



REPORT 2016 - 2017

STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS | ZIMBABWE



Zimbabwe
HUMAN RIGHTS
NGO Forum





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2016 – 2017 REPORT

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Zimbabwe **HUMAN RIGHTS** N G O F o r u m

About the

Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum

The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum (the Forum) is a coalition of twenty-one human rights NGOs in Zimbabwe who while having their own objectives, are concerned with the level and nature of organized violence and torture in the country perpetuated mainly, though not exclusively, by state agents and their ancillaries. It came into existence at the time of the Food Riots in 1998

Our Vision

The vision of the Forum is a society which promotes and protects all human rights of all people

Our Mission

The mission of the Forum is to provide leadership and coordination on the Human Rights Agenda in Zimbabwe

Affiliations

The Forum has observer status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

Responsibilities

The Forum is the Secretariat of the National Transitional Justice Working Group in Zimbabwe

Members of the Forum

- ♦ Amnesty International (Zimbabwe)
- ♦ Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe
- ♦ Civic Education Network Trust
- ♦ Counseling Services Unit
- ♦ Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe
- ♦ Justice for Children
- ♦ Legal Resources Foundation
- ♦ Media Institute of Southern Africa
- ♦ Media Monitoring
- ♦ Nonviolent Action and Strategies for Social Change
- ♦ Research and Advocacy Unit
- ♦ Students Solidarity Trust
- ♦ Transparency International (Zimbabwe)
- ♦ Women of Zimbabwe Arise
- ♦ Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender
- ♦ Zimbabwe Association for Doctors for Human Rights
- ♦ Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust
- ♦ Zimbabwe Human Rights Association
- ♦ Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights
- ♦ Zimbabwe Peace Project
- ♦ Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association

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1.0 Introduction

Zimbabwe is a nation with a long and reprehensible history of gross human rights violations abetted by a political culture of impunity. The use of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment appear as a central element of State agents' treatment of citizens perceived as being in opposition to the ruling ZANU PF party and those attempting to exercise their fundamental freedoms, that is the freedom to demonstrate and petition, freedom of association, assembly and expression. The year 2016 witnessed a new wave of protesters following citizens' engagement in social movements such as #Tajamuka/Sesijikile, #ThisFlag among others. As the protests against deteriorating economic conditions gained momentum, State agents increasingly resorted to the use of brute force, torture, abductions and arbitrary arrests as a means of intimidating, investigating and obtaining information or confessions from real or perceived offenders as well as to instill fear within the citizenry.

2.0 Summary of Violations

2.1 Violation of rights relating to the security of the person

2.2 Unlawful deprivation of life

This refers to the arbitrary and intentional deprivation of life that is outside the provisions of local and international law. It excludes the imposition of the death penalty as a result of a judicial process, which does not contravene certain minimum safeguards imposed by human rights law and the Constitution of Zimbabwe. The right to life is safeguarded in the Constitution of Zimbabwe and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as in the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to which Zimbabwe is a State party.

A total of **four (4)** cases of arbitrary deprivation of life were documented. One of the cases involved a three months old baby, Tapuwanashe Mutasa who died at Burombo Flats, Makokoba, after inhaling teargas sprayed into the residential block of flats by the police officers clamping down on protestors who participated in the 06 July #Shutdown Zimbabwe Campaign organized by #Thisflag. Under international law, the use of

teargas is prohibited in closed environments.

2.3 Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

According to Article 2 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, enforced disappearance refers to,

“The arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which places such a person outside the protection of the law”

Although Zimbabwe has not ratified any convention relating to enforced disappearance, the Constitution under Chapter 4 has provisions that articulate the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms. The 9th of March 2017, marks two years since Itai Dzamara, a pro-democracy and human rights activist was abducted by unidentified men. Just like many cases of enforced disappearance, the fate of Dzamara remains unknown and the State denies any knowledge of his whereabouts.

The following 19 cases of abduction were documented from 2016 to date.

Table 1: Cases of Abductions

Date	Victim	Place of violation	Violation narration
17/02/16	Elliot Shelton	Pakama Business Centre, Gwanda	The provincial secretary of the Peoples' Democratic Party (PDP) was abducted by State security agents from Pakama Business centre in Gwanda. It was reported that the assailants arrived at the business centre in two unmarked twin cab trucks and forced the victim into one of the trucks and drove off. He was only released after the party officials made a report at Gwanda police and with human rights lawyers in Bulawayo. Shelton was tortured and dumped along Gwanda-Bulawayo road.
17/08/16	GS	Harare CBD	Four men and a woman abducted him; they took him to The ZANU-PF HQ where he was tortured. He was forced to have sex with a woman who was there and he resisted. He was then taken to Harare Central Police Station.
26/08/16	Gift Ostallos	Harare CBD	Men traveling in a car abducted him at the corner of Kaguvi and Raleigh street. The abductors took him to ZANU-PF HQ where he was severely tortured. Unknown people finally handed him over to Harare Central Police Station.
26/08/16	JM	Harare CBD	She was force marched at gunpoint to ZANU-PF HQ where she was tortured and forced to have sex with an elderly man before being taken to The Harare Central Police Station.
26/08/16	KC	Rotten Row area/ Freedom Square, Harare	He was abducted by two armed men while coming from a NERA rally venue, and was taken to the ZANU-PF HQ where he was tortured. He was then handed over to the police at Harare Central Police Station.

27/08/16	Kerina Dewah	Glenview	Unknown assailants at around 1am abducted the MDC-T Harare Provincial Vice Chairperson from her Harare home. She was later located at Harare Central Police Station at around 8.30am following the intervention of ZLHR.
29/08/16	MN	Harare CBD	The victim was grabbed by three men and bundled into a car along Harare Street in the CBD. They drove around Harare interrogating him asking why he had been to the courts and his links with Evans Mawarire. He was finally left at his home and was advised to stay away from politics.
08/08/16	Tafadzwa Masawara	Kambuzuma, Harare	Four armed men abducted him from his home at around 2000hrs. They tortured him and dumped him at a farm in Norton. He was assisted by some farm workers with accommodation and bus fare.
12/09/16	Silvanos Mudzvova	Crowborough	Mudzvova was abducted from his home by alleged state security agencies who tortured him using electric shocks to his feet and genitals.
10/09/16	Thandiwe Ncube	Epworth-Komboni Yatsva.	Unknown masked men kicked door open and gained entry into house and assaulted the victim using barbed wire. They came in two twin cab trucks.
10/09/16	Prince Ncube	Epworth-Komboni Yatsva.	Unknown men travelling in twin cab trucks broke down the door and gained entry into Prince's house. Victim was attacked with wire and sticks.
10/09/16	Cleopas Kawaza	Epworth-Pentagon area.	Unknown masked men knocked down the door and gained entry into house. Took away \$200 and used a pistol to threaten victim into silence. Attacked with sticks and barbed wire. Travelling in two double cab trucks.
10/09/16	Norest Musemwa	Hopley farm	Six Zimbabwe National Army soldiers took him from his house and tortured him inside a white mini bus accusing him of being a member of Tajamuka.

10/09/16	Tafadzwa Masawara	Kambuzuma	Forcibly taken from home after other family members had been chased and forced inside their home by men with pistols They had tried to rescue Tafadzwa when they heard him scream. He was taken to a bushy area just before Norton where he was interrogated, beaten and then dumped there. He was accused of being part of the people that demonstrated in Beitbridge.
17/09/16	Manjengwa	Kabuyuni, Gokwe North	Four armed men abducted an MDC-T ward chairman from his home at 0200hrs. He was severely assaulted and detained in a make shift structure from where he managed to escape.
27 /09/16	A female victim	Westgate, Harare	At around midnight four (4) men armed with guns abducted the wife of a civil society activist. They accused the activist of having been involved in organising demonstrations. They severely tortured her and dumped her in the Westgate area in Harare.
27 /09/16	Kudakwashe Kambakunje	Harare CBD	Armed men traveling in two double cab trucks abducted him from the city centre at around 2100hrs.He was tortured and dumped in Mazowe, 22 Km from Harare
27 /09/16	AT	Dzivarasekwa, Harare	Armed men who were looking for her husband abducted her. They broke into her house and took her away. They tortured her and dumped her in Westgate Harare.
05/10/16	Male Victim	Chitungwiza	Four men and a woman who were traveling in an Isuzu double cab abducted a member of the MDC-T party. They assaulted him throughout the day before dumping him in Highfield Harare.
18/11/16	Two Male Victims	Mufakose, Harare	Seven (7) members of a group of activists' leaders were attacked by suspected state agents in Mufakose Harare. They were severely assaulted at the scene, five (5) managed to escape during the assault. Two

			(2) of the activists were subsequently abducted and were found badly injured and dumped at different locations. subsequently abducted and were found badly injured and dumped at different locations.
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NB: Initials have used for victims whose names are not yet in the public domain.

There was a spike in cases of abduction beginning September as State agencies identified activists involved in organising or participating in protests attacked or abducted from their homes during the night. Seven of such cases were documented.

3.0 Violation of rights relating to respect for the integrity of the person

As the political environment remained turbulent, significant cases of torture, assault, harassment and intimidation were noted during the period.

3.1 Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Torture is “any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed; such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity”.

Section 53 of Constitution enshrines freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Zimbabwe has not acceded to the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Zimbabwean police continue to resort to the use of torture to silence dissenting voices, for punishment and in order to obtain a confession.

The graph below summarizes cases of torture from 2016 to date

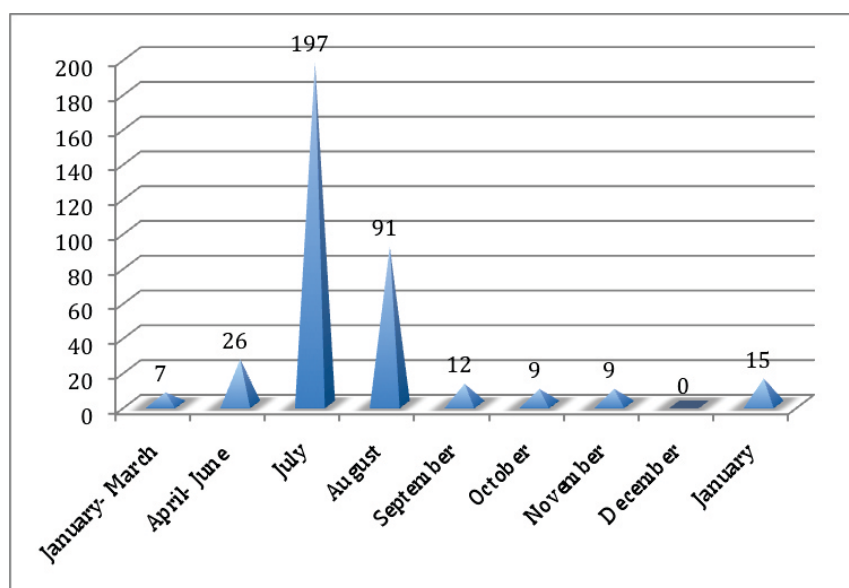
Table 2: Summary of cases of torture January 2016-January 2017

Month	Total
January- March	7
April- June	26
July	197
August	91
September	12
October	9
November	9
December	0
January	15
Total	333

A total of 333 cases of torture were documented showing an increase in the use of torture by State agents.

See Article 1 of the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1985) <http://www.hrweb.org/legal/cat.html>

Figure 1: Cases of Torture Jan 2016 - Jan 2017



As shown in the graph, the month of July witnessed the highest number of torture cases (197) as a result of the nation wide protests. Law enforcement agencies in particular the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) constituted the majority perpetrators as they resorted to the use of brute force in a bid to silence dissenting voices.

3.2 Arbitrary arrest or detention

Arbitrary arrest or detention is the arrest or detention of an individual in a case in which there is no likelihood or evidence that they committed a crime against legal statute, or in which there has been no proper due process of law. The government continued to use arbitrary arrest and detention as tools of intimidation and judicial harassment. During the period under review, a total of **682** cases of arbitrary arrests and detention were documented. Between July and September a total of 600 citizens were arbitrary arrested following the nationwide protests. Some of the arrested protestors were denied access to justice spending as much as 82 days in remand prison as in the case of one Linda Masarira.

3.3 Assault

This refers to an act of *“unlawfully and intentionally applying force to a person of another, or inspiring a belief in that other person that force is immediately to be applied to him”*.

Cases of assault emanated from inter party fights and intra party disputes. Intra party battles were as a result of factional fights in ZANU PF and political intolerance. A total of **270** cases of assault were recorded and documented by the Forum and its member and partner organisations during the period. Some notable examples include:

3.4 Harassment and intimidation

Incidents of harassment remained high during the period. A total of **854** cases were document. Harassment and intimidation infringes on other rights such as freedom of expression, association and assembly.

G. Feltoe, A guide to the criminal law in Zimbabwe, 3rd edition, Legal Resources Foundation, Harare, Zimbabwe, 2004

4.0 Respect for Civil Liberties

This section covers freedom of assembly and association; freedom to demonstrate and petition; freedom of conscience; and freedom of expression and freedom of the media. These rights are all constitutionally guaranteed in sections 58, 59, 60 and 61 respectively.

4.1 Violation of freedom of assembly and association

Freedom of assembly and association is safeguarded in section 58 (1) of the Constitution and also in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Zimbabwe is a party. A total of **36** cases were documented.

4.2 Violation of freedom of expression and of the media

Freedom of expression and freedom of the media are key components of democracy and are guaranteed in section 61 of the Constitution. A total of **27** cases were documented.

4.3 Violation of the freedom to demonstrate and petition

The right to protest is enshrined in the Constitution. Section 59, under freedom to demonstrate and petition specifically states that, *“Every person has the right to demonstrate and to present petitions, but these rights must be exercised peacefully.”*

Zimbabwe's current law, policy and practice neither guarantees the right to peaceful protest, nor does it have intrinsic safeguards to ensure that protesters' human rights are protected in all circumstances. During 2016 Zimbabwe witnessed a sharp increase in demonstrations and protests, which were met with police heavy handedness in a bid to silence dissenting voices. (See Appendix 1) A total of **40** cases in relation to violation of freedom to demonstrate and petition were documented.

More so on 1 September, the police banned marches and peaceful protests in central Harare with the issuance of Statutory Instrument 101 A of 2016. This order was challenged in the High Court and declared unconstitutional, and the ban was lifted a week later. However, on 13 September, the ban was re-imposed on the Central Business District of Harare using the Public Order and Security Act, until December 2016. Nevertheless, activists and opposition parties continued to maintain steady pressure on the government.

5.0 Malicious Damage to Property

This occurs when a person knowing that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control any property, damages or destroys that very property. It includes scenarios whereby a home is burnt to the ground or otherwise made uninhabitable in such a manner, as the only option toward making the home. A total of 50 cases were documented. The cumulative cases of human rights violations are shown in figure 2.

Figure 2: Cumulative cases of human rights violations Jan 2016 - Jan 2017

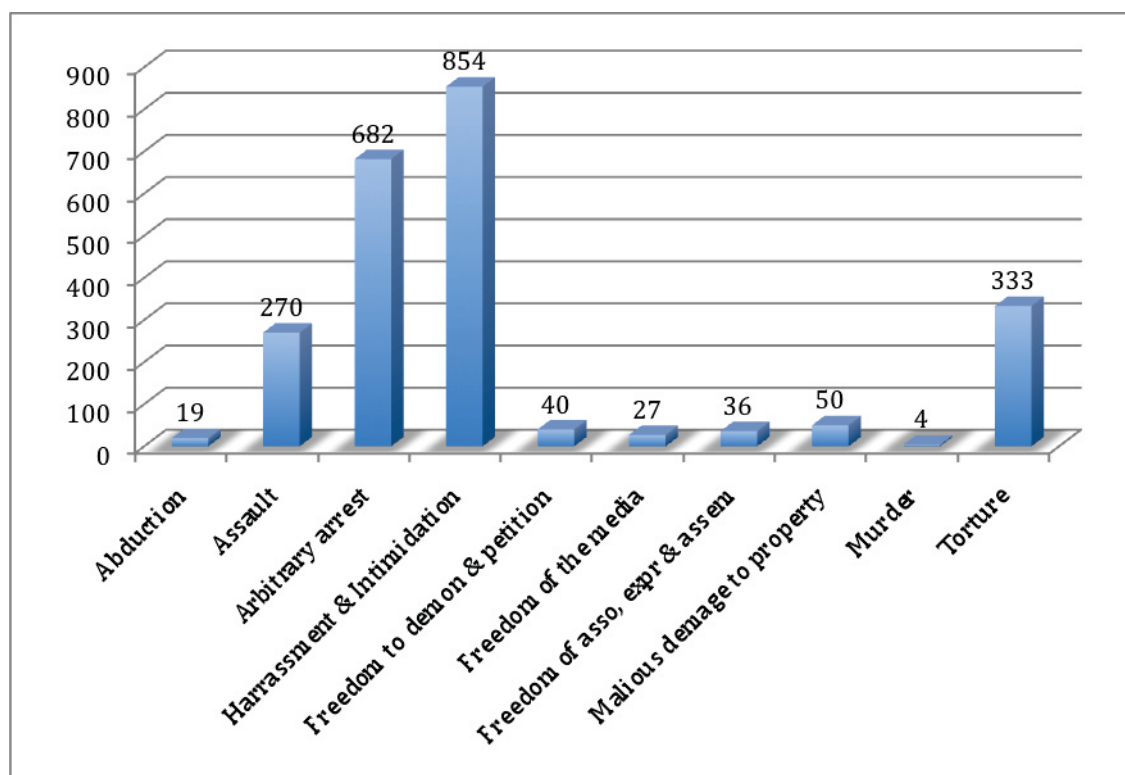
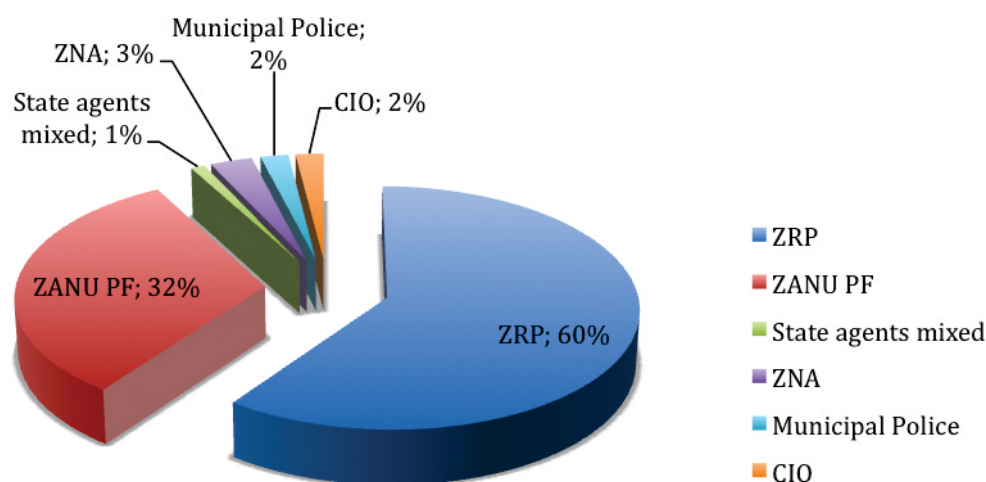


Figure 3: Perpetrators of violence by institution affiliation



The ZRP accounted for 60% of the violence that occurred, followed by ZANU-PF, which accounted for 32%, ZNA 3% Municipal police 2%, CIO 2% and mixed state agents 1%.

6.0 Violations Relating to Economic, Social and Cultural rights

The Constitution has a broad human rights matrix with new entitlements that include, the right to health, education, clean and safe water, food, language and culture, labour rights, environmental rights and trade or occupation. These rights are progressively realized over time.

The current economic environment is making it difficult for the government to adequately fulfill the realization of ECOSOC rights. The economy is gradually sliding into the abyss of failure. The spiraling unemployment rate, exacerbated by the closure of industries, has relegated most Zimbabweans

into abject poverty. Systemic corruption in the public sector by political elites worsened the situation, as national resources were diverted into the pockets of a few politically connected individuals, at the expense of the provision of essential public services to the majority of Zimbabweans. In the 2016 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index Zimbabwe was ranked 154 out of 176 countries. On the social front there is poor service delivery, which in January resulted in the outbreak of typhoid.

6.1 The right to education

The right to education is recognised in domestic, regional and international human rights instruments to which Zimbabwe is a State party. The Constitution provides for the right to education for all citizens and permanent residents, and calls for State resources to be made available in order to fulfill this right.

However, school heads are continuously disregarding the right to education by withholding results over non-payment of school fees and sending children away for failing to pay school fees and levies. Schools continue to defy the law by punishing students for school fees arrears. Parents should however not ride on that legal provision to avoid paying fees.

6.2 The right to food

The distribution of food aid continues to be politicized, selective and discriminatory. In most cases, traditional leaders and councillors distribute the food. While the government has persistently denied partisan distribution of food, an investigation conducted by the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) between May and August 2016 revealed evidence of partisan distribution of food by District Administrators, village heads, headmen and village secretaries in Bikita East, Mazowe Central, Muzarabani North and South and Buhera North. The investigations also unearthed unbridled maladministration on the part of District Administrators in contravention of SI 1/2000, which requires public officials to be apolitical. Ruling party members were the major perpetrators of violations in food distribution.

6.3 The right to safe and clean water

Access to clean and safe water is a universal right of every citizen and is enshrined in Section 77 of the Constitution. Despite this constitutionally guaranteed right, there are persistent severe water shortages, partly as a result of disconnection of water services to households and public institutions. Areas such as Mabvuku in Harare, for example have not had running water for the past 16 years. This results from government's lack of commitment to fulfill the right to water through the budgeting process as well as poor administrative procedures and arrangements.

6.4 Violation of the right to health

The right to health is constitutionally guaranteed. However, this right continues to be violated. Water shortages experienced in most towns coupled with poor sanitation have resulted in the outbreak of diseases such as typhoid. A total of two (2) deaths and over 132 cases of typhoid were officially reported.

7.0 Conclusion

The Government of Zimbabwe lacks the political will for constitutionalism and this is undermining the country's potential to realize constitutionally guaranteed rights. The government should also enact legislation that brings punishment against acts of torture, and ratify international treaties including the United Nations Convention Against Enforced Disappearances and the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT). There is therefore an urgent need for the Government of Zimbabwe to meet the basic obligations of a State that is protecting citizens from all forms of violence and protecting ECOSOC rights by providing essential services such as health, education, sanitation, and clean and safe water among others. Failure of which, the country risks sliding into the abyss of state failure. As it stands the Government, evidently lacks the capacity to address the multitude of challenges facing Zimbabwe today hence the continued violation of human rights.

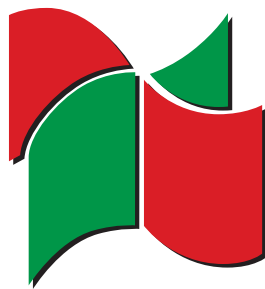
Appendix 1: Demonstrations 1 June to 30 November 2016

Date	Location	Organisations	Notes	Number of victims documented
01-Jun-16	Africa Unity Square, Harare	OAUS, ZAA, ZINASU, Zimbabwe Women in Politics	Beginning of 16 day sit-in to protest the deterioration of the economy and the human rights abuses by the government	0
03-Jun-16	Africa Unity Square, Harare	OAUS, ZAA, ZINASU, Women in Politics	Activists occupying Africa Unity Square were assaulted by the Riot Police	5
08-Jun-16	Africa Unity Square, Harare	OAUS, ZAA, ZINASU, Women in Politics	Activists occupying Africa Unity Square were assaulted by the Riot Police	8
09-Jun-16	Africa Unity Square, Harare	OAUS, ZAA, ZINASU, Women in Politics	Activists occupying Africa Unity Square were assaulted by the Riot Police	3
20-Jun-16	Africa Unity Square, Harare	OAUS	The activists whose sit-in had been broken up by the Riot Police re-grouped and moved back into Africa Unity Square, only to be assaulted again.	5
24-Jun-16	Sheraton Hotel, Harare	ROHR, NAVUZ, Tajamuka	Activists protested the lengthy, costly residence of Vice President Mphoko at the Sheraton Hotel.	0
27-Jun-16	Harare	Prayer Network of Zimbabwe	Members of church organisations staged a peaceful protest against the imposition of a national pledge by the Minister of Education.	0
27-Jun-16	Bulawayo	BUYA	BUYA activists demonstrated against grinding poverty and joblessness. 30 activists were arrested.	0
01-Jul-16	Beitbridge	Cross-Border Traders	People angered by the import limitations of SI64 protested at the border post, setting a warehouse alight.	0
04-Jul-16	Bulawayo; Epworth; Hatfield; Mabvuku; Ruwa; Zimre Park	Commuter Omnibus Operators	Commuter omnibuses went on strike in Bulawayo and Harare. In high-density suburbs in Harare, they barricaded the roads with bricks and burning tires. In many areas the police responded violently.	42
06-Jul-16	Nationwide Stay Away	#ThisFlag	On 6 July a national Stay Away coincided with a civil servants strike against their delayed pay dates. In some areas the Stay Away was successful and peaceful. However, in Budiro and Mufakose the police attacked and assaulted participants in the Stay Away, in Bulawayo people were severely assaulted and tear gassed. In Bulawayo some protesters established barricades to block roads into town.	104
13-Jul-16	Harare	#ThisFlag, Tajamuka, OAUS	Following the arrest of the #ThisFlag figurehead, Pastor Evan Mawarire, thousands of people gathered at the Harare Magistrate Court in solidarity with him.	0
15-Jul-16	Harare CBD	NAVUZ	NAVUZ demonstrated against the worsening economic conditions and growing restrictions on vendors by the police. The Riot Police violently broke up the demonstration, firing large amounts of teargas.	5
16-Jul-16	Bulawayo; Kwekwe; Chitungwiza	MDC-T	MDC-T women protested the deteriorating economy and growing hunger by beating their cooking pots.	0
26-Jul-16	Bulawayo	WOZA	WOZA staged a protest against police brutality and the deteriorating state of the economy.	0

03-Aug-16	Harare	Tajamuka	Tajamuka activists protested the government's threat to introduce bond notes to the economy. Riot Police broke up the protest violently, injuring journalists as well as activists.	10
11-Aug-16	Africa Unity Square, Harare	OAUS, Tajamuka	OAUS and Tajamuka activists gathered in Africa Unity Square to demand the return of Itai Dzamara. They offered cake and flowers to the Riot Police.	0
13-Aug-16	Gweru	MDC-T, ZPF	MDC-T held a demonstration to protest Robert Mugabe's failure to solve the economic crisis. The leadership and supporters of ZPF, who were in Gweru for a party rally, joined them.	0
15-Aug-16	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe	RTUZ	Teachers from RTUZ began a 200km, 10-day march to protest the poor pay of rural teachers and to protest police violence. Later in the week they were arrested and threatened, so cut the march short.	0
17-Aug-16	Harare CBD	Tajamuka	The Riot Police fired teargas and attacked protesters from Tajamuka, who were demanding that Mugabe step down.	3
18-Aug-16	Bulawayo	WOZA	WOZA held a peaceful demonstration in Bulawayo to demand that government scrap school levies.	0
18-Aug-16	Harare Central Police Station, Harare	NAVUZ, Tajamuka	Activists marched to Harare Central Police Station, where they handed the police flowers as a peace offering. The leader was severely beaten.	1
18-Aug-16	UNICEF Offices, Harare	OAUS	Members of OAUS demonstrated outside the UNICEF offices, following a statement from UNICEF supporting the state media's criticism of OAUS allowing children to be present at peaceful demonstrations.	0
24-Aug-16	Harare CBD	MDC-T	MDC-T activists held a march to protest police brutality. The march was violently broken up by the Riot Police, using teargas and water cannons.	18
25-Aug-16	Harare CBD	Zimbabwe Pastors' Conference	Heavily armed police disrupted a peaceful march by church leaders to protest misrule and police brutality.	0
26-Aug-16	Harare CBD	NERA	People from the activist groups and from the political parties working together under the NERA platform attempted to hold a march asking for electoral reforms. The march was violently thwarted by the Riot Police, who then fought running battles with small groups of protesters in the CBD. Over 70 people were arrested.	43
12-Sept-16	Harare CBD	NAVUZ	NATIONAL Vendors' Union of Zimbabwe (NAVUZ) leader Standrick Zvorwadza led a group of protesters against cash shortages by addressing people in Queues at banking halls.	0
17-Sept-16	National	NERA	On 17 September, Following the ban on protests in the central Harare, NERA called for protests in all constituencies. Many of these protests were violently broken up by the riot police, resulting in arbitrary arrests of many people.	23

26-Sept-16	Harare CBD	NAVUZ	Vendors protested against the municipal police in Harare. The municipal police were confiscating the vendor's wares and this resulted in a violent reaction by the vendors who chased away the municipal police officers and deflated the council tractor tyres. The ZRP anti-riot squad moved in with teargas and dispersed the protesters.	0
26-Sept- 16	Chiredzi Town	Sugar Production and Milling Industry Workers Union of Zimbabwe	Workers from the sugar plantations protested against the Land seizures by the Provincial Governor and other senior state officials. They were concerned that the move was resulting in many workers losing employment as production stops as soon as the land is taken over. Some ZANU-PF supporters who are against the land expropriations also joined the workers.	0
27-Sept-16	Harare CBD	NAVUZ, ZANU-PF youths	ZANU-PF allegedly attacked NATIONAL Vendors' Union of Zimbabwe (Navuz) offices in Harare. Members of the union reacted and there were clashes in the street. A member of NAVUZ leadership was abducted in the evening of the same day.	1
7-Oct-16	Harare CBD	PDP	Youth members of the PDP staged a demonstration against the introduction of bond notes. They moved around the CBD addressing people in queues at banking halls. They were however violently dispersed by anti-riot police.	1
14-Oct-16	Harare Gardens, Harare	OAUS	Five members of the Occupy Africa Unity Square protest group were arrested. These members of the group were accused of staging a demonstration as they were found sitting on a bench in the park wearing t-shirts with the words "END GAME".	0
19 Oct-16	Parliament of Zimbabwe Building	OAUS	Partson Dzamara staged a one-man demonstration at the parliament building. His demands were that the state should release information on the whereabouts of his brother Itai who was abducted and has been missing since March 2015.	0
10 Nov-16	Harare CBD (Town House)	Centre for Community Development	A group of Centre for Community Development in Zimbabwe members, Wanted to present a petition to the Harare Mayor. The petition was highlighting misuse of funds and poor service delivery by the council. The group was however dispersed by the police.	1
22 Nov-16	Parliament of Zimbabwe Building	Zimbabwe Activists Alliance	A pastor locked himself inside a cage that is in Africa Unity square close to The Zimbabwe Parliament building and preached from inside. He denounced members of parliament who were not doing anything about the situation in the country. Riot police broke the lock to the cage and took him away.	1

30 Nov-16	Harare CBD (Harvest House)	NERA	MDC-T youths participated in a NERA organized demonstration against Bond notes and electoral reforms. The protesters were violently dispersed by the police and they failed to regroup again because of the heavy presence of policemen in the CBD.	1
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