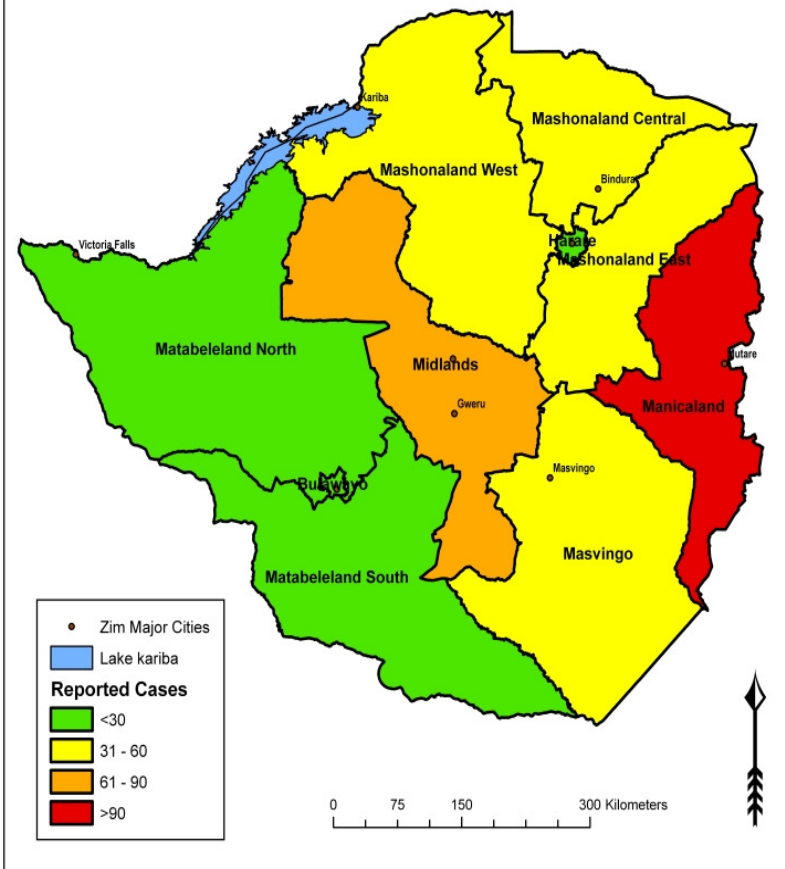


ZPP Monthly Monitor

ZPP February 2013 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 Trust and the Habakkuk Trust.

VISION

Sustainable Justice, Freedom, Peace and Development in Zimbabwe, for All

MISSION

To work for sustainable Peace through Monitoring, Documentation, Research & Publications, and Community Peace Building Interventions ~ through & with our Members & Partners

METHODOLOGY

This report is based on reports from ZPP long-term community based human rights monitors who observe, monitor and record cases of human rights violations in the constituencies they reside. ZPP deploys a total of 420 community-based primary peace monitors (two per each of the 210 electoral constituencies of Zimbabwe). These community-based monitors reside in the constituencies they monitor. They compile reports that are handed over to ZPP provincial coordinators who man the different ZPP offices in the ten administrative provinces of Zimbabwe. Upon receipt and verifications of the reports from the monitors, the provincial coordinators compile provincial monthly monitoring reports, which are then consolidated at national office into the ZPP monthly monitoring reports published in retrospect.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The month under review saw the government and President Robert Mugabe proclaiming the date for the constitutional referendum March 16, 2013. The proclamation set the stage for political parties in the inclusive government to campaign for a “yes” vote. Although the move did not see any significant movement in the number of cases of politically motivated violence, a number of political meetings were reportedly banned raising tensions across the country.

On the legal front the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA) led by Professor Lovemore Madhuku challenged the referendum date arguing that the date would not give enough time for other political actors to campaign and let alone for the public to be able to access the draft constitution.

The month under review saw an escalation of the Zimbabwean state’s campaign against pro-democracy and human rights organisations with a series of office raids followed by confiscation of documents and arrests.

The death of twelve year old Simbarashe Christpowers Maisiri in a suspected politically-motivated arson attack on 23 February in Headlands reminded Zimbabweans that the nation still needs to be exorcised of the ghost of political violence despite public pleas for peace and political tolerance from political party leaders.

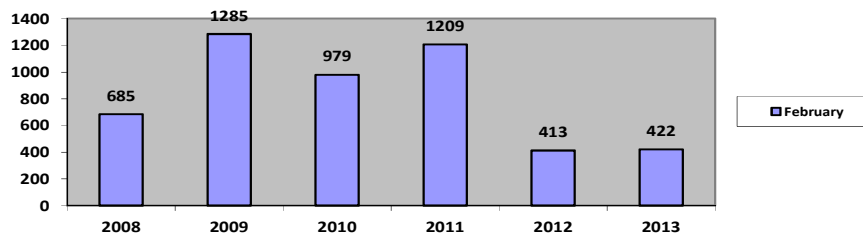


Figure 1: Comparative violence level for month of December 2008 to 2012

Politically-motivated violations- Sources of conflict, trends analysis

The state’s crackdown on NGOs dealing with human rights and governance issues has raised fears that the party controlling the state coercive apparatus is planning large-scale state-sponsored and organised politically motivated human rights abuses similar to the June 2008 debacle in the coming elections.

Zanu PF's membership registration drive reportedly turned into a source of conflict as bullish members of the party seeking to meet ambitious targets resorted to forcing unwilling people to complete the form which required private and personal information thereby violating people's right to privacy. Reports of Zanu PF youths forcing people to attend meetings where these membership forms were distributed and completed were received from both rural and urban areas across the country.

Another intrusive method allegedly adopted by Zanu PF in its membership drive was sending activists on a door to door campaign where they drop the data forms and demand that every member of the household of voting age complete one.

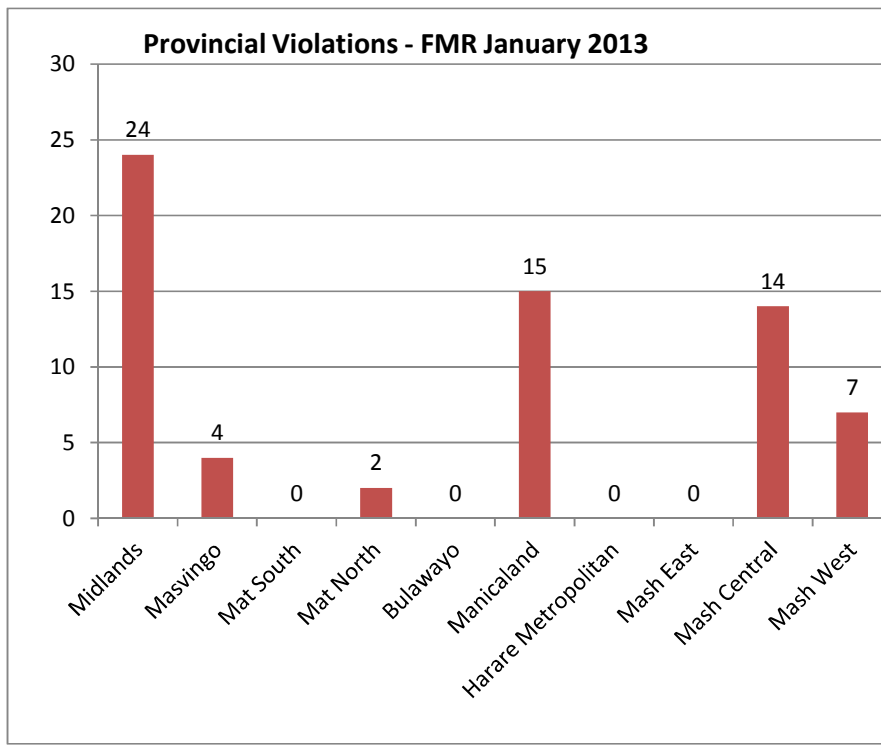
A Chronology of the Police Blitz on Human Rights CSOs

- February 4, 2013 - Police in Lupane, Matabeleland North Province, arrested two **National Youth Development Trust (NYDT)** members and charged them with contravening the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act for allegedly possessing voter registration receipts. The NYDT members Brilliant Goboza (22) and Ray Ncube (19) were arrested and charged with "possession of articles for criminal use" after they were allegedly found with a number of receipts issued at the Registrar General's Office when one registers as a voter. The two were later freed on Wednesday 6 February 2013 after spending two nights in police custody.
- February 6, 2013 - Police intensified the onslaught against civil society organisations after they raided the offices of the **National Youth Development Trust (NYDT)** in Bulawayo in search of some "voter registration certificates". Four police officers, who were led by Detective Inspector Boora and who were armed with a search warrant permitting them to conduct the search, pounced on the NYDT offices at LAPF House in Bulawayo, where they confiscated some workshop schedule documents including a registration form filled in and signed by some workshop participants.
- In Plumtree, police on Wednesday 6 February 2013 interrogated two **Habakkuk Trust** leaders for allegedly inciting hatred among employees of the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) after participants who attended a meeting convened by the organisation demanded improved service delivery in the area.
- February 11, 2013 - The police intensified their crackdown on civil society organisations by raiding the offices of the **Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP)** and seized several documents and other materials. The 7 police officers led by Detective Assistant Nyoni charged that there were reasonable grounds that ZPP was in possession of some articles which the organisation intended to use for criminal use in contravention of Section 40 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act. According to the search warrant the police were searching for "**any subversive material, documents, gadgets or recordings, any illegal immigrants**". After the three-hour raid and search, the police seized some documents and other items as follows 4 mobile phone handsets, solar powered and wind up radios that receive both short wave and frequency modulation, files with donor information, political violence reports and DVD's. The mobile phones that were confiscated like all other smart phones that are used by the majority of citizens in Zimbabwe have Geographic Positioning System (GPS). No-one was arrested on the day of the raid but the police indicated that they were going to "study" the confiscated information.

- February 13, 2013 -Police officers from Police Reaction Group (PRG) arrested and assaulted nine members of the **Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA)**, who staged a protest outside Parliament building in Harare CBD before releasing them the same day. The WOZA members, who included leader Jenni Williams, were assaulted by the police before being taken to the Harare Central Police Station. The WOZA members, who sustained injuries during the attack, filed a complaint for assault against the police officers who attacked them.

- February 15, 2013 - The police stopped a Centre for Community Development in Zimbabwe (CCDZ) workshop in Chegutu which was being held at Church of Christ and arrested the CCDZ Programme Officer George Makoni and his local contact person Gift Konjani for organising an illegal political meeting. The two were detained by the police for three days.

- February 19, 2013 – In an almost similar fashion, the police raided the offices of the **Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN)** and confiscated several documents belonging to the country’s largest election monitoring body. Eight police officers led by Detective Assistant Inspector J.P Mudyirwa put down a security wall at the ZESN head office in Belgravia, where they searched the organisation’s offices for “subversive material, documents, gadgets, recordings and illegal immigrants”. The police officers, who were armed with a search warrant searched and confiscated several documents from the ZESN offices including the organisation’s media strategy, a draft communication policy, a distribution plan for the Ballot Update, its newsletter and some other materials.



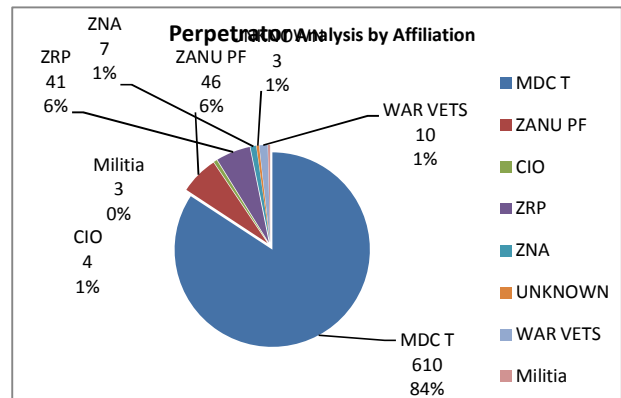
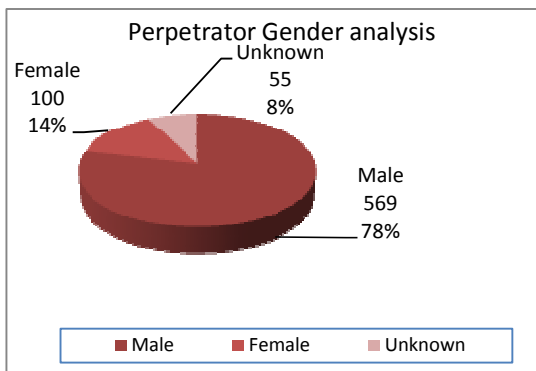
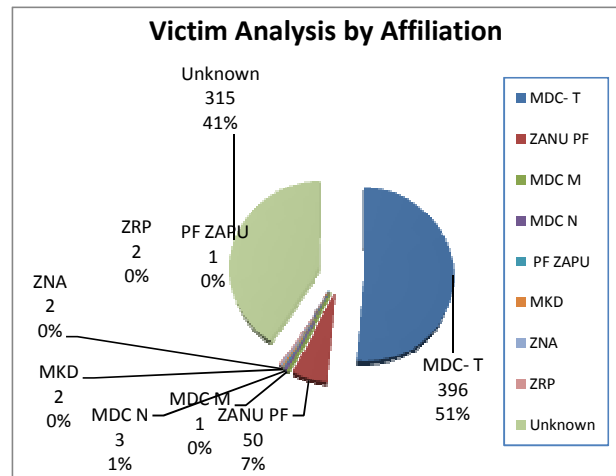
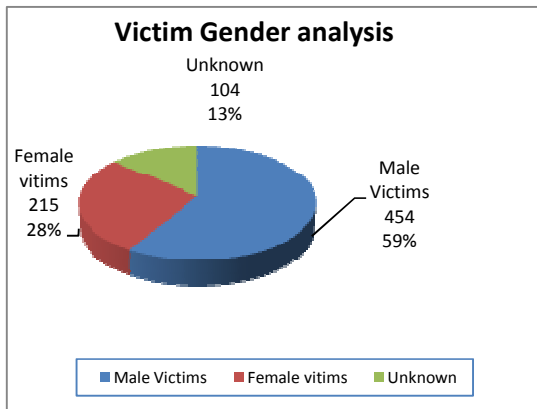
INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Murder	Right to Life	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The province witnessed a significant jump in the number of politically motivated human rights violations during the month of February. There were 115 incidents recorded up from the 80 witnessed in January. ➤ The killing of twelve-year old Simbarashe Christpowers Maisiri in a politically-motivated arson attack on the night of 23 February in Headlands underlined the resurgence of political violence and raised political tension in Manicaland province. The father of the deceased- Shepherd Maisiri- is a well-known MDC-T supporter and together with his family, has survived numerous political- motivated attacks in the past ten years. ➤ The operating environment for civic and human rights activists deteriorated significantly in February 2013 across Manicaland province as reports of raids on NGO offices in other provinces forced workers from the affected organizations to close their offices and go into ‘hibernation’. The tense and fear-filled atmosphere was worsened by the City of Mutare’s newly gazette conditions of operation that required NGOs to register and pay an annual fee of US\$500.
	Unlawful Detention	Right to personal liberty	1	
	Rape/Sexual Harssment	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	71	
	Assault	Right to liberty and security of person	11	
	Theft/looting	Property rights	2	
	Discrimination	Right to food	19	
	MDP ¹	Right to shelter	5	
	Displacement	Right to personal integrity and human dignity. Right to shelter	3	
	Disrupted Political Meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Total		115	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The province witnessed a significant decline in the number of politically motivated human rights violations with 62 incidents having been recorded down from the 104 cases witnessed in January. ➤ An MDC-T supporter (name withheld) was assaulted by a Zanu PF supporter Gina Mugumba on 19 February 2013 at Beacon Hill Resettlement in ward 16 Mvuma of Chirumanzu Sebagwe constituency. The incident allegedly happened after the two had an argument over the gratuities received by war veterans in the late 1990s. ➤ Reports of intra-party violence within the MDC-T party were also received in February 2013. The clashes are linked to the party’s candidate selection process ahead of the forthcoming elections. Sitting MPs are trying to fight off other possible candidates from within the party’s ranks.
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	14	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	0	
	MDP	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food	5	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to personal liberty	1	
	Displacement	Right to personal integrity and human dignity. Right to shelter	1	
	Total		62	

Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Province witnessed an increase in political motivated violence and the increase is attributed to the scramble for political space within and between the major political parties which manifested as an increase in political meetings linked to the constitutional referendum. Zanu PF and the MDC-T both held a series of meetings in the province in February some of which were privately organised by aspiring candidates seeking to outdo their rivals in the race for the party ticket in the coming general elections.
	MDP	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education	5	
	Torture	Right to property	1	
	Total		45	
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of reports of politically motivated human rights abuses recorded in Mashonaland East province dropped in February. A total of 50 cases were recorded in January 2013 while February 2013 recorded 35cases. The drop is attributed to the easing of political tension between the two major political players in the province-Zanu PF and the MDC-T – with both agreeing to back the draft constitution and sponsor the ‘yes’ vote in the constitutional referendum. ➤ Two MDC-T activists were abducted by soldiers and taken to Mudzi Barracks in an army truck after being suspected of carrying guns on the 5th February 2013. The two were reportedly picked up from Kaitano Township in Mudzi West but were later released after a thorough body search.
	Kidnapping/Abduction	Right to personal liberty	1	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education, personal liberty	4	
	Displacement	Right to personal integrity and human dignity. Right to shelter	1	
	Total		35	
Mash West	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The province witnessed an increase in the number of politically-motivated violations recorded in February with 58 cases as compared to 33 incidents recorded in January. ➤ Cases of intra-party violence within Zanu PF and MDC-T were also recorded in February 2013 as prospective office-holders fought for the right to represent their parties in the general elections. A case in point being the well-publicised alleged brutalization of Sarah Mahoka(MP) by a gang of Zanu PF youths led by Themba Mliswa. ➤ War veterans’ leader Jabulani Sibanda was in Mashonaland West province in February 2013 for two meetings- the first one with kraal heads at Ngezi Secondary school in Mhondoro-Ngezi and the second at Rio Tinto High school where he repeated his threats of violence to all non-Zanu PF supporters.
	Unlawful Detention	Right to personal liberty	2	
	Discrimination	Right to food, education, personal liberty	4	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	47	
	Displacement	Right to personal integrity and human dignity. Right to shelter	1	
	Total		58	
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Masvingo province witnessed an unprecedented assault on civil society organizations by state-security agents. NGOs that are into governance and democracy were targeted in a state-sponsored campaign of intimidation and destabilization that is clearly linked to the forth-coming general elections. ➤ An increase in reports of suspected forced political meetings was also noted in the province and the major perpetrators were mostly Zanu PF aspiring candidates. A retired soldier and aspiring Zanu PF candidate for Zaka North constituency- Rtd. Colonel Chinaka - held a series of forced political meetings in the Zaka area in February. He was accompanied by the Zanu PF Chairperson for Dora village- Piki Pirato and the two threatened villagers with violence if they vote for any party other
	MDP	Property rights	7	
	Theft/looting	Right to property	1	
	Banned political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Total		38	

				than Zanu PF.
Harare	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The targeting of human rights defence and election-observation organisations by state-security agencies in the run-up to a constitutional referendum and general elections is seen as an early warning sign to state-sponsored politically-motivated human rights violations on a wider scale. ➤ A group of about 20 Zanu PF youths reportedly force-marched market stall holders from Mupedzanhamo, Siyaso and Mbare Musika markets and forced them to close their business and attend a Zanu PF meeting at Stodart hall in Mbare constituency on 23 February 2013.
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity	18	
	Discrimination	Right to food	1	
	Total		20	
Mat North	Discrimination	Right to food	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ War veterans forced villagers to attend a Zanu PF meeting on the 18th of February at Sibombo village in Dandanda in Lupane West constituency. After the meeting-villagers protested against being forced to attend the meeting and a hut belonging to one of the protestors was reportedly burnt down in a suspected arson attack. ➤ Police Officers disrupted a Copac meeting and harassed Bulawayo Agenda officials after they initially allowed the meeting to progress but later consulted with their superiors in Bulawayo who told them that the meeting was not ‘cleared’ and therefore illegal. The meeting was being held on the 16th of February at Lupane Guest House in Lupane West constituency.
	MDP	Property rights	1	
	Disrupted political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	2	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	15	
	Total		21	
Bulawayo	Discrimination	Freedom of Association	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bulawayo province witnessed the harassment and intimidation of NGOs working on human rights. The police raided a number of CSOs in the city and arrested human rights defenders as highlighted above in the chronology. ➤ A female MDC-T member was allegedly assaulted and threatened by a fellow male party member- Daniel Moyo- at her vegetable stall near White House shopping centre. The perpetrator was enraged by the woman’s criticism of Hon. Thamsanqa Mahlangu’s performance as Member of Parliament for Nkulumane Constituency.
	Banned political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Disrupted political meeting	Freedom of Assembly	1	
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity and integrity	5	
	Unlawful Detention	Right to liberty and security	2	
Total		10		
Mat South	Theft	Right to property	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The political environment in Matabeleland South remained very tense with politicians clashing at rallies in support of the draft constitution. ➤ A gang of Zanu PF youths led by Manger Dube disrupted an MDC-T meeting which was being held at Khinjana Khumalo’s homestead to elect new party structures at district, branch, and cell level on 18th February at Sinkukwe. They threatened the owner of the homestead with violence and ordered everyone present to disperse.
	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to dignity & integrity	11	
	Discrimination	Freedom of Association	6	
	Total		18	
	OVERALL TOTAL		422	

VICTIM/PERPETRATORS ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND ASSOCIATION



This Report was produced and circulated by the Zimbabwe Peace Project, P O Box BE 427, Belvedere, Tel: (04) 747719, 2930180, 2930182 and email: zppinfo@gmail.com,

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 of 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 or 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 entitle to own, possess or control any property, damages or destroys that very property (<i>Note: MDP to communal/household property should only be choses for one family member: the victim or head of household in that order</i>)
a) Destruction of home	
b) Other types of MDP	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.