

It would be difficult to make a case for a crime against humanity (Article 7 of the Rome Statute) (66). But GoZ caused large sections of its population serious suffering. The international community should encourage GoZ to prosecute those who orchestrated this catastrophe and those who may have caused criminal negligence, if so confirmed by an independent internal inquiry.

[REDACTED]

The Operation breached national and international human rights law (eg the rights to housing, property, freedom of movement) (pages 9 and 62), thereby causing a humanitarian crisis. GoZ should pay compensation to those who lost property.

The GoZ does not have the capacity to address the needs of those affected by the Operation, so the international community has a responsibility to protect those affected (64).

Longer term recommendations

International community should stay engaged with human rights concerns in Zimbabwe in the UN Commission on Human Rights, the AU Peer Review Mechanism, and SADC.

International community should support implementation of the UN Habitat Agenda; without more action on urban environmental sustainability, other African countries might experience an "Operation Restore Order" in future.

Zimbabwe is not in a state of conflict; any humanitarian response must contribute to the long term recovery and reconstruction efforts.

GoZ should undertake longer-term corrective policy reforms in macro-economic management and governance, to provide secure land tenure for the poor.

Next steps

5.

[REDACTED]

Comment

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

8.

[REDACTED]