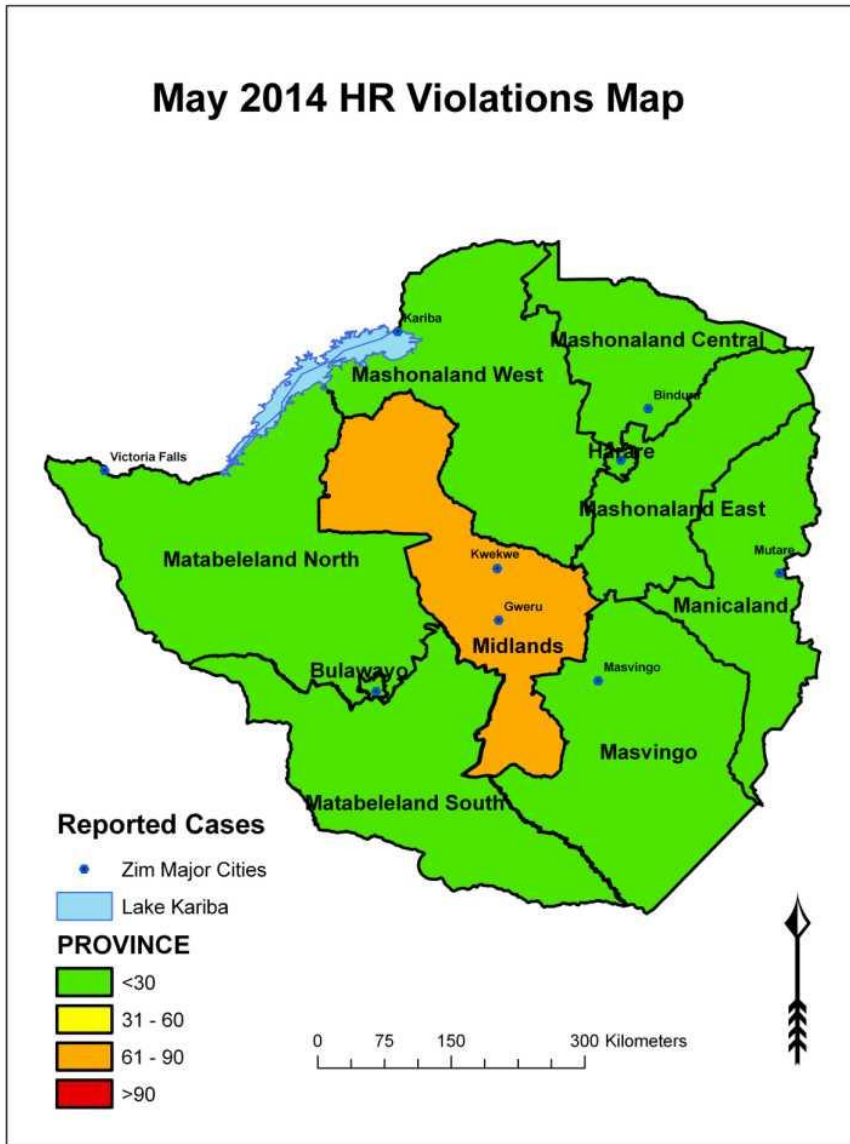


## ZPP Monthly Monitor

**May 2014 HR 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 the Habakkuk Trust.

### VISION

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

### MISSION

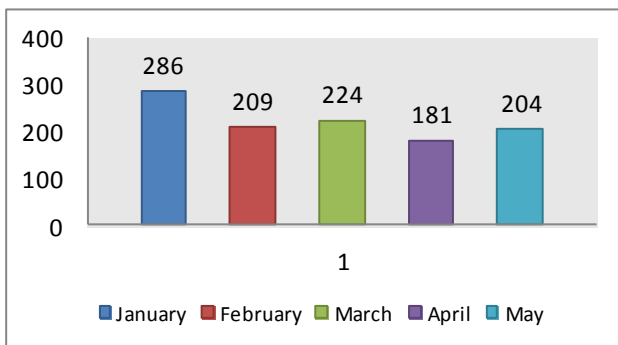
To work for sustainable Peace through Monitoring, Documentation, Research & Publications, and Community Peace Building Interventions ~ through & with our Members & Partners

## METHODOLOGY

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

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The country is experiencing a general calm atmosphere with a few incidents of political and civil human rights violations being reported. Cases of harassment, intimidation, assaults, displacement and discrimination are commonly reported and are indicative of the political intolerance that characterizes the Zimbabwean politics. In the month of May, there was an increase in the prevalence cases of harassment; 157 compared to 139 cases reported in the previous month. These figures reflect the increase in the total number violations recorded in the same month; 204 compared to 181 reported in the month of April.



Reports of food violations have significantly gone down. Only three provinces reported isolated cases of denied food relief based on one's political affiliation. The low records on food violations could be attributed to the good harvest recorded throughout the country. Very few areas are in dire need of food assistance; drought prone areas such as Chivi, Mwenezi and Chiredzi and areas affected by the floods are areas in need of food aid.

ZANU PF supporters and office bearers continue to record high numbers of perpetrators. In the month of May ZPP recorded 261 ZANU PF perpetrators compared to 31 MDCT perpetrators and of these perpetrators 278 are men and 18 are women. These statistics reflect the stereotypical perception that men are aggressive and violent. Men still recorded high as victims compared to women. In the month of May ZPP recorded 248 male victims compared to 67 female victims giving an impression that politics is a male domain.

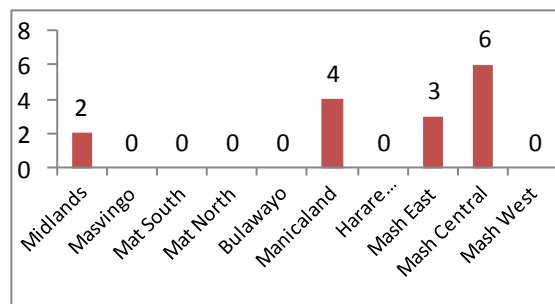
There are isolated cases of displacement of people in Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East and Midlands. The Mashonaland Central case is based on non-payment for the labour services by the new farmer and the withdrawal of labour by the workers. Others cases are based on political intolerance.

## FOOD AND OTHER FORMS OF AID VIOLATIONS

The incidents of food violations continue to decrease and this could be attributed to good harvest recorded throughout the country. However there are some drought prone areas where there is still dire need of food.

In Masvingo province the situation remains critical in Chivi, Mwenezi and Chiredzi, particularly the area affected by floods. Other areas are a bit better as people managed to harvest after the rains. In Chingwizi transit camp, food rations continue to drop; currently families are receiving 10kg mealie-meal, 1 kg *nyemba* (cow peas) and 1 bottle of cooking oil per month regardless of the size of the family. This has caused women to set up fruit and vegetable stalls for sale in unhygienic environment. Politicians no longer consider the situation in Chingwizi as a crisis and yet mere observation tells a story of imminent disaster.

In Matabeleland North province flood victims in Gariya and Butabubili Line in Tsholotsho South constituency are reported to be starving. This follows revelations that villagers in those areas last received food handouts in March from the Civil Protection Unit. It is reported that some families are now surviving through selling some of their livestock while some families are reported to have moved to neighbouring villages to get livelihoods.



At Chidobe ward in Hwange West constituency villagers are also reported to be facing starvation. This is said to be due to poor harvests which were caused by the destruction of their crops by wild animals such as elephants.

In Bulawayo there is no food aid from non-government organisations and government agencies although there are communities that require food aid; Killarney Squatter Camp, Methodist Village, Cebestha Farm North Trenance and Hyde Park near Old Pumula are such communities in need of food aid.

Mashonaland East province experienced three incidents of food violation in Goromonzi South where MDCT supporters were denied food allocation after they refused to denounce their party. Generally the province had good harvest and there are sporadic food distribution points. What seems to be a common sight is harvesting of crops.

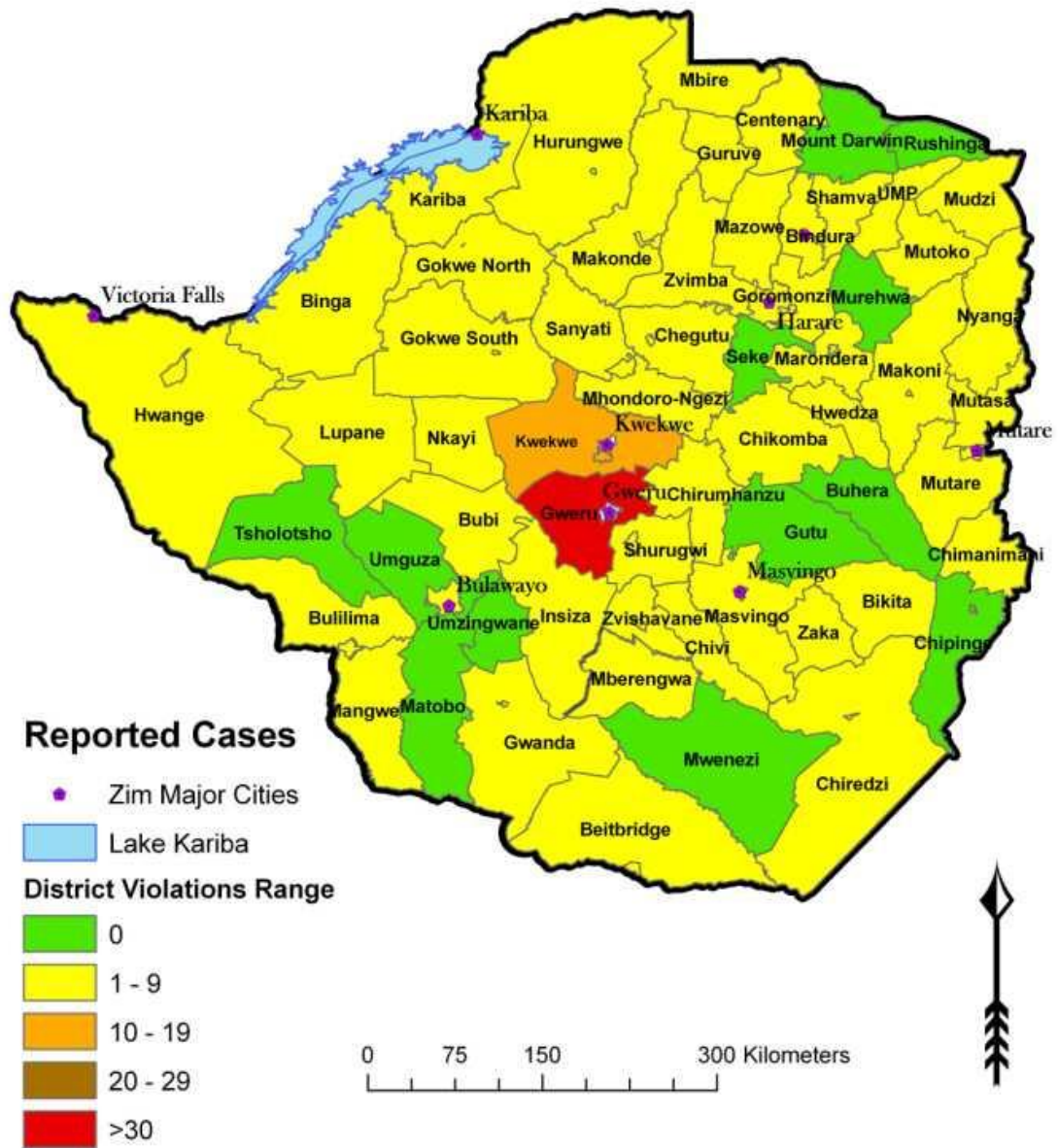
Mashonaland Central reported six cases of denied access to food relief based on one's political affiliation. The incidents happened in Mazowe Central where the victims who are MDCT supporters had refused to denounce their party.

In Mashonaland West there were no reports of food violation. This could be attributed to good harvest recorded in the province. There were no reports of food and other forms of aid distributed by government or any other organisation.

Matabeleland South province had no reports of food violations. The province received plenty of rains, most people have sufficient grain to last them a little while. However, some places had too much rain which destroyed what they had planted. NGOs that deal with relief continue to distribute food but only to specific groups such as the terminally ill.

Manicaland province recorded four cases of denied access to food based on political affiliation; the victims had refused to denounce their political party. The incidents happened in Mutasa Central and Chipinge West.

# ZPP May 2014 District Violations Map



## INCIDENCES OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLATIONS

PROVINCE	ACTS OF HR VIOLATIONS	HR/FREEDOMS VIOLATED	# OF ACTS	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF HR VIOLATIONS
Manicaland	Assault	<b>Right to liberty and security of person</b>	<b>6</b>	<p>The province witnessed cases of arson, abduction of children, intra party conflicts and general political intolerance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 3/5/14 - Two cases of arson where reported in Nyanga South at Mukwekwe village. Unknown arsonists set on fire a thatched kitchen belonging to a ZANU PF activist. On the day of the incident, the ZANU PF activist is reported to have denied a number of MDC T members access to potato fertilizer that was being given to potato farmers under the GMB programme. The activist is reported to have taken more than five 50kg bags of fertilizer which were meant for others and stored it in her kitchen. During the night, the kitchen was set alight and the ZANU PF activist suspects that it could be the disgruntled MDC members. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of May, in the same village, suspected ZANU PF activists torched a thatched house for an MDCT supporter. Victim is reported to have scolded ZANU PF activists who were having their meeting in the village during the day. During the night victim suspects that the ZANU PF activists then torched his hut as punishment.</li> <li>➤ On 24 May 2014, three girls aged 16, 14, and 13 years of age were reportedly abducted by one Amon Jekiseni a Zanu PF youth, at Machongwe –Nyahode (Ward 13). Amon runs a tuck-shop at the business centre. The father of the girls is blind. The community searched for the girls and were found a day latter locked in Amon’s house. One of the girls is said to have been sexually abused by the perpetrator during the abduction. The parents of the victims reported the case to police and a request for medical examination was made at Mutambara hospital. The girls were left in the custody of the police on the 24<sup>th</sup> of May 2014. However, on 25 May the police phoned the parents advising them that they had released the three girls. The girls did not reach home, that was the last the parents heard or saw the girls. The police were refusing to investigate the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of the girls reportedly threatening to arrest the parents themselves. The girls were still missing by time of compiling this report.</li> </ul>
	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>17</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<b>Total</b>			

Midlands	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>56</b>	<p>The prevalence of politically motivated violence is relatively low in the Midlands Province. There only a few pockets of areas where incidents of harassment, intimidation and discrimination based on one's political intimidations are reported and these include some portions of Gokwe, Mberengwa, Chirumanzu and Sebagwe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ ZANU PF members led by Cainos Mpala ordered a man who runs a grinding mill at Wind Mill Centre in Silobela Ward 24, Village 4 to remove his grinding mill because he was not known in the area and that he had no right to make money in the ZANU PF territory. The victim is suspected to belong to an opposition party. The incident took place on 3 May 2014.</li> <li>➤ An MDCT councillor in Red Cliff, Kwekwe, of Rutendo Ward 5 was on May 31, 2014, expelled from the party for allegedly voting for ZANU PF councillors at an elective council meeting.</li> </ul>
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>10</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>7</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Property Rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>			
Mash Central	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>12</b>	<p>Evictions and displacements continue to take place in the province targeting former farm workers. Incidents of harassment, intimidation and discrimination are reported from various parts of the province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 17 May 2014- At Protea farm Glendale Mazowe South; ten families were served with eviction notices by the new farm owner Flavien Zinyemba. This adds to twenty one people under eviction at the same farm. The first eleven families were served with eviction order notices in early May. Zinyemba sought an eviction order after the farm workers refused to work for him and had cleared tracks of land for farming as means for livelihoods. The victims claimed that they had worked for the farm owner without payment for their labour for a long time.</li> <li>➤ 2 May 2014- MDC-T supporter of St Albert's Growth point in Muzarabani South, was denied access to GMB maize loan by ZANU PF Councillor Ashton Chiweshe and Sam Gonanguruve because of his political affiliation. The area did not receive enough rainfall thus food aid is a necessity to supplement their meagre harvests.</li> <li>➤ 11 May 2014- At Muonwe Business Centre Bindura South, Abraham Mhembere of Chitunhu village denied some members of the community access to farm inputs and food aid for failing to attend the Independence Celebrations. The victims were denied a bucket of fertilizer each donated by the constituency MP-Remigio Matangira.</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, education</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Displacement	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>			
Mahs West	Harassment/intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>24</b>	<p>Generally incidents of political violence have drastically gone down in Mashonaland West however cases of harassment and intimidation are taking place almost on a daily basis. The prevalence of incidents harassment and intimidation could be</p>
	Assault	<b>Right to liberty and security of person</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>2</b>	

	Total		27	<p>exacerbated by the attitude of the police who do not arrest the perpetrators especially if they are ZANU PF supporters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 27 May 2014 - An Early Child Development teacher living with a disability was harassed by ZANU PF Mafuta district members Waison Kabwitama and Tamuka Musoro. The two demanded her participation in making of fire guards around the farm despite her plea that she was unable to participate because of her disability. They demanded that she paid \$6 as a contribution towards her labour. The vexed teacher reported the case to the head teacher of Chininga who confronted the two explaining what the law says about the people living with disability.</li> <li>➤ An MDC-T Chegutu East councillor candidate experienced harassment from a Dzunza Sengu of ZANU PF contesting for the same council seat in ward 11. Dzunza put his posters on the MDC-T candidate's home and tuck shop at Cactus farm near Half Way. The MDC-T candidate reported the incident to the police who instructed Dzunza remove the posters. On 23 May Dzunza and his supporters followed the MDC-T candidate on her campaign trail removing her campaign posters. The case was reported to the police who responded by merely instructing Dzunza to stop his actions. Dzunza is reported to have invited two soldiers to harass residents against voting for Walaza. One of the soldiers threatened residents with war if the MDC-T won the bi-elections for ward 11. On 31 May 2014 it was reported that MDC-T party election agents were not allowed into the station. Dzunza Sengu won as the councillor for ward 11.</li> </ul>
Mash East	Harassment/intimidation	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	18	<p>The major sources of conflicts in the Mashonaland East province were political intolerance between ZANU-PF party and MDC-T party, intra-party conflicts within MDC-T party members and the confrontations between resettled farmers and former farm workers. However, the political environment throughout the province has remained relatively peaceful with a significant reduction in the number of politically motivated violations. Around 24 cases of incidents of political violence have been recorded this month of May 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1/5/14 -Simon Makaza who has an offer letter from Goromonzi District lands committee in the company of four ZRP officers from Ruwa Police Station teamed up and ordered a group of 69 people at Banana Groove ward 22 of Goromonzi South constituency to leave the farm. The 69 members were perceived to belong to MDC-T party and Makaza clearly said that he could not work or stay with the 'enemies' as he called them. Houses were locked and the victims could not have access to their belongings and went for days without</li> </ul>
	MDP	Property rights	1	
	Discrimination	Right to food, aid and livelihood	1	
	Assault	Right to personal integrity and human dignity	3	
	Displacement	Property rights	1	
	Total		24	

				food as their food was locked in. On the 21 <sup>st</sup> of May Simon Makaza went to court and was given an eviction order with a 30 day notice to make sure the victims were dispersed.
Masvingo	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>12</b>	Violations recorded in the province for the month of May were mostly incidents of threats of physical violence over political differences and discrimination on political grounds. There were also reports of invasions of the sugar cane estates by ZANU PF supporters. The plight of people displaced by Tokwe Mukosi floods who were resettled at Chingwizi transit camp continued to be worrisome with disease outbreak and starvation being a major concern. ➤ In Hippo Valley on the 18 <sup>th</sup> of May 2014 two sugar estates (Estate 3 & 5) were raided by ZANU PF Women's League led by Mbuya va Gideon, Mai Kadzi and Mai Hollywood who disrupted the planting of sugar cane. They were later removed by ZRP Support Unit after a week.
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>5</b>	
	Banned Political Mtg	<b>Freedom of Assembly</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	
Harare	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>4</b>	The month of May had a mixed bag of human rights violations and political violence; banning of Press Freedom Day celebrations by the Zimbabwe Republic Police; violent clashes between MDC-T youths and Zanu PF youths; heavy assault perpetrated against the riot police, journalists and leaders of the Apostolic Christian Council led by Archbishop Ndanga by the Apostolic church Masowe weChishanhu led by Madzibaba Ishmael Mufani. ➤ 3/5/14- The Zimbabwe Republic Police banned the Press Freedom Day celebrations organized by Media Alliance of Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe Association of Community Radios despite having a police clearance for the celebrations. The Minister of Information Jonathan Moyo condemned ZRP's actions. ➤ 04/05/14- A group of about six MDC-T youths wearing their party regalia going to Domboramwari for MDC-T rally to be addressed by their president Morgain Tsvangirai were assaulted by Zanu PF youths, and they ran to join others at a rally who then joined the six youths in fighting back ZANU PF youths, The ZANU PF youths were then joined by other youths who were in T35 truck to fight the MDC-T youths. This led to youths fighting with stones resulting in four houses being destroyed. One of the MDC-T youths managed to run to the police who were nearby and reported the case, when the police arrived most of the ZANU PF youths had run away. The police managed to
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>2</b>	
	MDP	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	



				<p>arrest one ZANU PF youth and two MDC-T youths.</p> <p>➤ 30/5/14 More than hundred apostolic sect church members of Johane Masowe weChishanu led by Madzibaba Ishmael Mufani assaulted about twenty riot police, journalists, Archbishop Ndanga the leader of Apostolic Christian council for banning their church at Budiriro 2. Archbishop Ndanga had gone to the shrine to close the church over a number of human rights abuses such as; denying children the right to education; sexual abuse, with girl children being subjected to unsavoury virginity testing by inserting fingers in their private parts, denying church congregants the right to information, forbidding them from listening to radios and television among others.</p>
Mat North	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>5</b>	<p>There was a significant rise in violations in the province from the four recorded in the previous month of April to 11. The notable trend in the province in this month is the continued discrimination of MDC-T supporters and ordinary villagers from benefiting from different government programmes across the province. This was noted in Binga South, Lupane West and East constituencies.</p> <p>➤ 16/5/14 - Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises Sithembiso Nyoni is reported to have harassed and intimidated MDC-T councillors, of ward 20, ward 21 and ward 29 at Nkayi Centre, Nkayi South Constituency. It is reported that the perpetrator was accusing the survivors for undermining her authority as a Minister and Member of Parliament for that area. The perpetrator is reported to have threatened to strip the councillors of their positions. This is reported to have happened at a meeting which was supposed to be addressed by Minister Ignatius Chombo.</p> <p>➤ 23/5/14- At Kabuba ward, Musazi village, Binga South Constituency, top ZANU PF official Siyangaphi Muzhamba is reported to have discriminated villagers from dipping their cattle at a dip tank in the area. It is reported that the ZANU PF official told the villagers that only ZANU PF supporters can have their cattle dipped. The dipping chemicals were reported to have been supplied through a Presidential Scheme.</p> <p>➤ 30/5/14- In ward 22, Hololo village, Tsholotsho centre, Tsholotsho South Constituency, members of the ZRP are reported to have disrupted a community meeting. The meeting's agenda was to discuss the looting of goods donated for the flood victims. It is alleged that the District Administrator Ms Nosizi Dube is behind the looting and normally shares the loot with staff members at her office. It is reported that the ZRP officers simply told the gathering that the meeting was illegal because it was challenging the government.</p>
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Theft & Looting	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Total		<b>10</b>	

Mat South	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>4</b>	<p>Politically motivated violence the Matabeleland Province has significantly gone down. People in communities are busy with their field work and are not so much concerned with politics. The political parties on the other hand are busy with their internal challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 16/5/14- Two ZANU PF youths Dereck Sibanda and Kholwani Moyo of Leighwoods Bulilima East, Hanna Valley harassed and intimidated another ZANU PF youth for not attending a youth meeting held at Hanna valley on the 14<sup>th</sup> May. They accused him of being an opposition party member but the victim pleaded with them explaining that he was not well on that particular day hence his failure to attend the meeting.</li> <li>➤ 22/5/14- Gwanda North , in ward 6 Khozi village ZANU PF members Christopher Ndlovu and Frank Sibanda who were recently released from jail after serving two years for dealing in drugs (mbanje) harassed and accused an MDCT supporter of reporting them to the police because of their political affiliation.. The victim reported the case to the village head but it was not resolved and the man is still living under threats.</li> <li>➤ 30/5/14-In Beitbridge West at Zezani cattle sale a war veteran threatened to possess a cattle sale stand belonging to another community member and it is reported that it was the second time that the war veteran had targeted and threatened to dispossess the same man of his cattle sale stand. The victim reported the case to headman Mazibeli but failed to get recourse. The case was taken to Beitbridge Rural Council who declared the victim as the rightful owner of the stand.</li> </ul>
	Discrimination	<b>Right to food, aid and livelihood</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Theft & Looting	<b>Property rights</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	
Bulawa yo	Harassment/Intimidation	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>5</b>	The political landscape in the Bulawayo Province remains relatively calm with a few incidents of intra-party violence within the MDC-T party. Incidents of intimidation,
	Assault	<b>Right to personal integrity and human dignity</b>	<b>4</b>	

	Total		9	<p>assault and discrimination were also documented during the period under review and took place mostly in constituencies which are located in the high density suburbs of the province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 15/5/14-Suspected state security agent disrupted a National Youth Development Trust conference on constitutional literacy held at Crestar Churchill Arms Hotel in Hillside suburb. The disruptions took place despite having the meeting cleared by the Zimbabwe Republic Police. Present at the conference as presenters were Dumisani Nkomo Chief Executive Officer of Habakkuk Trust, the former Deputy Minister of Women Affairs and Gender Development Honourable Jessie Majome, Grace Chirenje the deputy chairperson of Crisis Coalition and Rodrick Fayayo Coordinator of Bulawayo Progressive Residents Association.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>			<b>217</b>	

## VICTIM/PERPETRATORS ANALYSIS BY GENDER AND ASSOCIATION

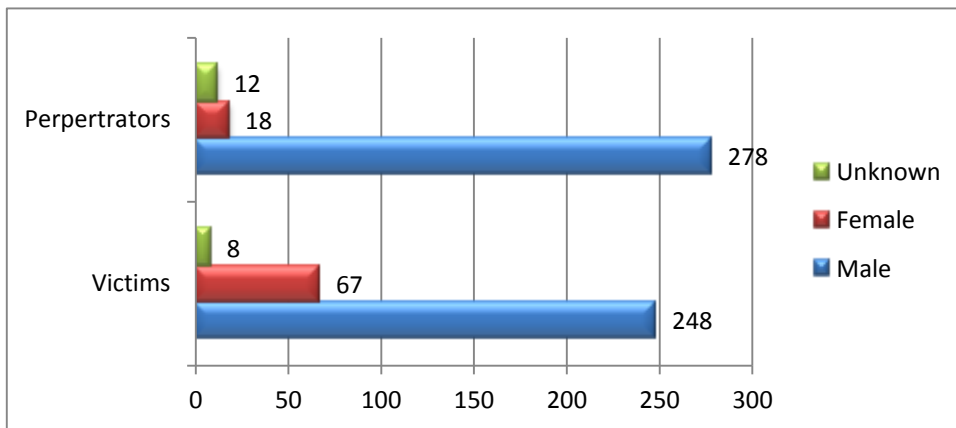


Figure 1: Victim & Perpetrator Analysis by Gender

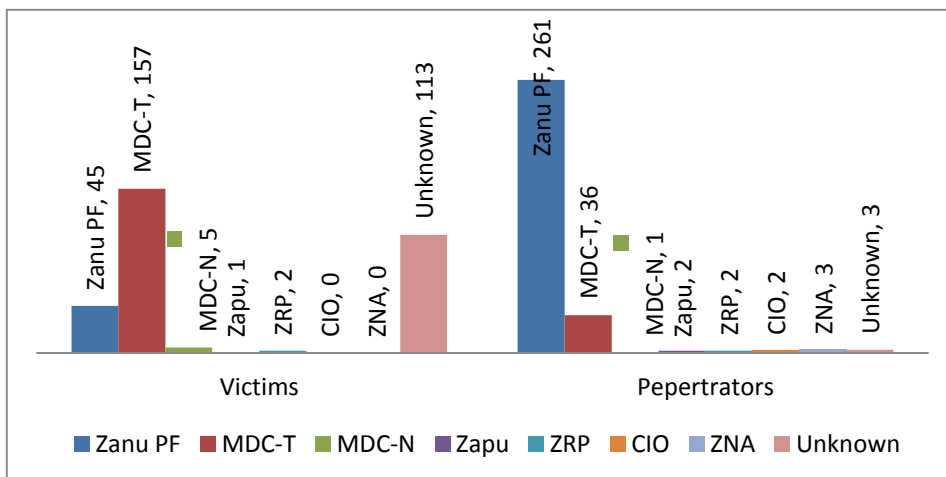


Figure 2: Victims/Perpetrators Analysis by affiliation

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

Please feel free to write to ZPP. We may not be able to respond to everything but we will look at each message. For previous ZPP reports, and more information about the Project, please visit our website at [www.zimpeaceproject.com](http://www.zimpeaceproject.com)

## 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>Adduction</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>