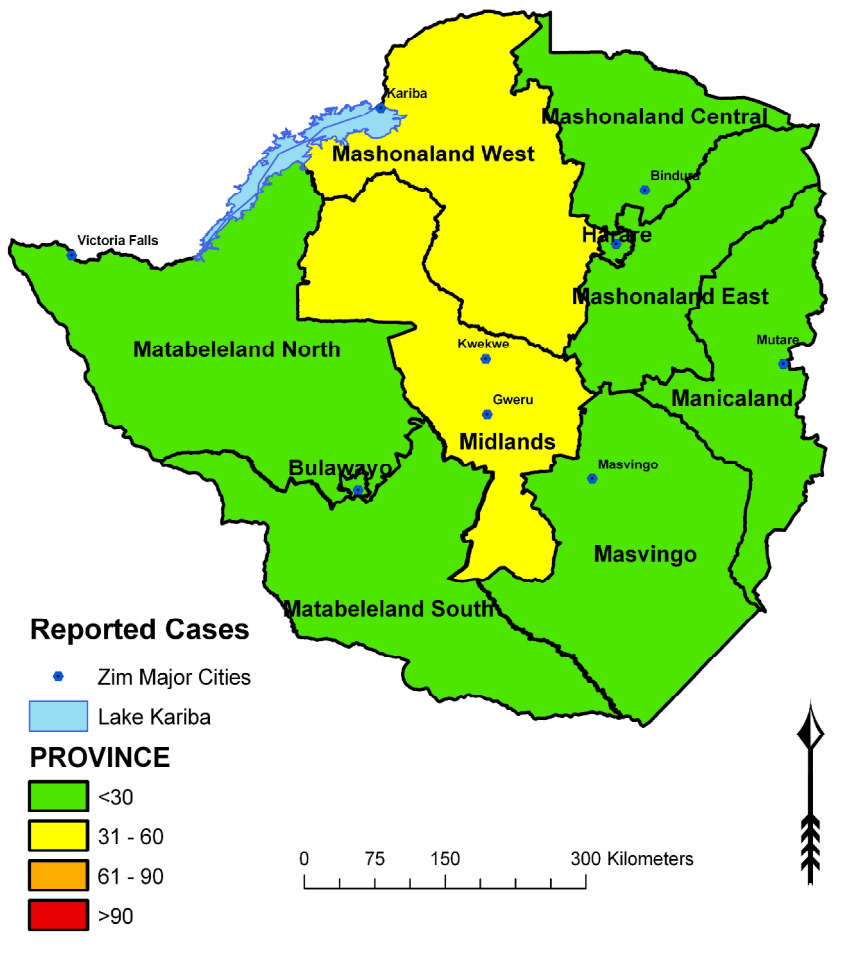


## April 2015 Provincial Violations Map



### BACKGROUND & FORMATION

The Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP) was conceived shortly after 2000 by a group of Churches and NGOs working or interested in human rights and peace-building initiatives, and was to become a vehicle for civic interventions in a time of political crisis. In particular ZPP sought to monitor and document incidents of human rights violations and politically motivated breaches of the peace e.g. violence.

Today, ZPP's co-operating member organizations include, Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC), Catholic Commission for Justice & Peace in Zimbabwe (CCJPZ), Evangelical fellowship of Zimbabwe (EFZ) Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN), Counselling Services Unit (CSU), Zimbabwe Civic Education Trust (ZIMCET), Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights (ZLHR), Zimbabwe Human Rights Association (ZIMRIGHTS), Civic Education Network Trust (CIVNET), Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCoZ) and 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.

## METHODOLOGY

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

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers recorded incidents of civil and political rights violations from the ten provinces of Zimbabwe for the month of April 2015. The report also highlights the food situation in the provinces and focuses on how food and other aid continue to be used as a political tool. The highlight of the reporting period has been the by elections set for June 10, 2015 across the country. Campaigns for this election have been characterized by threats, intimidation, physical violence and vote buying through the distribution of rice and other commodities. In the month of April 226 violations were recorded and these emanated from intra and inter party conflicts fuelled mainly by the pending by elections.

A disturbing trend noted across the country has been the politicization of traditional leadership. Traditional leaders like headman have been accused of openly siding with political parties in the discharge of their duties. This action is ultra *vires* the Constitution of Zimbabwe (Section 281) which clearly states that traditional leaders must not be members of any political party or act in a partisan manner or further the interests of any political party.

Intra party conflict is still endemic across the country with cases reported from across the political divide. As indicated in **Figure 1** the majority of the intra party cases were reported within Zanu PF. A case of intra party violence was also recorded within the MDC T and this reflects a disturbing culture of violence that has become pervasive across the political divide.

An analysis of the reports received by ZPP in April 2015 notes that the number of victims of violence in Zanu PF and opposition MDC-T are strangely nearly the same. An alarming increase is noted on the number of Zanu PF victims of violence, with only 49 victims affiliated to Zanu PF in March, in April the number of Zanu PF victims of violence rose to 154. This threefold increase reflects the protracted factional fights within Zanu PF, which have continued to fuel conflict. Another observation is that there is also an increase in the number of perpetrators of violence who are aligned to MDC- T. In March 18 perpetrators were from the MDC T party and the number almost doubled to 35 in April. The trend reflects the growing intra party conflict within the opposition party. There has been an increase in the number of male victims of violence, the number of male victims almost doubled from 224 in March to 418 in April. This trend could be indicative of the rise in the attack on political activists the majority of whom are male. Female victims of violence increased from 116 in March to 182 in April. This indicates that women are targeted in political violence as activists in their own right and as mothers, sisters or spouses of activists.

Threats, harassment and intimidation characterized the mobilization of communities to contribute to Independence Day celebrations held across the country. Communities were forced to financially contribute to the celebrations and those who did not pay were sometimes viewed as “*Gamatox*”

(*gamatox* is a derogatory name used to refer to the members who sympathise with the former Vice President Joice Mujuru) or members of MDC-T party. Discrimination in the distribution of food and other items is still being noted across the country.

During the month of April ZPP noted with concern the xenophobic violence in South Africa where Zimbabweans and other foreign nationals have been targeted. ZPP commends the unity that was shown during the campaign against xenophobia and wonders why the same kind of unity of purpose is not shown in condemning violence perpetrated within Zimbabwe targeting fellow Zimbabweans who have different views. On 17 April 2015 Sydney Chisi, a human rights campaigner and the Director of the Youth Initiative for Democracy in Zimbabwe was viciously assaulted by uniformed police officers during a peaceful demonstration organised by civil society organisations to protest against xenophobia. The group of 15 truncheon wielding police officers assaulted him all over the body to such an extent that he passed out. This act was in direct violation of the Constitution which states in Section 52 that every person has inherent dignity in their private and public life, and the right to have that dignity respected and protected.

As at the end of April it 51 days had lapsed since the abduction and disappearance of Itai Dzamara. ZPP remains deeply concerned and frustrated about the continued disappearance of Itai and the failure by the State to abide by the High Court Order directing them to search for him.

## **PROVINCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

### **Mashonaland West**

Violence transformed the political landscape in Hurungwe West where a by election has been set for 10 June 2015. The violence was mainly perpetrated against supporters and suspected sympathizers of former Member of Parliament Temba Mliswa who was dismissed from Zanu PF. Temba Mliswa is contesting as an independent candidate against Zanu PF candidate Keith Guzah. On 12 April 2015 Temba Mliswa was arrested at Sengwe business centre and allegedly charged with disrupting the ruling party's meeting. He was arrested together with former Zanu PF Harare Province youth Chair Jim Kunaka, Prosper Gavanga, Munyaradzi Mugoneza and Farai Kuvheya.

On 26 April 2015 five village heads were assaulted by Zanu PF youths and leaders from Zvimba. The youths had accompanied Minister Ignatius Chombo to a meeting at Nyamhunga Primary school. Phillip Chiyangwa the only Zanu PF candidate to lose a seat in Mashonaland West to MDC-T in 2013 elections has been identified as one of the people who assaulted the headmen suspected of supporting Temba Mliswa. Some headmen then lost their positions on accusations that they supported the former legislator. The violence in Hurungwe West has been widespread and openly organized to such a scale as to lay bare deeper patterns of abuse of office by senior ruling party officials. Minister Chombo who is reported to have been present did not stop the youths from assaulting the traditional leaders. On 30 April Chief Nyamhunga replaced the village heads, one notable one is Headman Alick Mangisi who was replaced by his brother Clever Munava Mangisi. Two of the fired headmen fled from the area in fear of reprisals. The events in Hurungwe West have demonstrated the pervasive role of violence in Zimbabwean political contests and the fact that structures of violence are only dormant and can be easily activated. The violence in Hurungwe West was perpetrated by gangs whose members are openly recruited and financed by senior public officials and party officials. In April farm workers at Spring farm in Karoi which belongs to former MP Mliswa sustained serious injuries when they were assaulted by Zanu PF youths who invaded the farm. The injured workers had to be hospitalized. The violence experienced in Hurungwe West

discourages and prevents political participation and plays a central role in denying ordinary citizens a constitutionally guaranteed right to vote freely.

### Midlands

In a case demonstrating a violation of the constitution, on 4 April 2015, a female MDC T activist in Mando village in Vungu, Midlands was nearly expelled from the village by Headman Nyathi Sipo for her active participation in opposition politics. The victim was called by the Headman and verbally reprimanded and warned never to be involved in opposition politics in the village.

On 15 April 2015 an MDC T supporter in Mbizo Kwekwe was verbally harassed by Thembinkosi Sibanda of Zanu PF party after he refused to contribute a \$1 towards the independence celebrations.

### Mashonaland Central

In another case, in Muzarabani South a headman was accused of being an MDC-T member and threatened with eviction from Ward 17 by members of Zanu PF district committee James Viega and Tafirenyika Mahau.

On 10 April 2015 an artisanal miner was chased away from Kitsiyatota in Bindura for failing to pay \$1 for independence celebrations. She indicated her failure to pay the money as she had not been paid at the processing mill but was instead accused of being an MDC-T member by Tawanda Matangira and Alouis Ruwizhu.

Due to factionalism in Zanu PF, some members who were considered as *gamatox* were denied access to fertilizer on 11 April 2015 at Gandamera community hall in Ward 15, Concession, Mashonaland Central. The people who were denied fertilizer were 15 and the perpetrators were Ward 15 Councillor Peter Chinyoka and an activist identified as Nzaka.

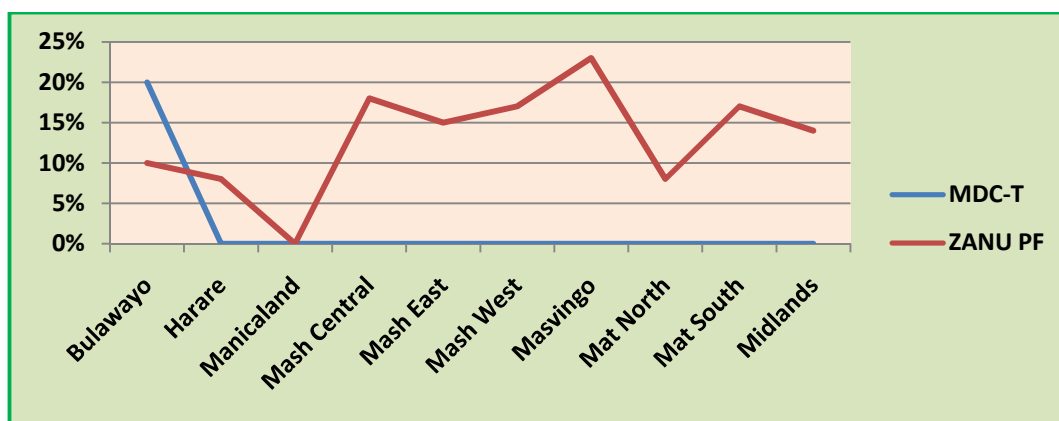


Figure 1: March 2015 Intra-party Violations - Percentage of Reported Cases

### Mashonaland East

Zanu PF intra party conflict has been protracted in Mashonaland East as has been evidenced by the inability of the province to establish a permanent provincial committee. Aeneas Chigwedere the Acting Provincial Chair and his committee were suspended in April 2015. The suspension was shortlived as the Zanu PF political Commissar Saviour Kasukuwere nullified it. It is alleged that Chigwedere's downfall was triggered by the poor turnout at a rally addressed by the Vice President

Emmerson Mnangagwa at Chigwedere Centre in Hwedza North on 11 April 2015. There were less than 500 people in attendance and yet 5 wards were expected to attend.

The opposition MDC-T is reported to have experienced intra party violence on 18 April 2015 in Ward 4 Ruwa, Goromonzi South where a former Councillor was assaulted by Davison Chamisa and Pepukai Gwangwari. Factions have developed in the area as the party prepares for 2018 elections. The assaulted Councilor was against the campaign for Shadow MP Milton Mhene as he supports Wilfred Tanga as the 2018 candidate. The difference in choice of candidates led to violence which left the victim with minor injuries that were treated at Ruwa rehabilitation hospital while the perpetrators were detained at a police station and released after a day.

### **Bulawayo**

On 6 April 2015 in Luveve a Zanu PF youth and aspiring candidate for Luveve constituency was threatened with unspecified action by fellow party members led by Zanu PF district women's league chairperson Mrs Moyo Ngwabi who also wanted to be the party candidate. The aspiring candidate of the ruling party was insulted, harassed and intimidated and advised not to challenge "elders".

### **Harare**

On 23 April 2015 Budiro Member of Parliament Costa Machingauta along with ten other activists including Rhodrick Kahuni, Ethel Edward and Handsome Nyoni were viciously attacked by suspected Zanu PF supporters with fists and iron bars. So severe was the attack that MP Machingauta had to be hospitalized. On 25 April 2015 in Budiro a house belonging to Zanu-PF Harare youth league Chair, Godwin Gomwe, was petrol-bombed by unknown assailants. It is however noted that no arrests were made in the Costa Machingauta assault case but three suspected MDC T supporters were arrested in connection with the petrol bombing of Godfrey Gomwe's house.

On 26 April 2015 a mob of almost 1000 Zanu PF supporters stormed St Mary's Anglican Church in Chitungwiza during worship and blocked the congregation from leaving the building for over three hours. The Zanu PF youths demanded that the vicar turn over to them a nearby plot of land owned by the church. The group had reportedly invaded the open piece of land and went on to subdivide the land into residential stands for party members. The land, which measures about 82 hectares, is located between St Mary's Police Station and Chikwanha business centre. The actions by the youths were illegal; Section 71 of the Zimbabwean Constitution stipulates that no person may be compulsorily deprived of their property.

### **Matebeleland North**

In Simangani Rural District Council(RDC) Ward 10, at Makwa Irrigation Scheme two NGOs assisted villagers with farm inputs and the villagers then invited Arex officer Mrs Skeever Ndlovu and Farming officer Mrs Ndiweni to come and teach them. As the meeting was in progress, Zanu PF activists Promise Dube, Simon Nkomazana, Sibusiso Ncube, EuginiaMbwende and Beauty Mpofu and others disrupted the meeting claiming everyone had to join Zanu PF to be able to access any food aid or relief program. They declared even education support or medical treatment at local clinics would be accessed by Zanu PF members only.

## **FOOD AND OTHER FORMS OF AID VIOLATIONS**

### **Mashonaland Central Province**

As noted in **Figure 2** below Mashonaland Central had the highest number of food violations. On 25 April 2015 in Nyamazizi in Mt Darwin East, Zanu PF members went door to door forcing people to attend a Zanu PF meeting because they had been allocated fertilizer by the government. Even known MDC-T members were forced to the meeting because they had been allocated fertilizer. The perpetrators were Sugar Rombo and Danai Zvamarima of Ward 12 Mt Darwin East.

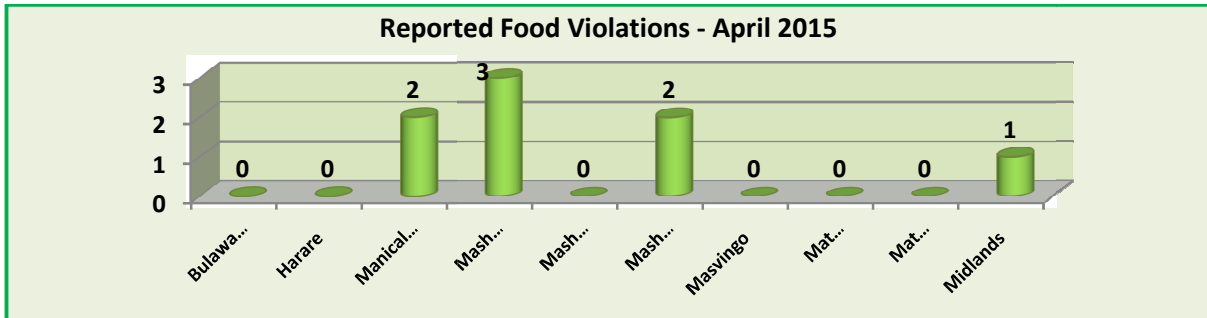
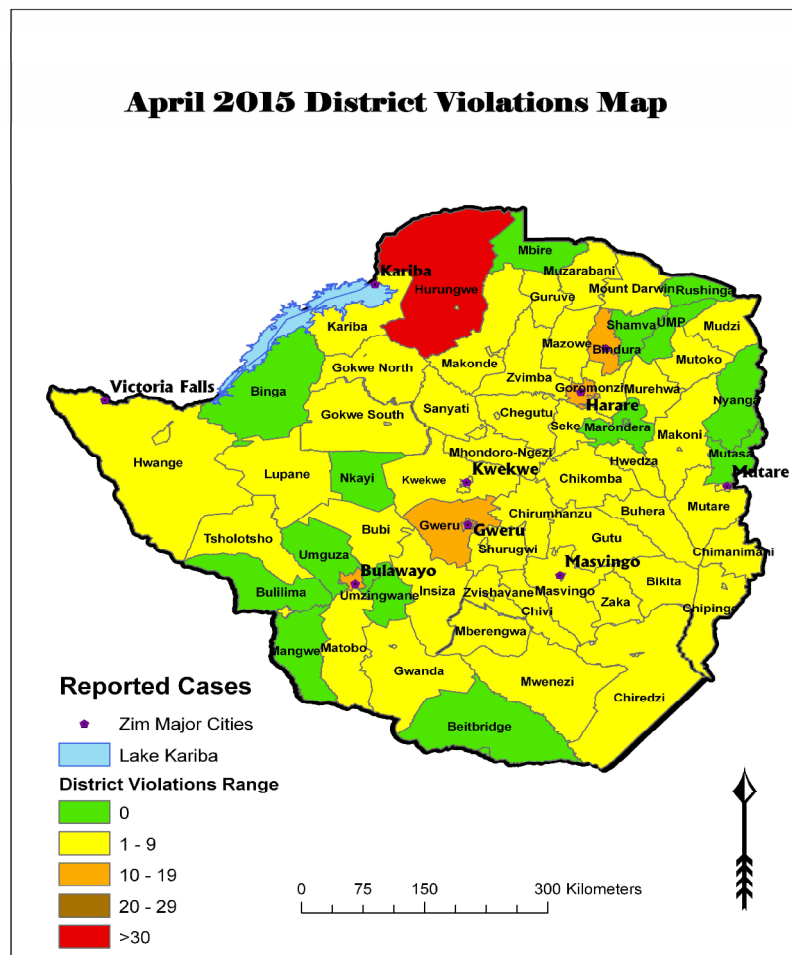


Figure 2: Reported Food Violations

People in Nekati and Chitunhu villages in Bindura North were on 16 April 2015 forced by local Zanu PF leaders to pay money as contributions to the independence celebrations. The Zanu PF local leaders argued that those who did not pay would be viewed as MDC-T members and were going to be dealt with in 2018. During the Independence Day celebrations on 18 April 2015, MDC-T members were denied food, these included some people who had paid. The perpetrators said Zanu PF people should be fed first.

In a separate but similar case on 18 April 2015

MDC-T members were denied food at the independence gathering at Muonwe Township even when they paid the contributions to buy the food. The perpetrators were Mavis Zirimwe, Abraham Mhembere and Manase Tsunda.



### **Mashonaland West**

On 24 April at Chirinhengo in Chegutu East the Zanu PF Chairperson Maria Sinyoro of Ward 18 was accused of allocating fertilizer to people who had left the ward in 2000 to settle in Ward 22. The people were not happy and were harassing him especially First Moffat and she had to be taken away by Councilor Gladys Kanhema.

During the Independence Day celebrations in Mhondoro Mubaira the food meant to feed the people was just eaten by a few people. The village heads were not allowed in the VIP area and they were denied food. It is alleged that the local Zanu PF executives looted the food that had been donated by legislator Sylvester Nguni.

### **Matebeleland North**

The province is not expecting any meaningful harvest and therefore the food situation remains critical. People need urgent food relief to alleviate unprecedented levels of hunger. Although food is available in shops, it is out of reach of many as they do not have money to buy the food. Tsholotsho became a hive of activity as campaigning was started by Professor Jonathan Moyo's team. Rice, cooking oil and other food stuffs were being distributed freely particularly in Ward 11 in a clear case of vote buying.

### **Matebeleland South**

The province was hard hit by drought and is in urgent need of food aid. People have no money to buy food from shops or other sources.

### **Midlands**

Food aid programs are yet to commence as people are currently harvesting the few crops that managed to mature. On 30 April 2015 a village head of Mhaza village, Gokwe Mapfungautsi who is a staunch supporter of the MDC T refused to give a bag of fertilizer to Takesure Dude of the same village because the victim supports Zanu PF. The fertilizer had been availed through the presidential input scheme and the distribution was done by the village Head. When the victim asked why he had not accessed his share, the headman said that those that had failed to access the fertilizer would be on top priority at the next distribution whose date is not known.

### **Manicaland**

Christopher Chingosho the Zanu PF candidate for Headlands on 29 April 2015 availed 30 tonnes of rice during his campaign meetings. The availing of the rice at a time such as this can be interpreted as vote buying. The rice was stored at Headlands Hall while the other lot was at Headlands Service Station.

### **Bulawayo**

The province is hard hit by poverty as over eight percent are unemployed. Peri-urban farming was negatively affected by erratic rains and residents are in urgent need of food aid.

## INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	15	<p>There are two by elections in Manicaland one in Headlands and the other in Dangamvura Chikanga. The elections are being contested by Zanu PF, National Constitutional Assembly and Transform Zimbabwe. Zanu PF is being represented by Christopher Chingosho in Headlands and businessman Esau Mupfumi in Dangamvura Chikanga. The two Zanu PF candidates have availed goodies in the form of rice that they distributing to people who attend their campaign rallies. There are reports of Zanu PF youths led by Victor Mhlanga, Welly Mabhobho and Miriam Chakabuda who are moving door to door in Dangamvura Chikanga mobilizing support for their candidate Esau Mupfumi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On 17 April 2015 Headman Daze Zumbani and Headman George Mangese instructed another Headman to force his subjects to pay a \$1per household as independence celebration donations. The perpetrators accused their fellow Headman of promoting MDC- T activities in his village and not doing enough to prop up Zanu PF. They threatened their colleague and said that they would report him to the authorities if he failed to cooperate.</li> <li>➤ On 19 April 2015 an unmarked white pickup with three occupants drove to the homestead of Joshua Chaumba of Inyathi Mine Headlands. The occupants did not get out and after waiting for about 3 minutes they drove away. Joshua Chaumba is a human rights defender and has on several occasions been assaulted by Zanu PF members for his activism.</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	
Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	37	<p>Gweru City Council workers embarked on industrial action from 15 April 2015 protesting arrears on their salaries dating back to 2014 and the general poor working conditions. The industrial action crippled essential services such as water supply. The situation was so desperate that on 17 April 2015 police were deployed to the City</p>
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	5	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	1	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	



			<p>Offices after news had filtered that the disgruntled workers intended to dump refuse on the streets as well as disconnect water to critical city institutions such as the General Hospital. The industrial action ended on 25 April 2015 after residents who had been irked by the non collection of refuse and lack of provision of piped water threatened to demonstrate against the council and management. The intervention of the Provincial Minister Jason Machaya also saved the day as Council was forced to make tangible commitments on the issue of salaries.</p> <p>The MDC T had a rally in Gweru on 16 April 2015 attended by 5 000 people and addressed by Morgan Tsvangirai. Some prominent members of the MDC who had defected to the Renewal Team in 2014 renounced MDC Renewal membership and rejoined the MDC-T and these include Tadius Chimombe (former Mayor), Trust Chinemi and Clemency Kwaru.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On 16 April 2015, an MDC T activist of Makepesi Business Centre Vungu constituency was verbally harassed by Lillian Ngwenya of Zanu PF. The victim was putting on an MDC-T t/shirt when she met the perpetrator who felt offended when she saw the victim wearing MDC -T regalia in an area that is thought to be totally controlled by Zanu PF. The perpetrator called the victim a sell out and warned her of grave consequences in the 2018 elections.</li> <li>➤ On 15 April, an MDC T activist of Muchakata village Ward 16 Gokwe Mapfungautsi was assaulted by Grace Mutopa of Zanu PF. The victim had called the perpetrator a Zanu PF puppet when she passed through her homestead collecting donations for the independence Celebrations. The two exchanged harsh words and it is alleged the perpetrator then clapped the victim on the cheek. The victim is said to have failed to report the matter to the police for fear of further reprisals.</li> <li>➤ On 7 April 2015 an MDC T activist at Gambiza Business Centre, Chiundura was verbally harassed by Erasmus Chitedza of Zanu PF. The two met at the Shopping centre and the perpetrator began to accuse the victim of failing to attend Zanu PF meetings as well as failure to publicly denounce MDC T.</li> <li>➤ On 13 April 2015 an MDC T activist was verbally harassed by Joseph Katuruza of Zanu PF at Mabodza Business Centre Chiundura. The victim had made a comment on the poor state of the economy in the country.</li> <li>➤ On 16 April 2015 a villager from Gunde village Chiundura was verbally</li> </ul>
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				<p>harassed by Masakadza. The perpetrator accused the victim of failing to attend Zanu PF meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On 10 April 2015 an MDC- T supporter who is a shop owner was forced to give some groceries to Zanu PF as his contribution to the independence celebrations. The perpetrator Chamu Charles of ward 18 Gweru urban verbally threatened the victim and accused him of being an MDC T supporter.</li> <li>➤ An MDC T activist from Mbizo Kwekwe was verbally harassed by Rachel Chinhongo of Zanu PF. The perpetrator accused the victim of being MDC T when his parents are Zanu PF.</li> <li>➤ A Zanu PF supporter was verbally harassed and called a sell out by Owen Samkange also of Zanu PF after the victim refused to attend the independence preparatory meeting at Amaveni Hall ward 7 Kwekwe.</li> </ul>
<b>Mash Central</b>	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>21</b>	<p>The majority of cases recorded in Mashonaland Central were of harassment and intimidation in which people were forced to pay money for independence celebrations. These cases were reported in Bindura South and North, Shamva and Mount Darwin South. Meetings are still being held in the Zanu PF party to denounce people who are viewed as members of the Mujuru faction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Two council employees in Rushinga were suspended in January 2015 for being aligned to Joice Mujuru but were reinstated by Minister of Local Government Ignatius Chombo. The two are back at work but Zanu PF youths organised a meeting to write a letter to the Provincial Committee to have them expelled from the party because they are associated with Lazarus Dokora the Minister of Education and they are also accused of being aligned to Joice Mujuru. The youths were led by Norest Chinoza during a meeting on 29 April at Chimhanda village in Ward 16 in Rushinga.</li> <li>➤ On 22 April 2015 there was a meeting addressed by Zanu PF Minister Saviour Kasukuwere and provincial chairperson Dickson Mafiosi at Mushumbi Pools and Mahuwe to have the local legislator David Butau removed from the party. They indicated that the people who got motor bikes from Butau should bring them back and publicly hand them over or else would face problems in the party as Butau is viewed as "Gamatox". There are about 42 people who got</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, education</b>	<b>4</b>	
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Theft/looting	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Malicious damage to property	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>			

				<p>motor bikes from Butau.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A white farmer Sebastian Zietsman won back his Samaphiri farm on 17 April 2015 that had been occupied by legislator Christopher Chitsindi in Muzarabani South. The farm workers who celebrated the farm being handed back to the white farmer were threatened with eviction by Chitsindi who still lives at the farm using another farm house. Chitsindi was ordered by the high court to hand over the farm.</li> <li>➤ A man from Mbereko village was threatened with eviction by James Viega and Tafirenyika Mahau who are members of the Zanu PF district committee in Muzarabani South. He was accused of being an MDC-T supporter.</li> <li>➤ On 19 April 2015 an MDC-T supporter in Bindura provoked Zanu PF members by declaring that the party is rotten because of factionalism. This infuriated two ZANU PF members Elliot Jacha and Privilege Torwa who physically attacked the victim. The two were overpowered by the victim and beaten up and one was pushed and hurt his forehead.</li> </ul>
<b>Mash East</b>	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>15</b>	<p>On 17 April there was a demonstration against Biggie Matiza the Minister of State in Mashonaland East led by war veteran leaders Misheck Mutongi and Chrispen Mashayamombe. Matiza was accused of rushing to announce the suspension of Aaneas Chigwedere on national television. The Zanu PF restructuring process is continuing as people are forced to be cell members even if they do not belong to the party. The areas where people are forced to attend cell reorganisation meetings are Goromonzi and Seke.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ People are forced to buy Zanu PF cards during cell restructuring meetings. Those who refuse to take part are threatened with denial of food and farming inputs from the government. The Committee members move from ward to ward forcing people to attend the cell meetings including members of the opposition parties. The perpetrators in Seke are William Chikambi and a District Chair only known as Hama all of ward 7. The headmen and Councilors in Seke are also accused of being perpetrators.</li> <li>➤ Three members of MDC-T party were severely assaulted at Thorncroft Primary</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>7</b>	
	Assault	<b>Right to liberty and security of person</b>	<b>3</b>	
	Theft/looting	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>			

				<p>School in Goromonzi South and forced to attend a belated Independence Day celebration on 26 April 2015. The perpetrators who are members of Zanu PF Tonderai Zvanezero and Herbert Zaranyika were not charged although they committed the crime in full view of members of the police. The victims were taken to Ruwa rehabilitation hospital where they were treated for minor injuries and discharged the same day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On 27 April 2015 villagers of Samashura village in Chikomba East were forced to attend a Zanu PF cell reorganisation meeting at Sengwe Centre. Zanu PF youths were sent to force village head Marabhe Mupandasekwa to the venue. It was indicated that some people from Bulawayo would come to organise the cell. The village head and the villagers were accused of being MDC-T supporters and so they were forced to be at the venue from 10 am to around 6 pm. The expected visitors did not turn up and the villagers and their head were forced to sing revolutionary songs and do slogans as punishment for supporting the opposition party.</li> <li>➤ On 4 April three Harare council employees were assaulted by members of the Housing cooperative at Caledonia in Goromonzi South over a land dispute. The perpetrators Tapiwa Kanyetu and Charles Madzivanyika assaulted Edmore Sibindi, Charles Shonhai and Prisca Munetsi in ward 25 over a land dispute. Police warned the perpetrators and released them without charge.</li> </ul>
<b>Mash West</b>	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>30</b>	<p>There were cases of suspected abduction, assault and farm invasion in Hurungwe West and Central during the month of April 2015. The Zanu PF party has unleashed terror in Hurungwe West to scare off Temba's supporters. Temba Mliswa has intensified his campaign as an independent candidate after his expulsion from Zanu PF. His posters were being pulled down in the constituency. Lancelot "Zvobgo" Mandaza the District chair of Karambazungu is accused of pulling down the posters. On 8 April 2015 the Chief Executive Officer of Hurungwe District Council Joseph Moyo had indicated his intention to contest the Hurungwe West seat on ZANU PF ticket but was approached by Darlington Mutemagawu to desist from competing with Keith Guzah. Mutemagawu indicated to Moyo that he would not qualify because he was not from the area although Moyo has lived in the area for over 25 years. Moyo queried that Guzah also</p>
	Assault	<b>Right to liberty and security of person</b>	<b>7</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>3</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Malicious damage to property	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Unlawful detention	<b>Right to personal liberty</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Theft/looting	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>2</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	

				<p>came from Zvimba but it was eventually settled that Guzha became the candidate for Zanu PF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On 18 April 2015 in Mhondoro Ngezi, Vago Haritatos, the Zanu PF district treasurer accused a fellow Zanu PF supporter of being an MDC-T member and urged him to denounce MDC-T and join ZANU PF in a dignified way. The victim denied the accusations and indicated he will keep his position as Zanu PF member. Vago indicated that he had posters of Boas to prove that he was an MDC-T agent. Boas got into his car and left. This occurred during independence day celebrations for Ngezi/Muzvezve district at Manyewe Township</li> <li>➤ On 11 April 2015 the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions had a demonstration in Chegutu town. Three police officers picked out two men who wore red t- shirts and spent an hour interrogating them on who was behind the demonstration. They accused them of being MDC-T members who had organised a demonstration against the disappearance of Itai Dzamara.</li> <li>➤</li> </ul>
<b>Masvingo</b>	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>15</b>	<p>In Masvingo the war between the <i>gamatox</i> has intensified. Minister Walter Mzembe has been on the receiving end after being suspected of belonging to the Mujuru faction. Provincial Minister Shuvai Mahofa and Minister Josiah Hungwe are said to be mobilizing people to pass a vote of no confidence on him and Mzembe has been sidelined on many state functions. One such incident was when the Vice President Emmerson Mnangagwa commissioned a historical monument at Masvingo railway station. The Minister though being the ideal person to spearhead the program was relegated to a bystander.</p> <p>Paradzai Chakona the Zanu PF MP for Zaka Central on 20 April 2015 clashed with Ward 19 Councillor Peter Imbayarwo (MDC -T) after the MP had proposed that the electricity lines that are to pass through the ward be diverted so that they do not pass through a ward that is full of MDC -T supporters. The MP claimed that if the wires are allowed to pass through the ward the MDC members would benefit yet they do not subscribe to the policies of Zanu PF that has initiated the electrification of the constituency. It is noted that if political pressure forces the diversion of the wiring, the exercise will be expensive as it will take a longer route to complete the electrification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In Masvingo North ward 14, Spiwe Chirashanye a member of Zanu PF of</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>5</b>	
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>2</b>	
	<b>Total</b>			

				<p>Chikwaya village on 22 April 2015 threatened to expel a fellow supporter from the party for his support for the <i>gamatox</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In Chiredzi, Osbert Ngwenya a Zanu PF member has from 12 April 2015 been pushing and mobilizing other Zanu PF members to oust Ward 3 Councillor because of his close links with the <i>gamatox</i> that include former Provincial Chair Calisto Gwanetsa and former Minister Dzikamai Mavhaire.</li> </ul>
Harare	Harassment/Intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	9	<p>The election fever gripped the Harare province in the month of April 2015 as candidates campaigned for the vacant seats left by former MDC- T legislators those who were expelled from Parliament. Most of the campaigns were carried out by Zanu PF and a few independent candidates. There are reports of intraparty conflict in Zanu PF in Highfield West as some Zanu PF supporters feel that Psychology Mazivisa is being imposed on them. Zanu PF supporters loyal to the losing candidate in the Highfield West primary elections Emmanuel Juta marched to the Harare Provincial offices on 7 April 2015 against Psychology Mazivisa. People questioned why he was allowed to campaign on television for primary elections. They feel that Jonathan Moyo and Patrick Zhuwao are behind his candidature. The demonstrators were not addressed.</p> <p>In the month of April MDC-T leader Morgan Tsvangirai had a series of rallies when he tried to justify the party position of not contesting the vacant seat. He indicated that there should be electoral reforms to ensure free and fair elections. The turnout during the Tsvangirai rallies in Glen View, Kambuzuma and Mabvuku –Tafara was high. On 19 April 2015 Morgan Tsvangirai also addressed another rally in Mabvuku –Tafara at Old Tafara hall. Zanu PF supporters moved up and down during this rally and tried in vain to provoke the MDC T supporters.</p> <p>On 27 April 2015 Tichaona Runyemba of Zanu PF forced people of Glen View North to register to vote in Glen View South. Some people were taken from Glen View North and were given false addresses of Glen View South to boost the numbers of people for the Zanu PF candidate Pius Madzinga. Glen View South is in Ward 32 while Glen View North is in Ward 30. There are 4 candidates contesting the Glen View South seat, Michael Chivanhire (Pro Democracy), Moses Nkomo (Transform Zimbabwe), Donald Chinakira (an independent candidate) and Pius Madzinga (Zanu PF). Campaigns for the seat started at the end of April 2015 and supporters of Pius Madzinga were reported to be pulling down and defacing posters of the other candidates.</p>
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	2	
	Theft/Looting	Property rights	2	
	MDP	Property rights	1	
	<b>Total</b>			

<b>Mat South</b>	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>5</b>	<p>The province remained tense especially in the Matobo district where recent post land invasions and arrests of resisting villagers left communities traumatized. Intra-party conflicts especially within Zanu PF continued as purges against those perceived to be pro former Vice President Joice Mujuru escalated. The MDC T also sought to restructure their organs to replace those who had joined former Secretary General Tendai Biti's Renewal group.</p> <p>The Gwanda residents association led by Chairperson Bekezela Fuzwayo Maduna was for most of the month up in arms against the Gwanda municipality for poor service delivery and corruption. On Independence Day the majority of Gwanda residents boycotted the event saying only Zanu PF members have been given food at the independence gala previously.</p> <p>On 10 April 2015 Fuzwayo Maduna was detained and later released by police after allegedly accusing councilors and council officials of corruption and shoddy service delivery. He was accused of posting the alleged slurs on social networks and in public meetings.</p> <p>On 30 April Mr Killion Masuku (MDC), one of the villagers arrested previously over the Maleme Ranch saga was heard saying he would unilaterally appoint boards to run Ebenezer Agricultural College and Shalom church based at the farm. This is despite the fact that these institutions already have boards in existence. Villagers felt threatened by this scenario which they likened to the previous attempt by CIO operative Mashingaidze to take over the farm. Masuku was said to be doing this in collaboration with former Bulilima East MP Moses Mzila Ndlovu who is also secretary general of the MDC led by Professor Ncube. The villagers have vowed to resist this move vigorously.</p> <p>In Umzingwane Zanu PF was reportedly restructuring its organs in April in wards 3 and 4 telling its people not to force people to join the party but persuade them peacefully. They also encouraged those responsible for food distribution to be non-partisan and involve everyone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On 18 April during Independence Day celebrations which had low attendance at Mtshazo Business Centre in Gwanda North a Councillor of the MDC was verbally insulted and threatened with assault by Zanu PF women clad in their</li> </ul>
	Unlawful detention	<b>Right to personal liberty</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	

				<p>party regalia. He had queried why they came putting on party regalia at what was supposed to be a national event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Zanu PF Councilor for ward 5, Mr Marounder Moyo aged 70 years gathered villagers for a meeting at Sijibe Village, ward 5, Insiza South on the pretext that he would register them for maize aid. This was a deception as he is alleged to have asked everyone to declare their allegiance to Zanu PF or else face unspecified action. He said it was time for everyone to “ Mhan’uqonde” meaning stand straight with Zanu PF. This statement brings back memories of the 2008 violence because as the violence at that time was operation “Mhan’uqonde”</li> <li>➤ A meeting was called at Ntuthuko Village, Chief Sibasa area in Insiza South on 15 April 2015 to educate villagers on health and agricultural issues. The meeting was later hijacked by Zanu PF leaders Eken Sibanda and Ezech Dube who took turns to tell villagers “mhan’uqonde” meaning everyone must be with Zanu PF or face the consequences. They said as long as President leads all villagers have to support the party.</li> </ul>
<b>Mat North</b>	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>10</b>	Violations rose more than thirty percent for the month of April. This was so mainly because of the official confirmation of by-elections to be held on 10 June. The highlight in Matebeleland North is the by-election in Tsholotsho North constituency. The by election has affected the entire province as the campaign was reportedly
	Unlawful detention	<b>Right to personal liberty</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>1</b>	



	<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<p>headquartered at the provincial capital of Lupane. Reports were that youths particularly from Lupane and Bubi were being organised to go and register as voters in Tsholotsho North. This was allegedly done by Zanu PF in order to boost their chances of reclaiming the Tsholotsho North seat. Other notable violations included discrimination on partisan grounds, harassment and intimidation and eviction of villagers in Hwange district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On 5 April 2015 in Hwange West, Chidobe ward, MrTendai Mutasa, a professional hunter came with an offer letter to occupy the woodlands area which is home to hundreds of villagers who have been staying there for the past ten years. The hunter had been awarded a tender to hunt in the area and proceeded to build a homestead in the village. He gave the villagers \$100 each and told them to leave. The villagers resisted saying they had nowhere to go and that \$100 was too insignificant for anyone to be able to start a new life. He reported them to the police who arrested them and took them to court where they were granted \$60 bail each. The villagers have since been ordered to vacate their village as soon as they finish harvesting. The villagers have nowhere to go.</li> <li>➤ On 15 April 2015 in Bubi Ward 20, an MDC activist lost his cattle which went on to destroy crops in the fields of Mr. Gilbert Moyo, a war vet and Zanu PF activist. Mr Moyo assaulted Ncube and told him after all he was a traitor and agent of the west. The matter was reported to the police and no action was taken. The victim failed to report to the police and as a result was denied treatment at the local clinic.</li> </ul>
<b>Bulawayo</b>	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>8</b>	The pending June 10 by-elections were the highlight in Bulawayo province. The by elections have triggered intra-party conflicts within both Zanu PF and MDC T. The MDC T conflicts emerged as there are some party members arguing that the party should not
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>1</b>	

	<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<p>contest and others wanting to participate to protect the seats they previously held. The pro-election section is led by party Vice President Thokozani Khuphe while Bulawayo East MP Thabitha Khumalo leads the group that is against the elections. Eventually the issue was taken to the MDC- T National Council and the party endorsed the decision not to participate which had originally been passed by their congress in 2014.</p> <p>In Zanu PF there was fierce jostling for posts with those perceived to be aligned to former Vice President Joice Mujuru being sidelined in the primary elections. Those sidelined were reportedly decampaigning the party's chosen candidates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ On 26 April 2015 at the corner of 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo Street opposite Unity Village an MDC T supporter was beaten up by Zanu PF activists Abraham Nkomo and Patrick Moyo after he allegedly said when the Nigerian Prophet TB Joshua prophesied that an African leader would die he meant the Zanu PF Leader. This did not go down well with the two who then allegedly assaulted him till he managed to flee. No police report was made.</li> <li>➤ In a case of intra-party conflict within Zanu PF ahead of the pending by-elections for Luveve constituency, on 17 April 2015 in Ward 15, Luveve some party members verbally insulted a candidate who wanted to contest the primary elections. The members led by winning candidate Mr Ntando Mlilo castigated the victim saying she was too old and had already lost council elections three times and was not MP material. They humiliated her in public.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>			<b>226</b>	

## VICTIM and PERPETRATOR ANALYSIS

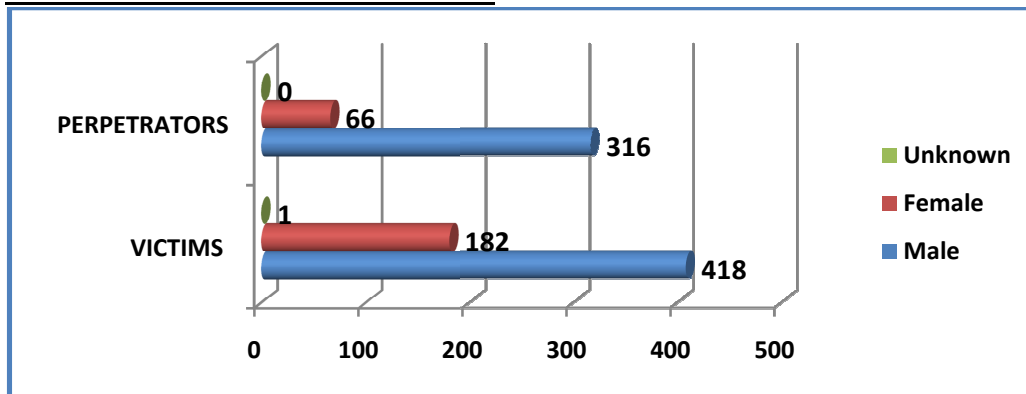


Figure 3: Victim and Perpetrator Analysis by Gender

The majority of the perpetrators and victims of violence are men; this trend reflects the masculine nature of Zimbabwean political contestations, which are still dominated by men. It has to be noted that there are more victims than perpetrators of violence who are women. This indicates how women are targeted in political violence as activists in their own right and as relatives of activists.

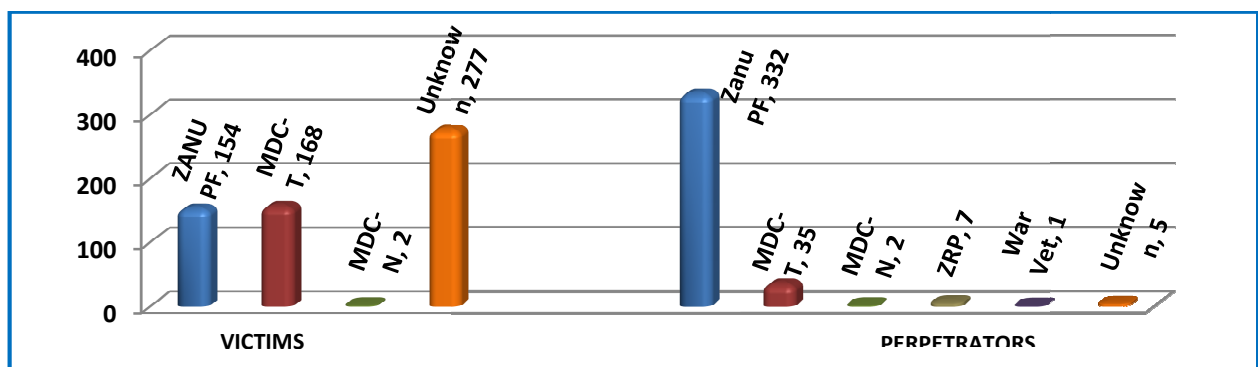
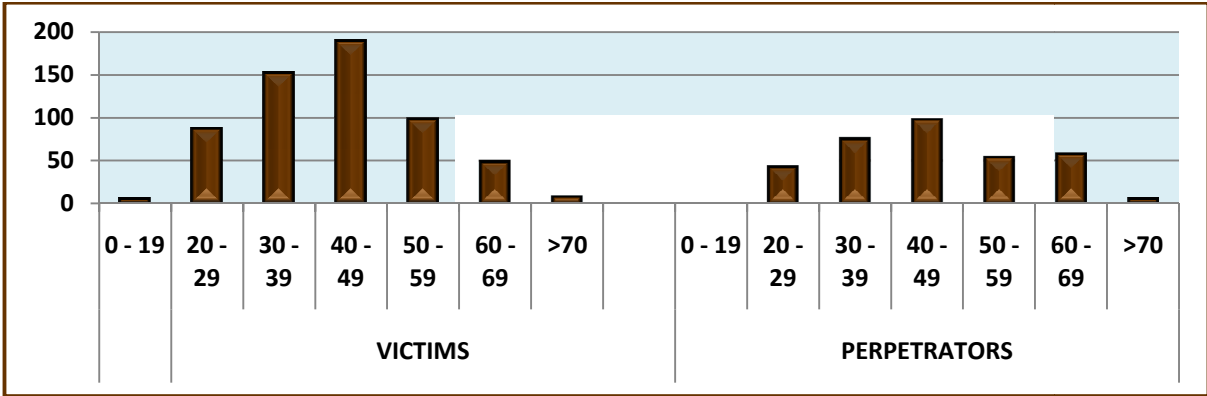


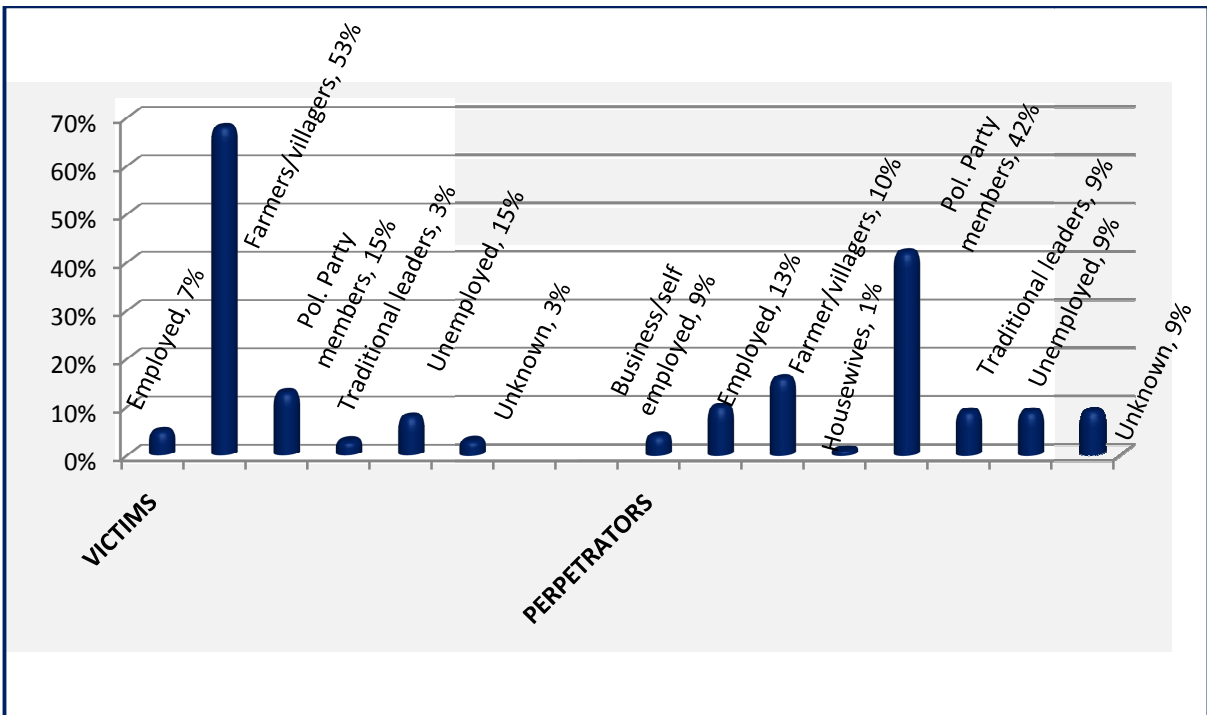
Figure 4: Victim and Perpetrator Analysis by Affiliation

The majority of the victims of violence are from the opposition MDC-T, this reflects the victimization that opposition activists have experienced in Zimbabwe. An alarming increase is noted on the number of Zanu PF victims of violence, with only 49 victims affiliated to Zanu PF in March, in April there are 154 Zanu PF victims of violence. This threefold increase reflects the protracted factional fights within Zanu PF. Another observation is that there is also an increase in the number of perpetrators of violence who are aligned to MDC-T. In March 18 perpetrators were from the MDC T party and the number almost doubled to 35 in April. The trend reflects the growing intra party conflict with the opposition party.




**Figure 5: Victim and Perpetrator Analysis by Age**

The majority of the victims and perpetrators of political violence are middle aged (40 and 49) which reflects a trend in which this age group is mostly involved in political activity. The youths however constitute the largest group among the perpetrators of violence. This is indicative of a common phenomenon, where youths lead in committing acts of violence and are used as “political fodder”. With no employment, those who have resources manipulate young people to do the dirty work for them.



**Figure 6: Victim and Perpetrator Analysis by Occupation**

As noted in the above graph, the majority of the victims of violence are farmers/villagers. The group is usually vulnerable and prone to be attacked by political adversaries. The vulnerability of this group is worsened by its economic status, which is usually very poor. On the other hand, the majority of the perpetrators of violence are party members. It is assumed that the party members use violence to maintain and consolidate their political hegemony.



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## ANNEXURE:

### DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Murder</b>	Unlawful and intentional killing of another person
<b>Sexual Assault:</b>	It is knowingly causing another person to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.
a) <b>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 Indecent sexual assault</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.
<b>Assault</b>	Is whereby a person commits an assault upon another person intending to cause that other person bodily harm.
a) <b>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.
c) <b>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.)
d) <b>Other assault</b>	
<b>Torture</b>	Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person <b>by or instigation of public official or other person acting in an official capacity</b> 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
<b>Threat</b>	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.
<b>Harassment/Intimidation</b>	Unlawfully subjecting one to pressure, insult or threat with intent to cause him/her to suffer anxiety discomfort and/or the feeling of insecurity.
<b>MOVEMENT VIOLATIONS</b>	
<b>Kidnapping/Unlawful Detention</b>	Is whereby a person deprives another person of his freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority (based on section 93 of the Criminal code Act)
a) <b>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 ( <b>usually a police officer</b> ), 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

<p>c) <b>Unlawful detention</b></p>	<p>Depriving a person of his or her freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority.</p>
<p>d) <b>Forced displacement</b></p>	<p>Internal displacement of persons or groups of persons "...who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places or habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internally recognized border"</p>
<p><b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b></p>	
<p><b>Theft</b></p>	<p>Is whereby a person takes property from another person "knowing" that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control this very property.</p>
<p><b>Robbery</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Stock Theft</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Malicious Damage to Property</b></p>	<p>Is whereby a person knowing that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control any property, damages or destroys that very property (<i>Note: MDP to communal/household property should only be chosen for one family member: the victim or head of household in that order</i>)</p>
<p>a) <b>Destruction of home</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>b) <b>Other types of MDP</b></p>	<p>Please describe briefly the alleged conduct.</p>