

Annexes to Section A

Annex 1 – Households Affected by Operation Restore Order and “Murambatsvina”.

	Harare	Mash. E	Mash. C	Mash. W	Manicaland	Midlands	Bulawayo	Mat. N	Mat. S	Masvingo	Unaccounted	Total
Number of families affected by clean up operations	36,543	1,249	2,823	16,166	31,610	6,122	7,959	7,850	2,150	3,550	17,512	133,534
Number of illegal structures affected	38,065	886	2,886	12,331	20,000	3,009	4,904	7,691	915	1,845	Na	92,460
Number of houses/stands required	116,465	826	3,005	44,452	2,100	21,456	70,000	6,960	15,754	3,550	Na	284,565
Numbers of stands that are serviced	519	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	821	1,003	1,620	444	392	Na	4,799
Number of unserviced stands	107,572	1,873	3,129	20,408	2,100	16,955	10,997	9,777	9,360	80,120	Na	262,291
Number of illegal SME structures demolished	8,945	88	1,747	3,514	4,000	2,250	4,915	849	1,785	4,445	Na	32,538
Number of SME structures required	7,765	36	1,626	1,069	80	2,673	10,740	445	3,800	3,663	Na	31,897
Number of SME serviced stands	49	3	16	69	3	97	46	31	Nil	5	Na	319
Number of SME unserviced stands	603	10	7	224	8	1,453	Nil	29	1,096	232	Na	3,668
People’s markets	78										Na	78
Unaccounted affected households	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	17,512

Source: Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and Urban Development, 8 July, 2005.

Annex 2 - Forty Days of Operation Murambatsvina: A Media Log

From the launch of Operation Murambatsvina or Operation Restore Order, on 19 May 2005, to the announcement of Operation Garikai to rebuild and reconstruct, on 26 June 2005, was a period of about 40 days.

This section provides an overview of this period, which saw the arrest of hawkers and street traders, the demolition of tuck shops and houses, and the displacement of numbers of people, through the eyes of the Zimbabwean press.

Despite the highly controlled nature of the media environment in the country, it is felt that local journalistic reports, from both pro-government papers and those against*, provide an understanding of the different phases of the operation. More importantly, though this survey is not comprehensive, it gives a valuable insight into the public debates and perceptions about the demolitions and displacements.

Sunshine City: The days before Murambatsvina

Once known as the sunshine city, Harare had increasingly become an eyesore.^{lxxxv} Local journalists regularly describe the garbage at every corner, the potholes and the numbers of hawkers everywhere. Government officials and members of the opposition, each provide their own particular spin on the reasons for the deterioration of the city.

Just after the 31 March election, the ZANU-PF Politburo discussed how the collapse of Harare has alienated Harareans from the party and notes that more has to be done to address the problems of the city.^{lxxxvi} President Mugabe is reported to have said that “Throughout my many encounters with the urban voter, it was clear that our municipalities have failed or, as is the case with Chitungwiza, collapsed....These simple yet important concerns must provide useful signposts as we respond to the needs of the urban voter.”^{lxxxvii}

The proliferation of hawkers and informal traders, of which there are 25,000 registered and 50,000 who operate illegally^{lxxxviii} in Harare alone, is quoted as evidence of the failure of ZANU-PF economic policies.^{lxxxix} The constant tussle between local authorities, many of which are governed by the opposition Movement for Democratic Change, MDC, and the central Government is seen by some journalists to be detrimental to the running of cities.^{xc}

The City Commission of Harare, which was established in 2004 further to the suspension of the city council, sets in motion a process to unbundle the provision of services early in May. It establishes a strategic plan to restore the battered image of the city.^{xc} On 4 May the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe is also reported as having made a commitment of Z\$ 3 trillion (USD 300 million) to bank roll the Commission of Harare.^{xcii}

* The Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act, the Public Order and Security Act and the Broadcast Services Act provide the legislative framework for the media. The print media, from which this survey is drawn, comprises mainly of nine national newspapers. The state controlled papers The Herald (daily), The Chronicle (daily), The Sunday Mail (weekly), The Sunday News (weekly). The private papers: the Daily Mirror (daily), The Sunday Mirror (weekly), The Sunday Standard (weekly), The Zimbabwe Independent (weekly) and the Financial Gazette (weekly). It should be noted that the Daily News, the Daily News on Sunday, together with the Tribune and the Weekly Times, were shut down in 2003 for not being registered under the AIPPA.

The Immediate Crisis

Immediately prior to the launch of the clean up there are articles in the press about food shortages which the Government argues are being withheld and sold on the black market. The country is suffering from fuel shortages, so much so that by 29 June there is a 300 percent increase in price.^{xciii} The IMF also notes that inflation is set to worsen,^{xciv} There is also an active parallel market for foreign exchange with few people using the official channels.

The Official Launch of Operation Restore Order

It is against this background, that the Chairperson of the Harare Commission, Sekesai Makwavarara makes a speech at Town House on 19 May at 12 noon to launch Operation Murambatsvina. She advises the public that the City authorities will embark on the clean-up in conjunction with the Zimbabwe Republic Police to enforce the bylaws and to stop all forms of illegal activity. “The Operation Restore Order is going to be a massive exercise that will see to the demolition of illegal structures and removal of all activities at undesignated areas.”^{xcv}

The next day, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, Gideon Gono, releases a report which warns of ‘the need to cleanse the individual rot on the streets of the nation and the need to destroy the shadow forces in the economy.’^{xcvi}

24 May, in the Herald, the City of Harare publishes an enforcement order based on the Regional Town and Country Planning Act ordering all illegal residential property owners and users of plots and properties to cease using illegal structures or immediately apply for regularisation. It then calls on them to demolish illegal structures or plots erected without the prior approval of the properties and remove the debris. The order states it will come into operation on 20 June 2005.

Arrests and Demolitions

One day before the Chairperson launches the clean-up, the ‘Police Blitz nets 550’, with 127 supermarkets being fined \$47.5 million for overcharging and hoarding.^{xcvii} Already on 9 May, 28 supermarkets and 400 vendors are arrested and charged a total of Z\$ 31 million for stashing basic commodities.^{xcviii}

21 May, there is an initial clampdown with 725 criminals, illegal foreign exchange dealers, flea market operators arrested in Harare, and 230 in Bulawayo.^{xcix} On 23rd May it is reported that 36 tonnes of sugar and considerable sums of foreign exchange have been recovered in Harare. Also recovered are litres of petrol and diesel.^c In Harare alone 9,725 people are rounded up,^{ci} even the flower sellers, who had their stalls in the central business district for many years, are targeted.

24 May, the same day of the announcement by the Harare City Commission, the clean up campaign moves into residential areas. Reports indicate that the clean up is spreading across the country and in Mashonaland West Province, 654 people were arrested, 509 of whom were for gold panning. In Masvingo, police arrest 518 people.^{cii}

27 May is considered the day when the demolitions in Harare begin in earnest.

The Commanding Officer of Police for Harare province states that according to their strategic plan, the clean up would go through to 2008.^{ciii} Police are accused of brutality and being unnecessarily vindictive; later there are complaints about the way the police has handled the disposal of the confiscated goods.^{civ}

Harare Governor Karimanzira states that even those who settled on farms after 2001, when government ordered that haphazard settlement be stopped, will be targeted. The headlines read that ‘War vets dumped’ and the clean up will include housing cooperatives established by war veterans and target White Cliff, Hatcliffe and Porta Farm.^{cv}

31 May, papers announce that the demolitions have already been undertaken in Chitungwiza; Bindura; Mashonaland East Province and Victoria Falls. The Herald states that a number of locations such as Tongogara Park, Hatcliffe Extension etc. ‘now resemble the aftermath of a devastating earthquake.’^{cvi}

Announcements are made that future demolitions will include Tarisa, Lowdale, Kawagari, Chitamba, Caledonia, Solomiyu, Waverly, Oda and Lindhurst farms. Also cooperatives: Joseph Chinotimba in Glen View, Ivhurakauya in Aspinslae, Chazezesa in Kuwaszana 3, Tashinga in Dzivaresekwa 2, Mapopoma, Cain Nkala, Lake View, Tanganyika, George Nyandoro and Masango.^{cvi}

6 June, Harare residents demolish their own structures before police bulldozers cause additional damage to nearby property.^{cvi}

13 June, in Bulawayo, it is reported that more than 350 illegal structures were destroyed and that Killarney and Ngozi had been razed to the ground. According to Chief Superintendent Maphosa 12,000 people were arrested in Bulawayo. By 22 June 5,000 people are being vetted and provided temporary shelter by the Red Cross with help by WFP.^{cix}

16 June, there are ‘Homeless people camping along the river bank’ who do not know where to go this includes people born in Zimbabwe of foreign born parents.^{cx} There are regular headlines referring to the arrest of foreigners.^{cx}

Reactions by Officials

28 May, for the first time, there are headlines that the President backs the clean up. The Herald reports that ‘President Mugabe yesterday threw his weight behind the ongoing campaign as police razed to the ground Harare’s biggest illegal settlement –Tongogara Park at White Cliff.’

The President is quoted as saying, “Our cities and towns are a real cause for concern. Apart from the failing reticulation systems and broken roads and streets, our cities and towns, including Harare, the capital, have become havens for illicit and criminal practices and activities which just could not be allowed to go on.....From the mess should emerge new businesses, new traders, new practices and a whole new and salubrious environment. That is our wish and vision.”^{cxii}

Police Commissioner Augustine Chihuri is quoted as saying that the Government is not punishing people; but that the operation would clean the country of the ‘crawling mass of maggots bent on destroying the economy and also to spruce up the image of our cities’^{cxiii}

The Mayor of Bulawayo and the Mayor of Gweru are quoted as being openly against the evictions.^{cxiv} Subsequently, the registered vendors of Bulawayo take the Police and the City

Council to court.^{cxv} On 25 June, the Mayor's office states that the banning of vendors was costing the Bulawayo council Z\$66 million a month.^{cxvi}

Morgan Tsvangirai, leader of the MDC, asks if the blitz is about scattering the urban electorate to reconfigure the demographic distribution of the victims.^{cxvii}

MDC Member of Parliament David Coltart is reported as asserting that the Government was committing a crime against humanity in terms of Article 7 of the Treaty of Rome on the forcible removal of people. This is denied by the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Patrick Chinamasa.^{cxviii}

The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, the MDC, the Zimbabwe National Pastor's Conference, the Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights and the NGO community (NANGO), human rights groups, faith based groups, women's groups and others all go to press with statements protesting the evictions and demolitions.

Public Debate

The Herald consistently hails the clean up campaign. There are letters in the paper supporting the ongoing clean up campaign stating that it is beneficial to Zimbabwe and should be applauded.^{cxix}

26 May, the Daily Mirror reports that there are riots in Glen View and Budiro high density suburbs and asks about the mayhem and untold suffering in Harare. Even the Herald says some areas look as if there has been an earthquake.^{cxx}

Commentators begin to label the operation a Tsunami and ask if the clean up is a punishment stating that 'though some residents had first welcomed the clean up of the hawkers and criminals, there was now widespread speculation that the government was hitting at the city's residents for voting for the MDC'^{cxxi}.

29 May articles appear asking whether the brutality was worth the price of cleanliness There is concern about the increasing gap between the rich and poor.^{cxii} There is criticism about the way the operation is being handled, calling for a viable plan. Commentators relate the clean up operation to the crisis of African urbanisation and the failure of housing policy. 'Housing for all, an elusive dream' points out that the government had planned to roll out 1, 250,000 residential plots by 2008. There had also been plans to help the Zimbabwean diaspora to invest in housing through Homelink, the official bank for foreign exchange. However, to date only 1,400 people have used the Homelink Housing Development Scheme.^{cxiii}

10 June, the bungling of the anti-blitz protest is subsequently questions as being a failure of the opposition MDC to act.^{cxiv}

The Alternatives: Rural Repatriation or Caledonia Farm.

30 May, after the demolitions in Mbare, 'scores ditch city life' and head for the rural areas. They are said to be leaving the city lights and heading for the country to go home despite the difficulties and expenses of getting transport during the prevailing fuel crisis. Some are quoted as saying that they 'will try their hand at gardening.'^{cxv}

In a speech at the launch of a rural project in Lupane, Vice President Joice Mujuru is quoted as saying that "Women in rural areas have a habit of running to urban areas to seek

employment.....We want people in urban areas to leave their homes and come and invest in rural areas because this is where the money can be generated.^{cxxxvi}

The Police Officer Commanding Harare tells reporters that “No one in Zimbabwe comes from nowhere. Everybody belongs somewhere.”^{cxxxvii}

30 May, while describing the police demolitions in Mbare, Joburg Lines section, considered the country’s most densely populated urban settlement and a notorious criminal hideout for decades, the article states that the best option for those affected is to ‘head back to their rural homes.’^{cxxxviii}

The most desperate of the displaced are ferried by the police to Caledonia Farm which acts as a three day transit point while people are vetted and sent to their respective rural homes.^{cxxxix}

17 June, there are concerns that cholera may break out in Caledonia camp^{cxxx} followed by articles stating that with only 6 toilets for 1,000 people, there might soon be a health crisis in the camp.^{cxxxi} This results in an announcement, on 23 June, that there are now mobile toilets and a mobile clinic at the camp.^{cxxxii}

Concerns are expressed that the clean up operation is endangering the lives of people living with AIDS^{cxxxiii} and also affecting the education of about 300,000 schoolchildren.^{cxxxiv}

Accommodation costs are said to be soaring with rents doubling or tripling. The Herald describes the rent increases in Mbare which climb from Z\$350,000 to Z\$800,000, in Hatcliffe Extension from Z\$250,000 to Z\$750,000.^{cxxxv}

Role of the Churches and NGOs

17 June there are reports that the Government bars help for the ‘blitz victims’ from UN agencies and NGOs. Senior officials at the Social Welfare Ministry are reported as saying that governors of provinces had been ordered to block donor groups from distributing food and clothes to the victims of the clean up campaign because such aid would expose the shortcomings of the controversial campaign. The Governor of Manicaland is reported to be stopping NGOs from distributing food.^{cxxxvi}

There are reports of a clash between the Government and NGOs over the blitz at a meeting in Silveira House with Minister Chombo and Minister Marumahoko and the Harare Governor Karimanzira, this is partly over government policy to repatriate people to rural areas.^{cxxxvii}

Government Preparations and Operation Garikai

In June, there are reports that Operation Restore Order has created a split in ZANU-PF.^{cxxxviii} On 19 June, there is reference to the fact that some Government officials think that the clean up has been bungled and the President has asked Vice President Joice Mujuru to look into the matter. It also points out that the Ministry of Finance is to launch a Z\$1 trillion facility to mitigate the effects of the clean up.^{cxxxix}

The Police are barred from making policy statements regarding the on-going clean up saying that the Ministry of Local Government, Public Work and Urban Development would issue all policy statements pertaining to the clean up.^{cxl}

Regular announcements are made of Government arrangements for plots and alternative flea markets. The Government is said to have drawn up plans to relocate informal traders with 17 sites across Harare being identified for home industries.^{cxli}

28 May, Minister Chombo hands over to Minister Sithembiso Nyoni, the Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises, 400 plots at the Siyaso Industrial Complex in Mbare. SEDCO unveils a Z\$ 23.2 billion loan facility for informal traders. Minister Nyoni says they re spearheading the decongestion of the city through the creation of green and other markets.^{cxlii}

17 June, the names of 4,470 beneficiaries of plots out of a total of 20,477 are announced in Harare.^{cxliii} Minister Chombo goes on record saying that government would soon come up with less stringent standards for housing construction that would cut costs by 68%. He says that local authorities were failing to adapt and that council requirements were “British oriented”.^{cxliv}

24 June, a rebuilding campaign is announced. This is to be a military operation with the formation of an inter-ministerial committee chaired by Major-General Chingombe.^{cxlv}

Though the official reaction to the UN Human Rights Rapporteur has been negative, the UN Special Envoy on Human Settlement Issues in Zimbabwe is welcomed by President Mugabe. Just prior to Mrs. Tibaijuka’s arrival, the President is quoted as saying that the clean-up has promoted orderliness.^{cxlvi}

Media Log of the visit of the UN Special Envoy on Human Settlements Issues in Zimbabwe, 26 June – 9 July 2005

The arrival of the Special Envoy

On the day of the arrival of the Special Envoy, 26th June, there are major headlines and articles about the Presidential announcement that Murambatsvina is winding up and will be replaced by Operation Garikai/Hlalani Kuhle to aid reconstruction and resettlement. Z\$ 3 trillion (USD 300,000) are set aside for this new operation. The construction process, which includes houses, accommodation for small and medium enterprises and overall infrastructure, is to be coordinated by a new Inter-Agency National Operations Committee. The work is expected to be complete by 30 August 2005.^{cxlvii}

President Mugabe is quoted as saying “I have agreed to receive the UN SESG in the country so as to enable the Secretary-General to understand and appreciate what we are trying to do for our people who deserve much better than the shacks that are now being romanticised as fitting habitats for them.”^{cxlviii} While talking about his hopes for Operation Garikai, the President states that the year has been difficult in terms of food security at a time of drought.

On the same day, the government explicitly announces that it is giving civil society the green light to assist the displaced.^{cxlix}

After the meeting between President Mugabe and the SESG, the papers state Mrs. Tibaijuka has been given free access to the country and its people. The President is also quoted as saying that he had told the SESG that the government had intended to clean the city prior to the elections but had chosen to postpone it until afterwards so as to avoid criticism.

Overall Concerns

For the next 14 days, the local press is full of articles that are directly or indirectly aimed at providing the SESG with background information about the operation. These range from Government pronouncements that it is rolling out a housing programme and how the operation will leave the informal sector more focussed, to private letters of support.^{cl} Others detail the humanitarian crisis, the political background and call upon the UN to help.^{cli}

Concerns are expressed about the SESG's visit, whether she will come with an open mind; whether she will be free to travel and meet people or whether the Government will try to mislead her.^{clii} Articles describe the government panic over the arrival of the envoy and the fears of security council action. The SESG is called upon not to be swayed by the political agenda of leaders at the G8 Summit.^{cliii}

The articles around the visit include the positive descriptions of the results of the campaign, including describing the clean and orderly cities and towns, applauding the fact that the demolitions have created jobs for those who clear the rubble^{cliv}. Others describe in great detail the crisis of the homeless.

As the visit proceeds, and the SESG tables some the principles of the Habitat Agenda in her meetings, commentators in The Herald begin to refer to a selective understanding of the United Nations' *Cities without Slums* strategy to support the clean up operation.^{clv}

Other papers highlight the failure of the Government to use participatory methods of community development that are encouraged under UN-HABITAT'S urban governance campaign. They emphasise that the clean up operation should have used negotiated tactics prior to eviction and resettlement and before demolishing properties.^{clvi}

Other Missions and Statements

4 July, ZANU-PF Central Committee member Pearson Mbalekwa resigns from the ruling party in protest against the 'government's ongoing clean-up operation which has left millions of people homeless'.^{clvii}

The International Monetary Fund team leaves Zimbabwe, after a 12 day tour, stating that a rebuilding of relations with the international community is a critical part of the economic decline. The team calls for more comprehensive economic reforms and painting a grim outlook for the economy. They are quoted as being particularly concerned about the proposed, unbudgeted for, expenditure of \$3 trillion, USD 300 million, in addition to an earlier \$1 trillion, USD 100,000, pledged for reconstruction.^{clviii}

A US Congressional delegation consisting of two members, Mr. Gregory Simpkins and Dr. Pearl-Alice Marsh, also visits the country to hold discussions with individuals and institutions aimed at enhancing bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and the US.^{clix}

An African Union envoy, a member of the African Commission on Human Rights and Special Rapporteur responsible for Refugees, who has been sent to assess the ongoing clean up in Zimbabwe leaves without being able to complete his mission.^{clx}

Tours and Visits

As Mrs. Tibaijuka begins her tours and visits, her reactions and statements are reported and interpreted in ways that reflect the editorial policy of each paper. Headlines blare that the UN envoy thinks that ‘Zim shows vision’^{clxi}, others confidently state that ‘UN Envoy upset’.^{clxii}

30 June, Operation Garikai is officially launched at Whitecliff in the presence of SESG with the Vice President Joseph Msika and Minister Chombo of Local Government. The ceremony includes the handing over of plots to the local community and a tour of some model homes. Later there are reports that the owner of the farm has issued a statement saying that he still owns the property; this is followed by a provisional court order was issued barring the government from continuing.^{clxiii} Commentators also call for transparency and accountability in the allocation of plots.^{clxiv}

Based on descriptions of ongoing evictions and demolitions at Porta Farm and the possible deaths of some of the residents, the SESG and her team visit the location to see for themselves.^{clxv}

The first field visit to Manicaland is covered by all the papers with information on the arrangements made by each local inter-ministerial task force to proceed with Operation Garikai.

There are headlines about the visit to Caledonia, the transit camp sheltering over 4,000 people including statements that the SESG commits the UN to help.^{clxvi}

There is coverage about the stop over to meet people on the road to Mutare, and about the meetings with the Governor of Manicaland, from ZANU-PF and the MDC Mayor of Mutare. There are talks with families sleeping out in the open in the Sakubva Sports Oval in Mutare.

Local and international journalists follow the convoy on the second leg of the journey through Midlands to the city of Bulawayo and Victoria Falls Municipality. In Gweru there are visits to the proposed sites for flea markets and informal stalls.

In Bulawayo, there is coverage of the meetings with the Governor, the Minister, the MDC Mayors and Council. There are accounts of the visit of the SESG to the recent backyard demolitions in Luveve, a suburb of Bulawayo and to the families being sheltered in churches.

In Victoria Falls, after visits to proposed sites and developments for housing and the informal sector, there are night visits to families sleeping out in the open.

As the mission concludes, articles describe the SESG as having been open minded, the Herald confidently asserts that Mrs. Tibaijuka and the ‘UN back the clean up of cities’^{clxvii}, and by implication Operation Restore Order. Others equally confidently proclaim that the ‘UN envoy slams blitz’.^{clxviii}

The UN Special Envoy on Human Settlements Issues in Zimbabwe, Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka’s fact-finding mission concludes on 8 July 2005 after a final meeting with President Mugabe.

Annex 3

Press Clip of Speech by the Chairperson of the Government-appointed Harare Commission, Ms. Sekesai Makwavarara



CITY OF HARARE

**SPEECH BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE
HARARE COMMISSION CDE. SEKESAI
MAKWAVARARA ON THE OCCASION OF
THE OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF “*OPERATION
MURAMBATSVINA*” AT THE TOWN HOUSE
ON 19TH MAY, 2005 AT 12 NOON**

The City of Harare wishes to advise the public that in its efforts to improve service delivery within the City, it will embark on *Operation Murambatsvina*, in conjunction with Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP). This is a programme to enforce by-laws to stop all forms of illegal activities.

These violations of the by-laws are in areas of vending, traffic control, illegal structures, touting/abuse of commuters by rank marshals, street-life/prostitution, vandalism of property infrastructure, stock theft, illegal cultivation, among others have led to the deterioration of standards thus negatively affecting the image of the City. The attitude of the members of the public as well as some City officials has led to a point whereby Harare has lost its glow. We are determined to bring it back.

Harare was renowned for its cleanliness, decency, peace, tranquil environment for business and leisure; therefore we would like to assure all residents that all these illegal activities will be a thing of the past.

Transcript of Speech by the Chairperson of the Harare Commission Cde Sekesai Makwavarara on the occasion of the official launch of “Operation Murambatsvina” at the Town House on 19th May, 2005 at 12 noon.

The City of Harare wishes to advise the public that in its efforts to improve service delivery within the City, it will embark on **Operation Murambatsvina**, in conjunction with the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP). This is a programme to enforce by-laws to stop all forms of illegal activities.

These violations of the by-laws are in areas of vending, traffic control, illegal structures, touting/abuse of commuters by rank marshals, street-life/prostitution, vandalism of property infrastructure, stock theft, illegal cultivation, among others have led to the deterioration of standards thus negatively affecting the image of the City. The attitude of members of the public as well as some City officials has led to a point whereby Harare has lost its glow. We are determined to bring it back.

Harare was renowned for its cleanliness, decency, peace, tranquil environment for business and leisure, therefore we would like to assure all residents that all these illegal activities will be a thing of the past.

To intensify **Operation Murambatsvina**, an ongoing exercise, the City of Harare will work hand in glove with other enforcement units of the Government which include the ZRP to make sure that this exercise is realised. It is not a once-off exercise but a sustained one that will see to the clean-up of Harare.

The eradication of chaos that currently prevails in the City, the seat of Government, home to all diplomatic missions, headquarters of major business and commercial activities requires the co-operation of all authorities, businesses and individuals. The people of Harare must all appreciate that the City is ours, it is our pride and belongs to us all; thereby let us be responsible citizens.

Pursuant to this objective the City is calling upon all stakeholders to report any cases of corruption or incompetence by municipal workers and any form of vandalism and abuse of municipal property at any municipal office.

Furthermore, I urge all organisations and residents to cooperate during this ongoing exercise, which is intended to bring sanity back to the City of Harare.

...**Operation Murambatsvina** is going to be a massive exercise in the CBD and the suburbs which will see to the demolition of all illegal structures and removal of all activities at undesignated areas, among the prior mentioned activities.

I, as the Commission Chairperson of Harare declare **Operation Murambatsvina** officially launched and I urge all residents to remember **kuramba tsvina**.

Our aim is to keep Harare clean. What is your aim?

Your aim will help.

[28 May 2005: The Saturday Herald: page 5]

12 Thursday 26 May 2005



CITY OF HARARE

**REGIONAL, TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT
CHAPTER 29:12 REVISED EDITION 1996
ENFORCEMENT ORDER SECTION 32**

These orders relate to all residential properties in Greater Harare for illegal developments.

To the owners, occupiers and users of such stands/properties.

Enforcement Order Section 32: Whereas it appears to the City Council of Harare, being the Local Planning Authority that development or use of land is being or has been carried out on the said stands/properties in Greater Harare in contravention of the Act.

Unauthorised erection and use of illegal structures - namely illegal outbuildings, wooden and metal shanties mostly used for human habitation purposes and other illegal businesses.

And whereas it appears expedient to the Local Planning Authority and having regard to the provision of the said Town Planning Act for the areas zoned residential wherein the erection and use of illegal structures without approved plans is **PROHIBITED**, to save on you as the owners, occupiers and users of the said stands, an Order in pursuance of **Section 32** of the **Regional, Town and Country Planning Act (Chapter 29:12) Revised Edition 1996**.

Therefore take note that in terms of the said **Section 32** you are hereby ordered to cease using the illegal structures OR immediately apply for regularisation in terms of the Act. Demolish all illegal structures erected without approved plans on the said stands/properties as more particularly stated hereto and remove the debris, bricks, materials and rubbish arising from the demolition of these illegal structures.

Annex 4 – Terms of Reference for the Special Envoy

SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENT ISSUES IN ZIMBABWE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. The Government of Zimbabwe has embarked on a systematic operation to round up suspected illegal currency traders, street vendors and squatters and to evict them from informal settlements in urban and peri-urban areas throughout the country. The affected population is estimated at over 200,000, though no accurate figures are available. There are concerns over the humanitarian impact and the capacity of the Government to provide adequate assistance to the affected population. As agreed by the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the Secretary-General has appointed an Envoy for Human Settlement Issues in Zimbabwe, who will visit the country from as soon as possible..
2. The Terms of Reference for the Special Envoy are as follows:
 - (a) assess the scope and extent of the recent mass evictions, the humanitarian needs and the impact on the affected population;
 - (b) assess the adequacy of the Government's arrangements for the displaced and its capacity to address the basic needs of the affected population;
 - (c) assess the capacity of the humanitarian community to respond; and
 - (d) prepare a comprehensive report to the Secretary-General on the situation with recommendations on how the condition of those affected may be addressed.
3. One Political Affairs Officer from DPA and one Humanitarian Affairs Officer from OCHA will provide substantive support to the Special Envoy in preparation of the mission, throughout the mission and for any necessary follow-up action. DPA and OCHA will liaise closely with the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and the Country Team in the preparation of the mission and for follow-up actions.
4. The mission will take place as soon as possible and will last up to two weeks. The fact-finding mission will need to travel to key areas in the country.

DPA
17 June 2005