



HOUSING AND LAND RIGHTS NETWORK

Habitat International Coalition



ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S LAND RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Stop Evictions in Zimbabwe

On 8 January 2019, 1,000 families from Mzaro Farm in Masvingo West were served eviction orders signed by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement. The deadline for eviction was set for seven days later, on 15 January 2019. However, as of 4 February 2019 the inhabitants remain on their land.

The order cited violation of section 3 of the Gazetted Lands (Consequential Provisions) Act Chapter 20:28, claiming that residents are occupying land without lawful authority. Masvingo Provincial Affairs Minister Cde Ezra Chadzamira blamed village leaders and land officials who illegally parceled out state lands to residents in return for kickbacks, urging those who paid for land to report those people to the police as it is unlawful to sell land in Zimbabwe.

Residents have lived at Mzaro Farm since 2000, having occupied the land at the height of the country's land reform program, and have built permanent structures on the land. Some villagers insist that they already have regularized their residency with the Ministry and pay taxes. The government has not offered compensation or alternative location for resettlement.

The land in question is in the catchment area of the Mutirikwi Dam. Chadzamira has stated that the primary target for eviction are those who settled illegally around major dams, in order to prevent further siltation of the reservoirs, which the government blames on overpopulation and uncontrolled land settlement.¹ According to a village leader, some community members settled at Mzaro Farm prior to the dam's construction as part of a land concession, which allowed them to settle where they currently reside, at a prescribed distance from the catchment area.

Residents at Mzaro Farms were the first to be served eviction in Masvingo, where several thousand residents now face eviction. In Mwenzei District, Zimbabwe Bio Energy (ZBE) are threatening to evict 2,713 households from lands on Naunetsi Ranch, which they received as compensation in 2014 after their relocation due to construction of the Tokwe-Mukosi Dam in Masvingo. The eviction would clear land for an ethanol plant to be built by ZBE, the owners of the Ranch.² Currently, the company is fencing

¹ Mutirikwi illegal settlers face eviction," *The Herald* (22 January 2019), at: <https://www.herald.co.zw/mutirikwi-illegal-settlers-face-eviction/>.

² "Chingwizi victims to be relocated again," *The Zimbabwean* (6 March 2015), at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/zimbabwe/chingwizi-victims-be-relocated-again>.

all its property, including lands used by residents, for grazing, and is preventing residents from using dip tanks and accessing other water sources. The community now relies on 35 boreholes that pump only saline (non-potable) water.³

In a similar incident in Chiredzi District, the Ministry of Lands along with the local District Administrator plan to resettle over 10,000 people in Feversham, Arda Magudu, Mutirikwi Section, Wasara Wasara, Chegwhite, Lavanga, Masapasi, Angus and Mukazi properties in the Save Valley Conservancy. The planned operation will target for eviction those who do not hold offer letters and otherwise settled without government authorization.⁴ The evictions are cited as required because the settlement contravenes Section 3 of the Gazetted Lands Act Chapter 20:28 directive through the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement. Minister Chadzamura confirmed that more than 2000 families are facing eviction.⁵



Tokwe-Mukosi Dam complete. Source: [Construction Review Online](#).

Angus is a Dutch-owned property. The Dutch ambassador to Zimbabwe has indicated that no further Dutch investments would be made in the country as long as the Zimbabwean inhabitants remain on the land, thus, pressuring the Zimbabwe government to remove the residents. The 2000 land reform has caused numerous multilateral and diplomatic problems beyond national borders.⁶

Recent evictions have also occurred in Bindura district in northern Zimbabwe, where scores of farmers have been removed from their residencies on Claverhill North farm have been living in a makeshift squatter tent for three months. The farm, which had previously belonged to Kingsway Community Church, had recently been taken over by new owners.⁷

In yet another recent case, members of a community of 1,000 families who were evicted from Marange diamond field and relocated to Ardu Transau in Odzi beginning in 2010 have experienced threats of attack by unidentified persons whom the victims believe are agents of Central Intelligence Organisation, the state security apparatus. On relocation, the families were promised compensation of homes and agricultural land, which they did not receive. The community believes this intimidation to be related to the case and is currently taking the government to court over their eviction and entitlements⁸ based on Zimbabwe's Rural Land Occupiers (Protection from Eviction) Act of June 2001,⁹ which was replaced by

³ "Chingwizi villagers face further eviction," *Newsday* (28 January 2019), at: <https://www.newsday.co.zw/2019/01/chingwizi-villagers-face-further-eviction/>.

⁴ "10 000 illegal settlers face eviction in Chiredzi," *The Mirror* (10 January 2019), at: <http://www.masvingomirror.com/2019/01/10-000-illegal-settlers-face-eviction.html?m=1>

⁵ "Over 2 000 Families In Chiredzi Face Eviction After Settling Illegally On State Land," *Pindula News* (29 January 2019), at: <https://news.pindula.co.zw/2019/01/29/over-2-000-families-in-chiredzi-face-eviction-after-settling-illegally-on-state-land/>.

⁶ See FARM SEIZURES CONTINUE: SADC RULING AND BIPPAS PROVIDE NO PROTECTION, email from Zimbabwe Harare to Australia Canberra | Central Intelligence Agency | Defense Intelligence Agency | Ethiopia Addis Ababa | Germany Berlin | Ghana Accra | Joint Analysis Center Molesworth | Kenya Nairobi | National Security Council | Secretary of State | Senegal Dakar | Southern African Development Community | Uganda Kampala | United Nations (Geneva) | United States European Command, 30 January 2009, at: https://wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/09HARARE72_a.html.

⁷ "Evicted farmers live in the open," *Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation* (4 February 2019), at: <http://www.zbc.co.zw/evicted-farmers-live-in-the-open/>.

⁸ "Arda Transau families drag govt into court," *dailynews* (24 January 2019), at: <https://www.dailynews.co.zw/articles/2019/01/24/arda-transau-families-drag-govt-to-court>.

⁹ Rural Land Occupiers (Protection from Eviction) Act (5 June 2001), at: <http://www.veritaszim.net/node/210>.

both the Land Acquisition Act¹⁰ and the former Constitution's section 16B,¹¹ as referred to in the new 2013 Constitution, and the present Constitutions provisions in sections 72 (Rights to agricultural land) and 74 (Freedom from arbitrary eviction).



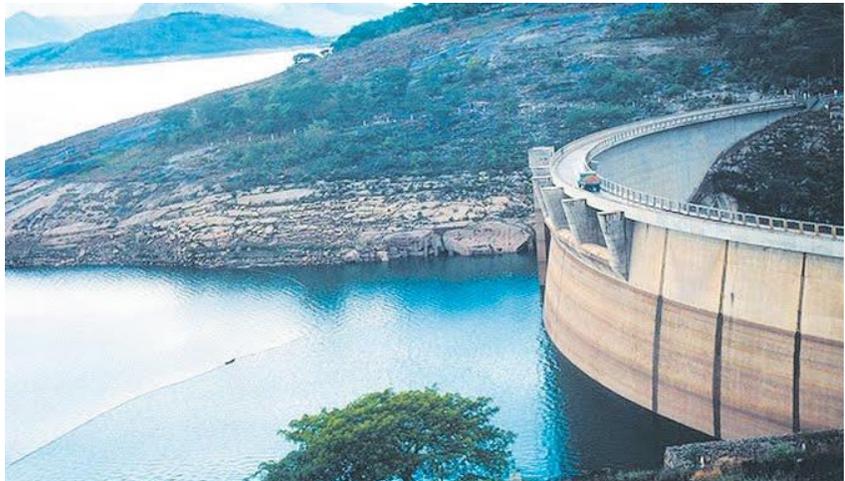
State Obligations

Since 2000, according to the Habitat International Coalition - Housing and Land Rights Violation Database more than 736,000 people have been forcibly evicted in Zimbabwe. However, this is an incomplete figure without consistent and thorough local monitoring. Forced evictions in Zimbabwe have primarily targeted marginalized people who have lived for years without access to secure land and housing tenure and without adequate amenities such as clean water, sanitation, health services or education. The already executed and still-planned evictions and demolitions, with their grave human and material consequences, are violating the human rights to adequate housing, property, decent work, family life, equal protection under the law, personal security, administrative justice, decent work, education, health care, not to be deprived arbitrarily of the right to use and occupy agricultural land, among others. All these rights are guaranteed in enshrined in its 2013 Constitution, as well as in international and regional human rights treaties that the Republic of Zimbabwe has ratified.

However, farmers participating in the “fast track” land reform and ex-commercial farm workers face multiple challenges in living a descent and dignified life due to the continued neglect and deficit in meeting essential human needs, including adequate housing. Those without a fixed or permanent place to live, like those subject to eviction, are limited in participating in political, social and economic life of the country as move around looking for a better place to stay.¹²

Forced Eviction

The forced evictions and threatened eviction of inhabitants of the above-named communities contravene these norms and obligations of Zimbabwe to respect, protect and fulfill them. These rights are essential to realize the human right to adequate housing enshrined in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which Zimbabwe ratified in 1991. Zimbabwe has not yet, as its treaty obligations require, incorporated the right to adequate housing into its Constitution or domestic law. However, Section 74 of the Constitution provides that “no person may be evicted from their home or have their home demolished, without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances.” Freedom from arbitrary eviction is, therefore, a right under the Constitution.



View of Mutirikwi Dam, its reservoir and catchment area. Source: *Increase Gumbo*.

The Constitution also has national objectives that guide the state and all institutions in making policies and laws to contribute to establishing, enhancing and promoting a sustainable, just, free, and

¹² Yolanda Chitsanzara, “Ex Commercial Farm Workers and the Challenge of Political Participation,” *Organizing for Zimbabwe* (undated), at: http://www.o4z.org.zw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1239:ex-commercial-farm-workers-and-the-challenge-of-political-participation&catid=15:politics.

democratic society. Section 28 enshrines the national objective on shelter, calling on “all institutions and agencies of government at every level to take reasonable measures including putting in place laws within limits of available to enable every person to have access to adequate shelter.”

Having ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) on 13 August 1991, the Republic of Zimbabwe is treaty bound to conduct itself according Human Rights Standards. Thus, by conducting and threatening these evictions, Zimbabwe may be violating articles 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Covenant, including the duties specified in the General Comments Nos. 4 & 7 on the human right to adequate housing and on forced evictions.

In Zimbabwe, disputes involving land ownership may be resolved either by a court or through various other means of dispute resolution. However, human rights defenders claim and witness, as in these cases, that in many cases government officials reportedly ignore implementing judgments or already-issued certificates of tenure and instead act on the orders of those with influence. Notably, the state failed to obey court orders as the violent and destructive force evictions at Arnold Farm, Mazowe, were carried out despite an August 2014 High Court order protecting the Arnold Farm residents from arbitrary eviction under Section 74 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe. Such practices not only constitute a gross violation of the human right to adequate housing,¹³ but also violate the right to a fair hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law, as prescribed in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), also ratified by Zimbabwe also in 1991. The right to a fair hearing has been interpreted, in light of the principle of legality, as to require that a final binding decision by a court or tribunal must be enforced and cannot be ignored. Moreover, the ICESCR has recommended, in its General Comment 7, the provision "of legal aid to person who are in need of it to seek redress from the courts" among the procedural protection that should be applied to evictions.

The African Charter does not explicitly mention the right not to be forcibly evicted. However, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (The African Commission), the body set up to oversee the implementation of the African Charter, has issued a resolution on the right to adequate housing and protection from forced evictions that asked countries to put an end to all forms of forced evictions.¹⁴

Following international standards, eviction should be undertaken only as a last resort and in accordance with the following eight principles: (a) an opportunity for genuine consultation with those affected; (b) adequate and reasonable notice for all affected persons prior to the scheduled date of eviction; (c) information on the proposed evictions, and, where applicable, on the alternative purpose for which the land or housing is to be used, to be made available in reasonable time to all those affected; (d) especially where groups of people are involved, government officials or their representatives to be present during an eviction; (e) all persons carrying out the eviction to be properly identified; (f) evictions not to take place in particularly bad weather or at night unless the affected persons consent otherwise; (g) provision of legal remedies; and (h) provision, where possible, of legal aid to persons who are in need of it to seek redress from the courts. Furthermore, evictions should not result in individuals being rendered homeless or vulnerable to the violation of other human rights. Where those affected are unable to provide for themselves, the State party must take all appropriate measures, to the maximum of its

¹³ Commission on Human Rights, “forced eviction,” resolution 1993/77, 10 March 1993, at: <http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/ECN4199377%20en.pdf>; and “Prohibition of forced evictions,” resolution 2004/28, 16 April 2004, para. 1, at: http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/E-CN_4-RES-2004-28.pdf.

¹⁴ African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, 231: Resolution on the right to adequate housing and protection from forced evictions, 22 October 2012, at: <http://www.achpr.org/sessions/52nd/resolutions/231/>.

available resources, to ensure that adequate alternative housing, resettlement or access to productive land, as the case may be, is available.¹⁵

As a state party to ICESCR, Zimbabwe has not reported on its implementation of the Covenant since 1995, and is currently 21 years delinquent in submitting its periodic report. In its initial review of Zimbabwe, CESCR observed that

the situation in relation to the right to housing remains clearly inadequate. The Committee is particularly concerned about the precarious situation of persons living in illegal structures or unauthorized housing (para. 107 of the report). Persons should not be subjected to forced eviction unless this is done under conditions compatible with the Covenant.¹⁶

In order for Zimbabwe to meet its obligations under the Covenant, the Committee recommended that that Zimbabwe's government take

appropriate measures...in order more effectively to guarantee the right to housing and, in particular, to ensure that no forced evictions are carried out without alternative housing being offered, in accordance with the Committee's General Comment No. 4 (1991).¹⁷

Demolitions

The demolition of properties is also covered in section 32 of Zimbabwe's Regional, Town and Country Planning Act. That law requires the authorities to issue an enforcement order giving all persons likely to be affected by such demolitions at least one month notice of the intended demolitions. Where a local planning authority seeks to take any administrative action affecting the rights, interests or legitimate expectations of any person that authority must act lawfully, reasonably and in a fair manner.



Zimbabwe farmers asserting their claim to farm land. Source: *Newsday*.

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Use of Force

Other uses of force remain a concern for those subject to evictions and demolitions in Zimbabwe. In all circumstances, police and other law enforcement officials should base their conduct on international human rights law and standards, including the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement

¹⁵ UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment No. 7: The right to adequate housing (Art.11.1): forced evictions, 20 May 1997, paras. 15–16, contained in document E/1998/22, annex IV, at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCESCR%2fGEC%2f6430&Lang=en.

¹⁶ Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Zimbabwe, E/C.12/1/Add.12, 20 May 1997, para. 13, at: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2fC.12%2f1%2fAdd.12&Lang=en.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 21.

Officials (the Code of Conduct) and the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (The Basic Principles). Both place strict limitations on the use of force. Principle 4 of the Basic Principles states: "Law enforcement officials, in carrying out their duty, shall, as far as possible, apply non-violent means before resorting to the use of force and firearms. They may use force and firearms only if other means remain ineffective or without any promise of achieving the intended result." The force used to carry out the evictions, including teargas spray, firearms and the ill-treatment of men, women and children, clearly contravene Principle 4.

Displaced farmers have repeatedly charged Zimbabwean police of harassment.¹⁸



Zimbabwean police on patrol over 20,000 people displaced as a result of the flooded Tokwe-Mukosi Dam at the Chingwizi transit camp before they were forcibly moved to Naunetsi Ranch, Masvingo province. Source: Human Rights Watch.

Netherlands Extraterritorial Obligations

The Dutch owners of Angus claim their land under a Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection (BIPPA) treaty that President Mugabe ratified in 1996. Since then, a group of 40 Dutch farmers won a €25 million (\$32.74 million) claim against Zimbabwe in 2009 before the Washington-based International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes after their farms were confiscated during the chaotic Zimbabwe land reform of 2000.¹⁹ This time, the forced eviction of Zimbabwean inhabitants with acquired rights to the land may constitute a violation not only of Zimbabwe's domestic Human Rights Treaty obligations, but also The Netherlands extraterritorial obligations under ICESCR, prohibiting forced evictions by legal or moral persons of Netherlands nationality anywhere.

¹⁸ "Displaced Zimbabwe Villagers Taking Police to Court, VOA (6 September 2014), at: <https://www.voazimbabwe.com/a/zimbabwe-villagers-sue-police-chingwizi/2440911.html>.

¹⁹ "Zimbabwe stops foreign-owned farm seizures, cites lawsuits," Reuters (4 January 2013), at: <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-zimbabwe-farms-idUKBRE9030DB20130104>.



Lake Mutirikwi. Photo: Arthur Harmsworth.

Civil Society Calls for Solutions

Since 2000, the HLRN Violation Database has recorded 18 housing and land rights violation cases of various dimensions, affecting more than 736,000 people.²⁰ (See annex.) However, this record remains incomplete without consistent and thorough local monitoring.

In this context, and in light of these current cases, the Zimbabwe People's Land Rights Movement (ZPLRM) is demanding that the authorities:

1. Immediately rescind eviction orders and cease processes of evictions and land rights violations,
2. Enact a post land reform policy that guarantees security of tenure and
3. Ensure the irreversibility of the land reform program.

More specifically, No. 1 operationalizes the principle that no eviction take place without a prior impact assessment of the legal and material issues involved and values at stake.

No. 2 calls for an orderly pursuit of social justice through respect for the spectrum of tenure types and corresponding claims. The resulting policy would eliminate corruption, apply social-justice and due-diligence principles to adjudicate disputes.

No. 3 safeguards from dominating concentrations of land ownership and protecting the superior right to the land of the indigenous majority

²⁰ HLRN Violation Database search of cases from 2000 to the present, at: http://www.hlrn.org/welcome_violation.php#test123.

Specific Recommendations for Zimbabwe Central and Local Government Authorities

Within these principles, ZPLRM calls upon:

- President Emmerson Mnangagwa to be true to his words whereby he emphasized the irreversibility of the land reform and ensured that government would work on policy that promotes and protects the beneficiaries of the land reform and also put an end to the continued violations of section 74 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe.
- Minister of Provincial Affairs for Masvingo Mr. Ezra Chadzamira to put an immediate stop to apparent political and capital-driven land rights violations taking place in his province.
- The Land Commission to apply the human rights approach, applying Zimbabwe's corresponding state obligations, in adjudicating land disputes.
- All state institutions to adhere to the dictates of the Constitution and value human rights, in particular adequate housing, continuous improvement of living conditions and land rights of the poor and vulnerable.
- All state institutions to seek accountability and liability of those (officials and others) engaged in corrupt land deals.
- All relevant organs of the state to ensure the conditions for legal evictions (General Comment No. 7) are met before initiating any eviction process.
- The relevant organs of the state to conduct an impact assessment in advance of any evictions or resettlement, as well as currently displaced persons, in order to ensure reparations for those affected.
- Each province to conduct and publish a thorough and transparent land audit in areas of land disputes, including areas where the state and its organs seek the removal of inhabitants under any pretext.
- All relevant organs of the state to apply the UN Basic Guidelines and Principles for Development-based Evictions and Displacements²¹ at all stages of displacement processes.

Specific Recommendations for The Netherlands

- Avoid any action or threat of action contravening The Netherlands' extraterritorial ICESCR treaty obligations, in particular, those arising from Article 11 of the Covenant.

²¹ UN Basic Guidelines and Principles for Development-based Evictions and Displacements, A/HRC/4/18, 18 May 2007, at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Housing/Guidelines_en.pdf.

Land Reform in Zimbabwe*

Land reform in Zimbabwe officially began in 1980 with the signing of the Lancaster House Agreement, as an effort to more equitably distribute land between black subsistence farmers and white Zimbabweans of European ancestry, who had traditionally enjoyed superior political and economic status. The program's targets were intended to alter the ethnic balance of land ownership.¹ Inequalities in land ownership were inflated by a growing overpopulation problem, depletion of over-utilized tracts, and escalating poverty in subsistence areas parallel with the under-utilization of land on commercial farms.² However, the predominantly white commercial sector also provided a livelihood for over 30% of the paid workforce and accounted for some 40% of exports.³ Its principal crops included sugarcane, coffee, cotton, tobacco and several varieties of high-yield hybrid maize. Both the commercial farms and the subsistence sector maintained large cattle herds, but over 60% of domestic beef was furnished by the former.⁴ In sharp contrast, the life of typical subsistence farmers was difficult, and their labor poorly rewarded. As erosion increased, the ability of the subsistence sector to feed its adherents diminished to an alarming degree.⁵

Land hunger was at the center of the Rhodesian Bush War, and was addressed at Lancaster House, which sought to concede equitable redistribution to the landless without damaging the white farmers' vital contribution to Zimbabwe's economy. At independence from the United Kingdom in 1980, the Zimbabwean authorities were empowered to initiate the necessary reforms; as long as land was bought and sold on a willing basis, the British government would finance half the cost. In the late 1990s, Prime Minister Tony Blair terminated this arrangement when funds available from Margaret Thatcher's administration were exhausted, repudiating all commitments to land reform. Zimbabwe responded by embarking on a "fast track" redistribution campaign, forcibly confiscating white farms without compensation.⁶

The government's land distribution is perhaps the most crucial and most bitterly contested political issue surrounding Zimbabwe. It has been criticized for the violence and intimidation which marred several expropriations, as well as the parallel collapse of domestic banks which held billions of dollars' worth of bonds on liquidated properties.⁷ The United Nations has identified several key shortcomings with the contemporary program, namely failure to compensate ousted landowners as called for by the Southern African Development Community, the poor handling of boundary disputes, and chronic shortages of material and personnel needed to carry out resettlement in an orderly manner.⁸

As of 2011, 237,858 Zimbabwean households had been provided with access to land under the program. A total of 10,816,886 hectares had been acquired since 2000, compared to the 3,498,444 purchased from voluntary sellers between 1980 and 1998.⁹ By 2013, every white-owned farm in Zimbabwe had been either expropriated or confirmed for future redistribution.¹⁰ The compulsory acquisition of farmland without compensation was discontinued in early 2018.¹¹

* This section adapted from the entry for "Land Reform in Zimbabwe" on *Wikipedia*.

Notes:

¹ "Eddie Cross interview," *SADC newsletter*, see Q2, at: <http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000015/index.php>.

² Peter Stiff, *Cry Zimbabwe: Independence – Twenty Years On* (Johannesburg: Galago Publishing, June 2000).

³ Harold Nelson, *Zimbabwe: A Country Study* (Washington: United States Dept. of the Army, American University, Foreign Area Studies, 1983), pp. 137–153.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Stiff, *op. cit.*

⁶ Abiodun Alao, *Mugabe and the Politics of Security in Zimbabwe* (Montréal and Kingston ON: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2012), pp. 91–101.

⁷ Stiff, *op. cit.*

⁸ Government of Zimbabwe/United Nations Country Team, *Country Analysis Report for Zimbabwe*, August 2010, at: https://web.archive.org/web/20150114214750/http://www.undg.org/docs/12123/Zimbabwe-Country-Analysis-2010-Report_05-09-11.pdf.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - 2013* (Washington: U.S. Department of State, 2013), at: <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dliid=220176>.

¹¹ "Mugabe's land reform costs Zimbabwe \$17 billion: economists," *News 24* (12 May 2018), at: <https://www.news24.com/Africa/Zimbabwe/mugabes-land-reform-costs-zimbabwe-17-billion-economists-20180512>.

Annex I: Violation Database Entries

Housing and Land Rights Violation Database

Search results for all type of violation

between 01 Jan 2000 and 03 Feb 2019

Title	Begin	Victims	Details	Development	Type of violation
Budiro and Aspindale	09/12/2015	1,250			Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
Caledonia Demol	12/09/2015	18,500			Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
Banana Groove Farm	23/06/2014	300			Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
Manzou Farm, Mazowe	19/03/2014	4.500		1 - 2	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
Tokwe-Mukorsi Displaced	29/01/2014	20,000	1		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
Wincrest Farm, Masvingo	01/01/2012	5,000			Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
Stolen Farms Stolen again	13/06/2011	5,600			Dispossession/confiscation
Nyazura HHs Attacked	01/03/2011	20			Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
Marange to Arda Transau	15/06/2009	5.000			
Mugabe Supporters Seize Farms	10/02/2009	700			Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
New wave of displacements	29/03/2008	15.000	1		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
Politically Motivated Property Destruction	11/01/2008	9	1		Demolition/destruction
47 Families Face Eviction	01/01/2008	235	1		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
Harare: 15 Tenants Evicted	07/02/2007	15	1		Forced eviction
Operation Murambatsvina	18/05/2005	570.000	1, 2, 5	1 - 2	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
Opposition Supporters Homes Burnt to the Ground	14/04/2002	11	1		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
Opposition face eviction & property damage	10/04/2002	4	1		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
Mass Farm Evictions in Zimbabwe	09/04/2002	45.000	1		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
Dispossession and Confiscation at Leopardvlei Farm	09/04/2002	45.000	1		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
Stolen Farms Stolen again	02/06/2000	5.600	1		Dispossession/confiscation

Affected persons : 736,144

Record Count : 18