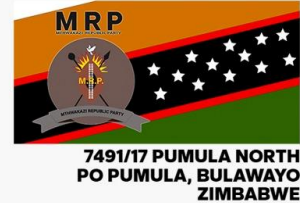




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Office of the President

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

12 July 2026

For Immediate Release

The Betrayal of Liberation: Afrophobia, Expulsion, and the Failure of the South African State

I address the people of Mthwakazi, the people of Zimbabwe, the people of South Africa, and the international community at a moment of disgrace for our region. Africans are being driven from South Africa by threats, organised intimidation, forced removals, attacks on homes and businesses, exclusion from essential services, and the fear of further violence. They are crossing borders with children, with bags and blankets, or with nothing at all. Many are returning to the very countries they once left because poverty, repression, and political failure had already made ordinary life impossible. What is being done to them is not an accident of administration. It is a campaign, and it must be named for what it is.

The numbers record a regional emergency. On 7 July 2026 Zimbabwe's government [reported that 78,123 of its nationals had returned](#) from South Africa since May. Of these, 21,291 came home through government-assisted arrangements. An estimated 56,832 returned independently, outside government-assisted arrangements and often without organised reintegration support. As of 8 July 2026, [Malawi's Department of Disaster Management Affairs reported that 38,094 of its citizens had returned](#) from South Africa, a figure covering 7 June to 8 July. These totals do not describe a normal shift in migration. They record a population moving under pressure.

This statement is not based only on international reporting or government statistics. On 8 July 2026 a delegation of the Mthwakazi Republic Party, led by Secretary General Velile D. (VD) Moyo and accompanied by Cde Lwazi Khanye and Cde Collin Moyo, visited the UCCSA Reception Centre in Bulawayo. They met returnees, examined the reception arrangements, and heard testimony of displacement, loss, fear, and uncertainty. The statement distinguishes, wherever the available record permits, among the party's own observations, returnee testimony, official statistics, independent reporting, and disputed governmental allegations.

Presidential directives and international demands

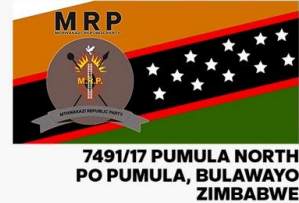
Because the analysis that follows is long, I state the required actions first. Each is substantiated in the sections below.

1. Immediate protection of the targeted populations and the dismantling of vigilante enforcement.



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2. Investigation and prosecution of the crimes already committed under South Africa's own law.
3. An urgent communication and provisional measures before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, and an independent fact-finding mission.
4. An International Criminal Court examination, and a referral by one or more States Parties.
5. Formal diplomatic notice by a qualifying State Party to the Genocide Convention, and preparation of proceedings and provisional measures before the International Court of Justice.
6. An emergency public meeting of the United Nations Security Council and an urgent special session of the Human Rights Council.
7. Targeted United States and international sanctions against the identifiable officials and organisers responsible.
8. An internationally administered protection and return mechanism for the people displaced.
9. A protected returnee documentation and testimony repository, established by MRP.
10. A separate internationally supervised Mthwakazi displacement, Gukurahundi return, and restitution registry.

The individual accounts

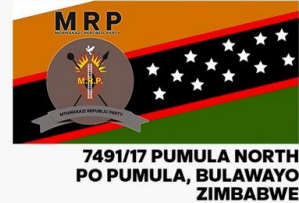
The individual accounts reveal what the totals conceal. African nationals from other states have been ordered from their homes. Families have hidden in mountains and in public halls. Homes and possessions have been burned or seized. People have slept outside consulates while waiting for transport. Protesters have broken down doors, entered houses, seized residents, and delivered them to police vehicles. A Zimbabwean who said he held a valid Zimbabwean Exemption Permit was taken with them. A Malawian woman and a small child were removed alongside him. Flyers advertised operations conducted door to door, after an unofficial deadline for undocumented migrants to leave the country. That deadline was not an official government directive; independent fact-checkers traced it to Operation Dudula and allied movements. These are not the instruments of orderly immigration administration. They are the methods of collective intimidation and coerced removal. A state cannot call a departure voluntary once fear, violence, collective threats, and the destruction of lawful protection have made remaining intolerable.

South Africa was warned before the deadline. On 25 June the [African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights condemned the intimidation, attacks, and violence](#) carried out by Operation Dudula and by the movement calling itself March and March. It reminded Pretoria that protection under the African Charter extends to every person regardless of nationality or immigration status, and it stated that threatened mass expulsion violates Article 12 of the Charter. The warning was public. The organisations were named. The deadline was known. Yet



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after the deadline passed, the door-to-door removals continued. Omission after notice is not neutrality. It becomes part of the record.

It must be named: Afrophobia

The word “xenophobia” has grown too comfortable. It is broad, clinical, and evasive. What is happening in South Africa is Afrophobia. It is Africans turning against other Africans, marking them out by accent, language, ancestry, appearance, documentation, or the shade of their belonging, and driving them from homes, workplaces, clinics, schools, and whole communities. The distinction matters, and not only morally. It is the difference between targeting people for the passports they carry and targeting them for who they are. The campaign's principal targets are black Africans from neighbouring states and from across the continent. When organised movements direct their cruelty specifically against fellow Africans in this way, they revive the very logic that once oppressed all of us. These vigilante movements have recovered the language and methods of the oppressor and turned them against fellow Africans.

President Cyril Ramaphosa has himself used the word Afrophobia. In his [presidential letter of 8 June 2026](#) he acknowledged that foreign nationals constitute only a very small proportion of public-service users, that the overwhelming majority have no involvement in crime, and that no private citizen has authority to demand proof of nationality or to enforce immigration law. The government therefore understands both the falsehood of the scapegoating and the illegality of the enforcement. Its failure is failure after knowledge.

The South African people are not the accused

Let there be no distortion of my words. This accusation is not directed against the people of South Africa. Ordinary South Africans live with unemployment, crime, corruption, failing municipalities, broken infrastructure, and public institutions that too often do not protect them. Their grievances are real. Their suffering did not begin with the arrival of a Malawian labourer, a Zimbabwean shopkeeper, a Mozambican farmworker, or a Congolese asylum seeker.

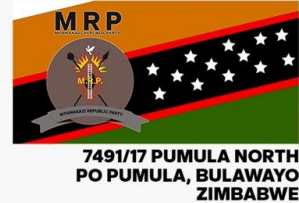
The ANC-led government has set two groups of its own victims against each other. It abandoned ordinary South Africans to insecurity and economic frustration, and then allowed vulnerable Africans to be blamed for failures manufactured in government offices, state-owned enterprises, police commands, and municipal councils. A foreigner did not loot Eskom. A refugee did not hollow out local government. A migrant did not corrupt the police or steal public funds. The scapegoat was chosen because he is weaker than the officials who failed.

Many South Africans have refused the cruelty. Lawyers, churches, journalists, humanitarian workers, constitutional institutions, and ordinary neighbours have defended migrants and opened their doors. They are the true inheritors of South Africa's liberation. They should be honoured, not confused with the vigilantes who betray it. The South African people are not our enemy. The



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government led by the ANC, and those state agencies and officials that participated in, tolerated, or failed to prevent these abuses, are the accused.

The betrayal of liberation

There is a history the ANC cannot erase. During apartheid, the frontline states sheltered South African exiles, hosted the liberation movements, took in refugees, and endured raids, assassinations, sabotage, and economic punishment. On 11 February 1990, from the balcony of the Cape Town City Hall on the day of his release, Nelson Mandela declared: “The sacrifice of the frontline states will be remembered by South Africans forever.” That debt was not symbolic. It was paid in blood, in destroyed and damaged infrastructure, in lost trade, and in the deaths of citizens who were not South African. Zimbabwe stood among those states.

The children and grandchildren of that region are now portrayed as burdens upon South African schools, clinics, services, and communities. Solidarity has been answered with expulsion. The hospitality once extended to freedom fighters has been repaid by vigilantes demanding documents from Africans in the road. The pass-law mentality has returned under a government born from the movement that swore to destroy it.

I am precise about the comparison. Immigration law is not itself apartheid, and every state may regulate entry through lawful institutions. The betrayal lies elsewhere. It lies in collective sorting by origin, in private document inspections, in exclusion from clinics, in forced entry into homes, and in the treatment of Africans as presumptively removable. The officials have changed. The instinct to divide Africans into those who may remain and those who must be pushed out has survived.

Responsibility belongs to the ANC-led government

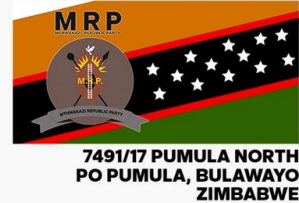
South Africa is now governed by a multi-party Government of National Unity, and accuracy requires the term “ANC-led government” rather than the fiction that the ANC governs alone. Coalition does not erase history. The ANC has held the presidency and directed the national government since 1994. The institutions now failing were shaped under its rule. The economic despair now exploited against migrants accumulated during its stewardship, through failures of governance and endemic corruption. Its leaders cannot use coalition partners as an amnesty for three decades of power.

The government's condemnations are welcome, but condemnation is not protection. A speech does not restore a family to the home it was chased from. A press release does not reopen a clinic door blocked by a mob. When the President says that only authorised officials may enforce immigration law, and private groups continue to do exactly what he says is forbidden, his words become evidence against his own government.



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The South African Human Rights Commission has already tested the courts. In October 2025 it brought an urgent application in the Durban High Court against Operation Dudula, March and March, and others over the organised exclusion of non-nationals and undocumented people from public hospitals. On 10 October the [Court struck the application from the roll for lack of urgency](#). It did not decide that the vigilante conduct was lawful. After the ruling, the Commission maintained that the exclusions remained unconstitutional and reported that the police frequently refused or failed to act, despite a national instruction from the National Commissioner of Police requiring intervention.

There is a more important judgment. On 4 November 2025, in [Kopanang Africa Against Xenophobia v Operation Dudula](#), the Johannesburg High Court declared Operation Dudula's conduct unlawful. It interdicted the movement and its named leaders from demanding that any private person produce identity documents, from harassing, intimidating, or assaulting people identified as non-nationals, from interfering with access to healthcare and schools, from unlawful evictions, and from hate speech, including on social media. The Court found that the record did not contain clear evidence from which it could conclude that the police or the Department of Home Affairs had colluded with Operation Dudula, and it declined the requested declaratory relief against the police; it nonetheless compelled the government to implement its National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Operation Dudula has publicly stated its intention to appeal. The significance is plain. Before the present crisis reached its height, a South African court had already identified and prohibited the very methods now recurring in the streets. The conduct has continued after a High Court judgment declaring and prohibiting these methods.

South Africa's own Constitution does not reserve dignity, life, security, the privacy of the home, or emergency medical care for citizens alone. Its Bill of Rights uses the word “everyone.” The state is bound to respect, protect, promote, and fulfil those rights. A state that knowingly leaves non-citizens exposed to private violence has broken its own founding compact before any foreign court is approached. When its conduct is weighed at the international level, the acts and omissions of its organs are attributed to the South African state as a whole.

Pretoria and Harare produced the same returnee

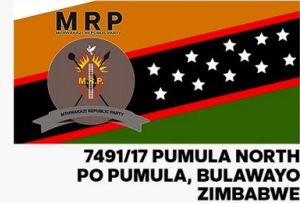
Pretoria did not create every reason our people left home. Harare did. Decades of repression, corruption, economic collapse, political exclusion, and the deliberate underdevelopment of our region drove millions abroad. South Africa then supplied the fear that drove many of them back. One government made exile necessary. The other made exile unsafe.

For the people of Mthwakazi the history is older and more specific. Gukurahundi killed thousands in Matabeleland and the Midlands and displaced tens of thousands more. The killing was followed by silence, impunity, and uneven development. Families scattered across Southern



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Africa. The present return is therefore not merely a migration event. It is another chapter in a displacement that began with state violence and was sustained by state neglect.

The Mthwakazi Republic Party has long estimated that more than two million people of Mthwakazi origin live in South Africa. I present that honestly as our estimate, not as a verified census figure. The broader fact is beyond dispute. South Africa holds a vast Zimbabwean and Mthwakazi diaspora shaped by a century of labour migration and by the repression, the massacres, and the economic ruin that followed 1980.

Harare's reception measures should be acknowledged accurately. Zimbabwe has arranged transport and reported welfare services at Beitbridge. But the test is not the ceremony at the border. It is whether returnees will have food, housing, documents, safety, work, schooling, healthcare, and freedom from political profiling once the buses have gone. Reintegration without structural change is only the relocation of suffering.

The legal character of the conduct

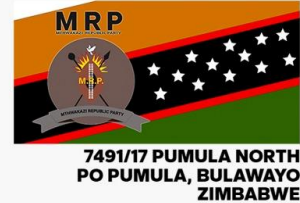
The public record already establishes something graver than a dispute over immigration enforcement. The African Commission has identified threatened mass expulsion and reminded South Africa that the Charter forbids the mass expulsion of non-nationals. Reporting has documented door-to-door entry into homes and the seizure of residents, including a man who said he was lawfully present. According to police statements reported by AFP, the confirmed dead included two Mozambican nationals, a Malawian, and an Ethiopian; foreign governments allege further deaths that South Africa disputes. People have fled into mountains, slept in public buildings, lost homes and possessions, and crossed borders because staying had become dangerous.

On the presently available evidence, persecution and the deportation or forcible transfer of a population are the international crimes most immediately requiring investigation. They do not require proof of an intention physically to destroy a protected group. Deportation or forcible transfer under Article 7 of the Rome Statute requires displacement from an area in which the persons were lawfully present. The reported seizure of a man who said he held a valid Zimbabwean Exemption Permit is potentially important evidence of coercive action directed even at people claiming lawful residence; investigation must establish what subsequently happened to him and whether the incident formed part of the wider attack. The treatment of undocumented migrants may still constitute persecution, serious abuse, unlawful collective expulsion, or other inhumane acts, but their immigration status must not be concealed when the specific crime of forcible transfer is analysed. Under the Rome Statute, persecution must also be connected with another act listed as a crime against humanity or with another crime within the Court's jurisdiction; the alleged removals, killings, serious abuses, and other inhumane acts may supply that connection, but it must be investigated and proved.



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A case at the International Criminal Court would also require evidence that the conduct formed part of a widespread or systematic attack carried out pursuant to or in furtherance of a state or organisational policy, and with knowledge of that attack. Our evidence collection must therefore examine leadership structures, instructions, published deadlines, operational planning, geographic coordination, funding, repeated methods, and official cooperation or acquiescence. I do not claim that a court has already entered judgment. I say that the evidence demands investigation, and that investigation is the mechanism by which testimony, command structures, rhetoric, police conduct, and organisational policy become admissible proof.

“Ethnic cleansing”: the descriptive case

“Ethnic cleansing” is not a separate offence under the Rome Statute. The United Nations has used the term to describe rendering an area ethnically homogeneous through force or intimidation that removes a group. The present campaign carries its features. Populations are identified by national and ethnic origin. Deadlines are announced. Threats are made. Homes are entered and possessions destroyed or seized. Departure is coerced, from particular communities and from the country itself. The most defensible statement is not that a court has found the South African state guilty of ethnic cleansing. It is that organised Afrophobic movements are conducting a campaign of collective removal whose methods fit the recognised description, while the state has repeatedly failed to prevent it. A government that rejects the characterisation must stop the conduct, prosecute those responsible, protect the displaced, restore what was taken, and permit independent investigation. It cannot answer evidence with indignation.

The genocide question

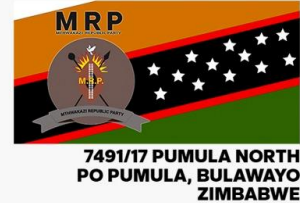
The word genocide must be used neither cheaply nor selectively. The Genocide Convention protects national, ethnic, racial, and religious groups against specified acts committed with intent to destroy the group in whole or in part. The analysis must identify the particular national and ethnic groups targeted. Zimbabweans, Malawians, Mozambicans, and Ethiopians, among other identifiable African national groups, may constitute protected national groups. In relation to Mthwakazi, the evidence must identify the specific ethnic or national communities under attack rather than assume that every person associated with the territory forms a single Convention group. “Migrants” as a loose administrative category are not a protected group, which is precisely why the accusation must name the national and ethnic groups under attack.

The Convention prohibits killing, the causing of serious bodily or mental harm, the deliberate infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part, the prevention of births, and the forcible transfer of children. The evidence directly raises questions of killing and of serious bodily and mental harm. Whether it also establishes the deliberate imposition of conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction requires investigation into the coordinated deprivation of healthcare, shelter, food, livelihood, and physical security, into the duration and scale of that deprivation, and into the



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intention behind it. Mass expulsion is not by itself an act of genocide. Forced displacement or mass expulsion is not independently included among the five acts enumerated in Article II of the Convention, and the law distinguishes an intention to remove a population from an intention to destroy it. Making life impossible in a particular place may establish expulsion or ethnic cleansing; genocide requires intended physical or biological destruction. That boundary cannot be wished away. It also cannot be used to forbid inquiry when expulsion is accompanied by killings, deprivation, dehumanising rhetoric, and a foreseeable risk of physical destruction.

The duty to prevent genocide does not arise merely because genocide has been alleged. It arises when a state learns, or should normally have learned, of a serious risk that genocide will be committed, and possesses means capable of contributing to prevention. The public identification of protected national and ethnic groups, the announced deadlines, the organised operations, the killings and assaults, the clinic exclusions, the forced entries into homes, and the knowledge held by the state together require an immediate genocide-risk assessment now. The duty to prevent does not wait for a completed genocide or a final judicial verdict.

Here South Africa's own standard returns to it. Before the world's courts, Pretoria has argued that atrocity must be read cumulatively, that public statements and policy context matter, that omission can incur responsibility, and that the duty to prevent arises before destruction is complete. Amnesty International developed the method further, arguing that conduct must be examined in its totality, that genocidal intent may coexist with another stated objective, and that an alternative objective does not automatically end the inquiry. Amnesty did not rewrite the Convention's definition; it broadened the evidentiary and inferential method by which intent is assessed. Applying that cumulative and preventive standard, the Afrophobic campaign has produced sufficient warning signs to demand an immediate genocide-risk assessment and preventive action. This is an accusation requiring investigation, not a counterfeit verdict announced before the evidence is gathered.

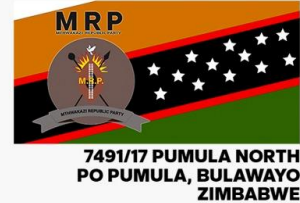
South Africa has already faced a genocide accusation of a different kind. President Donald Trump later publicly accused South Africa of genocide against white farmers. Separately, his executive order of 7 February 2025 alleged government-sponsored race-based discrimination, ended most assistance, and directed the United States to prioritise humanitarian admission and refugee resettlement for Afrikaners. The order itself contained no formal legal finding of genocide, and the underlying claim was widely disputed; it must be described as an allegation, not a fact. Its relevance here is consistency. Pretoria rejected the accusation as unsupported by the evidence. That answer now returns to Pretoria. It cannot demand exacting proof for Afrikaners while refusing even to investigate when black African groups are killed, driven from their homes, and returned across borders by the tens of thousands. The response cannot depend on the race of the people who flee.

A call for immediate international proceedings



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The time for expressions of concern has passed. Distinct routes of accountability now apply, and they must not be confused with one another. States bear responsibility before the International Court of Justice. Individuals bear criminal responsibility before the International Criminal Court, before South Africa's own courts, and before the courts of other states. Political enforcement lies with the United Nations Security Council and the organs of the African Union. The Mthwakazi Republic Party calls for action on every one of them.

African institutions first

This is first an African matter, and African institutions have already spoken. The African Charter, at Article 12(5), expressly prohibits the mass expulsion of non-nationals aimed at national, racial, ethnic, or religious groups. The African Commission warned South Africa on 25 June. Because provisional measures require a received communication, we call upon affected persons and qualified organisations to lodge an urgent communication before the African Commission and to request provisional measures under Rule 100 of its Rules of Procedure. Once seized of that communication, the Commission should act immediately to prevent irreparable harm and, where warranted, refer the matter to the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. Separately, under Articles 45 and 46 of the African Charter, we call upon the Commission to establish an independent fact-finding mission, a power that does not depend upon the seizure of a communication. We call upon South Africa to admit the mission, to guarantee unhindered access to affected communities, police records, healthcare facilities, and detention sites, and to protect every person who cooperates with it from retaliation. South Africa has not deposited the declaration under Article 34(6) of the Court Protocol that would permit direct applications by individuals or non-governmental organisations, so a direct application by MRP would fail; the Commission's power of referral is therefore the operative route. We also call upon affected African states and eligible African intergovernmental organisations to use the routes available to them under the Court Protocol, and upon the African Union and the Southern African Development Community to treat this as a threat to regional peace rather than a bilateral administrative inconvenience.

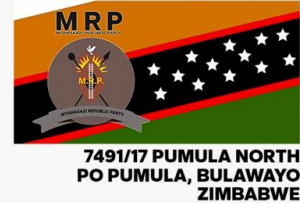
State responsibility before the International Court of Justice

Only states may appear before the International Court of Justice, and the Court decides state responsibility, not the guilt of individuals. There are no “charges” at that Court. We call upon one or more States Parties to the Genocide Convention, entitled to invoke Article IX, to place South Africa on formal notice of a dispute concerning its duty to prevent and punish genocide. South Africa acceded to that Convention and entered no reservation to Article IX. The Court has confirmed that every State Party bound with South Africa by Article IX holds a legal interest in compliance and need not itself be injured to bring a case. The Mthwakazi Republic Party is not a state and cannot institute proceedings. A qualifying state must act, and it should be a state that carries no reservation of its own to Article IX. Zimbabwe, complicit in the displacement of its own people, cannot be trusted to be that state.



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A prospective applicant should place South Africa on formal notice of the alleged treaty breaches, identify the preventive and protective measures required, seek an urgent substantive response, and ensure that a clear opposition of legal views has crystallised before proceedings are instituted. A short deadline does not by itself create the Court's jurisdiction; an identifiable dispute does. The prospective case should allege actual or threatened breaches of the Convention, identify any conduct capable of falling within Articles II and III, invoke South Africa's present obligation to employ all means reasonably available to prevent genocide, and seek provisional measures protecting the plausible rights of the targeted groups while the facts are investigated. Where the targeting is shown to rest on ethnic, racial, or national origin rather than citizenship alone, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination provides a further route, subject to its own procedural preconditions.

That further route carries an important limit. The Court has held that discrimination based solely on current citizenship is not automatically discrimination based on “national origin” under that Convention. Any such case must therefore prove that the targeting operates through ancestry, ethnicity, accent, language, racialisation, perceived origin, or other protected characteristics, rather than legal nationality alone. The campaign's apparent focus on black African identity may supply that evidence, but it must be pleaded and proved.

The provisional measures requested should require South Africa to:

- prevent every act falling within the Genocide Convention against the targeted populations;
- ensure that officials, police, and persons under state authority neither commit, incite, assist, nor tolerate such acts;
- dismantle vigilante enforcement and prevent private groups from entering homes, conducting identity inspections, removing residents, or blocking access to clinics and workplaces;
- preserve all documentary, electronic, medical, and testimonial evidence;
- permit independent international monitors to reach affected communities and reception centres;
- investigate and punish organised incitement and violence; and
- report to the Court within one month and at regular intervals thereafter.

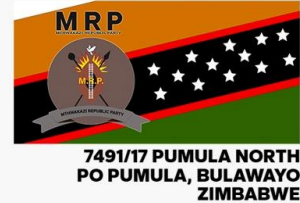
Individual criminal responsibility before the International Criminal Court

Criminal responsibility belongs to individuals. South African courts have the primary responsibility to investigate and prosecute. The International Criminal Court is the available international forum where domestic proceedings are absent or are not genuine. South Africa remains a State Party to the Rome Statute. Its membership makes ICC territorial jurisdiction available for alleged Rome Statute crimes committed on South African territory, subject to



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temporal and subject-matter jurisdiction, admissibility, and proof of individual responsibility, and any State Party may refer the situation to the Prosecutor. We call upon States Parties to make that referral, and we call upon the Prosecutor to examine the evidence on the Prosecutor's own initiative. The conduct to be investigated includes deportation or forcible transfer, persecution on national, ethnic, or racial grounds, murder where killings form part of the attack, and other inhumane acts causing serious suffering, together with genocide where the necessary intent can be shown. The Court is complementary to national courts. A genuine South African investigation and prosecution would take priority; if South Africa is unwilling or unable genuinely to investigate and prosecute, international admissibility becomes correspondingly stronger. No political office, party membership, police rank, or private organisational status may shield any person from investigation. Under South African law, official capacity, including service as a head of state, a government official, or an elected representative, is not a defence to genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes.

South Africa must enforce its own law

South Africa need not wait for The Hague. Its own Parliament wrote genocide and crimes against humanity into South African law through its Implementation of the Rome Statute Act, and that Act remains in force. No investigation under South Africa's international-crimes legislation into the present campaign has been publicly identified. Pretoria must explain whether such an investigation exists and, if not, why none has been opened. South African authorities can open such an investigation today, preserve evidence, identify suspects, and determine whether the statutory thresholds are met. A government that presents itself to the world as a guardian of international criminal law can begin at home.

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

South Africa has recognised the competence of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive complaints from individuals and groups within its jurisdiction after available and effective domestic remedies have been exhausted, unless those remedies are unavailable, ineffective, or unreasonably prolonged. Affected returnees and migrants can document exclusion, attacks, removals, and failures of police protection, pursue such South African remedies as realistically exist, and bring individual or collective communications to the Committee while seeking its early-warning and urgent-action procedure. People who have already been expelled will need representation, secure communications, and protection against retaliation to pursue those remedies. This route documents and warns. It does not replace the proceedings above.

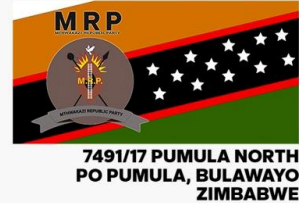
The evidence

The Mthwakazi Republic Party will establish a protected returnee documentation and testimony repository for transmission to the Office of the Prosecutor and to every competent body. It will operate on informed written or recorded consent, with separate consent for legal transmission



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and for public use; on anonymisation by default; on encrypted storage and restricted access; on the withholding of immigration status without consent; on child-protection procedures and trauma-informed interviewing; on chain-of-custody records for photographs, videos, and documents; and on the referral of immediate threats to qualified lawyers and protection organisations. We will not publish identifying details. We will take all reasonable measures to protect the confidentiality, security, and safety of every witness, in compliance with all applicable data-protection, privacy, and evidentiary law, including South Africa's Protection of Personal Information Act where it applies, under independent legal and forensic oversight, and through a designated evidence custodian.

The additional United Nations routes

Several United Nations mechanisms are more immediately accessible than any court that requires a state applicant. We call for an urgent assessment by the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide; urgent communications by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism; action under the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination's early-warning and urgent-action procedure; and continuous monitoring by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. We further call upon sixteen or more member states of the United Nations Human Rights Council to request an urgent special session on Afrophobic violence, mass displacement, and state failure in South Africa, that being the support the Council's rules require.

The United States and the Security Council

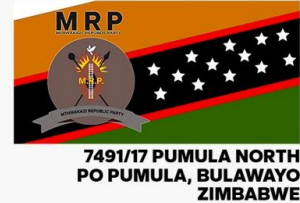
The mass movement of people now under way, created by organised intimidation and by state failure, is no longer an internal South African matter. It threatens regional stability and places protected populations in continuing danger. The Mthwakazi Republic Party is not a member of the United Nations and cannot itself invoke the Council's procedures. We therefore call upon the United States, and upon every member of the Security Council prepared to defend African lives, to request an emergency public meeting under Rule 2 of the Council's Provisional Rules. We call upon affected African states to place this cross-border crisis formally before the Council under Article 35 of the Charter.

At that meeting the Council should hear the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the African Commission. It should adopt a resolution mandating an independent fact-finding and evidence-preservation mechanism, demand that South Africa end vigilante enforcement and medical exclusion, require a report from South Africa within thirty days, consider targeted measures against the officials and organisations found responsible, transmit relevant evidence to the ICC Prosecutor, and demand South Africa's full cooperation with any prosecutorial examination. Because South Africa is already a State Party, a Security Council referral under Article 13(b) of the Rome Statute is not required to create jurisdiction; its value would be political authority and enforcement support,



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and it remains available if necessary. We know the Council can be obstructed. The convening of the meeting is itself a demand we place on the record, and history will note who refused it.

We further call upon the United States, which cannot lawfully charge a foreign state but can act against individuals, to open an evidentiary review through its Department of Justice, and in particular its Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section, its Federal Bureau of Investigation, Homeland Security Investigations, its Department of State, and its Department of the Treasury. United States genocide jurisdiction may arise where the offence has the required connection to the United States, or where the alleged offender is a United States national, a lawful permanent resident, a qualifying stateless habitual resident, or is present in the United States; United States immigration law also renders inadmissible those who ordered, incited, assisted, or participated in genocide. Washington should declare that no one responsible for genocide, incitement, torture, extrajudicial killing, or organised persecution will find safe haven in the United States. It should impose targeted visa restrictions and Global Magnitsky sanctions on the identifiable officials and private organisers responsible. And it should extend to the black Africans now fleeing Afrophobic violence the same concern it has already shown to others within South Africa who claimed persecution. We do not ask for measures that would punish the South African people. We ask for measures against the individuals who organised and permitted these crimes.

A dedicated protection and return mechanism

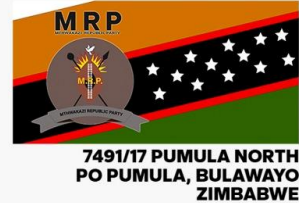
The scale of this crisis exceeds the capacity and the proper function of any political party. The Mthwakazi Republic Party is not asking the public to fund MRP. The responsibility belongs to governments and to international institutions. We call upon the United Nations General Assembly to establish and fund a dedicated Southern African emergency registration, protection, restitution, and return mechanism by resolution, for the people expelled from or forced to flee South Africa. Pending that action, we call upon the Secretary-General to appoint a senior coordinator and to mobilise the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the appropriate humanitarian, food, health, and child-protection agencies under their existing mandates. The mechanism should not treat every returning citizen as a refugee. The International Organization for Migration should lead on registration, transport, voluntary return, and reintegration; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should lead only where refugee protection, asylum status, or non-refoulement is implicated; the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights should lead on monitoring, evidence preservation, and accountability; and the relief agencies should coordinate humanitarian assistance, working with the African Union and SADC. Its mandate should include:

- registration of refugees, asylum seekers, forced returnees, and other displaced persons affected by the campaign;



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- emergency shelter, food, clean water, sanitation, medical treatment, and trauma care through recognised humanitarian agencies;
- preservation of testimony and evidence concerning killings, assaults, clinic exclusion, home invasions, threats, document seizures, lost property, and official conduct;
- replacement of lost civil and immigration documents, and access to legal advice;
- independent legal screening, documentation, and assistance in obtaining lawful determinations from the competent South African authorities and courts, and assistance for safe return to South Africa where a person holds the right and freely chooses it;
- voluntary reintegration in countries of nationality where return is genuinely safe and chosen rather than compelled;
- resettlement or other protection for those who cannot safely return to their countries of origin; and
- documentation and facilitation of claims for restitution, compensation, unpaid wages, and destroyed or seized property.

Separately, and linked to it, we call for an internationally supervised Mthwakazi displacement, Gukurahundi return, and restitution registry, documenting citizenship, land, graves and burial sites, property, family reunification, exile, disappearances, and guarantees of non-recurrence. The world has established dedicated international protection for other displaced populations when the need was grave. We ask only for the standard the international community insists upon elsewhere, applied now to Africans coerced from their homes. If South Africa supports it, it accepts that the displacement on its border requires international machinery. If it opposes registration, protection, restitution, and return for these Africans while demanding those very principles for others, it exposes a hierarchy in which distant refugees are useful and neighbouring Africans are disposable.

Return and restitution, applied with precision

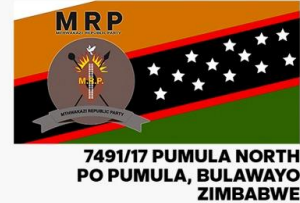
The right of return must be stated precisely. A person lawfully resident in South Africa who was driven out by coercion has a claim to restoration of lawful status and property where possible, protection against renewed violence, and an effective remedy for lost employment, wages, business assets, and other damage. An undocumented migrant does not gain an automatic right of residence because vigilantes acted unlawfully, but that person remains entitled to due process, humane treatment, and an individual determination by lawful authority. A refugee or asylum seeker must not be forced back into danger. For Mthwakazi families displaced by Gukurahundi, return concerns ancestral homes, citizenship, identity documents, land, graves, family reunification, truth, and a guarantee of non-recurrence. Harare cannot speak of reintegration while refusing to resolve the violence that made exile permanent.

The demands



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The Mthwakazi Republic Party demands, without apology:

- that the South African government dismantle unlawful vigilante enforcement, prosecute the home invasions, assaults, arson, looting, and clinic obstruction already committed, and discipline officials who refused protection;
- that all immigration action be conducted by authorised officers, through individual lawful procedure, with access to counsel and review, and never by collective expulsion;
- that the South African Human Rights Commission receive full cooperation, that its litigation proceed on the ordinary roll or through renewed proceedings supported by current evidence, that the government not use the earlier procedural ruling as a defence to continuing violations, and that Parliament hold public hearings on the failures of the state before and after the June deadline;
- that the government secure compliance with the Kopanang judgment, subject to any operative appellate order, including the order to implement its National Action Plan;
- that the African Union and SADC establish an independent fact-finding mission;
- that the African Commission, once seized of an urgent communication, adopt provisional measures under Rule 100 and continue to monitor compliance with Article 12(5);
- that the United Nations genocide-prevention and anti-racism mechanisms assess the risk now, without waiting for a completed atrocity;
- that Zimbabwe publish transparent reintegration plans, prohibit the political profiling of returnees, protect their records, and provide durable support rather than ceremony;
- that truth, accountability, restitution, and safe return for the people displaced by Gukurahundi form part of any credible policy toward the Mthwakazi diaspora; and
- that South Africa support the dedicated protection and return mechanism, or explain to the world why the international machinery it demands for others must be denied to Africans displaced from its own territory.

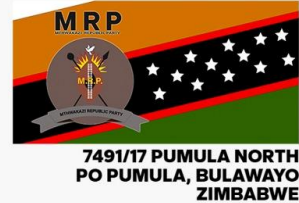
How a Mthwakazi government would act

The Mthwakazi Republic Party will demonstrate the responsibility of government before it holds the power of government. We will maintain the protected documentation and testimony repository described above, with consent and confidentiality preserved. We will connect returnees with churches, qualified relief organisations, lawyers, medical providers, and diaspora professionals, without soliciting funds for the party. We will demand transparent public data from Pretoria and Harare on deaths, arrests, deportations, assisted and independent returns, children affected, and lawful residents removed by vigilantes. We will support lawful immigration control by accountable institutions while rejecting collective punishment, private enforcement, and punishment by nationality. A future Mthwakazi state will protect every person within its jurisdiction from violence and abuse, regardless of immigration status, while enforcing



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immigration law through accountable institutions, individual determination, and due process. It will hold the monopoly on force within accountable institutions, protect its citizens abroad through active consular engagement, and never make a vulnerable minority pay for the failures of government.

Conclusion

To every person returning to Mthwakazi in fear or destitution: you are not forgotten. Your displacement will be documented. Your testimony will not be reduced to a statistic. Your dignity is not a favour to be granted by Pretoria or Harare. It is a right.

To the people of South Africa: we do not accuse you. Many of you are resisting this cruelty, and many of you have been betrayed by the same governing failures. Refuse the lie that an African neighbour is the cause of the suffering inflicted on you by your own officials.

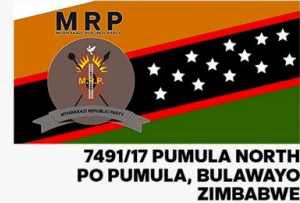
To the ANC and the government it leads: liberation history confers no permanent immunity. The movement that once begged Africa for sanctuary cannot preside over Africans being hunted from their homes and still claim moral leadership. The government that lectures the world on displacement, collective punishment, restitution, apartheid, and genocide will be measured against those standards at its own door. It does not hold one law for the world and another for Africans at its border. We ask only that South Africa be held to the standard it has demanded for others.

The evidence must now be preserved. The threatened populations must now be protected. The proceedings must now begin.



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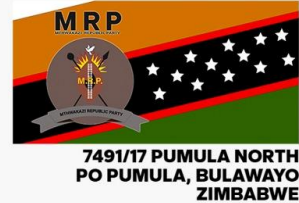
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- Protocol to the African Charter on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, Articles 5 and 34(6).



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- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998), Articles 6, 7, 13, and 25.
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- Charter of the United Nations, Article 35.

Issued by the Office of the President

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Matabeleland demands justice, fairness, and recognition. Enough is enough.

Sisonke Sibambene SinguMthwakazi Sesikulungisa!