



**ZIMBABWE  
PEACE  
PROJECT**

**February 2016**

**Human Rights Violations**

**MONTHLY MONITORING REPORT**

**Zimbabwe politics in  
Uncharted Territory**

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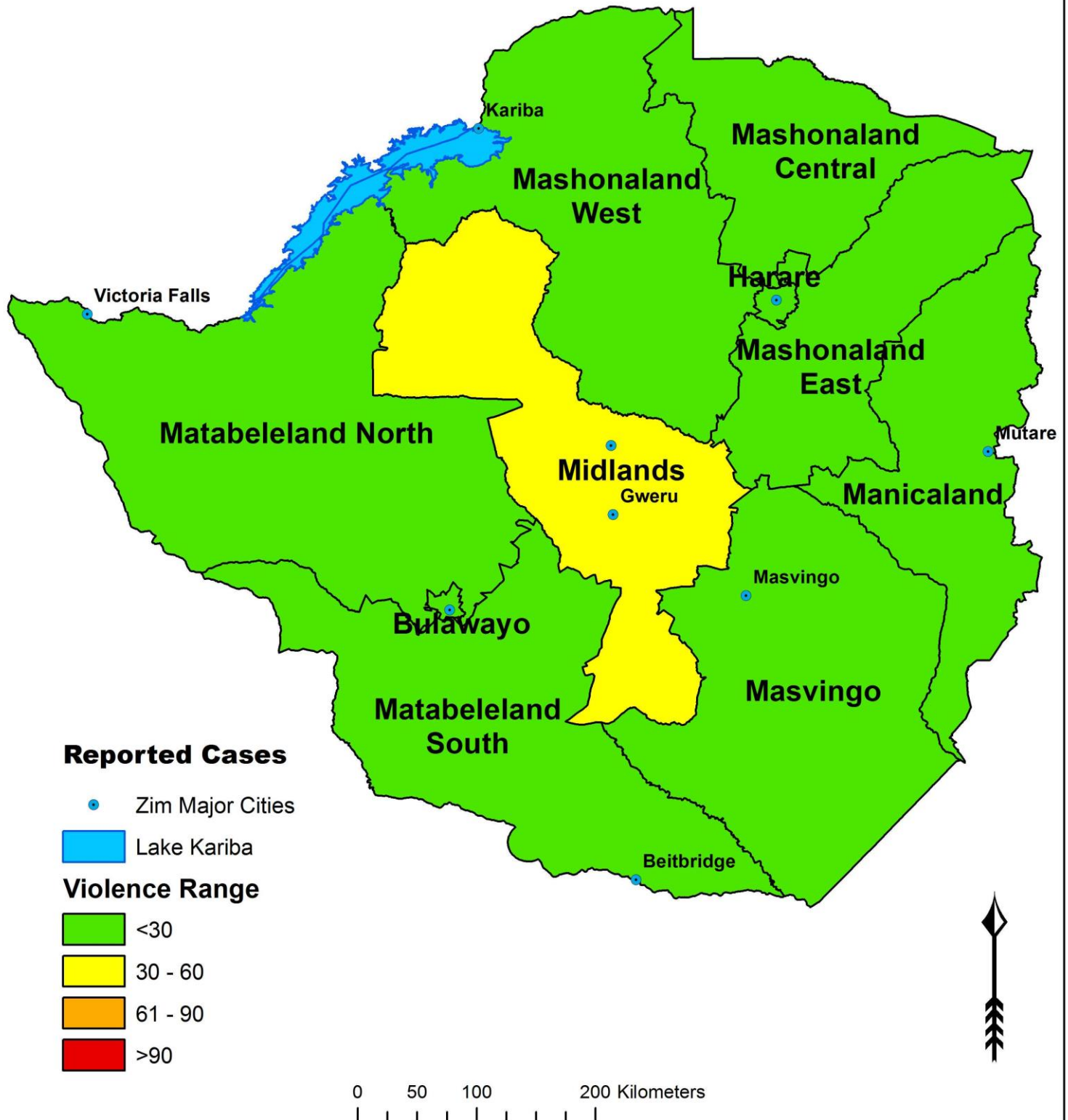
## THEMATIC OVERVIEW

### **Theme: Uncharted Territory**

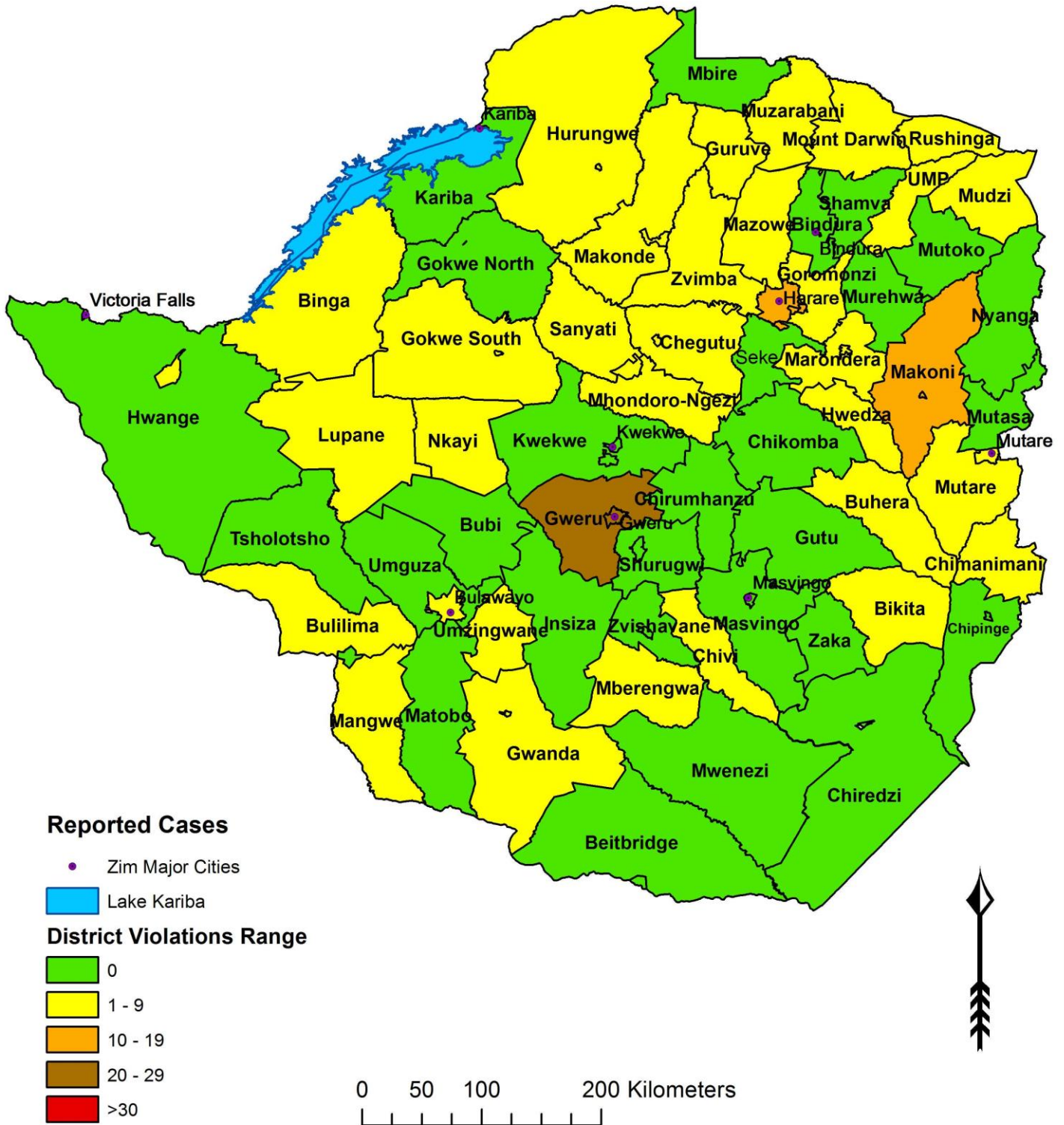
Current political dynamics have ushered the country in general and Zanu-PF in particular into uncharted territory with unprecedented developments occurring. The humiliating water cannon attack on war veterans who for long have been a strong vanguard for the ruling Zanu-PF had no precedence. As things fall apart in the party at the altar of unending factionalism, traditional strongholds of the party are being undermined by various levels of schisms in the party, as such this has plunged the revolutionary party and by extension the country at large into uncharted territory.

Movement for Democratic Change is also experiencing uncharted territory with the emergence of Zimbabwe People First (ZimPF) party on the political landscape. It used to be the dominant opposition party, but ZimPF seems poised to take that polar opposition position.

# February 2016 Provincial Violations Map



# February 2016 District Violations Map



## Reported Cases

● Zim Major Cities

■ Lake Kariba

## District Violations Range

0

1 - 9

10 - 19

20 - 29

>30

0 50 100 200 Kilometers

## Executive Summary

AS the factional winds continue to rage in the ruling Zanu-PF party, it is becoming apparent that the centre can no longer hold, a development which has seen the party stumbling into uncharted territory.

The humiliating water cannon attacks by police on war veterans in February who, since Independence, had always been a revered and somewhat untouchable population for Zanu-PF, signals a significant and unprecedented departure from ‘politics as usual’ for the ruling party. Politics as usual for Zanu-PF - particularly since the turn of the millennium when the revolutionary party found itself on the defensive facing stiff competition from the opposition following the formation in 1999 of the then formidable Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) – meant relying heavily on vanguards of the revolution and gains of the protracted Chimurenga liberation struggle. These vanguards in the form of war veterans, the youths and chiefs, and oftentimes alongside state agents, have election after election fought fearlessly, ruthlessly and unfairly any opposition elements to the indomitable elevation of Zanu-PF.

In essence these vanguards have been the “legs” that the ruling party has stood on, and to what it owes much of its intimidation, manipulation, suppression and altogether management of dissenting voices to ensure controversial landslide victories at election times. Now with the war veteran wing weakened by doubt, mistrust and betrayal following their attacks by police on some of their numbers; coupled with some random verbal dress downs by the President Robert Mugabe and his wife, First Lady Grace Mugabe; and buttressed by internal bickering of their own amongst the war veterans themselves, against a background of factional fights, this leg has been stumped. And should it walk on from here, would do so limpingly never as sturdily as before. Never before had the nation seen the revered war veteran mobilise angrily to appear before the President, but this is exactly what our February report shows as they boarded buses in their numbers headed for the capital city, the supreme seat of political power.

As if that is not enough, more uncharted territory is the tearing of the party in three distinct groupings – the ‘gamatox’ who sympathised with and followed former vice president Joice Mujuru into her own party, the Zimbabwe People First (ZimPF); Generation 40 (‘G40’) who are believed to be backing the First Lady as a possible successor to her husband at the exclusion of Vice President Emmerson Mnangagwa, who himself is backed by ‘Team Lacoste’, the third faction. While ‘gamatox’ completely broke away from Zanu-PF to form their own political outfit; G40 and Team Lacoste are fiercely battling out within the belly of the party, thereby significantly upsetting the very anatomy of the revolutionary party. Incidences reported for February depict the various, multi-layered and multi-factioned conflict which found expression in intra- and inter-party conflict.

The coming onto the scene of Mujuru's ZimPF has shown Zanu-PF wasting no time in making the new party a target alongside its usual "enemies" - the MDCs in all their splinters.

MDC is also experiencing uncharted territory with the emergence of ZimPF party on the political landscape. It used to be that the MDC was the dominant opposition party, but ZimPF seems poised to take the polar opposition position.

For its part, the MDC, though to a much smaller extent than its ruling counterpart, continues to have pockets of intra-party conflict which on occasion resulted in scuffles. A long brewing intra-party conflict in Bulawayo saw the democratic movement recalling Senator Matson Hlalo from Parliament. In St. Marys a long drawn out factional situation gives rise to repeated, though minor, scuffles. This report carries one such scuffle incident.

This report also shows partisan distribution of food aid continuing. Though the instances of this are less than in previous months, even one instance of this would be worrying as the government is mandated by the Constitution to provide for and protect all its citizens.

While a majority of the irregularities in food distribution are meant to disadvantage opposition members, other instances show a selfish and greed motive where some food stuffs are diverted for personal and/or financial gain by those intended to distribute the items. This report carries incidences to that effect.

The report also carries a special feature on the effects of mining on communities with a particular focus on Hwange. Various rights of members of the mining are violated (refer to the feature on page 29.)

Celebrations of the President's 92<sup>nd</sup> birthday saw teachers and civil servants in some areas being forced to contribute hard earned monies towards the melee. For fear of reprisals the forced individuals comply.

Multi-dimensional conflict continues to colour the country's political landscape. Even so, the struggle remains for the will of the people to be heard and not be overcast by individuals or groups hell bent on taking the nation on a tangent which brings neither political stability nor economic prosperity.

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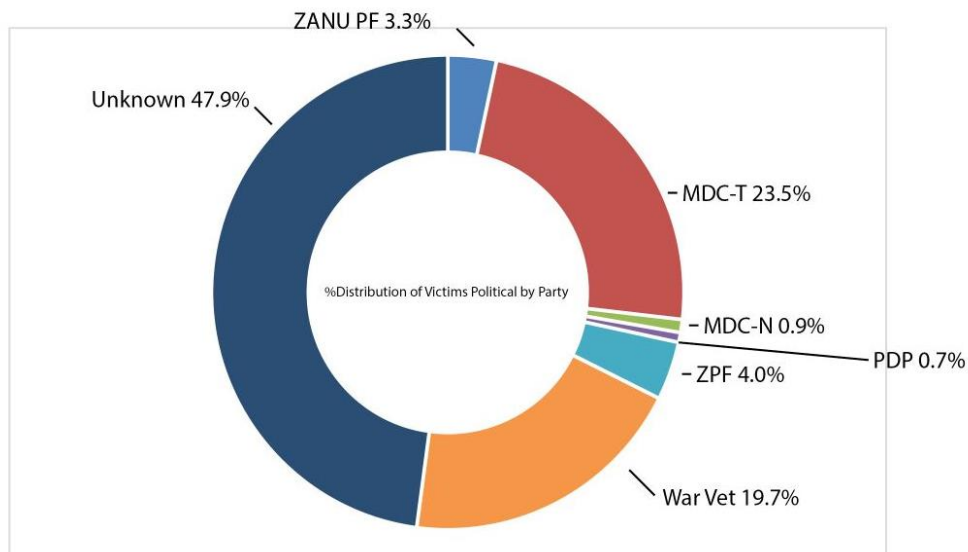
## Data Gathering Methodology

Information contained herein is based on reports from ZPP long-term community based human rights monitors, who observe 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). The monitors compile reports that are handed over to ZPP coordinators who man the different ZPP regional offices in the ten administrative provinces of Zimbabwe. Upon receipt and verifications of the reports from the monitors, the Regional Coordinators compile provincial monthly monitoring reports, which are then consolidated at the national office into the ZPP monthly monitoring reports published in retrospect.



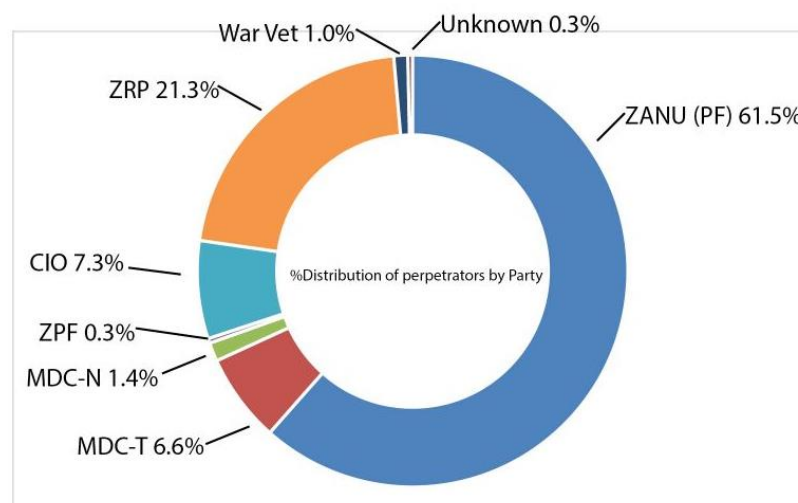
# THE DASHBOARD – INCIDENTS’ STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

## Analysis of Violence Victims by Party



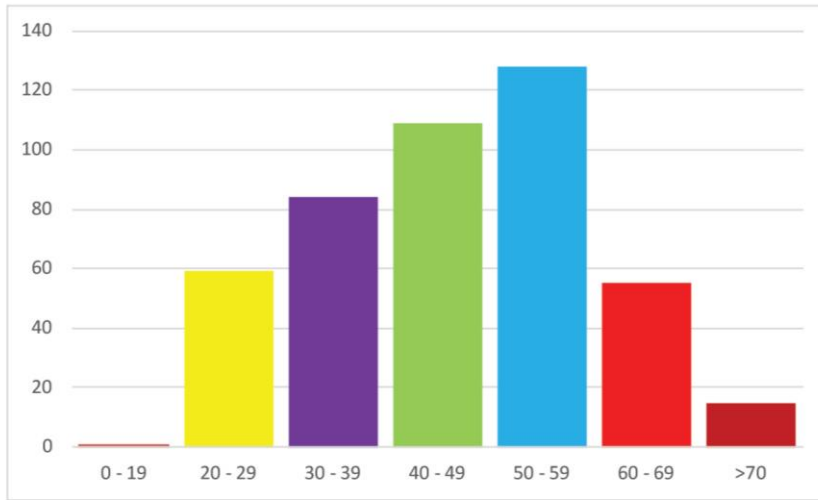
As the figure above shows, the political affiliation for a majority of political violence victims for February at 47.9% was unknown. MDC-T had 23.5 percent of the incidences, while war vets made up 19.7 percent of total incidences. This is the first time that war vets have made up the victims' slot. Also noticeable is that the new party ZimPF is already posting victims.

## Analysis of Violence Perpetrators by Political Party



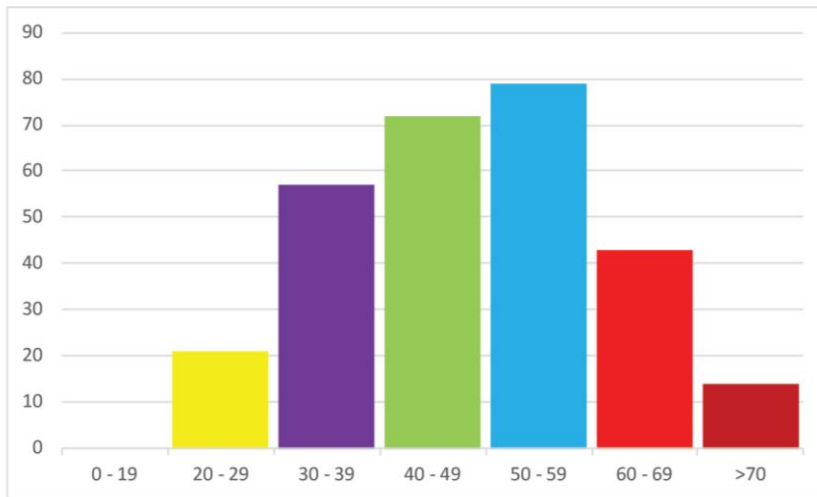
As the figure above shows, most of the perpetrators of political violence for February were from Zanu-PF at 61.5 % of the incidences. ZRP had 21.3 % of the perpetrators, while CIO also had incidences they perpetrated at 7.3%.

### Victims of Political Violence by age



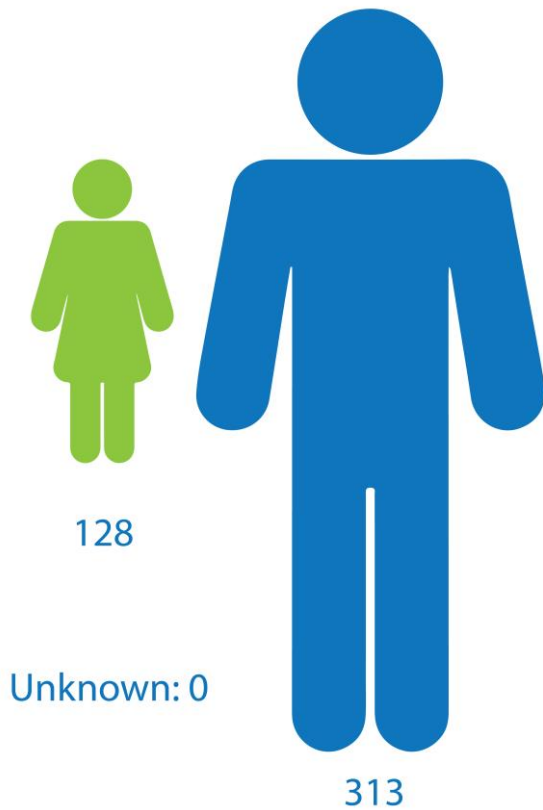
Victims of violence for February were mainly in the 50-59 years age group; while the 40-49 years age group came second followed by the 30 -39. Like the other months, over 70 years age group had the least number of victims for February.

### Perpetrators of Political Violence by age



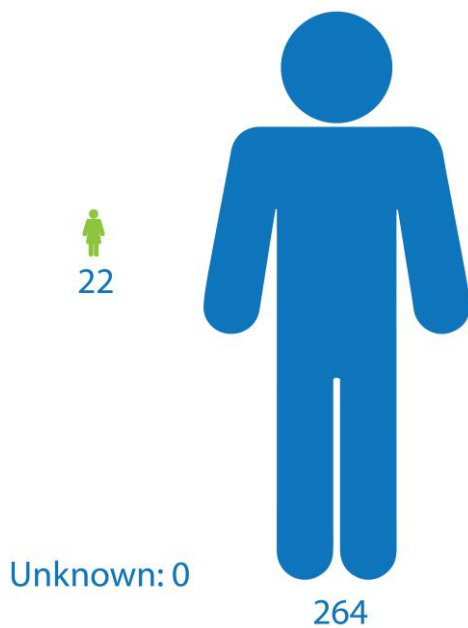
The highest number of perpetrators was found in the 50 – 59 years age group, followed by the 40-49 years age group. The 30-39 years age was next followed by those from 60 – 69 years of age. In comparison the majority of perpetrators for February were mostly in the 40 – 49 years old age group.

## Analysis of Violence Victims by Gender



Like previous months, February showed the number of male victims of violence being more than that of women. Male victims were 313 slightly up from last month figure of 252; while female victims were 128 a considerable increase from last month figure of 94.

## Analysis of Violence Perpetrators by Gender



The number of male perpetrators of violence for February at 264 is less than that of 286 last month. Women stood at a fraction of that at 22 for February; notably this figure was less than half the figure for women perpetrators in January which stood at 48. This shows that men were more likely to perpetrate violence than women; and that there was a decrease in women perpetrating violence.

## Distribution of Violations by Party across Provinces

	MDC-T	ZANU PF	MDC-N	ZimPF	TOTAL
<b>Bulawayo</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Harare</b>	3	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
<b>Manicaland</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Mash Central</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Mash East</b>	0	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
<b>Mash West</b>	0	0	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>Masvingo</b>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Mat North</b>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Mat South</b>	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Midlands</b>	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>

Harare and Mashonaland East had the most number of violations with three each, followed by Mashonaland West with two incidences.

## Distribution of violence by type across provinces

ACTS	Midlands	Byo	Mat. South	Mat. North	Masvingo	Manicaland	Harare	Mash. East	Mash. West	Mash. Central	TOTAL
<b>Murder</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Rape/Sexual Harassment</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Kidnapping/abduction</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Assault</b>	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	2	1	<b>13</b>
<b>Theft/looting</b>	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	<b>8</b>
<b>Discrimination</b>	4	2	5	3	0	9	0	6	3	5	<b>37</b>
<b>MDP</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Torture</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Unlawful Detention</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Intimidation /harassment</b>	29	4	5	5	7	9	5	10	14	18	<b>106</b>
<b>Displacement</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	<b>3</b>
<b>Attempted Murder</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Attempted Rape</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Banned Political Party Mtg</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Disrupted Political Mtg</b>	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>176</b>

February showed the most common type of violence being intimidation and harassment at 106 out of 176. The total number of violations for February reduced 15 % from 208 in January.

## Provincial Summaries

### Bulawayo

The major political unrest was noted within Zanu-PF structures as conflict intensified in the war veterans' body. After news of the dismissal from Cabinet of War Veterans Minister, Chris Mutsvangwa, several war veterans held meetings where they pledged allegiance to and support for him. They then decided to go to Harare to demand a meeting with their patron President Mugabe. They were barred from going in buses by security agents but some went via other means and were later dispersed by police using water cannons.

Continued conflict within the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC-T) resulted in the dismissal from the party and senate of Makokoba Senator, Matson Hlalo. The MDC led by Professor Welshman Ncube also had serious feuds resulting in the dismissal of the party's secretary general, Moses Mzila Ndlovu.

#### Highlights:

- On 9 February 2016, at Mahatshula Centre in Ward 3 in Bulawayo East, former MDC-T members who had defected to the People's Democratic Party (PDP) led by Tendai Biti, reportedly approached the MDC-T local leadership asking to be re-admitted into the party. They were allegedly insulted verbally and told they were sell-outs who could not be re-admitted into the party.

### Harare

The province saw an unprecedented "attack" on war veterans who had gathered in the capital on 18 February 2016 to hold a rally at the City Sports Centre. This marked a turning point in the relations between this group and their patron, President Mugabe, as well as with the police.

Mbare remains one of the hotbeds of political violence and on 28 February 2016 violence erupted between Zanu-PF youths and MDC-T youths who wanted to use a venue as a meeting point with their party leadership. February reports also show that the scourge of violence is also being witnessed within the opposition MDC-T. The party restructuring processes in St Mary's were reportedly marred with some scuffles.

#### Highlights:

- On 18 February 2016, the police reportedly stopped a planned war veterans' rally that was to be held at the City Sports Centre. War veterans who had gathered outside the City Sports Centre were ordered to disperse by the police who informed them the rally was to be held at the Zanu-PF Headquarters. The war veterans argued that the youths had been permitted to hold their rally at the same venue so they were also to be allowed to do the same. It is reported that the situation turned nasty as the police ended up firing teargas to disperse the war veterans. Reports of people having sustained injuries were reported. According to Victor Mutemadanda speaking on behalf of the Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association, about 30 war

veterans suffered diarrhoea and vomiting ailments following the water cannon sprays incident, something which they thought indicated that those affected might have swallowed or inhaled the chemical water which came from the cannons.



Police used cannons with chemical water to disperse war veterans who had gathered from across the country to meet in Harare. Above, a few of the war vets seen scuttling away from the sprays.

- On 27 February 2016, MDC-T held a meeting in Ward 4, St Mary's to take care of some party business. The meeting failed to commence as the chairperson Jateni "Master" Mangira did not show up. Some of the youths who support Adam Puzo (who is campaigning for the post of MP in 2018) started shouting at current MP Tarusenga (who is also party district chairperson) blaming him for hiding Mangira to sabotage the holding of the meeting. The issue got out of hand resulting in vice district chairperson, Biggie Chitengu, grabbing Tarusenga by the neck forcing the MP to shrug himself free. Tarusenga confirmed the scuffle adding however that he considered it a very minor incident. He said the meeting could not be held because in addition to Mangira, who is the ward chairperson, not being around, the meeting could not be held because there was no quorum.
- On the 28 February 2016, the MDC-T party was going to hold their rally at Number 5 Grounds opposite Mbare flats and the meeting was scheduled to start in the afternoon. Some Zanu-PF youths heard about the rally and allegedly mobilised and went to the grounds ahead of MDC and started "playing" soccer. Around 12 noon the MDC-T youths went to the grounds to prepare for their rally and saw Zanu-PF youths playing soccer. A huge fight then started between the youths, the fight was uncontrollable as it split into the streets. The police managed to contain the situation and no arrests were made. Youths from both parties were injured.

## Manicaland

Political intolerance defined the politics of Manicaland as several people were denied access to basic government aid due to their political affiliation. The majority of those being discriminated against were MDC-T and Zimbabwe People First (ZimPF) supporters. On the

other hand, councillors and headmen are taking advantage of the hunger affecting people by first demanding that they pay council rates and taxes to access any government initiated aid. The demand has caught communities flat footed putting them between a rock and hard surface. They are in dire need of food assistance yet they cannot raise the required council taxes at such a time as this when money is hard to come by.

### **Highlights:**

- In a case of political intolerance, on 14 February 2016, at a bottle store in Ward 32 Headlands, a war veteran and Zanu-PF member allegedly assaulted an MDC-T member while they were drinking beer. The perpetrator was infuriated when the victim was singing and listening to MDC-T music from his phone. Without any warning, the perpetrator reportedly hit the victim on the right leg using a walking stick. The leg bled and got swollen. The perpetrator charged that the constituency was a no go area for opposition party politics. The matter was reported to the police who are yet to act on the case. The victim has however received treatment from a local clinic and is recuperating at home.

### **Mashonaland Central**

The province saw the First Lady Grace Mugabe addressing a rally in Mazowe and distributing food and clothing. Although at this particular event there were no marked reports of political bias in the distribution, partisan distribution of food and agricultural inputs still continues in some areas with reports that some of the food and aid is being distributed at night so as to ensure that MDC-T supporters do not benefit (*see more in our Food and Other Violations section*).

### **Highlights:**

- On 12 February 2016, Peter Muswaka, Zanu-PF district party chairperson, Chinyoka, Ward 15 councillor and a group of about 20 Zanu-PF youth members forced all stall owners and shop owners at Dandamera Shopping Centre to go to Kanyemba rally which was addressed by the First Lady Grace Mugabe. They had a register which they used to make sure all the targeted people boarded the lorry.
- On the same day, 12 February 2016, in Mazowe Central at Kanyemba Primary School after First Lady Grace Mugabe's rally there was distribution of food and clothing. At the time of going to print, ZPP was still investigating a case of a woman who is reported to have been killed in the stampede for the food and clothing distribution after the First Lady's rally.
- In Guruve North on 13 February 2016, Stewart Kunatsa the Zanu-PF party chairperson for Ward 19, Mupfuya Village gave people updates from the Zanu-PF conference that was held in December. He threatened to deal with all those who did not support the ruling party.
- On 14 February 2016, Norman Ngoza of Zanu-PF met a John Tizo (not real name) who was wearing an MDC-T T-shirt. They exchanged harsh words over the T-shirt

until Ngoza ordered Tizo to leave the Kairezi Village, Ward 21 in Muzarabani North. They went to their headman to resolve the issue but Ngoza and other Zanu-PF supporters still insist that Tizo leaves the area. The case was not reported to the police for fear of further victimisation.

- On 15 February 2016, in Mazowe South, Givemore Fifteen allegedly accused Never Chatikobo (not real name) of Protea Farm of being an opposition supporter. The two ended up fighting with the victim being struck with a stick and collapsed.
- On 25 February 2016, Dotito Rural District Council held a meeting which was called by councillor, Cowen Muchemwa, to call on all the kraal heads in Ward 14, Karanda to submit the number of boreholes which were not functioning from each village. Six out of forty-one kraalheads submitted the required information while the rest said they did not deal with Muchemwa because he is an MDC-T activist yet people do not have enough clean water in the ward.
- In Mazowe East Ward 8, Kawanzaruwa Village it was announced that there was going to be a meeting to be addressed by Joice Mujuru of People First. Some people did not attend the meeting for fear of a repeat of the 2008 violence.

### Mashonaland East

The internal strife within Zanu-PF intensified in Mashonaland East as the ZimPF party established its structures. Reports from Mashonaland East highlight numerous cases of defections from both Zanu-PF and MDC-T to ZimPF. This situation has resulted in more threats being directed against ZimPF supporters. Threats have also been directed against alleged supporters of Vice President, Emmerson Mnangagwa. In Maramba Pfungwe, a youth leader and a women's league leader were expelled from local Zanu-PF structures for alleged sympathies for Mnangagwa.

#### Highlights:

- On 20 February 2016 in Goromonzi West the Zanu PF Mashonaland East Co-ordinating Committee booted out local Member of Parliament, Beatrice Beater Nyamupinga in a meeting held in Marondera. She was accused of being a sell-out who supports the ousted Vice President Joyce Mujuru. During the Zanu-PF annual conference in December last year some people in Goromonzi West constituency reported that Nyamupinga was the one who brought flyers for the coming of Mujuru in the district. This information circulated in the district in December.
- On 20 February 2016 in Maramba Pfungwe, Fungai Muhammed, a Zanu-PF youth chairperson was sacked from Zanu-PF on allegations he was aligned to the Mnangagwa faction. He was dismissed together with Petronella Kagonye a member of the provincial women's league.
- On 20 February 2016 in Mudzi West village heads called for a Ward 8 development meeting at Masarakufa Business Centre. Villagers from the age of 20 to 70 attended the meeting and they were grouped according to their ages at the meeting. The village head who is the ward chairperson of Zanu-PF allegedly started chanting party slogans.



He accused the villagers of not turning up at a meeting he had called for the previous week. He intimidated villagers arguing that the 2018 elections are going to be worse than the ones in 2008 if they don't join cell groups "*kumberi kwakaipa kupfuura 2008*" he is reported to have said.

- On 26 February 2016, Member of Parliament (MP) for Marondera Central, Lawrence Katsiru, reportedly had a meeting with Zanu-PF youths and allegedly told them to prepare to deal with anyone who joins ZimPF. However, Katsiru denied the allegations and told ZPP, "That is nonsensical. It is full of lies. I enjoy good relations with the opposition; and there have been many meetings in Marondera and rest of Mashonaland East by the opposition at which there have been no disturbances."
- On 26 February 2016, a Zanu-PF coordinator for Ward 11 in Marondera West had an argument with a member of the women's league over leadership. The coordinator had said the president was "hiding behind a finger" while major decisions to rule were being made by the First Lady. The women's league member then threatened the coordinator for holding these views.
- In Marondera Central Zanu-PF supporters Gift Midzi and Garikai Tonderai are allegedly threatening Itai Nzondo (not real name) who is a former MDC-T member who has defected to ZimPF. The two reportedly told Nzondo that he is a sell-out for choosing to work with Joyce Mujuru. The threats started on 27 February 2016. The Zanu-PF supporters are said to be moving around the area saying MDC-T is better than People First.

### Mashonaland West

There is increasing tension in Mashonaland West over the rise of the ZimPF. Reports from the province note a considerable amount of defections from Zanu-PF to ZimPF and these have been followed by threats and harassment of defectors. Clashes were reported in the province between supporters of Zanu-PF and ZimPF with the latter's supporters being harassed in Mhondoro and Kadoma. The operating space for civil society organisations has also shrunk with the Election Resource Centre (ERC) experiencing challenges after their meetings in Sanyati. The tense political environment has resulted in increased paranoia with Australian visitors being harassed in Chegutu and a pastor being summoned in Pfupajena over a prophecy he made during a church service.

The current situation in Hurungwe West constituency is similar to the one experienced during the June elections. To drum up its support Zanu-PF is allegedly allocating residential stands to party youths in preparation for 2018 general election. The youths are said to be paying US\$5 to be on the waiting list kept at Hurungwe Rural District Council (HRDC). At a meeting held on 2 February 2016 at Mashuma Business Centre, Zanu-PF youth chairperson, Patrick Karimatsenga, said the party had realised that youths were left out in a lot of projects so they had decided to allocate housing stands for them in Karoi. The names were to be handed over to Ward 17 Councillor, Matthew Runi. It was reported that Karimatsenga told the youths that they were preparing to meet the Minister of Youth Development to come up with more projects for youths. All Zanu-PF youths were told to submit their names to their

village heads. It is alleged that opposition youths are being discriminated against in these projects. The launch, a few months ago, of another organization led by former Member of Parliament for Hurungwe West, Temba Mliswa, known as Youth Advocacy for Reform and Democracy (YARD) has also added to the conflict-laden climate in the area.

### **Highlights:**

- On 6 February 2016, Election Resource Centre (ERC) coordinator in Sanyati was approached by police officers asking him about the ERC meeting held at ARDA, and questioning whether the organisation had permission to operate in the area. ERC director, Tawanda Chimhini, confirmed to ZPP that police had approached meetings by community action committees, which had been set by ERC to enable communities to hold their elected officials to account. Chimhini said the police wanted his organisation to have a Memorandum of Understanding with the local government, the legality of which ERC challenged. They (police) then asked to see ERC registration documents which ERC presented to them before letting the matter go and allowing the meetings to continue.
- On 7 February 2016 at Mamina Business Centre, Ward 5, Mhondoro Ngezi, Taurai Matunga allegedly harassed Tapiwa Murugweni (not real name) (56) on allegations that his son was involved in ZimPF activities. He was accused of supporting Joice Mujuru while he was a council worker and a Zanu-PF supporter. He was told that he got that job through Zanu-PF so he should remain loyal.
- On 12 February 2016, in Chegutu East, Elias Mudewairi an MDC-T supporter of Ward 23 was labelled a sell-out when he was visited by some friends from Australia. He was labelled a sell-out by David Ncube of Zanu PF. The Australian visitors were asked to name the person who gave them permission to come to Zimbabwe. The village head of Ward 23 was not happy to see white people in the area and was told that the visitors said they had received permission from the government. It was after confirmation that permission was from the government the people became friendly to the visitors.
- On 16 February 2016, Joseph Zvitiki, a Zanu-PF chairperson for Ward 11, Sanyati held a meeting with village heads and told them not to hold meetings with NGOs. This follows a meeting that was held by ERC at Roman Catholic Church. The meeting by some MDC-T members among other people, and so it was labelled an MDC-T meeting.
- On 17 February 2016, Pastor Mwandimbila of Prayer Champions an inter-denominational prayer group was summoned to Pfupajena Police Station following a prophecy he had given during one of the services. It is reported that the service was done at Mwandimbila's house and it is during that service that he prophesied that the government was going to collapse. The police banned the prayer group from conducting any activities. The police could not be reached for comment.
- In Zvimba West at Kaondera Secondary School in Murombedzi, Ward 9, school development committee chairperson, Timothy Zunde (not real name), an MDC-T

supporter is reported to have had an argument with the deputy head, only identified as Taderera over the appointment of Zanu-PF committee members. It is said the misunderstanding resulted in Zunde assaulting Taderera who is a Zanu-PF supporter.

- On 20 February 2016, in Chinhoyi constituency in Ward 9, a former Ward 3 Zanu-PF councillor, Chipo Chakweza who defected to ZimPF and is campaigning for a position in the new party, allegedly humiliated and provoked Ella Chauke (not real name) who is also interested in a position. This ended up with a conflict between the two and resulted in the disruption of a party meeting.
- On 22 February 2016, Simon Zungunde (not real name) of MDC-T was in trouble for saying President Mugabe was selfish for having the 21<sup>st</sup> February Movement celebrations. He was allegedly threatened with disappearance by Gibson Phiri of Zanu-PF. It is reported the victim was afraid and quickly went home.
- On 28 February 2016, in Rimuka Ward 2, Kadoma Central there was a clash between 13 Zanu-PF youths led by Fidelis Chakona aged 33 and nine ZimPF youths led by former Zanu-PF Ward 2 chairperson William Kuchena aged 38. The perpetrators were allegedly Zanu-PF youths who intended to disturb the ZimPF youth meeting in the ward. Zanu-PF youths were overpowered by the ZimPF youths and fled. The incident took place at Rimuka High School ground.
- On 13 February 2016, in Hurungwe West, three men from Temba Mliswa's organisation, YARD, were arrested after they were heard discussing legislator Keith Guzha and claiming he was not able to lead the area. They were suggesting that Mliswa should regain his post as Member of Parliament for the constituency. The victims were allegedly picked up by some suspected state agents and taken to Karoi for questioning. They were told not to interact with people as their movements were being monitored.

## Masvingo

Celebrations to mark the 92<sup>nd</sup> birthday of the state President were held at the Great Zimbabwe monument and people both the employed and the unemployed were made to fork out monies towards the event. This is despite the fact that the province is witnessing a severe drought and the cropping season has already been declared a write off.

On the other hand, events leading to the celebrations were marred by controversy as the expelled provincial chairperson Ezra Chadzamira defied his superiors' orders and continued to delve into the birthday preparations against the wishes of the powers that be. The chairperson claimed due process was not followed in his expulsion. All his defiance is due to factional and succession politics in Zanu-PF. Chadzimira is believed to be pushing the agenda of a faction known as Team Lacoste which is believed to be garnering for Mnangagwa to succeed President Mugabe.

## Highlights:

- On 2 February 2016, in Bikita East, teachers at Gangara Secondary School and Mhandadzaka Primary School and other civil servants in the district were forced to

contribute US\$1-00 each towards the 21<sup>st</sup> February Movement. The teachers were told that failure to pay the money, one had to put it in writing explaining why they had decided not to pay the monies. Several teachers and civil servants felt threatened and paid although against their will.

- On 27 February 2016, people in Ward 18, Chivi Central were forced to go and attend the 21<sup>st</sup> February Movement at Great Zimbabwe by Francis Mhomho and Howard Mudungwe ( Zanu-PF). The people were further forced to pay US\$5-00 per person as transport fare. The people just complied due to fear of victimization. Teachers and other civil servants complied just to save their jobs.
- On 25 February 2016, Zanu-PF member, Tendai Zvinende (not real name) of Gangare Business Centre in Ward 21, Bikita East was physically assaulted by Riharwi Nehumai also of Zanu-PF at the selection of people who were to travel to Great Zimbabwe on 27 February 2016 to attend the 21<sup>st</sup> February Movement. As the selection went on, it is reported that Riharwi Nehumai was not supposed to attend the celebrations due to her inferior party position. The denial infuriated the actor who responded by physically slapping the victim on the cheek accusing her of having a hand in her not going. The assault only stopped when others intervened.

### Matabeleland North

ZimPF were the most visible party on the ground as they went about recruiting new members and holding small group meetings. On another note the Zambezi River water levels began to noticeably rise as the rains fell heavily. This was positive news as villagers could now catch more fish for their livelihoods. However, the crop situation is bad as everything was a write off due to late rains. Workers in Hwange Colliery were still unpaid and this caused untold suffering as women and girls were forced into vices like prostitution.

### Highlights:

- On 18 February 2016, at around 3 am, three bus loads of war veterans from Nkayi were blocked and turned back by security agents as they intended to go to Harare to demand a meeting with President Mugabe. This was after the dismissal of their chairperson, Chris Mutsvangwa, whom they were backing.
- The Hwange Rural District Council made arrangements for companies operating in the area to employ workers through a register supplied by Prize Chipaya, a young brother to Chief Hwange. Chipaya is a well known Zanu-PF activist. On 25 February 2016 at Mwemba Primary School in Ward 10, Chipaya compiled a youth register comprising of Zanu-PF youths only for possible employment. This left most villagers complaining bitterly.

## Matabeleland South

No major political violations were recorded during this period. Intra-party conflict was reported in the MDC led by Professor Welshman Ncube following the expulsion of their secretary general, Moses Mzila Ndlovu and others for alleged indiscipline. In Zanu-PF, chaos continued with serious disagreements among war veterans some of whom supported expelled minister and chairperson, Chris Mutsvangwa, and another group supporting First Lady Grace Mugabe. Former Vice President Mujuru's ZimPF made a lot of inroads recruiting several supporters from disgruntled Zanu-PF members.

### Highlights:

- People in wards 3, 5 and 6 in Umzingwane complained through their respective councillors as to why social welfare food was being distributed at night as this seemed to open this routine up for corruption and theft. Allegations were that on 28 February 2016, an official from the welfare department identified as MaMoyo distributed maize in wards 3 and 5 between 9 pm and 11 pm. The previous day she had distributed in ward 6 between 6 pm and 10 pm. Councillors from other wards confronted her over this and she responded that the food trucks always arrived very late.
- On 16 February 2016, war veteran, Cephas Sebata, allegedly demanded that all members of the Bethel Primary School Committee in Gwanda Central attend Zanu-PF meetings. He accused the chairperson Msongelwa Masuku of being a Zapu member and the others of being anti ruling party.
- Residents of Gwanda Town abandoned their planned demonstration against Zimbabwe National Water Authority and their residents' association chairperson Bekezela Maduma when they were informed that riot Police would descend on them. The town at times goes up to a week without water.

## Midlands

Topical in the province was the acquittal by the courts of suspended MDC-T councillors and Mayor Hamutendi Kombayi who had been suspended by the Local Government Minister Saviour Kasukuwere on charges of mismanagement and corruption. The councillors are waiting for a formal re-instatement letter to assume duty from the parent Ministry which is yet to do so several weeks after the High Court Judgement. Some other high profile developments and events on the political scene include the MDC-T leader Morgan Tsvangirai's marathon meet the people rallies meant to audit party structures and gap fill in incidences where others would have defected to ZimPF since some prominent provincial MDC-T party members including former Mayor Tedi Chimombe have defected to the newly- launched party.

Factional fights within Zanu-PF have intensified and have reached boiling point. The political gurus of the province in the likes of Kizito Chivamba provincial party chairperson have been suspended for being vocal and standing by Mnangagwa's side. The lower level party structures have been shaken too as all those aligned to Team Lacoste as the Mnangagwa side is known are being demoted and suspended. The suspensions have hit hard Mnangagwa's

foot soldiers in the likes of Bushe Shadreck of Mabodza Village Chiundura constituency. The man was doing the Team Lacoste mobilization activities until he was reprimanded by Headman Gwedu.

There seems to be bitterness among the Mwangagwa faithfuls after it became apparent that their faction is losing the succession battle against the G40.

**Highlights:**

- On 10 February 2016, in a case of political intolerance, Sonny Munda (not real name) who had organised a ZimPF meeting at Muchakata Business Centre Ward 11 in Chiundura, was confronted by Bernard Chimushonga (Zanu-PF) and accused of being a sell-out.
- On 17 February 2016, in another case of intra party violence in Zanu-PF, Shadreck Bushe (Lacoste) of Mabodza Village in Chiundura was verbally reprimanded by headman Gwedu for openly supporting Mwangagwa. The actor (Gwedu) is said to have told the victim that his actions have the potential to anger G40 leading to the Gwedu headmanship being blacklisted. The victim Shadreck Bushe is a Ward 6 councillor as well as being believed to be a Mwangagwa foot soldier.

## FOOD AND OTHER VIOLATIONS

Three million people in Zimbabwe face hunger as a result of the El-Nino-induced drought which has hit the Southern African region. Livestock has not been spared from the effects of the drought with scores of them dying across the country.

Government in collaboration with donors, UN agencies and other partners has, since the Declaration of the 2015-2016 agricultural season a State of Disaster in January, been mobilising food for the food insecure.

Concerns have abounded over the past months of partisan distribution of food aid. The following is recommended for food aid distribution:

The modalities of food assistance must respect the fundamental humanitarian principles of Humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. Decisions on the allocation of humanitarian food assistance should be strictly needs based. Funding should be allocated in an objective manner, according to these principles, to improve the food consumption of those in greatest need, without bias or prejudice.

### Basic principles

ZPP and partners subscribe food distribution in Zimbabwe must be based on a platform of ethical principles that derive from international humanitarian law:

- The right to life with dignity and the duty not to withhold or frustrate the provision of life saving assistance;
- The obligation of states and other parties to agree to the provision of humanitarian and impartial assistance when the civilian population lacks essential supplies;
- Relief not to bring unintended advantage to one or more parties nor to further any partisan position;
- The management and distribution of food and other relief to be based purely on criteria of need and not on partisan grounds, and without adverse distinction of any kind;
- Respect for community values of solidarity, dignity and peace and of community culture.

### Minimum Standards for Food Distribution

Key Considerations: That distribution of food aid be Responsive, Transparent, Equitable and Appropriate

- Recipients of food aid are identified and targeted based on need by means of an assessment carried out through consultation with stakeholders including the beneficiaries

- Registration of households receiving aid should be formalised, transparent and all inclusive paying particular attention to vulnerability. Women who head families or are single; as well as children from child-headed families should be allowed to register in their own right.
- Selection of distribution agents should be based on their impartiality, capacity and accountability. May include local elders, local NGOs or other institutions .e.g. Agritex, and churches who may then form locally elected relief committees at ward or village level
- Efficient and equitable distribution methods in consultation with stakeholders including the various recipient groups
- Recipients are well informed in advance of quantity and quality of food rations.
- Points of distribution be close and accessible to recipients of the food aid (as much as is possible).
- Information dissemination related to issues of should be widespread and above board. Recipients should be informed of: quantity and type of rations; distribution plan including day, time, location and frequency as well as any deviation to the plan that may be necessary.
- Supervision and guarding of distributions
- Politics not to be a factor in the food aid distribution. At no point should political affiliation be asked for or used as criterion.
- That there be no chanting of slogans, no requests for party membership cards at food registration or distribution gatherings
- Performance and effectiveness of food aid programmes should be monitored and evaluated



## FOOD VIOLATIONS INCIDENCES FOR FEBRUARY 2016

### Bulawayo

- On 22 February 2016, residents of Lobengula suburb aged 65 years and above were registered for food relief. But they never received any assistance. The elderly who had been registered complained that they were cheated and believed the food was diverted elsewhere.

### Manicaland

- On 13 February in 2016, in Ward 4 Mutare North, Chief Chipfutsura and Ward 4 councillor John Masondo (Zanu-PF) called for a ward meeting where they allegedly told the community that they should pay up council land levy and cattle tax if they want to be considered for government food aid programs. The “accused” made the call despite the fact that the community has been ravaged by the current drought and are experiencing difficulties to access money to buy maize meal. Some people that have failed to pay the taxes on time have failed to be considered for the food programmes.
- In an act of discrimination due to political affiliation, on 2 February 2016, at least two MDC-T members in Ward 6 Chimanimani West were denied food aid from the social welfare. The aid was in the form of a 50kg bag of maize meant to mitigate the effects of drought in the area. The perpetrator is said to have told the victims that the maize was coming from the Zanu-PF government and that only Zanu-PF members were eligible to get the food. He further told the victims to get their food from Tsvangirai their party President. The denial happened despite the fact that this was government aid, which should not be distributed on partisan lines.

### Mashonaland Central

- On 4 February 2016, Negomo Primary School, ward 19, Guruve North, headman Collin Muzhona took down names of people in the community who were to benefit from the fertiliser that came from the Grain Marketing Board (GMB). However, the community did not benefit as the headman allegedly converted the fertiliser for his own use.
- On 9 February 2016, headman Muzika of Muzika village, ward 9 in Guruve North overcharged the community transport to ferry fertiliser from the GMB. He charged people \$3.50 each instead of \$2.00.
- On 9 February 2015, in Ward 32, Mukumbura area in Mt Darwin North, Headman Muzemba allegedly listed names of Zanu- PF supporters only to benefit for food aid. He denied aid to MDC-T supporters claiming that the food was from Zanu-PF and meant only for Zanu-PF people.
- On 18 February 2016, in Ward 17, Rusambo in Rushinga maize from the Social Welfare was delivered but distribution was done at night around 10pm. The

distribution was conducted by a Zanu-PF councillor. Some of the people who were supposed to benefit were Arthur Jonga (not real name), an MDC-T member living with disability, Timothy Tsunga (not real name) also of MDC-T and were told that distribution had been done already.

- On 24 February 2016, at Hoya Business Centre in Muzarabani North, Chief Kasekedze gathered all the village heads and told them that all known MDC-T supporters were not to benefit from the food distribution. The food was from the GMB and those who were known to be MDC-T supporters did not benefit.

### Mashonaland East

- On 6 February 2016, in Mudzi South, village head George Nyabonde allegedly denied John Nguwo (not real name) food for supporting MDC-T. The distribution was done at Nyamuyarutsa Business Centre, Musota Ward B. Nguwo is reported to have attempted to take poison together with his four children as he had no food to feed them. The neighbours had to intervene and contributed food for the family.
- On 13 February 2016, in Maramba Pfungwe, Karamba Ward 15, Farisai Zondo (not real name) was denied food aid (50kg maize, and money US\$11/child). The aid was for the disadvantaged members of the community and Zondo had been selected to benefit. Kraal head Philip Chisiko of Zanu-PF was handling the distribution while Zondo is an MDC-T member who recently defected to ZimPF. She is a widow with eight children the eldest of whom is 19 years old.
- On 16 February 2016, in Muzarabani North names were written down for the elderly to get maize but two elderly people (a man and a woman) were denied aid because their children are MDC-T activists. Councillor Proud Pfoto for Ward 17 was leading the food distribution with his team in the ward committee. The maize was said to be coming from the Department of Social Welfare.
- On 20 February 2016, John Mashapure a Zanu-PF supporter who is a headman in Mashapure Village, Ward 10, Marondera West received maize from GMB which was meant to benefit the underprivileged but he allegedly denied maize to one Alec Muzuri (not real name) for being aligned to the Mnangagwa faction.

### Mashonaland West

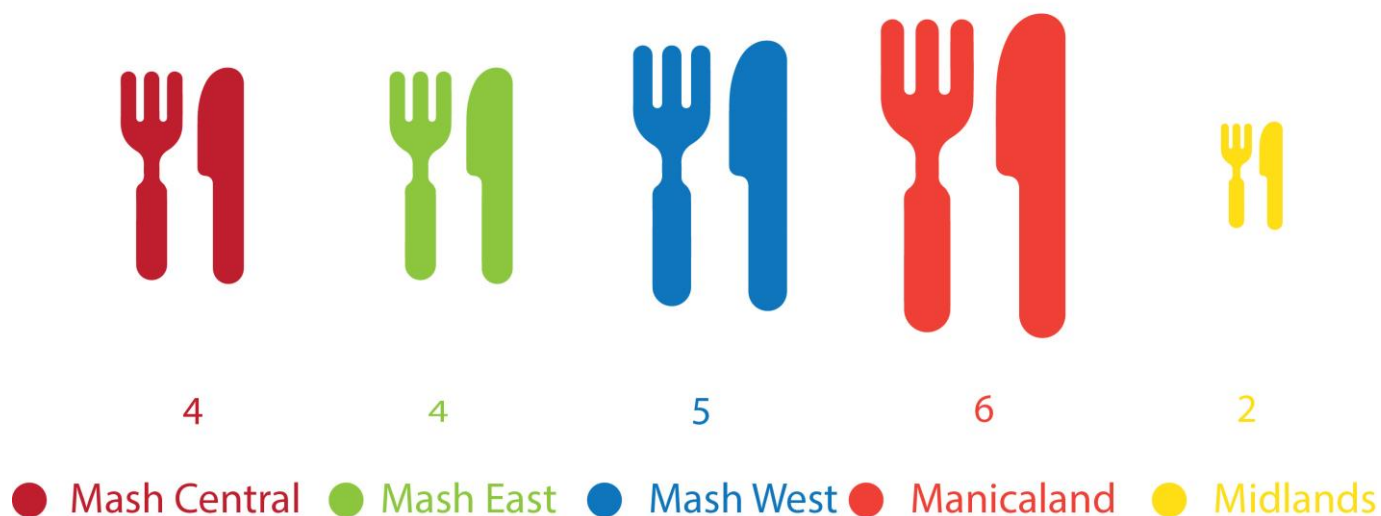
- On 17 February 2016, councillor Nixon Mandere aged 46 and Zanu-PF chairperson for Ward 23, Maumbe Township, Collen Matamba aged 40 allegedly denied Sophia Ruzawi (not real name) aged 35 access to maize. Ruzawi was accused of being Morgan Tsvagirai's daughter.
- On 23 February 2016, in Mhondoro Ngezi, village head, Augustino Kumire, called a meeting in Ward 5 to collect money for the transportation of fertiliser from the GMB. It is reported that prior to the meeting Kumire had compiled list of beneficiaries and had included names of all Zanu-PF youths including his nephew Valentine Makwengura whom he had chased from home. Villagers complained about the

inclusion of Makwengura and demanded that his name be removed but Kumire told them that it was not possible as the names had already been submitted. It is reported that Kumire involves his relatives every time aid is delivered in the area.

## Midlands

- On 2 February 2016, councillor Ben Matanga (Zanu-PF) allegedly denied MDC-T supporter Lewis Zhou (not real name) of Manyaka Village Ward 18, Mberengwa South access to food aid on the basis of his political affiliation. The government had availed maize to mitigate the effects of drought. The councillor reportedly told the victim to go away as he was not mandated to serve the opposition.
- In a case of denial of educational assistance due to political inclination, Nyasha Murindi (not real name) (11yrs) a Grade 5 pupil at a school in Ward 17 Gokwe Sesame was denied access to Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) assistance by a member of the BEAM committee Kudakwashe Nhidza (Zanu-PF) on the basis that the pupil's parents are MDC-T members. The committee was tasked to select beneficiaries from a list of disadvantaged children and the actor allegedly said that the victim could not be assisted because he comes from a family that supports the opposition party.

## Summary of Food Violations by Province



Manicaland had the largest number of food distribution violations at six, with Mashonaland West with five. Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East had four violations, while Midlands had two. These figures show a general decrease from those recorded in previous months. The trend has usually been that Mashonaland provinces lead in violations of this type, but this month Manicaland led.

## SPECIAL FEATURE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS OF MINING COMMUNITIES

*In December 2015, Zimbabwe Peace Project in collaboration with Centre for Natural Resources Governance commissioned a research on the socio-economic impacts of mining on communities in Zimbabwe. The research particularly focused on Hwange. Below is a passage adapted from the research's findings.*

Pollution due to coal mining activities in Hwange is taking place unabated. Assessment of the extent of pollution has been done and reports produced by Environment Management Agency (EMA) and National Social Security Authority (NSSA) but no action is being taken to address the situation. At one time EMA Hwange indicated that it intended to take Hwange Colliery to court regarding the environmental pollution once the EMA Board approves its recommendations but no action has been taken to date. There appears to be no urgency on the part of EMA to have the environmental impact problems addressed. This is really a cause for concern given that EMA is the watch dog over environmental issues.

Chemicals released as a result of the coal mining operations have traces of metals which at sufficient exposure levels adversely affect human health. Some of the metals are known to cause cancer, pneumoconiosis and impairment of the normal development of children. Many are also respiratory irritants that worsen the respiratory conditions leading to asthma. Yet the Constitution in Chapter Four provides for every citizen's Right to Health care. "Every citizen and permanent resident of Zimbabwe has the right to have access to basic health care services, including reproductive health-care services," [75(1)].

There is also evidence of water pollution in the Deka River which can be seen by the change in the physical state of water. Suspended coal particles can be seen floating in the water. The water is contaminated with chemicals, oils and heavy metals which gives it a heavy smell and makes it unpleasant to drink by both humans and animals.

The polluted water has a negative impact on the villagers' agricultural livelihood as it retards plant growth and in severe cases leads to permanent wilting of plants. Poor infiltration and aeration in some soils caused by pollution from contaminated water make them not conducive for crop growth. Fertile soil is therefore rendered unsuitable for agricultural purposes.

Consumption of polluted water exposes livestock to high morbidity resulting in livestock suffering from diseases such as anaemia, pneumonia and weight loss. The contaminated water is also causing high mortality in livestock, wildlife and fish.

Hwange Colliery Company and its management do not care about the welfare of the workers as evidenced by the dilapidated state of the workers' houses. Sadly the workers are required

to pay monthly rentals of US\$40 each for houses in such a deplorable state. No new workers' houses have been built post-independence. The company has also failed to pay workers their salaries for more than 24 months.

The gendered impacts of the colliery mining operations are manifested in the challenges faced by women from within the colliery. Amongst the Colliery's employees are women who have to bear the brunt of not only working under very harsh conditions but conditions which are also not feminine friendly. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is not adequate. Those working in dusty environments are not provided with respirators.

Most of the women are single mothers. Just like their male counterparts the women have not been receiving their salaries since November 2013. They are finding it difficult to put food on the table and more send their children to school. They are even struggling to buy sanitary products. Such circumstances violate the Right to Food; the Right to Education; and again Right to Health care as espoused in Chapter Four of the Constitution.

Spouses of the Colliery's male employees have not been spared from this dire situation. The women have been forced to demonstrate against the Colliery Company on behalf of their husbands who are not at liberty to take industrial action against the company due to intimidation from state security agents in and around the colliery. Some women have resorted to engaging in promiscuous relationships which have resulted in families breaking up.

The mining related conflicts are evident in the relationship between Hwange Colliery and the Hwange Local Board. The Hwange Local Board wants to extend its administrative jurisdiction over Hwange Town but the Colliery Company is resisting such a move and wants to maintain control over the town which falls under its estates department and generates income for the company by way of property rentals.

Concerns have been raised over the composition of the Hwange Colliery Board. None of the current Board members are from Hwange or from within the region. The Board members are not connected to the local communities and chances of the communities' concerns not being given due attention are high.

The scenario of multiple authorities in Hwange, that is, Hwange Colliery Company, Hwange Rural District Council and Hwange Local Board, is stifling development of the area for the betterment of its community as the three parties have different and competing priorities. Hwange town is a company town and residents have no say on how it is managed and how it should be developed.

Political interference in the management of Hwange Colliery Company and its resources cannot be ruled out otherwise how does one explain a situation where the management troops to a political party fund raising dinner when its workers are not being paid their salaries. The management appear to have been cowed to attend the event. Such a scenario would be expected given that the Board and the managing director are more of political appointees than professionals.

The research therefore agrees with the notion that the rural communities in Hwange are not benefitting from the coal mining activities being undertaken by Hwange Colliery Company. Communities around the Hwange Colliery mining concession area live mostly in rural set ups and derive most of the livelihoods from subsistence farming. They are being made to bear the adverse environmental impact of the coal mining activities. The communities are vulnerable and hit-hard by poverty and food insecurity. On the other hand the Colliery workers live in squalid conditions and are not being paid their salaries despite the mine being in production.

Civic society and community based groups which have been dead in Hwange are now on the rise. Their voices are however still to grow louder and shake up the status quo.

Government has made an attempt to get communities in mining areas involved in mining operations through the Indigenisation and Economic Act. The problem with the Act is that when it was enacted it was targeting mining operations owned by foreign companies. There appears to be no pressure for companies such as Hwange Colliery, in which the government of Zimbabwe is a major shareholder, to comply with the law. Hence as it stands the communities in Hwange are yet to be part of the mining operations. In any case where this law is being enforced the selection of those who make up the Community Share Ownership Trusts (CSOT) is the prerogative of the Government. The majority if not all of the people have links with the ruling party.

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**ANNEXURE 1. 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.
<b>A) RAPE</b>	Is whereby a male person has sexual intercourse or anal intercourse with female person without the consent of the latter
<b>B) AGGRAVATED         SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>INDECENT</b> 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.
<b>A) FALANGA (FOOT WHIPPING)</b>	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>B) SUBMERSION/SUFFOCATION         (WATER BOARDING)</b>	A form of assault whereby water is forced into the victim's breathing passages so as to simulate drowning.
<b>C) BEATING</b>	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.)
<b>D) OTHER ASSAULT</b>	



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 of 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)
<b>A) ABDUCTION</b>	The taking away of a person using intimidation , open force of violence
<b>B) UNLAWFUL ARREST</b>	Is the arrest of a person by another person (usually a police officer), whereby the latter’s position generally authorizes 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  Depriving a person of his or her freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority.
<b>C) UNLAWFUL DETENTION</b>	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 generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internally recognized border”
<b>D) FORCED DISPLACEMENT</b>	
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 (Note: MDP to communal/household property should only be chosen for one family member: the victim or head of household in that order)

**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.

**B) OTHER TYPES OF MDP**

Please describe briefly the alleged conduct.

## ZIMBABWE PEACE PROJECT BACKGROUND & INFORMATION

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 Habakkuk Trust.

### VISION

A Zimbabwe where there is Peace, Justice, Dignity and Development for all.

### MISSION

To work for sustainable peace through monitoring, documentation, advocacy and community peace building interventions with our members and partners

Advancing Sustainable Peace in Zimbabwe

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