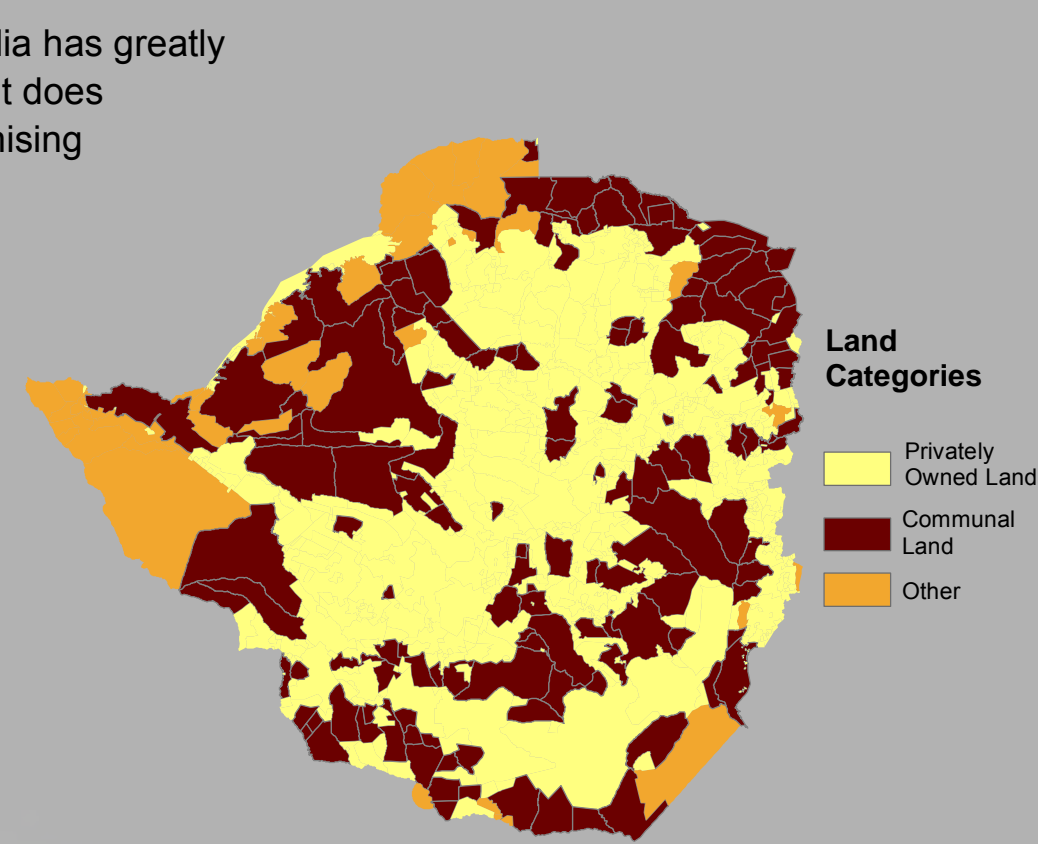


# MARCH 29 - JUNE 27, 2008

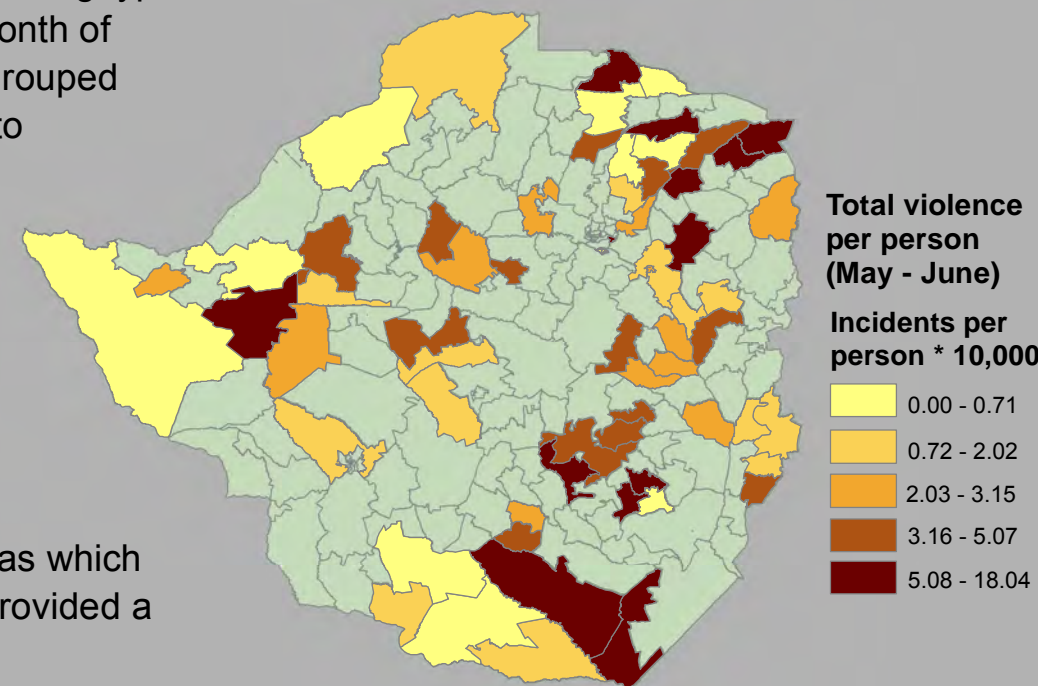
Representing time on a map remains a cartographic challenge. The use of video and interactive media has greatly expanded the possibilities for such representations. Using a traditional 2D surface is more limiting but does have the advantage of allowing the reader to look at the full timescale in a single image, quickly surmising any trend(s) and large scale pattern(s). The large map of Zimbabwe to the right represents spatial and temporal patterns of political violence that took place between March 29, 2008, the first presidential election date, and June 27, the second round of polling. The data consists of total number of serious violent incidents, including murder, torture, and assault, collated by political constituency. This information was collected by pro-democracy groups in Zimbabwe, some of which can be viewed at: <http://www.sokwanele.com/node/2333>. Data was gathered for 70 out of the 210 political constituencies in Zimbabwe.

Violence was used in the months after the March 29 poll to secure the result of the second vote. With no candidate winning the required 50% in the first round, a second round of polling was needed. Human rights reports indicate that incumbent president Robert Mugabe's party was involved in organized violence against perceived opponents. Escalating violence eventually led opposition candidate MorganTsvangirai to withdraw from the poll on June 22nd. The vote went ahead however and in a climate of shock and fear, Mugabe won with 85%.

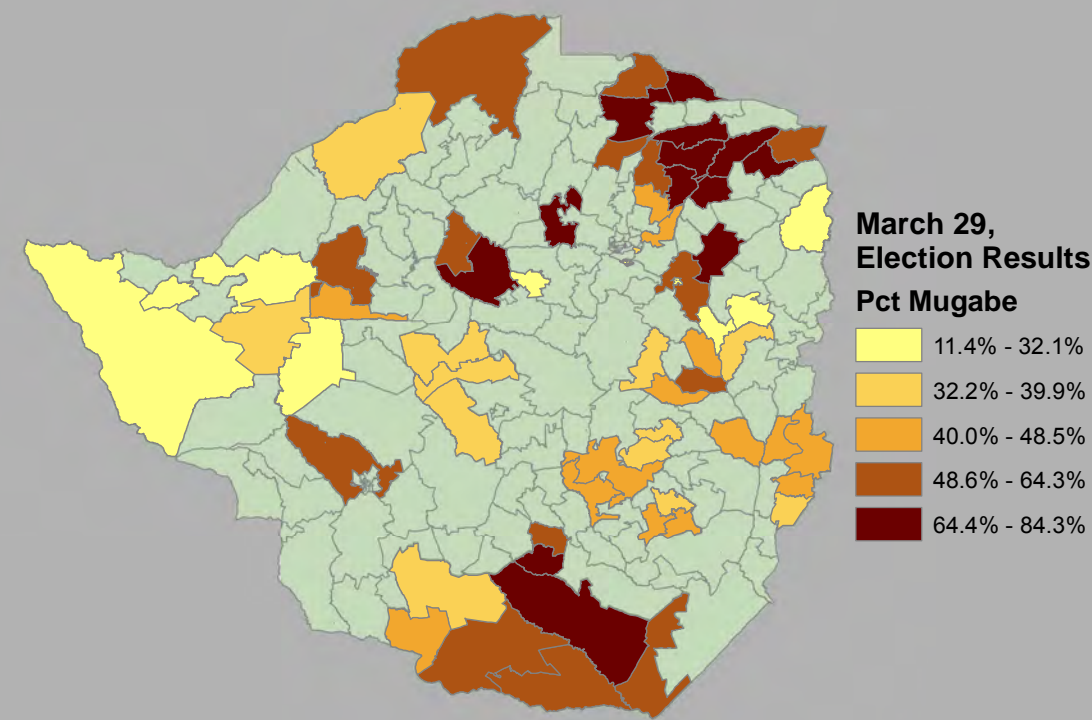
To represent the three months of violence on a map, a tree ring type of graphic was used where each ring symbolizes a single month of incidents. The incidents were normalized by population, grouped into five equal groups or quantiles and colored from light to dark brown. The striking patterns in the north east diverge from the general trend of increasing violence starting in May and peaking in June. The fact the violence peaked much earlier in the north east is interesting as this is a Mugabe stronghold. It suggests that there was an initial reaction to the lost election, in areas where Mugabe already had a foothold, followed by a sustained and cynical cross country roll out in June. The north east also has large communal land areas which are governed by traditional leaders who in many cases, provided a platform for violence and intimidation.



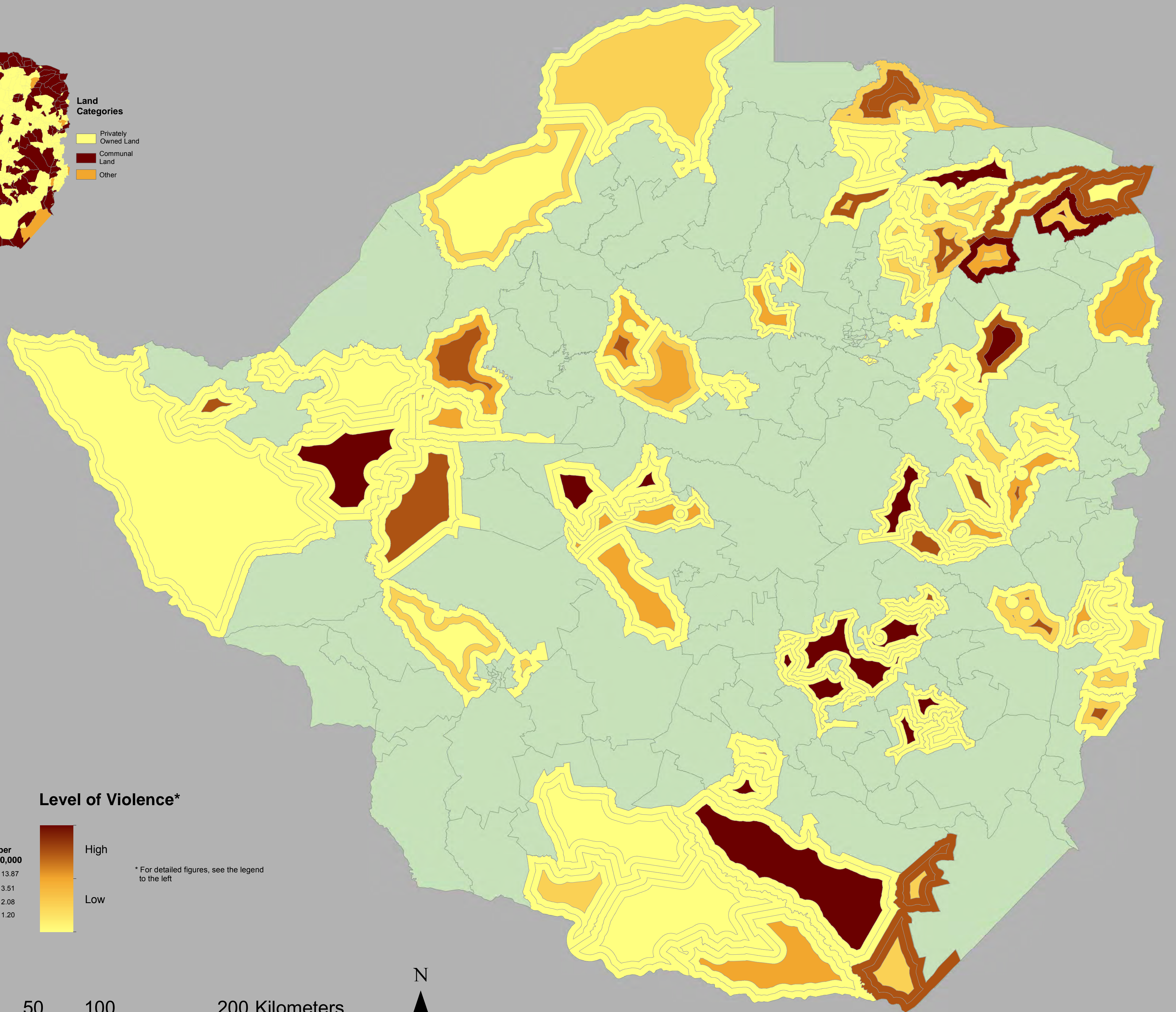
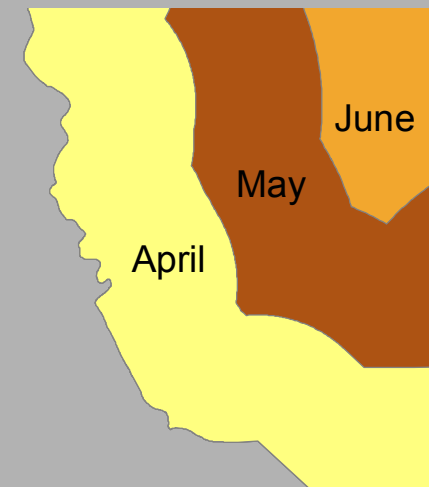
**Land Categories**  
 Privately Owned Land  
 Communal Land  
 Other



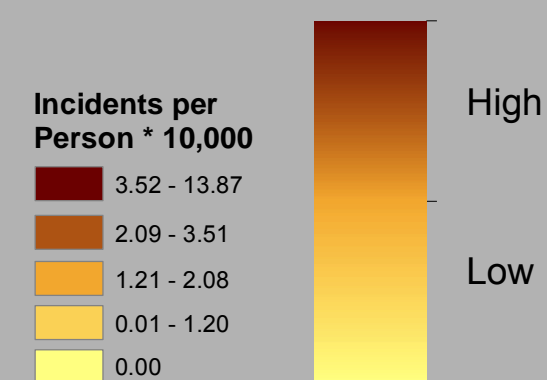
**Total violence per person (May - June)**  
 Incidents per person \* 10,000  
 0.00 - 0.71  
 0.72 - 2.02  
 2.03 - 3.15  
 3.16 - 5.07  
 5.08 - 18.04



**March 29, Election Results**  
 Pct Mugabe  
 11.4% - 32.1%  
 32.2% - 39.9%  
 40.0% - 48.5%  
 48.6% - 64.3%  
 64.4% - 84.3%

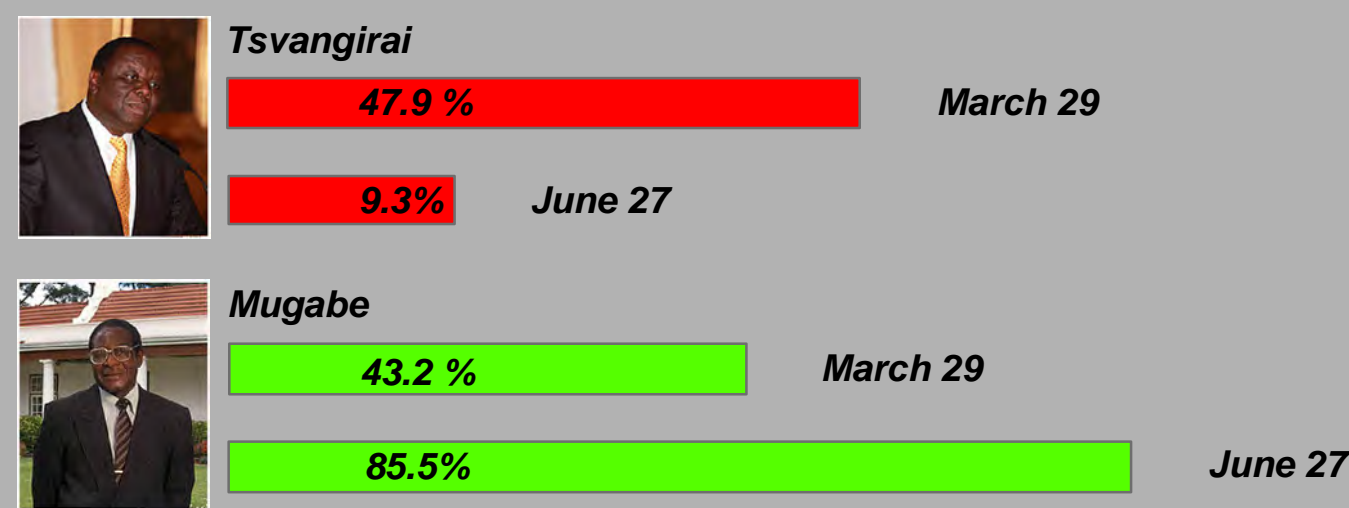


### Level of Violence\*

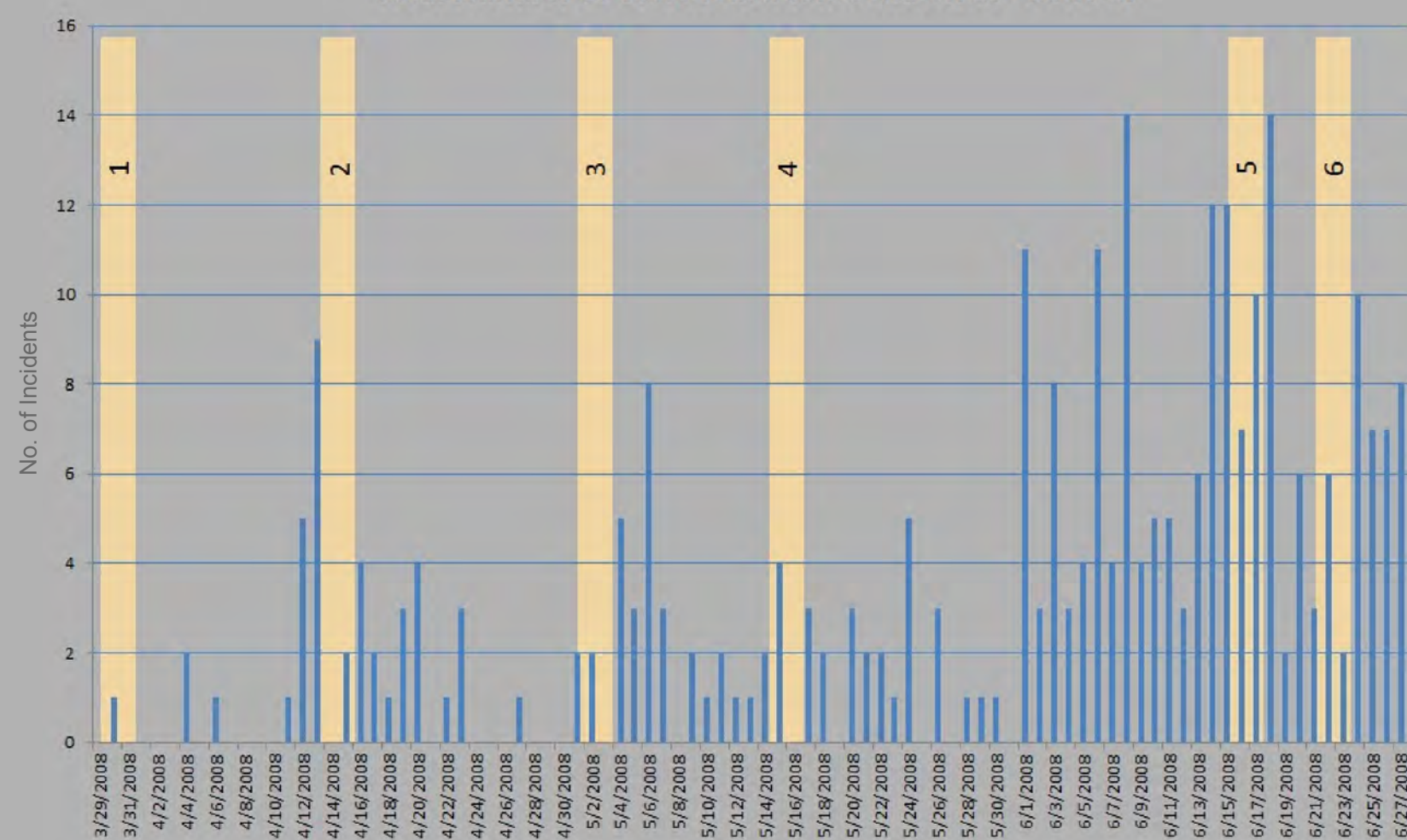


\* For detailed figures, see the legend to the left

## ELECTION RESULTS



Total Number of Violent Incidents March 29 - June 27



0 50 100 200 Kilometers



- 1: March 29<sup>th</sup> Election Day
- 2: Election Commission orders recount of 23 constituencies
- 3: Violence approaching "crisis levels" – Amnesty International
- 4: Official Results: T – 47.8% M – 43.2%
- 5: "We are not going to give up our country" Mugabe
- 6: June 22<sup>nd</sup> Tsvangirai Withdraws



# MAPPING SPACE AND TIME: 2008 ELECTION VIOLENCE IN ZIMBABWE