A report by the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum

April 2012
# List of acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIO</td>
<td>Central Intelligence Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRD</td>
<td>Human rights defender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDC</td>
<td>Movement for Democratic Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOZA</td>
<td>Men of Zimbabwe Arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Forum</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOZA</td>
<td>Women of Zimbabwe Arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZANU PF</td>
<td>Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZPP</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Peace Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZRP</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Republic Police</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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1.0 Introduction:

The purpose of this report is to record the nature of the politically motivated violence and intimidation that continues to prevail in the country. The cases recorded are primarily based on victims’ accounts, accompanied by medical evidence where possible, obtained from member organisations of the Forum and other partner organisations. Use is also made of press reports.

The Report cannot be considered as the exhaustive record of all incidents of politically motivated violence in Zimbabwe in the period under review. Nevertheless, every incident reported to the Human Rights Forum directly or through its members is meticulously documented and included in the reports. Care is also taken to record the incidents in the language in which they were reported to the Forum.

The situation prevailing in the country is such that it has not been possible to verify all of these accounts. The Human Rights Forum has done what it can to verify the reports, and is satisfied that the vast majority of them are substantially true. It is also not possible to rule out whether a victim’s account is exaggerated or contains inaccuracies.

2.0 Background:

Zimbabwe was ranked number 173 from 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Report released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)\(^1\). Zimbabwe was mentioned in the Annual Report of Frontline Defenders, as being amongst a number of

countries that have witnessed an increase in attacks on human rights defenders (HRDs) in their homes or offices and intimidation of HRDs by the judicial authorities.\(^2\)

The year 2012 promised to be the turning point for Zimbabwean politics as preparations for the decisive elections and critical constitutional reforms appeared to be coming to fruition. With ZPP recording in 365, 413 and 475 incidents of politically motivated human rights violations in January, February and March 2012 respectively, there was every reason to suspect that the dominant political party in the Government of National Unity, ZANU-PF was putting moves in place to use the law enforcement agencies and the justice system to intimidate and pulverize the electorate into submission. Civilians and politicians were active perpetrators in the perpetration of violence, as were the traditional violators of human rights, the ZRP.

The press maintained its vigil in the monitoring of human rights violations although the public media continued to be oblivious of rights violations while the independent press continued to have limited coverage in non-urban areas.

### 3.0 Findings

#### 3.1 Main instances of political violence

The following political violence incidences were reported between January and March 2012

- Armed police beat up residents at Nkayi Growth Point
- WOZA demonstration 10 year anniversary march was violently disrupted by police in Bulawayo.

COPAC officials intimidated by war veterans during COPAC meetings.

Suspected ZANU PF youths disrupted a TIZ public hearing on corruption in the education sector.

Lake Chivero bird sanctuary and Hayshoot farm in Mazowe was invaded.

Chipangano group attacked businessman Stendrick Zvorwadza in full view of the police.

Masvingo Governor Titus Maluleke suspended operations of 29 NGOs in Masvingo.

The Attorney General of Zimbabwe dismissed calls to work on amending Section 121 of the Criminal Law Codification and Reform Act by the coalition government.

War veterans threatened to shut down the Newsday.

Chipangano attacked MDC-T supporters at an MDC rally in Sunningdale.

Zimbabwe National Army embarked on a massive recruitment drive targeting unqualified youths.

Shamva police brutally assaulted civilians from Canterbury Mine resulting in the death of one man, Luxmore Chiwambo.

ZANU-PF revived its terror campaign countrywide by capacitating the groups “Chipangano”, in Harare, “Top Six” in Chinhoyi and “Jochomondo” in Hurungwe. In Chinhoyi, the resurgence of “Top Six” coincided with the election of a new ZANU-PF provincial executive.

3.2 Political violations

Note: The identities of victims whose names have not been published in the press and are not public officials are protected. This is done in order to protect the victim from further violence, intimidation and possible recriminatory attacks.

All reports derived from the press are denoted with the symbol ∑.
January to March violations

Shamva

17 March 2012
The female victim was approached at her home on the night of 17 March 2012 by and 6 police officers clad in full regalia. The police demanded her wallet and beer and ordered her out of her house, naked. Outside she was slapped twice, made to sleep on her stomach and assaulted severely on the buttocks with baton sticks. Subsequently she was taken to Shamva police station where the beatings continued on her back, buttocks and underneath the feet. She was then forced to confess to having been found in illegal possession of beer and made to pay an admission of guilt fine.

17 March 2012
The male victim reported an assault by police at his home, at Canterbury Mine, in Shamva. The victim was sleeping when police dragged him out and assaulted him with baton sticks before taking him and others to Shamva police station. There the victim was further assaulted especially on the buttocks and underneath the feet until he lost consciousness. Upon resuscitation, was made to pay a US$5 admission of guilt fine.

17 March 2012
The female victim reports that police violently woke her up from sleep and dragged her out of the house. They ordered her to lie on her stomach and assaulted her severely on the buttocks, back and arms. She was forcibly taken to Shamva police station in a police vehicle where she was further assaulted and subjected to degrading treatment involving rolling on the floor and removing her undergarments. Her left arm was broken. Police forced her to confess to having stolen a wallet and made her pay an admission of guilt fine.
17 March 2012
The male victim was dragged from sleep out of his house together with his naked wife. Both were assaulted by police officers from Shamva police station. A policeman humiliated him by slapping his face, ordered him to lie down and assaulted him on the buttocks with baton sticks. He was forced to crawl for an estimated 10 metres to Luxmore Chiwambo’s house (now deceased) where he was further assaulted together with the deceased all over the body, sustaining injuries on his right leg, the buttocks and on the right side of his abdomen.

17 March 2012
The male victim reports that police besieged him, ordered him to produce a stolen wallet and when he failed, was assaulted. He reports that he was thrown into a police vehicle and taken to Shamva police station where again he was assaulted with baton sticks and made to roll on the floor of the police cells. He was made to pay an admission of guilt fine of US$5 and released.

17 March 2012
The male victim reports that he was taken from his house to a ZANU PF base where he was severely assaulted by ZANU PF youths who forced to join the party and to chant its slogan. The victim refused and was assaulted indiscriminately all over the body with sticks and booted feet.

∑ The Daily News

20 March 2012
On 19 March 2012 Shamva police brutally assaulted a man resulting in his death as they sought to extract confessions for the theft of a wallet belonging to a senior police officer’s
wife. Over a dozen other people were reported injured during the brutal attack and 10 received treatment at Bindura Hospital.

∑ The Herald

21 March 2012

Shamva Police Station Officer-in-charge and seven other policemen have been arrested in connection with the fatal assault of a suspect. Assistant Police Commissioner Wayne Bvudzijena said the eight policemen were expected to appear in court facing murder charges.

Harare

∑ Daily News, Herald, Newsday

12 January 2012
Police reportedly unlawfully arrested and detained 2 Daily News journalists who were covering a story on the clashes between vendors and members of the ZRP. The journalists were ordered to delete pictures they had taken of the unrest.

∑ Daily News

13 January 2012
Heavily armed anti-riot police reportedly raided MDC headquarters on 12 January 2012 and arrested staff manning the party's regalia shop. This was reportedly done as police intensified their search for elements linked to the disturbances in central Harare on 11 January 2012.
13 January 2012
Police reportedly arrested 4 MDC activists in connection with violence that rocked the city on 11 January 2012 between police and vendors.

15-21 January 2012
War veterans and war collaborators reportedly disrupted a COPAC media briefing at COPAC head offices in Harare on 13 January, accusing the officials of subverting the views of the people.

4 February 2012
More than 20 ZANU-PF youths reportedly besieged Kuimba Shiri at Lake Chivero on 03/02/12 threatening to take over the bird sanctuary, alleging that the owner was disrespecting the Zimbabwean bird and had no portraits of President Mugabe. This invasion was reportedly the 2nd such invasion since 2011.
On 28 January about 50 members of Chipangano (a vigilant group aligned to ZANU-PF) reportedly attacked businessman Stendrick Zvorwadza to force him to abandon the petroleum company he operates in Mbare. Zvorwadza was reportedly assaulted by ZANU-PF youth chairman Jim Kunaka at Matapi police station where he had gone to make a police report in full view of the police who took no action. After the assault, Zvorwadza was reportedly arrested and charged for allegedly “threatening to murder” ZANU-PF activists Clifford Mazarura and Clever Ntabende. In police custody, he was reportedly further assaulted and tortured by police.

_Harare Central_

∑  _The Daily News_

18 February 2012
Patson Murimoga was reportedly arrested on 12 January following clashes involving police and vendors in Harare. He was reportedly tortured while in police custody.

∑  _The Daily News_

26 February 2012
Members of the CIO reportedly assaulted and ejected Rtd Major General Kudzai Mbudzi from ZimCafe, for insisting in a debate that Vice President Joyce Mujuru should lead ZANU-PF.

∑  _The Daily News_

11 March 2012
5 people were reportedly attacked and injured in Sunningdale, Harare on 10 March 2012 at an MDC rally by Chipangano, a terror group. They were reportedly left with severe injuries in the form of broken ribs, fractured arms, concussion and other soft tissue injuries resulting from blows from chairs and sticks by the Chipangano militia. The 5 were admitted to hospital.

**Chitungwiza**

*The Zimbabwean*

**17 March 2012**
Scores of armed police officers including Inspectors Thandi and Mkwaira from Harare Law and Order Section reportedly stormed MDC99 leader Job Sikhala’s home in St Mary’s suburb, Chitungwiza, searching for weapons of war. The raid reportedly followed reports that the MDC99 president wanted to spearhead a 65-day hunger strike to force President Robert Mugabe to leave office.

**Bulawayo**

*Newsday*

**4 January 2012**
Postponement of the trial of WOZA leaders Jenni Williams and Magodonga Mahlangu, initially to 16 January 2012 then to 3 February 2012 allegedly denied them access to justice. The case was over charges that appeared to be fabricated.
15-21 January 2012
About 50 MDC-T youths were arrested on 14 January after gathering to march in protest against the continued incarceration of youth president Solomon Madzore. The arrested youths were allegedly assaulted and released without charge.

Σ. Daily News

20 January 2012
Police from Donnington Police Station randomly picked up and unlawfully arrested 17 WOZA members. Arresting officers reportedly assaulted 3 members before transferring the rest to Bulawayo Central Law and Order Department. 2 members were reportedly assaulted under the supervision of officer George Levison Ngwenya who had taken up the matter. 2 MOZA members were released while detention was prolonged for the other 16 WOZA members. The members were interrogated and were subjected to acts of intimidation without clear charges being brought against them for the arrests.

Σ. The Daily News

08 February 2012
Police in Bulawayo on 7 February arrested 15 members of WOZA while marching in commemoration their 10 years of existence and calling for the demilitarization of state institutions; electoral and legislative reforms and for the AU, the UN and SADC to deploy peacekeeping monitors before and after the upcoming elections. After their release on 10 February, the activists alleged abuse in the form of assaults and beatings as well as being exposed to harsh prison conditions by the police while in custody.

Masvingo
∑. Heal Zimbabwe Trust

18 January 2012
Esther Bonzo of Manhope village, Faustino Murambatsvina of Mhute village and Joseph Chimunda of Mutsava village, all from ward 17 in Chief Nyakunhuwa’s area in Zaka reportedly barred the MDC Zaka West executive from holding their regular meeting. The three ZANU PF activists reportedly went around compiling a list of people that attend MDC meetings and gatherings, threatening activists from other political parties with unspecified action come election time.

∑. Newsday

24 January 2012
A TiZ public hearing on corruption in the education sector at Building Brigade Hall in Mucheke was reportedly disrupted and barred by a rowdy group of suspected ZANU-PF youths. The meeting was called off after about 15 youths ordered everyone out of the venue.


15 February 2012
On 14 February 2012 Masvingo Governor reportedly suspended 29 NGO’s for failing to register their operations with his office. These NGOs are: Strengthen Seed and Output Markets Project, Soap, Choose Life, Community Based Aids Programme, Zimbabwe Community Development Programme (ZCDP), GYPCE, Centre for HIV and Aids Care and Agriculture, Ambassadors, ZPP, Mucheke Community Conflict Centre, Free the Child Trust, Precare, Liestomy Colostomy Zimbabwe Trust (ILO ZimTrust), Masvingo Plan of Hope, Rujeko Conflict Management Association, Youth and Environment Action Support
Network, Care and Support Trust, Friends of the Blind, Advocacy and Literacy Trust, ROHR Zimbabwe, Centre for Conflict Management and Transformation, Care International-Bikita, Fact Mutare, Mvuramanzi Trust, Safire, Khula Sizwe Trust, Heifer Project, Pump Aid and Zvishavane Water Project.

**Great Zimbabwe University**

*Student Solidarity Alert*

**29 February 2012**

Σ. Four Great Zimbabwe University students Tapiwa Gwara, Tapiwa Madyira, July Musengi and Effeso Munaro were arrested on Friday the 24 of February on charges of public violence under section 36 of the Criminal Law [Codification and Reform] Act [Chapter 9:23]. The charges arose after they challenged University authorities against deferring their studies subject to payment of fees.

**Manicaland**

**Mutare**

Σ. *The Daily News*

**10 March 2012**


**Mashonaland Central**
Bindura

07 February 2012
∑. Police arrested 53 suspected war veterans for farm invasions in Mashonaland Central Province. The suspects acted following allegations that some white commercial farmers had used their links with ZANU-PF chiefs to evade the land reform programme.

Mazowe

∑. The Standard Newspaper

19 February 2012
Government forcibly evicted 80 households from Arnold farm in Mazowe and dumped them by the roadside near Caesar Mine in Mashonaland Central Province. The displaced households families were left in the open where there is no shelter, ablution facilities or access to schools.

Mashonaland West

Chinhoyi

∑. The Standard

19 February 2012
In Chinhoyi, 55 families were stranded after they were dumped at the Showground following their evictions from Old Citrus Farm, owned by Phillip Chiyangwa, a prominent businessman and ZANU-PF member.

Matebeleland North

Nkayi

∑. Daily News

10 January 2012
Armed police reportedly went on the rampage beating up residents at Nkayi Growth point on 4 January 2012, retaliating for the assault of a colleague by Nkayi residents in December 2011. More than 20 people were injured and admitted at Nkayi Hospital following the police assaults.

Nkayi

∑. Daily News

10 January 2012
It was reported that on 07 October, Nkayi police defied a Magistrate’s Court order and disrupted an MDC sanctioned provincial rally at Komayanga Business Centre. Police assaulted party supporters forcing them to disperse while saying they don not take orders from the courts but from their commanders.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTS</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping/ Abduction</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theft/ Robbery</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property violations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlawful Detention/Arrest</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats/intimidation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of freedom of assembly, association &amp; expression</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>129</strong></td>
<td><strong>184</strong></td>
<td><strong>110</strong></td>
<td><strong>328</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown on the table below, assaults, torture and unlawful arrests or detention were the most frequently reported violations which were however moderate in February. Note that there were as much as 5 violations per victim.
The violations are illustrated graphically in Fig 1 below.

**Figure 1 Monthly Violations January –March 2012**

Displacements made up the highest incidents of violations and were the main violations for the month of February. Other violations were more prevalent in January and March. Violations types “Unlawful arrests” also refers to *unlawful detention* while “intimidation” also refers to *threats*.
There was a high incidence of violence during the month of February as compared to the other two months. This was mainly due to mass displacements of families in Mashonaland West.
5.2 Press reported Political violence cases by Province

Table 2: Violations types by provinces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violations types</th>
<th>Harare</th>
<th>Mash West</th>
<th>Bulawayo</th>
<th>Mash North</th>
<th>Mash Central</th>
<th>Masvingo</th>
<th>Mutare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police brutality</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of media rights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of freedom of expression, assembly, association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property violation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politically motivated arrest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimidation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged detention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping/Abduction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Threats/intimidation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal displacement</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harare, Bulawayo and Mashonaland Central recorded the highest forms of violations while Mashonaland West and Mutare recorded the least.
### 5.5 Violence types by victim categories

Table 3: Violence types by victim categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violence type</th>
<th>Victim categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police brutality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of media rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of freedom of expression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property violation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politically motivated arrest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimidation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged detention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats/intimidation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal displacement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members of the public and political activists were the main victims of political violence while human rights defenders were the least affected.
### 5.4 Violence types by perpetrator categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violence type</th>
<th>Perpetrator category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police brutality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of media rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation of freedom of expression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property violation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politically motivated arrest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimidation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged detention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal displacement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats/intimidation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Police, the youth militia and war veterans were the main perpetrators. The whole range of perpetrators as shown carried out threats and intimidation.
Annexure 1: Definition of terms

All the violations defined herein should be those committed by a state party or with the acquiescence of a state party and/any other group or individual acting in the political context.

- **Murder** - Criminal conduct, whereby one person causes the death of another person, with the intention to kill that other person. The realization that there is a real risk or possibility of killing the other person is sufficient if the intention to kill cannot be proven; (based on Section 47 of the Criminal Code Act).

- **Torture** - the infliction of severe physical or mental pain as a means of punishment or coercion by or with the acquiescence of a state party.

- **Politically motivated arrest** – partisan under apparently flimsy grounds that end up being thrown out by the courts.

- **Assault** - criminal conduct, whereby a person commits an assault upon another person intending to cause that other person bodily harm. (based on Section 89 of the Criminal Law Codification and Reform Act).

- **Assault-Falanga (i.e., foot whipping)** – beating of the soles of the feet with an object such as a cane or rod, a piece of wood, or a whip.

- **Assault-Submersion/Suffocation (e.g., water boarding)** – a form of torture/assault whereby mock drowning is administered to a victim.

- **Sexual Assault** – causing a victim to engage in an unwanted sexual act by force or threat.

- **Rape** – forced sexual or anal intercourse with a female person (based on Section 65 of the Criminal Law Code).

- **Aggravated indecent Assault** – commission of a sexual act involving the penetration of any part of the victim’s or perpetrator’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 males; (based on Section 66 of the Criminal Law Code).
• **Threat** – threatens to commit a crime, including but not limited to murder, rape, aggravated indecent assault, unlawful detention, theft, robbery, unlawful entry into premises, and malicious damage to property, thereby inspiring in the victim reasonable fear (based on Section 186 of the *Criminal Law Code*).

**Movement Violations**

• **Kidnapping or Unlawful Detention** – is any type of criminal conduct, whereby a person deprives another person of his or her freedom of bodily movement without lawful justification and/or authority; (based on Section 93 of the *Criminal Law Code*).

• **Abduction** - means the taking away of a person by threat, open force or violence.

• **Displacement** - means the act of displacing a person, often taking them to a remote area and abandoning them in this area after they have been abducted first.

**Property Violations**

• **Theft** – a type of criminal conduct whereby a person takes property from another person “knowing” that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control this very property. (based on Section 113 of the *Criminal Law Code*).

• **Stock Theft** – a type of criminal conduct, whereby a person takes live stock from another person knowing that the other person is entitled to own, possess or control this very property. (based on Section 114 of the *Criminal Law Code*).

• **Robbery** - any type of criminal conduct 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 or her control over it; (based on Section 126 of the *Criminal Law Code*).

• **Extortion** – a type of criminal conduct whereby a person exerts illegitimate pressure on another person with the purpose of extracting an advantage, whether for himself or herself or for some other person, and whether or not it is due to him or her, from that other person, and by means of the illegitimate
pressure obtains the advantage; (based on Section 134 of the *Criminal Law Code*).

- **Malicious damage to property** - any type of criminal conduct, whereby a person knowing that another person is entitled to own, possess or control any property damages or destroys that very property; (based on Section 140 of the *Criminal Law Code*).

**Labour Violations**

- **Forced physical labour**– Tasks or labour imposed on an unwilling victim in contravention of labour laws.

**Other Violations, Access to Services Rights**

- **Denial of Access to Education** – any kind of violent or other type of illegal action that is intended to prevent a victim from attending school (if the victim is a student) or is intended to prevent a teacher from teaching at their regular place of work (if the victim is a teacher) because of their actual or perceived political affiliation. General school closures that do not target any specific individuals do not fall under this heading, unless a whole area is suspected of supporting a particular political party.

- **Denial of Access to Food (Water)** – Denial of Access to Food (Water) as defined in this Manual refers to any kind of situation where food (clean water) is not readily available. More specifically, it refers to a situation whereby a certain area may be dependent on food (clean water) distribution by international agencies or the Government of Zimbabwe and where the area (i.e. the people living in the area) or certain individuals in the area are suspected of being followers of a particular political party.

- **Denial of Access to Health Care** – The actions under this heading describe the denial of access to medical care during a time of illness or physical injury because of the actual or perceived political affiliation of the victim.