



Diamonds in the Rough

**Human Rights Abuses in the Marange Diamond Fields
of Zimbabwe**

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Map of Zimbabwe and the Marange Diamond Fields



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Glossary of Acronyms

ACR	African Consolidated Resources Private Limited Company
AFZ	Air Force of Zimbabwe
CIO	Central Intelligence Organisation
EPO	Exclusive Prospecting Order
ICESR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
KPCS	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
KPWGM	Kimberley Process Working Group on Monitoring
MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
MID	Military Intelligence Department
MLPA	Mutare Legal Practitioners Association
MMCZ	Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe
PSTA	Precious Stones Trade Act
RBZ	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
SADC	Southern African Development Community
ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front
ZEC	Zimbabwe Electoral Commission
ZELA	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association
ZMDC	Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation

I. Summary

Zimbabwe's armed forces, under the control of President Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), are engaging in forced labor of children and adults and are torturing and beating local villagers on the diamond fields of Marange district. The military seized control of these diamond fields in eastern Zimbabwe after killing more than 200 people in Chiadzwa, a previously peaceful but impoverished part of Marange, in late October 2008. With the complicity of ZANU-PF, Marange has become a zone of lawlessness and impunity, a microcosm of the chaos and desperation that currently pervade Zimbabwe.

The military's violent takeover of the Marange diamond fields in October 2008 occurred one month after ZANU-PF agreed to share power with the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), the opposition party that won the March 2008 elections. The contested vote precipitated a political crisis and period of rampant human rights abuses by ZANU-PF against members of the opposition.¹ The seizure of the diamond fields took place amidst a major economic crisis in Zimbabwe, caused largely by the failed policies of ZANU-PF, which resulted in astronomical inflation, rampant unemployment, the unchecked spread of disease, and massive food insecurity.

In this context, army brigades have been rotated into Marange to ensure that key front-line units have an opportunity to benefit from the diamond trade. Soldiers have bullied and threatened miners and other civilians into forming syndicates so that the soldiers can control diamond mining and trade in Marange. The enrichment of soldiers serves to mollify a constituency whose loyalty to ZANU-PF, in the context of ongoing political strife, is essential. The deployment of the military in Marange also ensures access to mining revenue by senior members of ZANU-PF and the army. Human Rights Watch believes that money from illegal diamond trading is likely to be a significant source of revenue for senior figures in ZANU-PF, which has either failed to or decided not to effectively regulate the diamond fields while exploiting the absence of clear legal ownership of the gemstones.

Diamonds were discovered in Marange in June 2006, and ZANU-PF effectively encouraged a diamond rush by declaring the fields open to anyone to mine. By November 2006, however, a nationwide police operation was launched to clamp down on illegal mining across the

¹ Human Rights Watch documented serious human rights abuses that characterized the political crisis, including the killing of at least 163 supporters of the then opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change. See Human Rights Watch, *"Bullets for Each of You": State-Sponsored Violence since Zimbabwe's March 29 Elections*, ISBN: 1-56432-324-2, June 2008, <http://www.hrw.org/node/40484>.

country, including in Marange. Police assumed control of the diamond fields; but, rather than halt illegal mining and trade, they exacerbated and exploited the lawlessness on the fields. Police officers were responsible for serious abuses—including killings, torture, beatings, and harassment—often by so-called “reaction teams” deployed to drive out illegal miners. Miners described colleagues being buried alive. A police officer working with a reaction team told Human Rights Watch of orders from senior officers to “shoot on sight” miners found in the fields. Villagers described arbitrary arrests, beatings, and harassment that by May 2008 had swamped a local prison with 1,600 prisoners, 1,300 more than its capacity.

With policing disintegrating into anarchy, the army operation called Operation Hakudzokwi (No Return), which started on October 27, 2008, appears to have been designed both to restore a degree of order and to allow key army units access to riches at a time when inflation in Zimbabwe was astronomically high and the country teetered on the verge of bankruptcy. Military operations over a three-week period involved indiscriminate fire against miners at work and people in their villages. Between November 1 and November 12, 107 bodies, many with visible bullet wounds, were brought from Marange to the morgue at Mutare Hospital. Overcrowded, the hospital eventually had to turn away trucks carrying more bodies. One man described to Human Rights Watch the extrajudicial execution of his brother on November 14—shot in the back of the head by soldiers who had accused him of being an illegal miner. Scores of miners and diamond traders were tortured and beaten, and at least 80 villagers from Muchena were beaten by soldiers demanding to know the identities and whereabouts of local illegal miners.

With control established, the army rapidly turned to forming syndicates, often using forced labor, including of children. A miner described to Human Rights Watch how his syndicate was cheated by the soldiers who formed it—when the men decided to abandon work, soldiers shot them, leading to the death of one man and the maiming of another. Children describe being made to carry diamond ore, working up to 11 hours per day with no reward. One local lawyer has estimated that up to 300 children continue to work for soldiers in the diamond fields.

While Zimbabwe’s new power-sharing government, formed in February 2009, now lobbies the world for development aid, millions of dollars in potential government revenue are being siphoned off through illegal diamond mining, smuggling of gemstones outside the country, and corruption. The new government could generate significant amounts of revenue from the diamonds, perhaps as much as US\$200 million per month, if Marange and other mining centers were managed in a transparent and accountable manner. This revenue could fund a

significant portion of the new government's economic recovery program, which would benefit ordinary villagers like the residents of Marange.

Human Rights Watch calls on the power-sharing government of Zimbabwe to remove the military from Marange, restore security responsibilities to the police, and ensure that the police abide by internationally recognized standards of law enforcement and the use of lethal force. The power-sharing government should appoint a local police oversight committee consisting of all relevant stakeholders, launch an impartial and independent investigation into the serious human rights abuses committed there, and hold accountable all those found to be responsible for abuses. Members of the army and police who have committed abuses should also face disciplinary action for their crimes. The new Zimbabwe government should strengthen resource accountability by allowing greater transparency in how mining revenues are derived, permitting public scrutiny of the allocation of that revenue, and protecting the basic civil and political, as well as economic and social, rights of its citizens.

As a formal participant in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS)—an international scheme governing the global diamond industry—Zimbabwe has a responsibility to immediately end the smuggling, corruption, and abuses that are taking place in Marange and ensure effective internal control over its diamond industry. Members of the KPCS should demand that Zimbabwe comply with the scheme's minimum standards, which include stopping the smuggling of diamonds from Zimbabwe, bringing Marange diamond fields under effective legal control, and ensuring that all diamonds from Marange are lawfully mined, documented, and exported with relevant valid Kimberley Process (KP) certificates. The KPCS should take urgent measures to audit the Zimbabwean mining sector, ensure that individuals involved in smuggling return their ill-gotten gains, and act to prevent any further abuse in both the extraction and onward sales of Marange diamonds.

The Kimberley Process emerged out of a concern that rebel groups in West Africa in the 1990s were engaged in the mining and trade of conflict diamonds, which provided the groups with revenue and permitted them to commit abuses against civilians. Human rights concerns are implicit in the KPCS mandate, but that mandate has been too narrowly construed by its members. Human Rights Watch calls on the KPCS to broaden its remit to include serious and systematic abuses, not only by rebel groups in conflict, but also by other agencies, including governmental bodies. The abuses committed by Zimbabwe's police and army did not occur in armed conflict, but they are as serious as those the Kimberley Process was designed to address; for that reason, KPCS members should classify Marange diamonds as "conflict diamonds."

Human Rights Watch recommends that the KPCS suspend Zimbabwe from participation in the Kimberley Process on account of the horrific human rights abuses in Marange and the lack of effective official Zimbabwean oversight of its diamond industry. It should also place an immediate, temporary halt on the extraction and trade of Marange diamonds. The KPCS should bar Zimbabwe from exporting Marange diamonds and ban the importation of Marange diamonds by its members until the government of Zimbabwe has ended human rights abuses in Marange and has regulated the diamond fields in ways that stop smuggling. Regulation of the diamond fields should include settling the question of legal title and ensuring that only those properly licensed are allowed to mine diamonds.

Finally, as a member of the KPCS and as a regional political power, South Africa also has an important role to play. Its own huge diamond industry is at serious risk of being tainted if illegal diamonds from Marange are indeed being sold alongside South Africa's domestically produced diamonds. Human Rights Watch calls on South Africa, both individually and as a member of the KPCS, to prevent the entry of tainted precious stones from Zimbabwe and to encourage the transparency and accountability of Zimbabwe's diamond industry.

II. Recommendations

To the Government of Zimbabwe

- Immediately end all human rights abuses in the Marange diamond fields, including killings, beatings, forced labor, child labor, and torture.
- Remove the army from Marange district, demilitarize the diamond industry, and restore security responsibilities to the police, but ensure that the police abide by international law enforcement standards governing use of lethal force and illegal searches. Further to this, the government of Zimbabwe should, set up a local police oversight committee to monitor police compliance with basic human rights and international law enforcement standards.
- Launch an impartial and independent investigation into alleged human rights abuses, smuggling of diamonds, and corruption. Hold accountable all soldiers and police implicated in these abuses, irrespective of their seniority.
- End diamond smuggling, urgently resolve the outstanding legal questions of control and title to the Marange diamond fields, and ensure that only licensed miners are permitted to mine and that all buyers of diamonds are properly licensed in compliance with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.
- Fully cooperate with KPCS investigation teams or review missions and ensure full compliance with KPCS rules and requirements.
- Put in place mechanisms to ensure greater revenue transparency from diamond mining and ensure that the Marange community benefits directly from the mining of diamonds in their area. This may be achieved by regularizing diamond mining to stem smuggling, licensing local miners, taxing them, and redistributing a portion of their revenue to the local community.
- Ensure that, in the event that relocation of the local community around the diamond fields is found to be necessary and in the public interest, based on thorough consultation with affected communities, such relocation fully complies with national and international human rights standards.

To the Government of South Africa

- Actively support calls for a broader inclusion of human rights in the mandate of the KPCS to ensure that any systematic human rights violations in the diamond industry of a KPCS participant result in that country's suspension and ultimate expulsion from the KPCS.

- As a member of the KPCS, and as chair of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), press for speedy reforms and policy changes that will stop the export of smuggled diamonds from Marange due to the serious human rights abuses involved. Urge Zimbabwe to comply with KPCS rules, including stopping all smuggling of Marange diamonds and ensuring that all diamonds that leave Zimbabwe are accompanied by authentic KPCS certificates.
- Ensure that South Africa’s diamond industry is not tainted by diamonds from Marange and the human rights abuses taking place there. In this regard, exercise greater vigilance through the use of the KPCS “footprint”—a detailed description highlighting distinctive features—of smuggled Marange diamonds that would enable South Africa to more easily identify diamonds originating from Marange and stop them from entering its diamond market. South Africa should ensure that all diamonds imported and exported within its territory are accompanied by valid Kimberley Process certificates.

To the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

- Immediately investigate allegations of serious human rights abuses and smuggling of Marange diamonds outside Zimbabwe and any other violations of the Kimberley Process.
- Immediately suspend Zimbabwe from participation in the KPCS until it satisfactorily addresses the violations set out in this report and puts in place genuinely effective and transparent measures to regulate its diamond industry, stop human rights abuses, and end smuggling.
- Urgently review and broaden the definition of “conflict diamonds” or “blood diamonds” to include diamonds mined in the context of serious and systematic human rights abuses and develop an actionable response to KPCS members that commit these violations.

To States and Organizations that Are Major Consumers of Rough Diamonds, including the European Union, the United States, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, and India

- Support initiatives to speedily reform and broaden the mandate of the KPCS to include human rights concerns at the core of its mandate.
- Highlight the human rights abuses occurring with respect to diamond mining in Marange and require that these abuses end immediately and that there be full

accountability for previous human rights violations, including prosecutions of those responsible for unlawful killings, torture, and other serious crimes.

- Support the suspension of Zimbabwe from the Kimberley Process until it rectifies rights abuses.
- Demand greater transparency and accountability on the origin of diamonds, including whether ZANU-PF is using diamond mining as a parallel source of revenue, which would undermine good governance, transparency, and accountability in the inclusive power-sharing government.
- Guard against the purchase of rough diamonds from Marange and exercise greater vigilance through the use of the KPCS “footprint” of Marange diamonds, which enables buyers to more easily identify diamonds originating from Marange.
- Take steps to inform consumers of polished diamonds that they should not buy, trade, or sell diamonds originating from sources in Marange, due to the serious human rights abuses taking place there.

To the Southern African Development Community

- Call upon the new government of Zimbabwe to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law in the Marange diamond fields and across the country.
- Insist upon full accountability for perpetrators of human rights abuses in Marange and press for appropriate remedies for victims.

To International Donors, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and Other European Union Members

- Continue to press the government of Zimbabwe to investigate and prosecute all responsible for human rights abuses and end the prevailing culture of impunity.
- Urge the government of Zimbabwe to ensure wider accountability and restore the rule of law, not only in the Marange diamond fields but generally across Zimbabwe.
- Ensure that development aid to Zimbabwe is tied to clear progress in promoting respect for human rights and ensuring justice for victims of abuses. Donor nations should set specific benchmarks and closely monitor Zimbabwe’s progress.

III. Methodology

This report is based on two research missions to Zimbabwe in February 2009. Human Rights Watch researchers visited Harare, Mutare, and the Marange diamond fields to document human rights violations associated with the mining of diamonds in the Chiadzwa area of Marange district. Human Rights Watch interviewed more than 100 people, including eyewitnesses, local miners, local government officials, court officials, local community leaders, victims and relatives, lawyers, medical staff, soldiers, police, traditional leaders, and local human rights activists.

Additional interviews were also conducted with representatives of organizations such as Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, Centre for Research and Development, Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, and Mutare Legal Practitioners Association, as well as with Western diplomats based in Harare. Also interviewed were officials from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, and African Consolidated Resources. Human Rights Watch conducted all interviews one-on-one.

Human Rights Watch researchers supplemented their field research with telephone interviews with representatives of international organizations working in the area of extractive industries and human rights and reviewed legislation and policy documents, court documents, newspaper articles, and reports on the Marange diamond fields and associated human rights violations.

For security reasons, many people spoke to Human Rights Watch on the condition of confidentiality, requesting that the report not mention their names or other identifying information. Details about individuals and locations of interviews when information could place a person at risk have been withheld.

IV. Background

ZANU-PF under President Robert Mugabe has ruled Zimbabwe as a de facto one-party state since the country's formal independence from colonial rule in 1980. As recent Human Rights Watch reports have shown, the government has suppressed political dissent, and has detained, tortured, or killed scores of people belonging to or supporting the opposition Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) party. Following its first parliamentary defeat in March 2008, ZANU-PF and its allies unleashed violence on MDC supporters ahead of a presidential run-off election, killing at least 163 MDC activists and injuring or displacing from their homes thousands more.² After MDC presidential candidate Morgan Tsvangirai pulled out of the run-off, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) controversially declared Robert Mugabe the winner, triggering a political and governance crisis that was only resolved by the formation of an inclusive government in February 2009 in which Morgan Tsvangirai agreed to become prime minister and accept Robert Mugabe as president in a power-sharing agreement.

Over the past several years, the government has plunged Zimbabwe into economic crisis, characterized by 80 percent unemployment and severe hyper-inflation. ZANU-PF's land-grab policies have triggered the collapse of the agricultural sector, along with the country's diversified manufacturing and tourism sectors.³ By the end of 2008, the government was increasingly unable to pay its civil servants and middle- and low-ranking soldiers. The disastrous humanitarian situation included a cholera outbreak that erupted in August 2008 and infected close to 100,000 people and claimed more than 4,200 lives; a public health system that has collapsed; and three-quarters of the population who are now in need of food aid.⁴ With the assistance of the World Health Organization and its Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, the power-sharing government of Zimbabwe appears to have brought cholera under control, with the numbers of reported new cases and fatalities significantly decreasing.⁵

² Human Rights Watch, *"Bullets for Each of You."*

³ Human Rights Watch, *Crisis without Limits: Human Rights and Humanitarian Consequences of Political Repression in Zimbabwe*, ISBN: 1-56432-429-X, January 2009, <http://www.hrw.org/node/79824>, p. 11.

⁴ "Consolidated Appeal for Zimbabwe," United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), May 29, 2009, <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?Page=1755> (accessed June 6, 2009). See also "Zimbabwe: UN Agency turns on taps at shut university," *University World News*, May 31, 2009, <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20090528174434297> (accessed June 1, 2009).

⁵ "Cholera in Zimbabwe – Update 4," World Health Organization, June 9, 2009, http://www.who.int/entity/csr/don/2009_06_09/en/index.html (accessed June 13, 2009).

To shore up its power, ZANU-PF since 2000 has relied upon a patronage system to reward and retain the loyalty of the military. Former and sitting military officers have been appointed as ministerial permanent secretaries, directors in ministerial departments, provincial governors, and other key posts.⁶ Because of its need for revenue, ZANU-PF in government has tried to increase its influence and control over the mining industry, which accounted for 40 percent of Zimbabwe's exports in 2008.⁷ It has also sought to placate its popular base by demonstrating an effort to manage the country's resources. On March 7, 2008, three weeks before national elections, President Mugabe signed into law the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act, which requires all public companies to be 51 percent owned by "indigenous" Zimbabweans.

Diamonds in Marange—Unclear Legal Title to the Fields

In June 2006 villagers discovered diamonds in the Chiadzwa area of Marange district, which geologists estimate to be spread over a 26-square-kilometer area.⁸ The diamond fields are commonly referred to as the Marange diamond fields. Chiadzwa is a remote, dry, and hilly area comprising some 30 villages that are divided into two administrative wards (Mukwada, ward 29 and Chiadzwa, ward 30). The combined population of the two wards is estimated to be 20,000.⁹ The nearest city, 100 kilometers to the northeast, is Mutare, the provincial capital of Manicaland; and to the south, the nearest town is Birchenough Bridge, about 60 kilometers away. Diamond mining is concentrated at the foot of Shonje hills, over a sparsely populated 13 square kilometers.¹⁰

The Marange diamond fields brought the number of diamond sites in Zimbabwe to three.¹¹ The other two sites—River Ranch and Murowa diamond mines—are deep mines exploited by private commercial enterprises. The discovery of a third diamond field raised the potential

⁶ For example, Retired Major General Paradzayi Zimondi, the current head of the Zimbabwe Prison Service, is a former senior military officer and the chairman of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, Justice George Chiweshe is also a former military officer.

⁷ See "Zim loses out as chaos in Chiadzwa rages on," *The Zimbabwe Independent*, October 31, 2008. Gold, platinum, and iron alloys accounted for the bulk of Zimbabwe's mineral exports, with diamonds constituting a relatively small proportion. "Zimbabwe, Diamonds and the Wrong Side of History," Partnership Africa Canada, March 2009, p. 3.

⁸ Human Rights Watch interviews with geologists S.M., G.M., and T.G., Marange, February 21, 2009.

⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with local councillors B.K. and F.M., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹⁰ Human Rights Watch interviews with police officer O.D., Mutare, February 21, 2009; and with local councillors B.K. and F.M., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹¹ The other two are River Ranch, near Beitbridge, close to the South African border, and Murowa, near Zvishavane, in south central Zimbabwe.

for the mining industry to generate further much-needed revenue for Zimbabwe.¹² Many in the local community initially viewed the discovery as a godsend that would cushion them from Zimbabwe's increasingly harsh economic crisis.¹³

Initially, the government's plan was for the Marange fields to be developed privately. From March 2002 to March 2006, Kimberlitic Searches, a subsidiary of South African diamond conglomerate De Beers Company, operated under two "Exclusive Prospecting Orders" (EPO 1520 and 1523) from the government of Zimbabwe, granting it full exploration rights to search for minerals in the Marange communal area.¹⁴ The exploration certificates expired on March 28, 2006, and De Beers did not renew them.¹⁵ After Kimberlitic Searches ended its operations, a United Kingdom-registered company, African Consolidated Resources (ACR), through its four Zimbabwean subsidiaries, registered exploration claims over Marange diamond fields with relevant authorities.¹⁶ The claims gave ACR exclusive rights to explore and search for diamonds and other precious stones in Marange district.

At the time that Marange diamonds were discovered in June 2006, ownership of exploration rights over Marange diamond fields was vested in ACR. But the government moved quickly to "cancel" ACR's legal title and rights on the grounds that they had been improperly conferred to ACR in the first place. Police forcibly removed and barred ACR staff from accessing the diamond fields despite a magistrate's order directing the police not to interfere with ACR rights and operations.¹⁷

The minister of mines, Amos Midzi, then granted exclusive mining and exploration rights in Marange to a state-owned company, the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC).¹⁸ Zimbabwean authorities explained that the purpose of granting the ZMDC prospecting and mining rights was to restore order to Marange following the diamond rush

¹² John Welford, "The History of diamond mining in Zimbabwe," *Helium*, <http://www.helium.com/items/1337536-diamond-mining-in-zimbabwe-southern-africa> (accessed March 29, 2009).

¹³ Human Rights Watch interview with local community leader M.C., Marange, February 20, 2009.

¹⁴ Statement by Assistant Mining Commissioner Isaac Ruswa, *African Consolidated Resources Plc and others v. Minister of Mines and Mining Development and others*, Case No. HC 6411/2007, November 26, 2007, on file with Human Rights Watch.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with Jonathan Samkange, ACR lawyer, Harare, February 13, 2009. Human Rights Watch has a copy of the magistrate's order on file.

¹⁸ "ZMDC needs foreign investors," *The Herald* (Zimbabwe), March 30, 2009. See also "Chiadzwa yields 50,000 carats per week", *The Zimbabwe Times*, March 25, 2009, <http://www.thezimbabwetimes.com/?p=13982> (accessed on March 31, 2009). Statement by Assistant Mining Commissioner Isaac Ruswa, *ACR et al v. Minister of Mines and Mining Development et al.* November 26, 2007.

that ensued shortly after the discovery of the gems.¹⁹ In February 2007 President Robert Mugabe publicly announced the government's intention to take over the mining of diamonds in Zimbabwe when he said, "Only government will mine diamonds."²⁰

Illegal Mining and Smuggling in the Marange Diamond Fields

The government effectively fostered the diamond rush at Marange. In an apparent attempt to get political mileage from the discovery, ZANU-PF authorities in June 2006 declared the diamond fields free and open to anyone wishing to look for diamonds. From July 2006, a diamond rush began, with thousands of people from other parts of Marange district, other parts of Zimbabwe, and other countries scrambling for the precious stones. The Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ), the sole licensed buyer of diamonds until January 2009 when it was replaced by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), appears to have encouraged the view that the government tolerated illegal mining by purchasing diamonds from unlicensed local miners, in violation of the Precious Stones Trade Act. On September 25, 2006, Deputy Mines Minister Tinos Rusere addressed local miners in Chiadzwa and told them to continue mining and selling their diamonds to the government.²¹

Most diamond miners were Zimbabweans from outside Marange district—from impoverished high-density suburbs of Mutare, such as Chikanga and Dangamvura, or from Harare, Bulawayo, Kwekwe, and other Zimbabwean municipalities. Those who flocked to Zimbabwe to dig for or to buy diamonds also came from as far as South Africa, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Lebanon, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates, Belgium, and India.²² When the scramble peaked in October 2008, more than 35,000 people were either mining or buying diamonds in Marange.²³

¹⁹ Report to Kimberley Process Certification Scheme on the developments in the diamond industry in Zimbabwe, Government of Zimbabwe, February 11, 2009.

²⁰ President Robert Mugabe Interview with State Broadcaster, Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) TV, February 21, 2007. Meanwhile, ACR maintains that it has valid legal title over the Marange diamond fields and has launched a legal challenge at the Harare High Court against the Minister of Mines and ZMDC to restore its rights. Charles Russell LLP (ACR lawyers), "ACR Still Has Legal title to Marange diamond fields," *The Zimbabwe Standard*, March 29, 2009. At the time of the writing of this report, the matter had not been resolved. Although human rights law allows for nationalization, if, at the end of the legal process, the ACR has had valid prospecting and mining rights taken away by the authorities in an arbitrary fashion, without adequate compensation, it will have suffered a violation of its right to property, as set out in article 14 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, ratified by Zimbabwe in 1986.

²¹ Human Rights Watch interviews with local councillors, B.M. and F.M., Marange, February 22, 2009. See also Rodrick Mukumbira, "AIM listed Zimbabwe diamond miner evicted from its claim," *Mineweb*, December 12, 2006, <http://mineweb.com/mineweb/view/mineweb/en/page15831?oid=16611&sn=Detail> (accessed May 31, 2009).

²² Human Rights Watch interviews with immigration official C.M., Harare, February 25, 2009; and with three state prosecutors C.M., N.S., and C.B., Harare, February 13, 2009.

²³ Human Rights Watch interviews with local councilors B.M. and F.M., Marange, February 22, 2009. See also Peter Matambanadzo, "Blitz Flushes Out 35 000," *The Herald* (Zimbabwe), December 11, 2008.

Principal Buyers and Smuggling Routes

Human Rights Watch was not able to fully pursue the global chain of purchase of diamonds from Marange, but Human Rights Watch's research suggests that the majority of Marange diamonds have been smuggled out of the country via Mozambique, South Africa, and Harare international airport, and then shipped to Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, India, Pakistan, and Europe, among other destinations.

The buyers of Marange diamonds fall into two categories:

- “Agents” or middlemen (mostly Zimbabweans) who travel to the diamond fields to buy diamonds from individual miners, syndicates, or others on behalf of principal buyers;
- Principal buyers themselves (known as “barons”), often based in Mutare, Harare, Mozambique, or South Africa. These buyers, who often enjoy political, military, police, or other official patronage, in turn sell the diamonds to other buyers in the international community.²⁴

One middleman told Human Rights Watch that he often travelled to Mozambique to sell diamonds to different foreign buyers based there.²⁵ Another middleman told Human Rights Watch that he would make weekly trips to sell Marange diamonds to buyers based in Johannesburg, South Africa. He told Human Rights Watch:

Diamonds are easy to smuggle because of the very high concentration of value in very small stones that does not set off metal detectors. Often I would hide my stones in toothpaste, or shaving cream, or under my car seat, or in my belt. When I had a high value gem, from 15 carats, I would swallow it and then retrieve it later.²⁶

According to miners who spoke to Human Rights Watch, diamonds were not always exchanged for cash; sometimes the diamonds exchanged hands for clothes, cars, food, sex, mobile phones, or marijuana.²⁷ At times, foreign smugglers without middlemen travelled to

²⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with middleman K.K., Harare, February 2, 2009.

²⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with middleman K.C., Mutare, February 9, 2009.

²⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with middleman M.M., Mutare, February 7, 2009.

²⁷ Human Rights Watch interviews with local miner V.C., Mutare, February 19, 2009; middlemen T.N., T.B., and S.M., Mutare, February 9, 2009.

Marange to buy diamonds directly from the miners. Scores of homes in the district have been rented to foreign nationals with connections to diamond mining.²⁸

As early as September 2006 Zimbabwe authorities had acknowledged that the smuggling of Marange diamonds had become a serious problem. Soon after, the Ministry of Mines directed the MMCZ to “mop up all diamonds in Marange and reduce the quantity of diamonds that were illegally leaving the country.”²⁹ From October 2006 the MMCZ moved into Marange and began trying to purchase diamonds from illegal, unlicensed local miners.³⁰ But MMCZ officials only added to the number of middlemen operating. They paid out token cash sums as incentives to get miners to hand in stones that they had extracted and to stop them from trading with foreigners or smuggling the gems.³¹ But the MMCZ offered prices that were far below market value and much lower than those offered by foreign smugglers, so their interventions failed to halt smuggling and illicit trading.³²

Although geologists have not yet scientifically estimated the value of the Marange diamond fields, the governor of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, Gideon Gono, on various occasions has estimated that, if properly managed, Marange diamonds have the potential to earn the government US\$1.2 billion per year in revenue.³³

Laws Governing the Diamond Industry in Zimbabwe and Applicable International Standards

Zimbabwe’s Mines and Minerals Act, 1961 (Chapter 21:05), colonial-era legislation that has been amended and remains in effect today, vests all the country’s mining and mineral rights in the president and prescribes ways by which such rights can be acquired by individuals and corporate entities. The act provides that any person may apply for a prospecting license, “Exclusive Prospecting Order” (EPO), with any mining commissioner. The prospecting license or EPO grants the holder the rights to prospect and search for any minerals on land open to prospecting, but not to remove or dispose of any minerals discovered.³⁴ A holder of a

²⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with villager J.M., Marange, February 20, 2009.

²⁹ Affidavit of Simangaliso Makoni, non-metals marketing executive at MMCZ, *ACR and others v. Minister of Mines and Mining Development, MMCZ, ZMDC and others*, HC 1390/2007, on file with Human Rights Watch.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ “Turning our difficulties into opportunities,” Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Monetary Policy Statement issued by Dr. Gideon Gono, January 2009, http://www.kubatana.net/docs/econ/rbz_monetary_policy_jan09_07202.pdf (accessed April 4, 2009).

³⁴ Mines and Minerals Act, 1961 (Chapter 21:05), sec. 27.

prospecting license or EPO is not permitted to mine for minerals; once a discovery of minerals is made it must be registered as a mining location for which a mining lease or a special grants license must then be secured to permit lawful mining.³⁵

The Precious Stones Trade Act (PSTA), 1978 (Chapter 21:06) regulates the possession of and dealing in precious stones, which include rough or uncut diamonds, rough or uncut emeralds, and, following amendment of the PSTA in November 2007, industrial diamonds. The act prohibits any person from buying, selling, bartering, exchanging, giving, receiving, or possessing precious stones unless such person is licensed or holds a permit. A licensed dealer or permit holder is only permitted to deal in precious stones with persons permitted by law to be in possession of precious stones, that is, only with registered miners.³⁶ Under the act, it is unlawful for a licensed dealer to buy precious stones from illegal sources, including from unlicensed local miners.³⁷

Zimbabwe ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in 1986, which, among its many provisions, requires states to protect the right to life (article 4) and property (article 14). Article 5 of the charter states:

Every individual shall have the right to the respect of the dignity inherent in a human being and to the recognition of his legal status. All forms of exploitation and degradation of man, particularly slavery, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment shall be prohibited.³⁸

Zimbabwe ratified the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) whose article 11 states that parties to it accept the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including the continuous improvement of living conditions and prohibition of forced eviction.³⁹ On August 27, 1998, Zimbabwe ratified International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention Number 29,

³⁵ *Ibid*, sec. 291.

³⁶ Precious Stones Trade Act, 1978 (Chapter 21:06), secs. 4 and 5.

³⁷ *Ibid*, secs. 2 and 3.

³⁸ African [Banjul] Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, , adopted June 27, 1981, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), entered into force October 21, 1986, ratified by Zimbabwe in 1986, art. 5.

³⁹ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), adopted December 16, 1966, G.A. Res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 49, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 993 U.N.T.S. 3, entered into force January 3, 1976.

prohibiting forced or compulsory labor. Furthermore, on December 11, 2000, Zimbabwe ratified the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999).⁴⁰

⁴⁰ ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention), adopted June 17, 1999; and ILO Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, adopted June 28, 1930.

V. Human Rights Abuses, Corruption, and Extortion by the Police (November 2006 to October 2008)

On November 21, 2006, five months after the discovery of diamonds in Marange, the government launched a nationwide police operation code-named Chikorokoza Chapera (End to Illegal Panning), which was aimed at stopping illegal mining across the country, including in Marange. During the operation, police deployed some 600 police officers, arrested about 22,500 persons nationwide who it said were illegal miners (some 9,000 of them were arrested in Marange), and seized gems and minerals with an estimate total value of US\$7 million.⁴¹

The operation was marked by human rights abuses by the police, as well as corruption, extortion, and the smuggling of diamonds. Police coerced local miners to join syndicates that would provide the police with revenue from the sales of diamonds that the miners found. In seeking to end illegal mining and maintain control of the fields, police engaged in killings, torture, beatings, and harassment of local miners in Marange, particularly when police “reaction teams” carried out raids to drive local miners from the diamond fields.

Corruption in Marange

Over the 100-kilometer stretch of road from Mutare to Marange, police set up at least 11 permanent checkpoints to restrict access to Marange district and searched all persons travelling to and from Chiadzwa for precious stones.⁴² Some local people interviewed by Human Rights Watch stated that they believed these restrictions were an attempt by the police to allow access to the fields only to those willing to pay off police officers.⁴³ They said that time allowed on the fields also depended on how much one paid the police: the bigger the bribe, the more time one was allowed. Those able to pay bigger bribes went in first.⁴⁴

The security checkpoints and guard posts soon became de facto payment points where miners would bribe police to gain access to the fields and pay an exit fee on their way out.⁴⁵

⁴¹ “Zimbabwe: Desperate miners dig to escape poverty,” January 17, 2007, *IRIN News Africa*, <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=64487> (accessed March 23, 2009).

⁴² Human Rights Watch interviews with local member of parliament, Sure Mudiwa, headman, F.M. and local miner, B.C., Marange, February 22, 2009.

⁴³ Human Rights Watch interviews with five local people S.K., I.Z., D.M., E.Z., and H.G., Mutare, February 8, 2009.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with local miners D.Z., J.M., H.N., P.M., and H.C., Marange, February 21, 2009.

Initially the police demands were modest, and often the bribes paid were small. According to one miner who spoke to Human Rights Watch:

When the police started guarding the diamond fields in Chiadzwa, we could easily bribe them. At the end of 2006, we used to gain access to the fields simply by giving the police a pack of cigarettes, a can of beer or *mutsege* (roasted nuts). At one time we even devised a plan with three *gwejelines* (women) in my team where the women had sex with the six police on guard and, while they attended to the police, we were digging for diamonds.⁴⁶

With time, the police began to charge more. At each checkpoint, police began to extort payments of at least US\$5, or the equivalent in South African rand, for miners to proceed onwards. A miner who first went to Chiadzwa in September 2007 told Human Rights Watch:

Although police usually demanded US\$5 at checkpoints, the bribes would increase as one got closer to the field. We paid the largest bribes to police stationed at the edge of, or inside the diamond fields. For middlemen sometimes the bribes could be as much as US\$100 to access the diamond fields.⁴⁷

Another miner told Human Rights Watch that the police would not turn people away if they did not have the required fee; they just gave preference to those with the correct fee and gave them more time on the fields. Those with insufficient amounts would be allowed a very short period of time, sometimes only 20 minutes on the field.⁴⁸

One local miner explained the working relationship with the police:

In the evening we would approach the police and say, “We want to work the fields tonight.” The police would then tell us if it was fine... [and] they would tell us to pay them for access to the fields. When it was time for us to leave the field, the police often fired shots in the air, and we would stop working

⁴⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner V.J., Mutare, February 22, 2009.

⁴⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner V.C., Mutare, February 19, 2009.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

and leave the field with bags of ore on our backs. We would pay a bribe to leave the field with the ore.⁴⁹

The police were in full control, but seemed to deliberately let illegal mining and trading activities thrive, while seeking to profit from them.⁵⁰

In an internal police memorandum dated September 18, 2007, obtained by Human Rights Watch, Police Spokesperson Chief Superintendent Oliver Mandipaka stated that police officers stationed in Chiadzwa were engaged in corruption and that many were actively soliciting and receiving varying sums of cash from local miners in exchange for access to diamond fields. The memorandum noted:

Following corruption where members of the police force received varying amounts of money from illegal diamond diggers (magweja)—17 constables, sergeants, and an assistant inspector were charged, convicted, and sentenced under the Police Act. They were all dismissed from the force. A further 11 officers facing corruption charges under the Police Act (omitting or neglecting to perform any duty or performing any duty in an improper manner) have since been relieved of their duties.⁵¹

Human Rights Watch found, however, that disciplinary action and prosecutions of police officers were highly selective and inconsistent.

Police Smuggling Syndicates

To guarantee for themselves a cut of the diamond revenue, police officers formed “syndicates” with local miners. A syndicate was a group of miners that operated under the direct control of members of the police. Groups of between two and five police officers would partner with a large group of local miners under a loose arrangement where police provided the local miners security and escort in the fields in return for a share of proceeds from selling any diamonds the local miners found. A syndicate run by two members of the police could have as many as 30 local miners, and the two police officers could control several

⁴⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner L.D., Mutare, February 8, 2009.

⁵⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner P.P., Mutare, February 5, 2009. See also Lloyd Sachikonye, *Diamonds in Zimbabwe: A Situational Analysis*, (Johannesburg, Southern Africa Resource Watch, May 2007), p. 12.

⁵¹ Zimbabwe Republic Police Internal Memo to all senior officers, “Corruption involving members/officers of the force at Marange diamond base,” September 18, 2007, on file with Human Rights Watch.

syndicates at a time. Some local miners, however, worked independently of police syndicates.⁵²

A member of the Police Support Unit based in Manicaland told Human Rights Watch:

During the time I was based in Marange at the end of 2007, together with a colleague we controlled six syndicates with a combined total of 102 members. We would grant them access to the fields, and they would dig for diamonds while we guarded them and then hand over the diamonds to us to sell, and then we shared the proceeds equally, giving 50 percent to each side. My government salary for three months was less than US\$5, but from the diamond business together with my colleague we made more than US\$10,000 in three months.⁵³

A police officer told Human Rights Watch how he was involved in illegal diamond smuggling with a foreign buyer in Marange:

It was obvious to me that the man was an illegal diamond buyer. He could not speak the local language [Shona], and he stated that he was a tourist. I then told him that it was clear he had an interest in diamonds and I offered to assist him, or alternatively arrest him on the spot on charges relating to illegal diamonds trade and take him to court to explain himself.

He then confessed that he had travelled from South Africa to buy diamonds on behalf of his principal, a well-known South African buyer. He said he was on his fifth trip to Marange to buy diamonds. We then agreed that he would buy diamonds only through me and that whenever he came to Marange, he would first contact me. I worked well with him, and now, although I have since left Marange, whenever he comes to buy diamonds, he first contacts me and I refer him to my trusted contacts in the police and army running syndicates in Marange at the moment.⁵⁴

⁵² Human Rights Watch interviews with local miner S.T., Mutare, February 5, 2009; with police officer O.D., Mutare, February 21, 2009; and with headman P.M., Marange, February 20, 2009.

⁵³ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer O.D., Mutare, February 21, 2009.

⁵⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer G.C., Harare, February 25, 2009.

Several middlemen told Human Rights Watch that they worked for the same South African buyer.⁵⁵ For several months in 2008, they would travel once a week to Johannesburg, South Africa, to get “bags” of money from this same buyer and to give him diamonds.⁵⁶

Another member of the police based in Harare told Human Rights Watch:

I started my first syndicate with local diamond miners after we had arrested eight of them at a checkpoint that I was manning with colleagues. For the three months that my team was based in Chiadzwa, we worked with the syndicate. And when it was time to leave Chiadzwa we handed over our syndicate to our colleagues who took over the guarding from us.⁵⁷

One local miner told Human Rights Watch that joining a police syndicate was often involuntary; the only alternative was arrest:

In August 2008 we were caught by the police, 14 of us working in the diamond fields. They took us to their base at Chakohwa where 17 others were already detained. One policeman said to us, “Either you all become our syndicate and work for us, or we detain you and take you to court after several days of languishing and gnashing of teeth. The choice is yours.” We all chose to be a syndicate for the police officers.⁵⁸

Several members of the police as well as local miners told Human Rights Watch that police frequently coerced miners to join syndicates under police control. In November 2008 RBZ Governor Gono estimated that there were some 500 syndicates operating in Marange at any given time.⁵⁹

Under Zimbabwean law, it is illegal for members of the police to run syndicates under the Police Act, which prohibits police from improperly using their position for private gain and

⁵⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with middlemen K.C., V.C., T.N., S.M., and T.B., Mutare, February 9, 2009. The interviewees told Human Rights Watch that they worked for the South African principal, Glen Aglioti, a businessman who was convicted in December 2007 by a South African court of drug trafficking and received a suspended 10-year prison sentence in a plea bargain. A newspaper article reported that Aglioti was also accused by South Africa’s National Prosecuting authority of running a criminal syndicate involving senior police officers in South Africa. See Chris McGreal, “South Africa police chief applies to stop investigation against him,” *The Guardian* (UK), January 11, 2008.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer G.M., Harare, February 13, 2009.

⁵⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner T.C., Marange, February 22, 2009.

⁵⁹ “Chiadzwa: Army sent in to quell gun battles,” *Zimbabwe Financial Gazette*, November 13, 2008.

from entering into any trade, business, or occupation while on duty.⁶⁰ Forcing local miners to join syndicates also violates Zimbabwe's obligations under the ILO Convention 29, which prohibits forced or compulsory labor.⁶¹

Killings by Police

From November 21, 2006, to the end of October 2008, police committed numerous human rights abuses, including killings, torture, beatings, and harassment of local miners in Marange. The bulk of the abuses occurred when police "reaction teams" carried out raids to drive local miners from the diamond fields. During "reaction team" raids, or when local miners entered the diamond fields without paying, some police officers used live ammunition to expel them. One local miner told Human Rights Watch how he and several others were violently forced off the fields by police in August 2008:

We had decided to go into the diamond fields without paying the police because we had run out of cash. We were digging in darkness when the police fired a searchlight into the sky, and the whole field was as bright as day. Then the police, about 30 of them, began to fire at us using Mossberg shotguns. Four of my colleagues were in a tunnel when the raid began and had no time to come out. Close to 200 miners were running in all directions.

The shallow tunnel where my colleagues were working collapsed and trapped them inside. There was nothing I could do to save them; I had to run for my own life. On that night, three people were shot by police and died on the field. The following morning, police ordered us to bury the three bodies in one of the pits on the field. When I asked to dig out my four colleagues, a police officer told me, "consider them already buried."⁶²

According to several police officers interviewed by Human Rights Watch who took part in the operations, the senior police officer commanding Mutare Rural District (or DISPOL), Chief Superintendent O.C. Govo, was in charge of these operations.⁶³ The officers said that he told them on several occasions in 2008 to "shoot on sight" any local miners found in the

⁶⁰ Police Act, 1995 (Chapter 11:10), Schedule of Offences.

⁶¹ ILO Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, adopted 28 June 1930.

⁶² Human Rights Watch interview with local miner R.M., Harare, February 26, 2009.

⁶³ Human Rights Watch interviews with police officers G.S., Mutare, February 8, 2009; G.M., Harare, February 13, 2009; O.D., Mutare, February 21, 2009; and G.C., Harare, February 25, 2009.

diamond fields.⁶⁴ Another police officer who witnessed the killing of three local miners told Human Rights Watch:

At the end of August 2008, DISPOL Govo addressed us and said we were all too lenient with local miners. He then said he was going to show us how to deal decisively with local miners. Around 10 that night, he led us to a well-known camp of local miners in the hills. First he fired a searchlight into the air and then he began to shoot randomly at the sleeping miners.

I saw him shoot and kill three miners. Many others ran into the night. He told us to leave the bodies, saying the other miners who had run away would return to bury their dead.⁶⁵

A 23-year-old man who was shot by the police in the diamond fields in October 2008 told Human Rights Watch:

Three policemen on horseback raided us while we worked in the diamond fields and immediately fired their shotguns at us. I was shot in the left thigh. A friend later took out four pellets from my left thigh where I was shot. Two of my friends were shot and killed during that raid.⁶⁶

Arbitrary Arrests and Detentions

Police also routinely and arbitrarily arrested members of the local community in the area around the diamonds fields, often without any reasonable suspicion that a person was involved in illegal or unlicensed mining, prospecting, or trading.⁶⁷ Several villagers told Human Rights Watch that they were frequently subjected to beatings and harassment during the course of arrest and while in detention, which often was for between four and seven days in makeshift police camps on the diamond fields, before they were taken to Mutare remand prison for further detention and the court process. A former detainee, part of a large group of people detained in April 2008, described to Human Rights Watch how, after having been arrested while selling cigarettes and food at Chakohwa shopping center, he was detained for

⁶⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer T.M., Mutare, February 23, 2009.

⁶⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer O.M., Mutare, February 23, 2009.

⁶⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner B.C., Mutare, February 23, 2009.

⁶⁷ Human Rights Watch interviews with villagers T.N., B.N., R.T., and R.M., Mutare, February 8, 2009.

five days before being taken to court, charged with prospecting without licenses, and forced to pay “admission of guilt” fines before release.⁶⁸

Several other villagers told Human Rights Watch that they were arrested indiscriminately, detained for at least four days, and taken to Mutare, where they were also ordered to pay “admission of guilt” fines for illegal prospecting, and then released.⁶⁹ One villager said:

I was arrested [for failure to produce an identification card] by three police constables patrolling in Chiadzwa in May 2008. I was taken to Chakohwa police base, where I joined about 30 other people detained there. We were all beaten on the soles of our feet using iron rods, and we were made to sing and dance. For six days we were in detention. The police gave us very little food. We were divided into three groups, one for cooking, the next for washing clothes and fetching water, and the last for general cleaning. On the seventh day, we were driven to Mutare, where we were all charged with illegal prospecting and fined and released.⁷⁰

The mass arrests and detentions of suspected local miners and members of the local community soon filled Mutare remand prison beyond its 300-person capacity, to more than 1,600 inmates. Many were not fed, and those in detention slept outside in the open, but within the prison perimeter and under guard.⁷¹ A member of the Mutare Legal Practitioners Association (MLPA), who was part of a team of lawyers that represented the villagers and diamond miners, told Human Rights Watch that in May 2008, the MLPA represented close to 1,000 individuals from Marange, including boys and girls as young as 10 years old, whom police had detained for well over the 48-hour limit set by law.

Scores of these villagers had dog-bite wounds.⁷² A medical officer at a private hospital in Mutare told Human Rights Watch that in 2008 alone he had treated more than 200 victims with dog-bite wounds from Marange.⁷³ A victim of dog attacks under police guard told Human Rights Watch:

⁶⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with former detainee F.D., Marange, February 22, 2009.

⁶⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner M.M., Mutare, February 7, 2009.

⁷⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with villager T.N., Mutare, February 23, 2009.

⁷¹ Human Rights Watch interview with prison guard S.Y., Mutare, February 23, 2009.

⁷² Human Rights Watch interview with lawyer, Mutare Legal Practitioners Association, Mutare, February 23, 2009.

⁷³ Human Rights Watch interview with medical officer M.S., Mutare, February 23, 2009.

I was in the company of three other women; we had been fetching water at a village well. Two policemen with dogs stopped us and accused us of fetching water and cooking for miners and one police constable said, “We want to teach you a lesson never to assist illegal miners.” He ordered us to kneel down and take off our blouses. We did and they both set their dogs on us. We all suffered dog bites on our breasts. After a few minutes the police told us that the dogs only eat human breast meat and let us go.⁷⁴

Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

Women living on the diamond fields described to Human Rights Watch how they suffered sexual abuse and degrading treatment by the police. Three women who underwent degrading body searches by a police constable told Human Rights Watch how they were forced to strip naked at the 22-miles checkpoint between Mutare and Chiadzwa. After stripping, the male police officer searching them inserted his gloved finger in their private parts, probing, and claiming to be looking for hidden diamonds.⁷⁵

Several other women told Human Rights Watch how some police officers stationed in Chiadzwa in 2008 would amuse themselves by fighting over women and gambling on them, with the victors winning the “prize,” a chance to forcibly have sex with the women for the night. Some women also told Human Rights Watch that they volunteered sexual favors in return for access to the diamond fields or in exchange for diamonds.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with woman B.M., Marange, February 22, 2009.

⁷⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with three women B.M, F.M., and B.C, Marange, February 21, 2009.

⁷⁶ Human Rights Watch interviews with six women J.M., F.N., F.M., B.C., K.C., and T.C., Mutare, February 5, 2009.

VI. Human Rights Abuses by the Zimbabwe Defence Forces (October 2008 to June 2009)

The Zimbabwe government's decision in October 2008 to deploy the Zimbabwe Defence Forces (ZDF)—which comprises the Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) and the Air Force of Zimbabwe (AFZ)—to the Marange diamond fields appears to have been a response to the lawlessness and chaos in the fields and the police's inability to control it. It may also have been intended to end illegal mining or diamond smuggling by the police. Instead of creating law and order, however, Human Rights Watch found that the army has committed numerous and serious human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, beatings, torture, forced labor, and child labor in Marange. The first three weeks of the operation were particularly brutal—over the period October 27 to November 16, 2008, the army killed at least 214 miners.⁷⁷ The army has also been engaged fully and openly in the smuggling of diamonds, thereby perpetuating the very crime it was deployed to prevent.

On Monday, October 27, 2008, elements of the Zimbabwe National Army, the Air Force of Zimbabwe, and Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) agents from the Office of the President launched Operation Hakudzokwi (No Return) in Marange district. More than 800 soldiers drawn from three army units—Mechanized Brigade and No. 1 Commando Regiment based in Harare and the Kwekwe-based Fifth Brigade—carried out the operation under the overall command of Air Marshal Perence Shiri, commander of the AFZ, and General Constantine Chiwenga, commander of the ZDF.⁷⁸

Under Zimbabwean law, the ZNA cannot undertake civilian operations, such as removing illegal miners from Chiadzwa and providing security at the diamond fields, without a formal request from the police commissioner general and authorization by the commander in chief of the Zimbabwe Defence Forces, President Mugabe.⁷⁹ The police made no such request. The legal authority or justification for the army's presence and operations in the diamond fields in Chiadzwa thus likely came with the knowledge and approval of Mugabe as commander in chief of the Zimbabwe Defence Forces.⁸⁰

⁷⁷ Human Rights Watch interviews with villagers V.J., D.Z., K.C., S.M., and P.C., Marange, February 20, 2009; with medical officer E.M., Mutare, February 7, 2009; and with medical personnel B.K., A.C., and M.C., Mutare, February 7, 2009. See also "Blitz flushes out 35 000," *The Herald*, December 11, 2008.

⁷⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with soldiers C.R., S.R., and B.G., Harare, February 2, 2009.

⁷⁹ Constitution of Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe Defence Act [Chapter 11:02].

⁸⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer S.M., Harare, February 26, 2009.

A military officer familiar with the planning of the operation told Human Rights Watch that an additional motivation for deploying the army was a plan by military intelligence to reward and appease an increasingly discontented army rank and file, who were poorly paid in the country's severe political, social, and economic crisis. He told Human Rights Watch:

Information from the Military Intelligence Department was that discontent in the army was a major threat to ZANU-PF's hold on power. Hundreds of soldiers were resigning... [or] deserting with their weapons. Initially, the military leadership issued orders that soldiers were required to turn in their weapons. Another measure was to require [the] notice period for any person resigning from the army to be [increased to] nine months instead of the standard three months.

Now the final strategy was to give the military direct access and control over [natural] resources. Some soldiers had been assigned to run Grain Marketing Board projects and RBZ's farm mechanization, but it was not enough. Marange diamonds presented another opportunity for the military to benefit.⁸¹

Four soldiers told Human Rights Watch that the incentive package came in two parts. Soldiers on mission in Marange would first get special allowances directly from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and then be offered a "once-in-a-lifetime" opportunity to benefit directly from diamond smuggling. The plan was for all army units to rotate and take turns to "guard" Marange's diamond fields and take the associated benefits.

At the time of writing this report, five army units had, on a rotational basis, been deployed to Marange: the Mechanized Brigade; No.1 Commando Regiment; Fifth Brigade; Masvingo-based 4 Brigade; and Mutare-based 3 Brigade.⁸² When Human Rights Watch visited Marange in February 2009, the army unit on deployment was 4 Brigade from Masvingo. It has since been replaced by Mutare's 3 Brigade.⁸³

A military officer who took part in Operation Hakudzokwi told Human Rights Watch that his regiment received a "signal" or directive from the Joint Operations Command ordering

⁸¹ Human Rights Watch interview with soldier S.R., Harare, February 2, 2009.

⁸² Human Rights Watch telephone interview with soldier S.R., Harare, May 31, 2009.

⁸³ Ibid.

immediate deployment of his regiment to Marange for a “swift, ruthless, and secret” operation to permanently remove unlicensed local miners.⁸⁴

Massacres in Chiadzwa (October 27 to November 16, 2008)

According to several soldiers and local miners, the operation began suddenly around 7 a.m. on October 27. Five military helicopters with mounted automatic rifles flew over Chiadzwa and began driving out local miners. On the ground, over 800 soldiers were ferried to Chiadzwa in seven large trucks, several smaller trucks, and an army bus. From the helicopters, soldiers indiscriminately fired live ammunition and tear gas into the diamond fields and into surrounding villages. One local miner who was caught up in the operation on the first day told Human Rights Watch:

I first heard the sound and then saw three helicopters above us in the field. I was not worried. I just assumed it was a team of buyers who had come for business in helicopters as they sometimes did. However, soldiers in the helicopters started firing live ammunition and tear gas at us. We all stopped digging and began to run towards the hills to hide. I noticed that there were many uniformed soldiers on foot pursuing us. From my syndicate, 14 miners were shot and killed that morning.⁸⁵

According to several villagers who witnessed the operation, soldiers fired their AK-47 assault rifles indiscriminately, without giving any warning. In the panic, there was a stampede, and some miners were trapped and died in the structurally unsound and shallow tunnels. According to witnesses, soldiers searched the bodies of dead miners on the field and took all diamonds and any other valuables they found.⁸⁶

During police raids, the miners would only be pursued off the fields but not to their bases in the hills. This military raid was different. One local miner told Human Rights Watch:

The soldiers pursued us into the hills. Together with about 10 other illegal miners, I ran to the hills. Unfortunately we ran into a group of soldiers who stopped us. The soldiers marched us at gun point back to the fields and ordered us to collect the bodies of dead miners whom they had shot.

⁸⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with soldier S.N., Harare, February 3, 2009.

⁸⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner H.C., Mutare, February 20, 2009.

⁸⁶ Human Rights Watch interviews with villagers V.J., D.Z., K.C., S.M., and P.C., Marange, February 20, 2009.

We gathered 37 bodies and piled them in an army truck and took them to the edge of Nyazika village. There we found two more army trucks offloading 35 bodies. The soldiers then ordered us to dig a grave and bury the bodies. We buried 72 bodies in that grave.⁸⁷

Another miner who took part in the digging of the mass grave told Human Rights Watch:

After burying the bodies we were all taken to an open area nearby and ordered to pitch tents for the soldiers. For a week we were detained by the soldiers who beat us and forced us to sing. They warned us never to talk about what had happened in Chiadzwa. After that we were released.⁸⁸

The military operation continued every day for the next three weeks until November 16, 2008. Military helicopters would fire teargas and live ammunition from the air to support soldiers shooting at miners on the ground. The helicopters used in the operation were temporarily based in Mutare at 3 Brigade army base.⁸⁹ A Chiadzwa villager told Human Rights Watch:

On November 8, I discovered 22 decomposing bodies near Chiadzwa Dam. I reported the matter to my village headman. None of the dead were from my village. On the following day, we saw a group of soldiers in army uniform directing some miners using bulldozers to dig a mass grave. All the bodies were buried in that grave on November 9. It is possible they were bodies of diamond miners killed by soldiers.⁹⁰

A local headman told Human Rights Watch that in the three weeks of the military operation, Chiadzwa resembled “a war zone in which soldiers killed people like flies.”⁹¹ Another headman was forced to bury five bodies of miners; all five bodies had what appeared to be bullet wounds.⁹² None of the bodies were identifiable. A policeman operating in Marange explained that identification of bodies was impossible because often local miners would

⁸⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner H.G., Mutare, February 5, 2009.

⁸⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner A.C., Mutare, February 5, 2009.

⁸⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with soldier C.G., Mutare, February 19, 2009.

⁹⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with villager T.N., Marange, February 21, 2009.

⁹¹ Human Rights Watch interview with headman P.M., Marange, February 20, 2009.

⁹² Human Rights Watch interview with headman B.C., Marange, February 21, 2009.

deliberately go to diamond fields without any form of identification in order to evade police and also because most bodies were discovered in advanced stages of decomposition.⁹³

According to a medical officer based at Murambinda Hospital in Buhera:

On November 11 an army truck with seven uniformed and armed soldiers came from Marange with 17 bodies of people they said were illegal diamond miners. The bodies had bullet wounds and were decomposing. The soldiers ordered us to take the bodies and arrange for burial. All the bodies were unidentified and we entered their details as “unknown” and “brought in dead” from Marange.⁹⁴

A villager from Muedzengwa in Chiadzwa who travelled to Murambinda hospital to collect the body of his brother killed by soldiers in the diamond fields told Human Rights Watch:

I travelled to Murambinda after a sympathetic member of the police had told me soldiers had taken my brother’s body to Murambinda Hospital. At the hospital I had difficulty identifying my brother’s body because he was in a pile of bodies heaped on the floor of the mortuary. I saw several bodies that I suspect were of other diamond miners also killed in the operation.⁹⁵

As the military operation continued, soldiers also began to take bodies of dead miners to Mutare General Hospital, where the bodies were soon piling up in the mortuary there. Medical staff at the hospital told Human Rights Watch:

Army trucks made several trips to this hospital in the first three weeks of November 2008 bringing dead bodies to the mortuary. Between November 1 and November 12, soldiers had brought in 107 bodies from Marange, of which 29 bodies were identified and collected by relatives. 78 bodies were marked “Brought in Dead” (B.I.D) from Marange, identity unknown. We entered cause of death as unknown although many of the bodies had visible bullet wounds. The soldiers who brought them in informed us that the bodies were of unknown illegal diamond miners killed in Marange.

⁹³ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer O.D., Mutare, February 21, 2009.

⁹⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with medical officer E.M., Mutare, February 7, 2009.

⁹⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with villager J.C., Mutare, February 7, 2009.

Our mortuary has a maximum capacity of 38 bodies only, so it was extremely overcrowded. We were forced to pile the bodies on the floor. From our hospital patients, five people died due to cholera, bringing the total number of bodies in the mortuary to 83. We could not take in any more bodies, so we started turning away military trucks that brought in dead bodies. On one occasion we turned away a military truck with several bodies. The soldiers told us they would take the bodies to mortuaries in Harare and Chitungwiza.⁹⁶

The 83 bodies were later buried in two mass graves at Dangamvura Cemetery in Mutare on December 19, 2008.⁹⁷ On February 19, Human Rights Watch researchers visited Mutare's Dangamvura Cemetery with witnesses who had participated in burying the bodies from Marange. They were shown the two mass graves in which the 83 bodies were allegedly buried.

A local miner who witnessed Operation Hakudzokwi told Human Rights Watch:

On November 3, 2008, we aborted a trip to the diamond fields after a villager warned us that soldiers were shooting and killing people there. As we tried to hike back to Mutare together with many other people, an army truck pulled up where we stood. Without warning, the five soldiers suddenly started to shoot at us. My nephew was shot in the neck and collapsed. We fled in different directions but returned after the army truck had gone. I went to check on my nephew who lay in a pool of blood. He was already dead. Six other people lay dead. Two of them were women. I went and reported the killing of my nephew at Nyanyadzi police station, but as yet no arrests have been made.⁹⁸

Another villager told Human Rights Watch that he saw soldiers kill his brother in Muchena village on November 14, 2008. Soldiers accused the villager's brother of illegal diamond mining before force-marching the two of them to the hills where his brother was shot in the back of the head and died instantly.⁹⁹

⁹⁶ Human Rights Watch interviews with medical personnel B.K., A.C., and M.C., Mutare, February 7, 2009.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with local miner M.Z., Mutare, February 6, 2009.

⁹⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with villager R.T., Marange, February 22, 2009.

The killings appear to have been motivated by more than a desire to rid the fields of illegal miners and smugglers. The use of excessive force by the army seems to suggest that the military aimed to claim the diamonds for themselves and possibly others with connections to the military. The fact that diamond mining and smuggling remain under the control of the army supports the view that the army had no intention of ending illegal activities in Marange, but rather it aimed to control the gems and determine who got access to them.

Torture and Beatings

In addition to these killings, Human Rights Watch researchers found that soldiers tortured and beat scores of local miners and diamond dealers, some of whom died as a result of the injuries that they sustained. For instance, on January 8, 2009, a local Mutare businessman, 32-year-old Maxwell Mandebvu-Mabota, died from injuries from beatings by soldiers. A police officer in Mutare familiar with the case told Human Rights Watch:

On December 24, 2008, Brigadier Sigauke lured Mabota to Nyanyadzi. When Mabota arrived, Sigauke and 17 other soldiers accused him of smuggling diamonds and drove him to the diamond fields where they assaulted him using iron rods, booted feet, clenched fists, thick tree branches, and butts of their rifles demanding information on other buyers of diamonds.¹⁰⁰

According to a human rights lawyer who interviewed Mabota before he died, the soldiers assaulted Mabota for several hours and stole all of his money and valuables—US\$11,000, two mobile phones, and his car—before handing him over to the police, who in turn, took him to a hospital in Mutare. Mabota named Brigadier Sigauke as one of the soldiers who tortured him.¹⁰¹ A medical doctor who examined Mabota in Mutare added:

As a result of severe and repeated blows using blunt objects, [the] patient [Mabota] suffered kidney failure and perforated lungs. After two weeks of no improvement his family transferred him to South Africa where he died upon arrival on January 8, 2009.¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer O.D., Mutare, February 21, 2009.

¹⁰¹ Human Rights Watch interview with lawyer M.M., Mutare, February 7, 2009.

¹⁰² Human Rights Watch interview with medical officer N.M., Mutare, February 19, 2009.

Police made no arrests in connection with Mabota's death. As this report went to press, his relatives had not recovered any of the items allegedly stolen by the soldiers who tortured Mabota.¹⁰³

Three middlemen who travelled to Marange on November 20, 2008, told Human Rights Watch how they had thought the military campaign was over and that it was safe to resume illicit diamond trading:

We drove to Chiadzwa and, as usual, paid the police to access the diamond fields where we parked, and waited to buy diamonds the following day. At about 9 p.m., two armed soldiers knocked on our car as we slept and ordered us out of the car. They took US\$2,500 that we had and three mobile phones. They beat us on the soles of our feet and on our backs using iron bars for at least three hours. Around one in the morning they released us and we drove away. We dared not file a complaint with the police for fear of further victimization.¹⁰⁴

On November 13, 2008, five armed soldiers beat a 66-year-old man and his family in Muedzengwa village, demanding to know the whereabouts of local miners. The man told Human Rights Watch:

The soldiers ordered us [seven men] to a borehole in Rombe village where they beat us using thick tree branches and took turns to immerse our heads in a water trough at the borehole saying, "If you want us to let you go, show us the local miners."¹⁰⁵

The man's 16-year-old son added that when they told the soldiers that they did not know of any local miners, the soldiers became incensed and beat them more viciously for more than two hours before releasing them.¹⁰⁶

On November 16, 2008, 14 soldiers rounded up at least 80 villagers at Muchena shopping center and demanded to know where illegal diamond miners were hiding before beating all

¹⁰³ Human Rights Watch interview with lawyer M.M., Mutare, February 7, 2009.

¹⁰⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with middlemen M.C., R.M., and J.M., Mutare, February 8, 2009.

¹⁰⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with villager J.M., Marange, February 21, 2009.

¹⁰⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with boy C.M., Marange, February 21, 2009.

the villagers using tree branches for more than three hours.¹⁰⁷ The same day, other groups of soldiers were beating villagers at Betera, Mukwada, Tonhorai, and Chakohwa, demanding to know the whereabouts of local miners and the identity of villagers who allegedly worked with the local miners. A headman from Mukwada ward told Human Rights Watch that on that day soldiers beat more than 300 villagers at various locations.¹⁰⁸

Military abuses in Marange also included denial of medical care to victims of abuse in the community, including those who sustained dog-bite wounds and wounds from beatings or gunshots. Nurses based in the local community told Human Rights Watch that soldiers instructed them not to render medical care to any person who sustained injury by whatever means on the diamond fields.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁷ Human Rights Watch interviews with local miner C.J., Marange, February 21, 2009; and with local councillor F.M., February 22, 2009.

¹⁰⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with headman P.M., Marange, February 20, 2009.

¹⁰⁹ Human Rights Watch interviews with nurses R.M., G.B., and N.Z., Marange, February 22, 2009.

VII. Continuing Abuses by the Military in Marange

The scale of brutality and ruthlessness displayed by the military during Operation Hakudzokwi resulted in thousands of miners leaving Marange. By mid-November 2008, Marange diamond fields had come under tight control of the military. After the Chiadzwa killings, the army did not leave; instead, as of June 2009, the army continues to occupy the area. Different army units are rotated in turn into Marange, with about 600 soldiers based in the area at any given time. There is virtually no access to the Marange diamond fields for those without military or ZANU-PF connections at the very top level.¹¹⁰

Illegal diamond trading has not stopped; it continues to flourish, now with the military largely in control. Similarly, human rights violations are also continuing, as children and adults endure forced labor for military-controlled mining syndicates and soldiers continue to torture and beat villagers, accusing them of either being or supporting illegal miners who are not in military syndicates.

Mining Syndicates and Forced Labor

In late November and December 2008, the soldiers quickly revived the system of syndicates, setting up their own, often forcing villagers and miners to join them. A middleman acting for a principal based in South Africa told Human Rights Watch that he continues to buy Marange diamonds, but now he buys from soldiers.¹¹¹

A local miner told Human Rights Watch how he and four others became part of a syndicate run by soldiers who violently defrauded the miners:

On December 10, 2008, we were arrested by two armed soldiers when we attempted to sneak into the diamond fields to dig. The soldiers said, “You need not run away from us; we need to discuss business with you. Tell us how and where to find diamonds and we can share equally with you whatever we find.” That is how our syndicate with the two soldiers was formed and before long it had 23 local miners.

¹¹⁰ Human Rights Watch interviews with headman P.M., local councillor B.K., and police officer L.D., Marange, February 20, 2009.

¹¹¹ Human Rights Watch interview with middleman V.C., Mutare, February 6, 2009.

By December 24, we had found 709 grams of industrial diamonds and 17 gemstones, but the soldiers refused to give us anything. When we complained, the soldiers beat us all and ordered us to continue working.

When we attempted to run away, the soldiers shot at us and killed my friend who was running in front. I continued to run, not realizing immediately that I had been shot as well. I then noticed that my trousers were drenched in blood, and discovered I had been shot in the testicles, the left testicle hung out of the scrotum.

I slowly walked to Masasi clinic where staff there refused to attend to me. The nurse in charge said, “We are under strict instructions from the soldiers not to treat anyone shot or injured in the diamond fields.” I eventually got transport to Mutare where I received treatment after three days. I do not know the names of the soldiers but I know for certain they are in No.1 Commando Regiment.¹¹²

Local people who spoke to Human Rights Watch said that in joint operations between the army and members of the Police Support Unit, people on several occasions were forcibly transported from Mutare, Birchenough Bridge, and surrounding small towns to fill up the pits and gullies created by diamond miners. According to witnesses, on November 24, 2008, soldiers rounded up 76 people in Mutare, put them on a bus, and took them to Chiadzwa, where they were detained, beaten, and forced to dig for diamonds for the soldiers.¹¹³ Muchena and Betera villagers told Human Rights Watch how on November 30, soldiers ordered everyone in their village to dig diamonds for them under armed guard for several days.¹¹⁴

Witnesses said that soldiers routinely force members of the local community, including children and women, to work on the diamond fields for them.¹¹⁵ If anyone resists, they risk torture, beatings, or even death. Villagers told Human Rights Watch how soldiers also beat them for failing to find diamonds, accusing the villagers of pretending not to find the

¹¹² Human Rights Watch interview with local miner P.T., Mutare, February 8, 2009. The doctor who treated this miner confirmed the incident and subsequent treatment. Human Rights Watch interview with doctor T.M., Mutare, February 8, 2009.

¹¹³ Human Rights Watch interviews with victims of abuse P.T., B.C., and T.N., Mutare, February 8, 2009.

¹¹⁴ Human Rights Watch interviews with villagers L.M., D.M., C.C., K.B., and L.B., Marange, February 21, 2009.

¹¹⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with A.T., M.C., and with lawyer A.B., Mutare, February 22, 2009.

precious stones, saying, “How come you used to find stones when you were digging for personal benefit?”¹¹⁶

Forced Child Labor

In violation of international law, children in Marange are being forced to work without pay under the most arduous of conditions. A local lawyer told Human Rights Watch that his organization had received credible information leading him to conclude that as of February 2009 at least 300 children continued to work for soldiers in the diamond fields.¹¹⁷

According to 10 children (seven boys and three girls of ages ranging from 12 to 17 years) whom Human Rights Watch interviewed, soldiers forced the children at different times from December 2008 to February 2009 to work in the diamond fields. The children carried diamond ore from the field and assisted women to sieve and select the precious stones. They worked up to 11 hours each day with no pay or reward for their labor.¹¹⁸

Two women, who were among a group of villagers forced to dig for diamonds for three weeks in December 2008, told Human Rights Watch:

The soldiers were armed and guarded us every day while we worked in the fields. Each day we worked for 11 hours, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., without a break. Men did the digging, while women and children carried the ore from the field to a source of water—either a borehole well or a stream. Women and children were also responsible for sieving the ore and selecting the precious stones. But all the time, the armed soldiers would be standing close by, on guard and ready to take the diamonds we selected.

We worked together with about 30 children of ages between 10 and 17 years. The children worked the same 11 hours each day as adults did. The soldiers had a duty roster for all villagers in Chiadzwa to take turns to work in the fields, irrespective of age.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁶ Human Rights Watch interviews with villagers B.M., F.M., B.K., F.C. and M.M., Marange, February 20, 2009.

¹¹⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with lawyer M.B., Mutare, February 19, 2009.

¹¹⁸ Human Rights Watch interviews with 10 children, Mutare, February 21 and 22, 2009.

¹¹⁹ Human Rights Watch interviews with two women C.C. and F.C., Marange, February 21, 2009.

A 13-year-old girl told Human Rights Watch:

For two weeks in January 2009, I worked in the diamond fields together with several other children to carry sacks of diamond ore from the field and to fetch water to sieve the ore. I was too afraid to run away. Every day, I would carry ore and only rest for short periods when the men were digging. We always started work very early in the morning before eight and finished when it was dark after six. All I want now is to go back to school.¹²⁰

A 15-year-old boy added:

Sometimes, when we get hungry and tired, we walk slowly because the bags of ore are heavy to carry. But the soldiers tell us to be fast. Sometimes, soldiers would beat us for working slowly so we always tried to be fast.¹²¹

A 15-year-old girl told Human Rights Watch that the work in the diamond fields was hard, and soldiers provided no food or water to everyone working on the fields. On one occasion, she said, five young girls collapsed after working for more than five hours in the sun while the soldiers refused to give them a break.¹²² Another 15-year-old boy said he quit school in 2006 and worked in the fields as part of a police syndicate before soldiers forced him to join their syndicate in December 2008.¹²³

A teacher at a local school in Marange told Human Rights Watch:

Soldiers force everyone to work for them in the diamond fields, including teachers and pupils. I was forced to work in the diamond fields together with other teachers and pupils from my school for a week in February 2009. The soldiers compiled a duty roster of all teachers and some pupils and they force us to take turns to work in the fields in accordance with their roster.

However, even before soldiers began to force everyone to work for them, schools had long stopped functioning due to the economic crisis, and

¹²⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with girl A.B., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹²¹ Human Rights Watch interview with boy O.B., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹²² Human Rights Watch interview with girl B.C., Marange, February 21, 2009.

¹²³ Human Rights Watch interview with girl B.M., Marange, February 22, 2009.

hundreds of children were panning for diamonds alongside adults. The difference is that this time the children and adults are forced to work without pay and we all surrender any stones we find to the soldiers.¹²⁴

A 17-year-old boy told Human Rights Watch how on December 1, 2008, he and two friends (ages 16 and 17) were part of a group of people randomly picked up from Mutare and taken to the diamond fields by bus:

Five armed and uniformed soldiers told me and my friends and six other boys in the group that we were still young so they would teach us community service and lessons in patriotism. On the bus to the fields the soldiers ordered everyone on the bus to surrender all personal valuables.

At the diamond fields the soldiers forced us into a cage and beat us throughout the night demanding to know the names of diamond dealers. The next day, we were forced to fill the holes and gullies made by local miners using bare hands. We were given no food or water. That evening we were bused back to Mutare.¹²⁵

These working conditions for children are forbidden by international law. The International Labour Organisation's Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, ratified by Zimbabwe on December 11, 2000, forbids forced or compulsory labor for children, defined as any person under the age of 18.¹²⁶ Article 3(d) of the convention states that "the worst forms of child labour" comprise "work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children."¹²⁷ By this definition, scores of children in Marange have been engaged in the worst forms of child labor, in violation of Zimbabwe's obligations under the convention.

Theft and Harassment of the Local Community

Villagers interviewed by Human Rights Watch said the soldiers continue to subject them to unlawful and arbitrary searches and loot property such as cash, food, blankets, mobile

¹²⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with teacher D.C., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹²⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with boy R.M., Mutare, February 9, 2009.

¹²⁶ ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention), adopted June 17, 1999.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

phones, cars, and furniture. The soldiers also search houses without the necessary search warrants, in violation of Zimbabwean laws protecting privacy and prohibiting arbitrary searches. Soldiers beat villagers and demand to know the source of money they use to buy various items, and then confiscate those items. Villagers claim that the army forces local women and children to cook for them and slaughter livestock, another form of forced labor.¹²⁸

A local leader in Marange told Human Rights Watch:

The soldiers came with nothing. They are taking blankets from the community. I have received several reports of soldiers stealing goats and chickens for their meals, and they are forcing villagers to fetch water, firewood for them, as well as to cook and clean for them. The soldiers have become a burden on Marange community.¹²⁹

A lawyer familiar with the soldiers' activities told Human Rights Watch:

Members of the army and police are violating people's rights to due process of law. They are moving about in Mutare and Birchenough Bridge arbitrarily taking away people's property. If there is reasonable suspicion of any crime, the police must properly investigate and take individuals to court, not the military.¹³⁰

Trust Maanda, provincial coordinator for the organization Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights Manicaland, told Human Rights Watch that as of February 7, 2009, only one of the hundreds of victims of army and police brutality had asked him to file suit against those who tortured him. Maanda explained that this low figure was mainly a result of fear.¹³¹

Human Rights Watch researchers passed 11 police checkpoints along the road to Marange during a visit in February 2009. In addition, they observed armed uniformed soldiers guarding the diamond fields and military checkpoints at five-kilometer intervals within the diamond mining area. Such a presence indicates that illegal diamond panning and dealing remain rampant, albeit now under the control of the military.

¹²⁸ Human Rights Watch interviews with villagers T.N., B.N., D.Z., I.Z., and H.N., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹²⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with community leader S.M., Marange, February 20, 2009.

¹³⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with lawyer B.T., Mutare, February 7, 2009.

¹³¹ Human Rights Watch interview with lawyer Trust Maanda, Mutare, February 8, 2009.

The army also maintains a ban, ostensibly to prevent smuggling of diamonds, on public transport reaching or passing through Chiadzwa. Buses stop at Mutsago and Bambazonke shopping centers, forcing members of the local community to walk more than 20 kilometers to reach their homes. This ban is not based on any law. It is an unnecessary infringement on freedom of movement, constituting harassment.

Torture and Beatings

Several witnesses and victims told Human Rights Watch that soldiers continue to assault, harass, and subject the local community to torture, demanding that they reveal the names of local miners and diamond smugglers.

On January 19, 2009, eight soldiers detained four ZMDC employees at Zengeni shopping center and beat them on the soles of their feet using iron bars for at least 30 minutes. One employee reported that the soldiers said, “We will beat you until you pass urine that has blood in it because as ZMDC employees you are illegal miners.”¹³² The government of Zimbabwe appears to be at war with itself, as the ZMDC was granted the license to mine, without the ability to do so, and now the military is suppressing it, as well.

On February 4, 2009, five soldiers beat three Muchena villagers for over five hours using a rubber hose without stating any reasons for the assault.¹³³ The same night, eight soldiers assaulted a family in Muedzengwa village using open palms, clenched fists, rifle butts, and booted feet. The soldiers then allegedly stole several items of personal property. During the beatings, the soldiers demanded information on local miners, which the villagers did not have.¹³⁴

On February 14, 2009, seven uniformed soldiers beat up scores of villagers at Muchena shopping center using thick tree branches, despite all the villagers having produced identification cards as demanded by the soldiers. The soldiers, who, according to witnesses, appeared to be drunk, also hurled abuses and insults at the villagers.¹³⁵

A 43-year-old woman told Human Rights Watch about beatings at the hands of soldiers in Betera village:

¹³² Human Rights Watch interview with four ZMDC employees H.C., T.M., A.J., and P.B., Mutare, February 6, 2009.

¹³³ Human Rights Watch interviews with headmen P.M., M.B., and J.M., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*

On February 20, 2009, at 8 p.m., two soldiers accused us of keeping illegal diamond miners. They beat us using fresh tree branches. They stole US\$200, a radio, and a 50-kilogram bag of maize meal and various other kitchen utensils. They ordered me and my 14-year-old niece to their base at Betera primary school to clean their tents and cook for them. They only released us around 10 a.m. the following day.¹³⁶

Several villagers told Human Rights Watch how four uniformed and armed soldiers raided a drinking place at Mukwada shops on February 20, detained 13 men drinking beer there and beat them with fresh tree branches, saying to them, “People in rural areas cannot afford clear beer, you must be illegal miners spending ill-gotten money.”¹³⁷ On March 28, five soldiers from 4 Brigade beat up eight men from Nyazika village at Chakohwa base station, demanding information on illegal miners. The soldiers used iron bars in an assault that lasted some six hours.¹³⁸

Planned Forced Removal of the Local Community

Senior ZANU-PF officials have informed the local community and national media that families presently living on or near the diamond fields in Marange would be relocated in order to secure the diamond fields, although no forcible relocation has yet taken place. Human Rights Watch believes that any relocation of families should respect the property rights of members of the local community and should be consistent with international human rights law.

Area residents told Human Rights Watch that no planning, consultation, or environmental impact assessment has taken place in connection with the proposed removals. Neither has any offer of compensation been promised, and numerous local people told Human Rights Watch that the proposed relocation site in Kondozi was unacceptable. One Mutare City Council official said that Kondozi, some 70 kilometers from Marange, is too close to an oil pipeline and that an airport has also been earmarked to be built in the same location.¹³⁹

Chiadzwa and Mukwada community leaders told Human Rights Watch that local people do not want to be relocated. There is no need to uproot at least 7,000 families, or around

¹³⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with woman M.M., Marange, February 21, 2009.

¹³⁷ Human Rights Watch interview with victims of beatings N.T., M.B., S.B., S.C., M.C., and P.C., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹³⁸ Human Rights Watch telephone interview with villager F.M., Mutare, April 20, 2009.

¹³⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with council official E.T., Mutare, February 8, 2009.

20,000 individuals, the community leaders said. For example, at least four secondary schools and 18 primary schools would be forced to close, and there are no plans to reopen them elsewhere.¹⁴⁰ A ZMDC official supported the view that relocation plans were premature and without merit, and noted that the ZMDC had not yet done a comprehensive exploration to determine whether or not relocation might be necessary.¹⁴¹ Some local people believed that the proposed relocation is a ZANU-PF project designed to punish the people of Marange for voting overwhelmingly for the opposition MDC in the March 29, 2008 elections.¹⁴²

Human Rights Watch has established that Zimbabwean authorities have so far failed to comply with several consultation and compensation requirements. On February 1, 2009, the then governor of Manicaland, Chris Mushohwe, accompanied by a group of soldiers, informed the local community gathered at Chiadzwa primary school that relocation of the community was imminent and that the government would not compensate anyone.¹⁴³ A villager who attended the address said Mushohwe informed villagers that Chiadzwa and Mukwada wards were to be evicted by mid-2009 to make way for mining operations. There was no consultation about the proposed move.¹⁴⁴

The ZMDC has not carried out an environmental impact assessment in Marange. Neither has the government conducted one in Kondozi farm, the proposed site of relocation. Fear has muted community opposition. One local leader told Human Rights Watch that because of the involvement of the military, the leaders in Marange were too scared to openly oppose relocation or seek legal representation to challenge the proposed evictions.¹⁴⁵

The Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) told Human Rights Watch that any relocation of the local community currently living in and around the diamond fields should be in strict accordance with domestic environmental law and international standards regarding relocations and compensation for the displaced.¹⁴⁶ Zimbabwe's Environmental Management Act, 2002 (Chapter 20:27), obliges the state or relevant private authorities to "carry out environmental impact assessment[s] before undertaking any mining or relocation and put in place required management procedures and plans, ensure informed public

¹⁴⁰ Human Rights Watch interviews with local councillors B.K. and F.M., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹⁴¹ Human Rights Watch interview with ZMDC official M.M., Marange, February 21, 2009.

¹⁴² Human Rights Watch interview with local community leader, Marange, February 21, 2009.

¹⁴³ Human Rights Watch interview with local councillor B.K., Marange, February 21, 2009.

¹⁴⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with villager R.C., Marange, February 20, 2009.

¹⁴⁵ Human Rights Watch interviews with local leaders J.M., D.M., and C.D., Marange, February 22, 2009.

¹⁴⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with ZELA officials S.M. and M.M., Harare, February 26, 2009.

participation in all decisions relating to relocation and to equitable sharing benefits from natural resources.”¹⁴⁷ As previously mentioned, the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, which Zimbabwe has ratified, guarantees property rights and prohibits arbitrary encroachment.¹⁴⁸ The United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement also prohibit arbitrary displacement and provide for consultation with affected communities and planning before displacement can take place.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁷ Environmental Management Act, 2002 [Chapter 20:27].

¹⁴⁸ African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, art. 14.

¹⁴⁹ The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, U.N. Document E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, November 1998.

VIII. Beneficiaries of the Illicit Diamond Trade

Research conducted by Human Rights Watch suggests that the police and military have benefitted greatly from access to Marange's mineral wealth. Although it was not possible to trace the proceeds of diamond sales, Human Rights Watch believes that revenue from the gems mined by the police and military has also enriched senior ZANU-PF officials and provided an important revenue stream for the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, which is underwriting ZANU-PF activities as well as military operations. Human Rights Watch research suggests that both the bank and senior members of the party have been complicit in the human rights violations in Marange district.¹⁵⁰

Police “Reaction Teams”

One police officer in Harare told Human Rights Watch that ZANU-PF officials often worked with police units stationed in Marange to secure access to the fields. He explained:

There were two different police teams operating in Marange: regular police based in Marange, and “reaction teams” of rotating support units who would raid both the police and the local miners. Reaction teams were effectively advance teams to clear the diamond fields... [for] an [incoming] team of miners accompanying a senior ZANU-PF politician or military officer. As reaction teams, we had to make sure that no local miner was present to witness when our seniors were on the field. We would only let the miners back after the politicians were long gone.¹⁵¹

According to several miners interviewed by Human Rights Watch who experienced raids by reaction teams, the police would drive them off the field, and then trucks would come onto the fields carrying people the miners suspected to be linked to senior government officials:

We do not know for sure who the people were who came to work in the diamond fields on certain nights after reaction teams cleared us off the fields. The police we work with in our syndicates told us reaction teams make way for big *chefs* [senior leaders] in ZANU-PF to dig for diamonds.

¹⁵⁰ Human Rights Watch interviews with soldier C.R. and middleman K.K., Harare, February 2, 2009; and with police officer O.D., middleman R.M., and local miner H.N., Mutare, February 21, 2009.

¹⁵¹ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer S.M., Harare, February 13, 2009.

We named a portion of the diamond fields *zamu ramai Mujuru* (Mrs. Joyce Mujuru's breast) because on several nights trucks would go there, and we were told by police that the portion belongs to the vice-president, Mrs. Mujuru. That portion of land is heavily guarded both by police and by a private security company, which is owned by another senior ZANU-PF official.¹⁵²

Local and international media have reported on the alleged involvement of Zimbabwe's Vice-President and senior ZANU-PF member Mrs. Mujuru in Marange diamond mining and smuggling, including on ownership of a claim in the diamond fields popularly known as *churu chamai Mujuru* (Mrs. Mujuru's anthill).¹⁵³ International media have also reported on alleged attempts by Mrs. Mujuru's Spain-based daughter to sell uncertified gold and diamonds on the international market. The origin of the diamonds in question has never been publicly revealed.¹⁵⁴

As a result of internal conflicts within ZANU-PF and infighting over the control of diamonds, some senior ZANU-PF officials have been arrested in connection with diamonds smuggling. For example, a ZANU-PF provincial spokesperson for Harare and senior official within a government ministry, William Nhara, was arrested at the Harare airport on March 1, 2007, together with a Lebanese woman, and was charged with attempted bribery and attempting to smuggle suspected Marange diamonds out of Zimbabwe. The two had in their possession diamonds weighing a total of 10,700 carats. The Lebanese woman, Ms. Carole Georges El Martni, was convicted of possession and attempting to smuggle diamonds and was fined US\$84,000 in September 2007. Nhara died while on remand awaiting trial.¹⁵⁵

In February 2007 police arrested Mthulisi Dube, the son of a director of a Zimbabwe military company, Zimbabwe Defence Industries (ZDI), for possession of 1,164 pieces of Marange

¹⁵² Human Rights Watch interview with local miners J.M., D.Z., H.N., P.M., and H.C., Marange, February 21, 2009.

¹⁵³ See Robyn Dixon, "Zimbabwe's deadly diamond fever," *Los Angeles Times*, December 4, 2008, <http://articles.latimes.com/2008/dec/04/world/fg-diamonds4> (accessed May 31, 2009).

¹⁵⁴ Catherine Philip and Graham Keeley, "Zimbabwe's vice president foiled in 3,600 kg gold deal," *The Times* (UK), February 2, 2009. <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/africa/article5796426.ece> (accessed April 26, 2009). See also Grant Ferret, "Zimbabwe elite seeks to evade sanctions," *BBC News*, February 24, 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7907278.stm> (accessed April 26, 2009).

¹⁵⁵ "Principal Director William Nhara dies," *The Herald* (Zimbabwe), May 29, 2007.

diamonds and an electric scale used to weigh diamonds.¹⁵⁶ Dube pleaded guilty in a Harare magistrate court and was convicted and fined for violating the Precious Stones Trade Act.¹⁵⁷

Among the soldiers stationed in Marange, disputes over control of the illegal diamond trade and the share of benefits have often turned violent and fatal. On June 1, 2009, local media reported that four soldiers in Marange were shot dead by their colleagues on May 24, 2009, allegedly over disputes involving the sharing of proceeds from the illegal sale of diamonds.¹⁵⁸

Role of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

Human Rights Watch research suggests that the RBZ, which had no legal status to buy diamonds until the end of January 2009, has been a major buyer of illegal diamonds from Marange since as early as 2006. In so doing, it violated the Precious Stones Trade Act by buying diamonds from unlicensed miners and other illegal sources. Buying diamonds from illegal and undocumented sources also violates KPCS requirements, which stipulate that participants must record all sources of diamonds and export them with necessary documentation indicating their origin.

Several middlemen told Human Rights Watch that they had been RBZ agents in Marange since October 2006 and that they got money to buy diamonds from bank officials.¹⁵⁹ Local miners told Human Rights Watch that the RBZ and foreign buyers offered market prices for the diamonds purchased. A credible local organization based in Mutare that carried out research in Marange has also named the RBZ as one of the main buyers of the area's diamonds.¹⁶⁰

A police officer in Harare told Human Rights Watch that when he was deployed to guard Marange diamonds fields in August 2008, his superiors told him that several named middlemen, including one known only by the alias "Gonyeti," were untouchable because

¹⁵⁶ Valentine Maponga, "\$2 million bail for ZDI Chief's son," *The Zimbabwe Standard*, March 18, 2007.

¹⁵⁷ "Diamonds, Gold, land Harare man in trouble," *The Herald* (Zimbabwe), June 4, 2007.

¹⁵⁸ "Chiadzwa: The Blood keeps flowing," *Zimbabwe Online*, June 1, 2009, <http://www.zimonline.co.za/Article.aspx?ArticleId=4671> (accessed June 3, 2009). See also, "Four soldiers killed in diamond incident," *The Zimbabwe Times*, June 1, 2009, <http://www.thezimbabwetimes.com/?p=17216> (accessed June 4, 2009).

¹⁵⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with middleman K.K., Harare, February 2, 2009; and M.C., Mutare, February 8, 2009.

¹⁶⁰ Centre for Research and Development (Mutare), "A preliminary report into Operation Hakudzokwi," (CRD: March 2009), on file with Human Rights Watch.

they worked for the RBZ. They had free access to the diamond fields and were sometimes escorted onto the fields by senior police officers.¹⁶¹

After buying diamonds from unlicensed local miners outside any legal framework from September 2006, in January 2009 the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe classified diamonds as a national strategic reserve asset, which the RBZ would export exclusively.¹⁶² There is no official record of the RBZ's exporting diamonds from Marange, except for an indication in the RBZ's own records that the production of Marange diamonds was still in its infancy.¹⁶³

The classification removed from the MMCZ its statutory responsibility to control and market diamonds in Zimbabwe on behalf of the state.¹⁶⁴ For over two years, the RBZ had been engaged in the diamond trade without legal authority to do so. By having the RBZ supplant the MMCZ and take control of the purchase and marketing of diamonds, the bank formally consolidated its control over this natural resource.

Human Rights Watch believes that the revenue the RBZ derived from diamond mining in Marange, even before it had license to mine and trade in the gems, helped to underwrite the army's abusive activities in Marange, including the Chiadzwa massacres in October-November 2008.

A soldier from the ZNA's No.1 Commando Regiment told Human Rights Watch:

We were all preparing to go on annual leave at the end of October when a "signal" was circulated informing us that our annual leave had been cancelled and that immediately we were to be deployed to Marange diamond fields on a special mission funded by Reserve Bank Governor Gideon Gono.¹⁶⁵

Several other soldiers from the three separate army units involved in the operation confirmed to Human Rights Watch that they received separate salaries, travel, and subsistence "bush" allowances from the RBZ.¹⁶⁶ Soldiers on mission in Marange were told

¹⁶¹ Human Rights Watch interview with police officer L.D., Mutare, February 23, 2009.

¹⁶² "Turning our difficulties into opportunities," RBZ Monetary Policy Statement, January 2009.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe Act (Chapter 21:05).

¹⁶⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with soldier T.G., Harare, February 2, 2009.

¹⁶⁶ Human Rights Watch interviews with soldiers T.G., A.G., F.N., and P.M., Harare, February 2, 2009.

that they would get special allowances directly from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and then be offered a “once-in-a-lifetime” opportunity to benefit directly from diamond smuggling.¹⁶⁷

Because of the lack of transparency in diamond mining and marketing, Human Rights Watch was unable to verify the bank’s transactions. The onus is on the RBZ to account for the diamonds it illegally bought in Marange and to be transparent about the use of revenue it received from Marange diamond sales. Not doing so compromises and severely undermines both the Kimberley Process and Zimbabwe’s own laws.

Response to Allegations of Human Rights Abuse and Illegal Diamond Trading from the Government of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwean officials deny human rights abuses, smuggling, and even the presence of soldiers in Marange.¹⁶⁸ However, the former provincial governor of Manicaland, Chris Mushohwe, admitted in May 2007 that the diamond rush had, to a large extent, benefitted certain individuals and not the country at large.¹⁶⁹

In November 2008 the Zimbabwe National Army, through its spokesperson, Lieutenant Colonel Simon Tsatsi, denied any involvement in Chiadzwa:

As far as we are concerned, we have not been deployed in the Chiadzwa [Marange] diamond field. That is a police operation and the police can enlist the Air Force when they deem fit.¹⁷⁰

Zimbabwe’s minister of mines, Obert Mpofu, in what might have been an unguarded moment, recently admitted while addressing police recruits at a police training center in Bulawayo that the army, CIO, and police were deployed in Marange and were now resisting transfer. He said the reason that they did not want to leave is because they are involved in corrupt activities and are looting diamonds, which they are selling to foreigners from South Africa and Nigeria.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁶⁸ “Chiadzwa: Army sent in to quell gun battles,” *Zimbabwe Financial Gazette*, November 13, 2008.

¹⁶⁹ Quoted in Lloyd Sachikonye, *Diamonds in Zimbabwe: A Situational Analysis*, p. 15.

¹⁷⁰ “Chiadzwa: Army sent in to quell gun battles,” *Zimbabwe Financial Gazette*, November 13, 2008.

¹⁷¹ “Police, Soldiers resist transfer from Chiadzwa,” March 22, 2009, http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/mar23_2009.html#Z6 (accessed April 16, 2009).

Addressing Zimbabwe’s parliament in response to questions about killings in Marange, the minister of mines stated that the police had assured his ministry that the military and police had not killed anyone during the “special operation in Chiadzwa that is still on-going,” but that instead, “the police say there were murders among the illegal diamond diggers as they scrambled for control of pits, stones and as they robbed one another.”¹⁷² However, as noted earlier, evidence gathered by Human Rights Watch points to wide-scale abuses—including the killing of more than 200 people, beatings, torture, and forced labor—committed by the army since October 2008 and by elements of the police since 2006.

¹⁷² Mines Minister Obert Mpofu’s response in Parliament of Zimbabwe, House of Assembly, March 25, 2009, http://www.parlzim.gov.zw/cms/House_Of_Assembly_Hansards/25_March_2009_35-25.pdf (accessed April 20, 2009).

IX. Response of the International Community

The international reaction to human rights abuses in Marange diamond fields has so far been relatively muted. In a somewhat encouraging response, in April 2009 the World Federation of Diamond Bourses (WFDB) announced a ban on trade in Zimbabwe diamonds from Marange on the grounds of smuggling and human rights violations there.¹⁷³ WFDB President Avi Paz called on the members of the 28 affiliated bourses “to take all measures necessary to ensure that they do not trade, directly or indirectly, in diamonds originating from the Marange deposit in Zimbabwe.”¹⁷⁴ Paz further stated that “[t]he WFDB and its membership worldwide are committed to do all [they] can to prevent conflict diamonds from Zimbabwe or from any other source for that matter to be traded by our members.”¹⁷⁵

Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

Zimbabwe is a participant in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), which was established in 2003 to combat the trade in conflict diamonds.¹⁷⁶ The KPCS defines conflict diamonds as rough diamonds used by rebel movements or their allies to finance conflict aimed at undermining legitimate governments.¹⁷⁷ In the strictest sense, due to the absence of armed conflict and the involvement of a rebel army or movement in Zimbabwe, Marange diamonds would not fall within KPCS definition of conflict diamonds.

However, Human Rights Watch strongly believes that serious human rights abuses by security forces connected with diamond mining justify a more expansive interpretation of the KPCS’s mandate to include human rights issues. To formalize this extension of its mandate, the KPCS’s rules should be amended to unequivocally assert that human rights are a key concern for the KPCS. The preamble of the KPCS’s core document recognizes “the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety

¹⁷³ “World Body orders ban on Zim diamonds,” *Mail and Guardian* (South Africa), April 3, 2009, <http://www.mg.co.za/article/2009-04-03-world-body-orders-ban-on-zim-diamonds> (accessed April 15, 2009).

¹⁷⁴ “WFDB calls on bourse members not to trade in diamonds from Marange deposit in Zimbabwe,” World Federation of Diamond Bourses, Antwerp, April 2, 2009, http://www.wfdb.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=161&Itemid=86 (accessed June 3, 2009).

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁶ The origin of the KPCS is a United Nations General Assembly resolution in 2000 on the role of trade in conflict diamonds in fueling armed conflict.

¹⁷⁷ Kimberley Process core document, <http://www.kimberleyprocess.com> (accessed April 20, 2009).

and security of people in affected countries and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts.”¹⁷⁸

The KPCS’s core document can be modified by consensus of the participants following a proposal by any participant.¹⁷⁹ Civil society organizations participating in the KPCS have already initiated dialogue among participants with respect to conflict diamonds, calling on the KPCS to ensure its minimum standards are consistent with international human rights law. On December 12, 2008, Global Witness, a participating nongovernmental organization, issued a statement calling on the KPCS to suspend Zimbabwe and to issue “a clear and unequivocal statement about the need for all Participants to observe basic human rights in the enforcement of Kimberley Process minimum standards.”¹⁸⁰ In March 2009 another KPCS civil society participant, Partnership Africa Canada, also urged the KPCS to suspend Zimbabwe highlighting human rights concerns and the need to integrate human rights in KPCS mandate.¹⁸¹

The KPCS risks becoming irrelevant and ineffective if it sticks to a narrow interpretation of its core mandate and limits its human rights focus. In light of the research in this report and by others, the KPCS clearly needs to revisit its mandate and expand it to specifically cover broader human rights concerns and unambiguously include them as part of the certification process. Diamonds originating from situations like Marange, where serious human rights abuses have taken place, should be shunned like “conflict diamonds” acquired by rebel groups. The term itself should be amended to reflect a broader array of abuses connected to mining.

The KPCS obliges participants to exercise effective internal control over their diamond industry to prevent trade in conflict diamonds in the global market. Each participant is required to ensure that all rough diamonds that it exports from its domestic industry are accompanied by a valid, forgery-resistant Kimberley Process certificate attesting to their origin. The KPCS has an investigative arm, the Working Group on Monitoring (KPWGM), which monitors compliance with Kimberley Process requirements in all participant countries.¹⁸²

¹⁷⁸ Kimberley Process core document.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

¹⁸⁰ “Conflict diamonds scheme must suspend Zimbabwe,” Global Witness, December 12, 2008, http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/695/en/conflict_diamond_scheme_must_suspend_zimbabwe (accessed April 19, 2009).

¹⁸¹ “Diamonds and the Wrong side of History,” Partnership Africa Canada, March 2009, p. 15.

¹⁸² Ibid.

Human Rights Watch’s research, as well as evidence from other sources, suggests that Zimbabwe is in violation of these requirements. There is clear evidence of widespread smuggling of rough diamonds out of Zimbabwe, which is indicative of the government’s failure or unwillingness to stop the practice. Zimbabwe has neglected to exercise effective internal control over its diamond industry to ensure that all diamonds that leave Zimbabwe are properly documented and formally exported with relevant KP certificates. Because the MMCZ and RBZ bought diamonds from unlicensed and illegal dealers, the government has participated in the illegal diamond trade and is therefore in violation of KPCS rules that require the ability to clearly identify the legitimate source of diamonds. The absence of clear ownership of mineral rights in Marange also potentially violates provisions of the KPCS that require participants to have a clear legal regime that enables the government to adequately control the Marange diamond fields.

The KPCS has, to date, taken a number of steps to address the Marange diamonds issue. In June 2007 a KPCS review team led by the Russian Federation visited Zimbabwe and came up with recommendations to strengthen Zimbabwe’s certification system. In 2008 the KPCS plenary meeting noted with great concern “the continuing challenges faced by Zimbabwe in meeting its obligations and recommended further monitoring of developments and concerted actions in that respect.”¹⁸³

That same month, a high-level delegation, led by KPCS Chairperson Esau Bernhard of Namibia, visited Zimbabwe and expressed concern to the government of Zimbabwe about reports of smuggling and abuses in Marange. He urged Zimbabwean authorities to “put an end to the violence in Marange and bring the area under control.”¹⁸⁴ A KPCS full review mission has been scheduled for June 2009 to evaluate, among other things, the situation in the Marange diamond fields.¹⁸⁵

The KPCS chairperson publicly questioned following the March 2009 visit whether suspending Zimbabwe from KPCS would bring the smuggling of Marange diamonds to a halt or end illegal activities in the district. He said that suspending Zimbabwe “will only help exacerbate the problems in Zimbabwe” without stopping Marange diamonds from penetrating the legitimate trade.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸³ Bernhard Esau, Kimberley Process chairperson, “Statement on the situation in the Marange diamond fields, Zimbabwe,” March 26, 2009, <http://www.kimberleyprocess.com> (accessed May 31, 2009).

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ Human Rights Watch telephone interviews with officials from Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, April 20, 2009.

¹⁸⁶ Bernhard Esau, Kimberley Process chairperson, “Statement on the situation in the Marange diamond fields, Zimbabwe.”

Human Rights Watch believes, on the contrary, that immediately suspending Zimbabwe from the KPCS is one key way of exerting pressure on the government of Zimbabwe to end serious human rights abuses, as well as other illegal activities currently ongoing in the Marange diamond fields. Without this kind of swift, direct action by the KPCS, human rights abuses are likely to continue, as the government of Zimbabwe will have little to no incentive to respect basic rights or promote much-needed transparency and accountability in mining operations. Since 2006 the KPCS has been engaging the Zimbabwean authorities to no avail. In that time, human rights abuses and other crimes have continued and worsened. Now is the time for stronger action.

X. Acknowledgements

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