, the MDC-T was contesting the whole election arrangement, its legality and other administrative issues regarding the elections and thirdly SADC's position of wanting the elections postponed by another two weeks hit a brick wall. The month kicked off with a number of court cases, voter registration, special voting, party campaign meetings and finally the election itself which resulted in Zanu PF and President Mugabe being declared winners with a 61% win. However, the MDC-T immediately refused to concede defeat citing a plethora of issues.

In terms of human rights violations, the period under review recorded the least number of violations in the last three months with 496 violations. Manicaland with 115 violations had the highest violations followed by Masvingo (78) Mashonaland West (64). Matebeleland North had the lowest figures recording just 10 violations. Indeed, the country projected a semblance of 'peace and tranquillity', may be, the people understood the peace messages from the political leadership. However, gurus in peace studies such as Galtung rightly observed that "peace is not the absence of physical violence" Thus when assessing the pre-election environment that existed, the need to look at other variables rather than just one aspect of physical violence becomes paramount. Thus other forms of violence such as structural violence were employed against the people. For example, the presence and partisan actions of structures such as war veterans, military personnel, the police, terror bases, traditional leaders and denial of food have to be considered in order to clearly judge the environment as just, free and fair.

As the political heat increased, civil and political rights of citizens tumbled. Daily priorities of the common person became intertwined intricately with party campaigns. Shops and businesses closed when President Robert Mugabe addressed star rallies in specific areas such as Chitungwiza and Mutare. Further, the campaigns also affected people's livelihoods since they were being shuttled to attend rallies, some voluntarily and yet some without consent leaving their daily chores in order to attend political rallies. Zanu PF being fingered as the main violator in this regard. For example, on the 25th of July people were ferried to Mucheke stadium in Masvingo in lorries, buses, kombis and even a train was assigned for attendance purposes. Some of the villagers came from as far as Chirumanzu, Mwenezi and Chiredzi. However, after the rally they were left without transportation and food.

Freedom of assembly and association, right to vote and secrecy of the vote became seriously compromised. Zanu PF long term investment in structures of coercion in the form of war veterans, traditional leaders, youths and security members appear to have paid off. Zanu PF resurrected these structures of coercion across the country towards the elections. They indeed obliged and instilled psychological fear among communities. On 22/7/13, in Zoma area ward 1 (Gutu west- Masvingo), a Zimbabwe National Army serving member who is a colonel and war veteran reportedly shocked the community when in his address to the community he warned them against voting for the MDC-T lest the ghost of June 2008 returns to haunt them. He reportedly mentioned some names of people from ward 1 and 2 who were killed during that dark era and told the people that Zanu PF was prepared to

kill. In Mazowe West (Mashonaland Central), Zanu PF militia bases were established at Wataikai Farm. Youths were recruited and there was a door to door campaign meant to force people to vote for Zanu PF.

On Election Day, incidences of voters being shepherded to polling stations by Zanu PF activists such as traditional leaders, war veterans and youths were reported throughout the country. Very articulate and educated people like teachers were forced to vote as assisted voters. In areas such as Mutare South, Mazowe, and other areas, Zanu PF leaders and traditional leaders had books “Zanu PF supervisor’s election data book” where voters were entered after voting. According to Zimbabwe Electoral Commission figures the number of assisted voters nationally amounted to a massive 206 901 regardless of the fact that Zimbabwe boasts of a 96% literacy rate. This high number of assisted voters compromised the integrity and secrecy of the ballot.

Figure 1: Human Rights Violation levels: April – July 2013

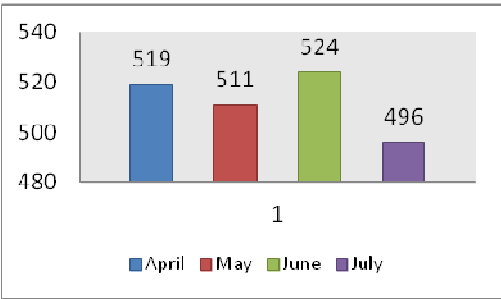


Figure 2: Violations on politicized food & aid distribution

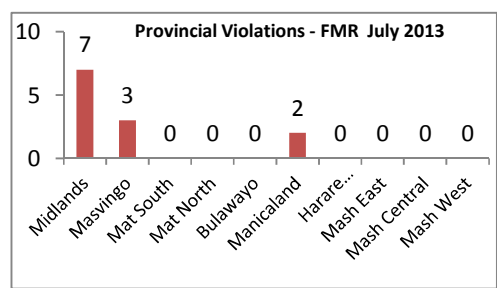


Figure 3: Comparative figures Harmonized Election 2008 & 2013

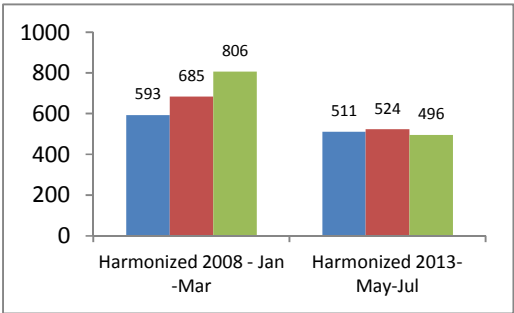
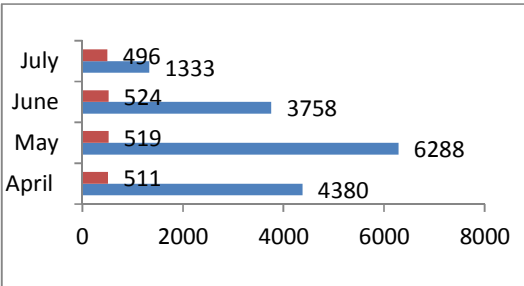
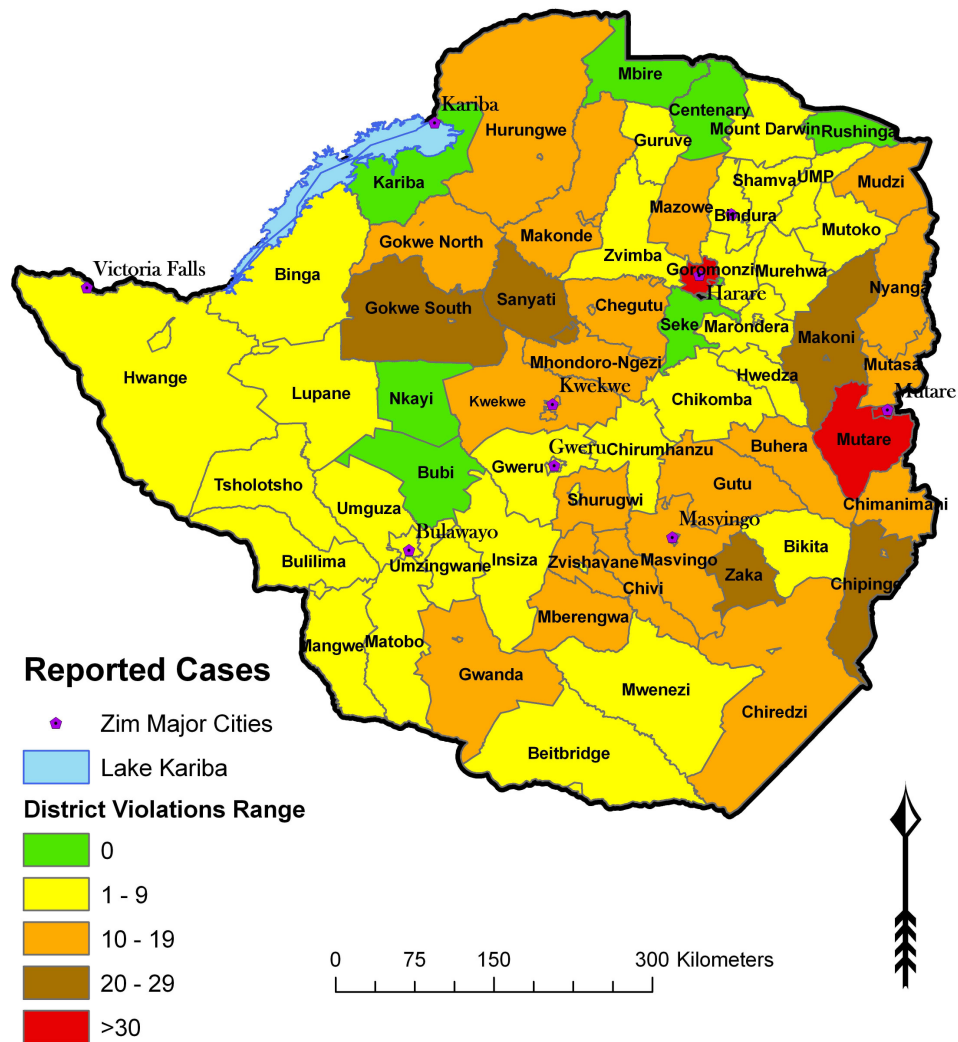


Figure 4: Human Rights Violation levels: period 4 months before June 27 2008 run off and July 31, 2013 elections



ZPP July 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	Right to liberty and security of person	18	The province witnessed a slight decline in the number of politically motivated human rights abuses from 133 in June to 115 in July 2013. Major sources of conflict in Manicaland during the period under review revolved around the harmonized elections with forced attendance of meetings by mostly Zanu PF activists. Further Zanu PF foot soldiers, war veterans and traditional leaders were harassing and threatening people if they chose not to be assisted by appointed Zanu PF activists on polling day. ➤ On the 20th of July at Gaza business centre in Buhera North, Chivhaku a war veteran declared at a rally that he and other war veterans in the area would personally kill MDC-T activists (names supplied) in the area if Zanu PF lost the elections. ➤ Chief Muatsa summoned all traditional leaders in his area where he addressed the village heads together with Zanu PF candidate Innocent Benza where some books written Zanu PF 2013 election data book manual where distributed for use on Election Day to list people after casting their votes. The incident took place on July 17th. ➤ On the 21st of July at Chiefs Hall at 22 miles, in Mutare South, a war veteran and incumbent councillor for ward (20) Munyarari (Aaron Zimunya) reportedly engaged at least 5 members from his party (Zanu PF) per village who were tasked with identifying MDC-T members and then force them to vote as assisted voters. Failure would result in death.
	Theft/looting	Property rights	3	
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	78	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	7	
	Displacement	Right to Property	1	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	6	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	2	
	Total		115	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	36	The province recorded a decline in human rights violations that are politically motivated for the month – with 57 cases a decrease from the 115 recorded in June. Conflicts recorded revolved around issues to do with the run up to the July 31 harmonized elections as campaigns were taking place. Signs of political intolerance, filtered in as time for the polls drew closer. ➤ In Gokwe Kana, on 13 July two friends were socializing at Matende
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	16	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	5	
	Total		57	

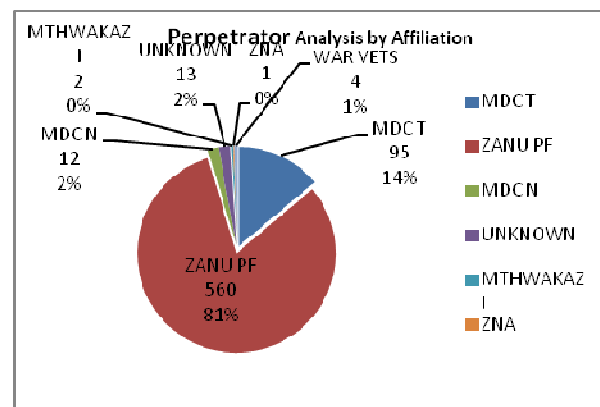
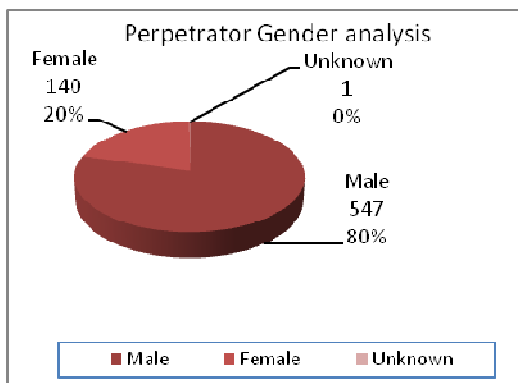
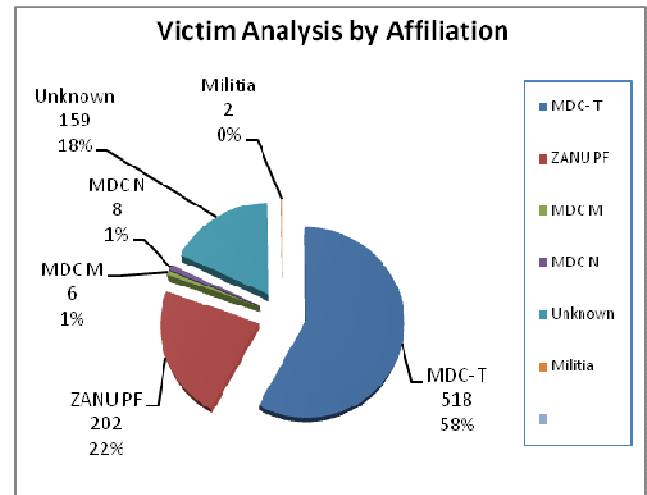
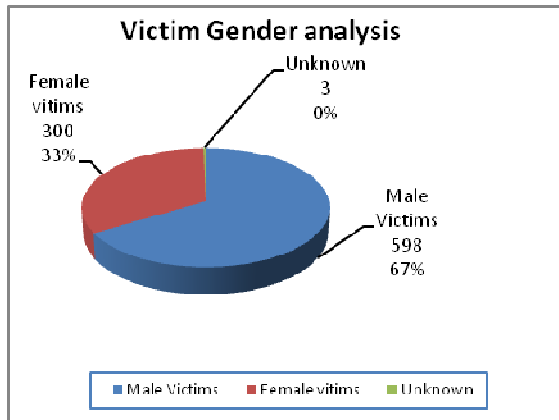
				B/centre at a bottle store when an MDC-T supporter slapped his friend of Zanu PF with an open palm and also hit him with an empty beer bottle. It is alleged that the victim had commented that MDC-T was going to lose the elections this time around. This did not go down well with the perpetrator. ➤ In Mbizo, on 5 July, a woman was denied access to government subsidized food sourced from the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) after she asked was to produce a Zanu PF card to access the food. She produced an expired Zanu PF card and was denied the aid by a Zanu PF supporter who told her to purchase a valid party card so as to get the food. She failed to do so as she claimed she did not have money to buy the card and left empty handed.
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	27	Mashonaland Central recorded 40 incidences of politically motivated violence down from 61 in June. Though there was a decline in a number of violations, the province was tense as elections drew closer ➤ In most villages across the province forced meetings were the order of the day. In Mazowe Central, at Nzvimbo Growth Point, Zanu PF established a command Base at Nzvimbo Guest House. Another base was established at Holland Farm Mvurwi Mazowe North where it is alleged two individuals were assaulted. Several other forms of violence took place in Mt Darwin East at Chizeza Business Centre. ➤ On 31 July 2013, at Umsengezi farm Mvurwi, three houses belonging to three MDC-T members were set on fire by Zanu PF members. The victims are senior members within the District structures of the MDC-T. The perpetrators all of Zanu PF are yet to be arrested although the matter was reported to the police.
	Kidnapping/Abduction	Rights to liberty	1	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	1	
	Disrupted political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	5	
	Displacement	Right to Property	1	
	Total		40	
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	32	The violations range for the province in the period under review slightly increased to 49 from 41 recorded in June. Election fever and tension marked the atmosphere of the province as political parties were busy conducting rallies drumming up support for July 31. ➤ An MDC-T supporter was resting in his bedroom when his wife informed him that the house was on fire. On seeing the blaze the victim managed to remove his motorbike and some household goods including furniture and a few items. The victim is not sure about who could have torched his house but it is alleged that the headman had threatened to put anybody who is associated to MDC-T activities in harm's way. In 2008 the headman is alleged to have had burnt gardens belonging to MDC-T members which he has since promised to compensate out of court. The victim reported the case to police but nothing has been done about it as yet.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	8	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	2	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	2	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	3	
	Disrupted political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Total		49	
W e	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	6	

	Theft/Looting	Property rights	2	During the month of July, Mashonaland West province recorded a slight decline in the number of politically motivated human rights violations, with only 64 incidences compared with 68 noted in June. . These violations were mainly driven by the preparations for the harmonized elections on July 31. ➤ In Norton an MDC-T supporter was manhandled by Zanu PF activists while putting up party posters. Meanwhile in Chinhoyi eight MDC-T activists who were putting party posters along the road to the university were falsely accused of removing Zanu PF posters by a party supporter who reported them to the police .They were detained in police cells for three days until a lawyer from Harare rescued them. ➤ Six MDC-T activists were arrested in Chiedza township, Karoi when former Magunje MP saw them putting up some posters in the area and he pleaded with them to join Zanu PF. They ignored him and he went away and brought police officers who arrested them accusing them of insulting the president. They spent a weekend in custody. This occurred on 5 July 2013.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	5	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	42	
	Disrupted political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	2	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	6	
	Total		64	
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	50	Masvingo recorded a slight increase in cases of politically motivated human rights violations at 78 in July compared to 64 in June. The majority of incidents are harassment and intimidation, forced attendances of political party meetings mostly by Zanu PF, and harassment by traditional leaders of people perceived to be MDC-T as preparations for the July 31 harmonized elections were underway. ➤ On the 25th of July there was a Zanu PF rally at Mucheke stadium. Villagers were ferried to the stadium in lorries, buses, kombis and even a train was assigned to ferry people to the rally. Some of the villagers came from as far as Chirumanzu, Mwenezi and Chiredzi. However, after the rally they were left without transportation and food, thus they were forced to sleep in the cold like destitute. ➤ In Masvingo south ward 30 at Mhandu homestead there was a funeral where Zanu PF ward coordinator and youth chairperson for were in attendance. They took the opportunity to lash out at youths who wore MDC-T t-shirts and told the villagers that if Zanu PF loses there would be war and that all the youths against the president would be arrested. Villagers were warned not to attend MDC-T rallies or risk being evicted by their headman.
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	16	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	5	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	4	
	Disrupted Political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	3	
	Total		78	
Harare	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	24	Harare recorded a significant increase in number of politically motivated human rights violations with 45 cases noted in July as compared to 10 in June.. This is mainly attributed to the hype of the activities as election campaigns for the July 31 harmonized elections kick started in the month of July.
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	2	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	16	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	2	

	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty	1	➤ In Glen View North, on July 25, three MDC-T youths led by their aspiring candidate were verbally harassed by three Zanu PF youths who later called the police accusing the victims of pulling down Zanu PF campaign posters at Glenview 2 High. Police detained the aspiring candidate who was released the following day without charge. ➤ Mbare residents of ward 3 and 4 were forced to attend a Zanu PF rally at number 5 ground by twelve Zanu PF youths led by Jim Kunaka, Harare Provincial youth chairperson for Zanu PF.
	Total		45	
Mat North	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	The province recorded 9 cases of politically motivated violations in July down from 16 noted in June. This is however, not to say the political environment is conducive as Mat North continues to see the disruption of MDC-T meetings and those of Civil Society with political players maintaining traits of intolerance towards each other. ➤ At a Bar in Mpumalanga, Hwange Central constituency an MDC-T supporter was harassed and intimidated by a member of the Army (ZNA). It is reported that the perpetrator snatched the survivor's beret and used it as a toilet before telling the survivor that he should leave MDC-T and join Zanu PF if he wanted to live peacefully. It is further reported that they threatened the survivor by telling him that if he reports the matter anywhere he would be in trouble. This took place on July the 16th. ➤ At Sizangobuhle, ward 5, Sipepa Village, villagers were forced to attend a Zanu PF rally. The perpetrators were reported to be two war veterans June Sibanda and George Mhlanga. It is reported that they were accompanied by two women and all of them were wearing Zanu PF regalia. The incident was reported to have happened on the 23rd of July 2013 at Tsholotsho North constituency
	Disrupted Political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	8	
	Total		10	
Mat South	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	Matabeleland South province recorded a decline in number of politically motivated human right violations with 9 in July as opposed to the 17 in June, 2013. Though the figures may be low, the environment remains tense owing to a hype of political activities in the build up towards anticipated elections.
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	23	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	2	
	Total		25	
Bulawayo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	8	The province in July recorded 13 cases of politically motivated violations an increase from the 6 recorded in the previous month. The province also witnessed a hype of activities driven by the July 31 harmonized elections preparation. The city hosted quite a number of political rallies from almost all political parties in the presidential race
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Malicious Damage to property	Property rights	2	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	
	Disrupted Political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	

	Total		13	➤ Pumula Old residents were invited by Zanu PF to a political meeting. The meeting was held at Zanu PF base, which is popularly known as “eDura-Wall” and the meeting was addressed by the aspiring House of Assembly candidate and the Local authority candidate for ward 19. Although many people attended, the council candidate said that some people only attend Zanu PF meetings because they have been promised food and that they are going to vote properly. She went on to label other parties and their candidates chances who want to plunder Zimbabwe’s wealth and take back land to White people. After the meeting those above fifty –five (55) years were seen being given food hand-outs and torches which they were told to use at night when doing Zanu PF work and an undisclosed amount of cash. The incident occurred on July 18th. ➤ Bulawayo South---- 12 July saw some suspected Zanu PF youths pasting their party posters at Newton West Suburb and after they finished pasting they threatened residents with beatings should anyone attempt to remove them from the trees and walls.
Total			496	

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

ANNEXURE:

DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Murder	Unlawful and intentional killing of another person
Sexual Assault:	It is knowingly causing another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.
a) Rape	Is whereby a male person has sexual intercourse or anal intercourse with female person without the consent of the latter
b) Aggravated Indecent sexual assault	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.
Assault	Is whereby a person commits an assault upon another person intending to cause that other person bodily harm.
a) Falanga (Foot whipping)	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) Submersion/Suffocation (water boarding)	A form of assault whereby water is forced into the victim's breathing passages so as to simulate drowning.
c) Beating	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) Other assault	
Torture	Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person by or instigation of public official or other person acting in an official capacity 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
Threat	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.
Harassment/Intimidation	Unlawfully subjecting one to pressure, insult or threat with intent to cause him/her to suffer anxiety discomfort and/or the feeling of insecurity.
MOVEMENT VIOLATIONS	
Kidnapping/Unlawful Detention	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) Adduction	The taking away of a person using intimidation, open force or violence
b) Unlawful arrest	Is the arrest of a person by another person (usually a police officer), 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) Unlawful detention	Depriving a person of his or her freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority.
d) Forced displacement	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”
PROPERTY RIGHTS	
Theft	Is whereby a person takes property from another person “knowing” that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control this very property.
Robbery	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.
Stock Theft	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.
Malicious Damage to Property	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) Destruction of home	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) Other types of MDP	