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Zimbabwe Analysis

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Major highlights

- The political temperature in Zimbabwe continues to heat up as the country heads for the 2023 elections. Political players are already in election mode.
- The Mass Public Opinion Institute (MPOI)'s latest release of the Afro-barometer, Round Nine Survey on Zimbabwe on 15 June 2022, shows the incipient decline of the ruling ZANU (PF)'s leader, Emmerson Mnangagwa, and the rise of Nelson Chamisa, the leader of opposition Citizens Coalition for Change (CCC).
- The survey found out that if elections were to be held then, the ZANU(PF) PF leader would lose to the CCC leader, where 33 percent of respondents would vote for Chamisa against 30 percent for Mnangagwa.
- There is an upsurge of inter- and intra-party conflicts in Zimbabwe.
- The various political developments have greatly jeopardised the already fragile social fabric across the ethnic and political divide, thereby causing social cohesion to deteriorate in Zimbabwe.
- Zimbabweans continue to flock to neighbouring countries, with South Africa being the destination of choice. However, when in South Africa, they face a plethora of challenges, most of which are life -threatening.
- The economic situation in the country has incrementally deteriorated as inflation continues to skyrocket unabated. The World Food Programme Zimbabwe report, April 2022 mentions that the inflation rate in Zimbabwe remains higher than the rest of the member states in the SADC region.
- Zimbabwe continues to experience the scourge of minor girl children who are forced to abandon school in order to get married. This is quite rampant and yet most of the cases go unreported.
- Two women who had been married as children approached the Constitutional Court, requesting it to change the age of consent, and the court subsequently raised it from 16 to 18.
- Zimbabwe is food insecure.

Political Analysis

The political temperature in Zimbabwe continues to heat up as the country heads for the 2023 elections. Political players are already in election mode. The by-elections that took place were marred by political tensions and violent conflicts. This led to the deaths of some supporters of the CCC in Kwekwe. The opposition as well as civil society accuse the ruling party and government of incrementally closing the democratic space as there is an escalation of arrests of their members. There is also a lot of displeasure at the introduction of the Patriotic Bill, which, if it becomes law, will see the heavy hand of the government in regulating the non-state actors' work.

In his analysis of the Mass Public Opinion Institute (MPOI)'s latest release of the Afro-barometer, Round Nine Survey on Zimbabwe on 15 June 2022, Dr Phillan Zamchiya argues that the survey shows the incipient decline of the ruling ZANU (PF)'s leader, Emmerson Mnangagwa, and the rise of Nelson Chamisa, the leader of opposition Citizens Coalition for Change (CCC). He argues that if Presidential elections were to be held then, the ZANU(PF) PF leader would lose to the CCC one, where 33 percent of respondents would vote for Chamisa against 30 percent for Mnangagwa. He further argues that this is only the second time that the Afro-barometer survey has shown an opposition candidate leading in Zimbabwe. The first time was in 2009 when former Movement for

Democratic Change (MDC T) leader Morgan Tsvangirai led over the late ZANU(PF) leader Robert Mugabe.ⁱ

Although the survey only came out on 15 June, there is already an upsurge of tense inter- and intra-party conflicts. Since the last by-elections, there were reports of killings of opposition members, the most prominent being the one after a CCC rally in Kwekwe. There are numerous reports of fierce fighting within factions in the ruling party. The same is also happening in the opposition political parties, especially the MDC, headed by Douglas Mwonozora, who is alleged to be delaying the convening of an elective congress for fear of stiff competition from Elias Mudzuri and Morgan Komichi who are said to be eyeing his position.

Although the survey only came out on 15 June, there is already an upsurge of tense inter- and intra-party conflicts. Since the last by-elections, there were reports of killings of opposition members, the most prominent being the one after a CCC rally in Kwekwe. The major perpetrators of pre-election violence were primarily male Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) and ZANU PF members.

There is growing mistrust between the citizens and the government, as they oppose some decisions it makes. For example, a survey carried out by the Zimbabwe Coalition for Debt and Development (ZIMCODD), found out that Zimbabweans were generally not happy with the intention of government to compensate more war veterans as their number had ballooned from “the 34 000 who were compensated in 1997 to 160 000 after the vetting of war collaborators and detainees this year.” Thus, ZIMCODD saidⁱⁱ , “... although the compensation of the war veterans is a welcome development, the continuous increase in the number of war veterans makes one wonder whether they (fought) their own liberation struggle, which is different from the one that was fought in the 1970s. Thus, lack of transparency in the selection process remains a cause for concern.”

Some traditional leaders have been accused of partisanship as they have banned the wearing of regalia for the opposition parties in their areas of jurisdiction. Others are also accused of politicising food aid, thereby marginalising members of the opposition.

Owing to the above, there are strong suggestions that the 2023 election is likely to be violent. As such, stakeholders are urging such regional actors as the ANC, the South African Government and SADC not to wait until it is too late to intervene in Zimbabwe’s protracted conflict but to act now. Civil society also urges SADC to read the 2018 election observation report, enforce its findings and implement its recommendations, to ensure that this will not happen again.

The media reported that contrary to the norm within ZANU(PF), the Speaker of Parliament, Jacob Mudenda made two proposals that contributed to the diminishing of his popularity within the ruling party. Firstly, he suggested that the government needs to address the issue of Gukurahundi once and for all before the 2023 elections. His statement could be understood to imply that the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission is taking long to accomplish its mandate. This is a long-held view by different stakeholders that the Commission seems to lack impartiality, needs to be inclusive in its approach and decisively bring closure to the victims of violence.

The Speaker of Parliament is alleged to have further requested that Zimbabweans in the diaspora be allowed to vote. The Zimbabwean government has not relented on this issue, despite calls for the same from the diaspora, civil society and other stakeholders. This is also despite the fact that other SADC countries such as South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi are observing this policy, which is provided for in the Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections, (2015) Article 4.1.1ⁱⁱⁱ which states that Member States should commit to “encourage regular reviews of the participation of citizens in the diaspora in national elections.”

Owing to the alleged suggestions by the Speaker, the media reported that on 8 June 2022, he was, “barred by State security agents from attending a crucial ZANU PF politburo meeting and [was] being punished for calling for the amendment of the Constitution to allow citizens in the diaspora to vote... and for speedy appointment of a second Vice-President in the spirit of the 1987 Unity Accord after former Vice-President Kembo Mohadi.”^{iv} The current position is that “Only Zimbabweans on diplomatic missions and civil servants outside the country are allowed to vote.” However, the alleged barring of the Speaker was flatly disputed by government officials who maintained that he had in fact asked the President to excuse him as he needed to attend a Question and Answer Session in Parliament at that same time.

Challenges to social cohesion

The various political developments have greatly jeopardised the already fragile social fabric across the ethnic and political divides, thereby causing social cohesion to deteriorate in Zimbabwe. The arrests of civil society activists is one good example. Another is the arrests of members of Mtwakazi, a group that has been pushing for the secession of Matebeleland and Midlands regions from Zimbabwe. A third example is the gruesome killing of CCC activist, Moreblessing Ali. There were accusations and counteraccusations about the alleged killer’s political affiliation, with ZANU(PF) maintaining that Pius Mukandi was not in their structures. The house of the ZANU(PF) Chairman was torched on the evening of Moreblessing’s funeral, allegedly by the CCC supporters. This was followed by the arrest of Job Sikhala, the family’s lawyer. This was followed by the confiscation of Job Sikhala’s wife’s car when she had visited her husband in jail. All this points to a society that is at war with itself. The same polarisation is visible in civil society, in churches and other societal organisations.

These developments prompted Lord Jonathan Oates, a British Parliamentarian, to denounce the arrest and persecution of perceived government opponents in Zimbabwe, especially Job Sikhala and the President of the Amalgamated Rural Teachers Union of Zimbabwe (ARTUZ), Obert Masaraure who has been framed in a murder case that took place in 2016.^v Thus, the MP said “The international community should act on the escalating political violence in Zimbabwe and demand that @edmnangagwa and @PoliceZimbabwe end the violence and protect the public. All parties should commit themselves to peace and to upholding the constitution.”

The plight of Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa

Zimbabweans continue to flock to neighbouring countries, with South Africa being the destination of choice. However, when in South Africa, they face a plethora of challenges. To start with, those on the Zimbabwe Exemption Permits (ZEP) continue to have their lives hanging in the balance as the year 2022 comes to an end without any possibility of renewal in sight. Zimbabweans are also targeted in xenophobic attacks, as demonstrated by the killing of Elvis Nyathi in Diepsloot in April 2022, ironically a day after the Minister of Police had left the place.

There were also reports of the killing of three Zimbabweans, Siphon Sibanda, Arthur Moyo and Sadam Ncube and one South African in the Majeje area of Limpopo after they were accused of robbing and killing a shop owner, Asanap Aneso.^{vi}

Additionally, Zimbabwean truck drivers are also targeted as they are accused of taking locals’ jobs. The local association of truck drivers demanded the removal of all foreigners arguing that truck driving is not a scarce skill and that there are enough local drivers. There is also an increase in the arrests of Zimbabweans with no proper documentation in South Africa.

Also, Zimbabweans face challenges highlighted in various publications. Such challenges were applicable then and are even more applicable today. For example, in a survey carried out in 2010 by Chirisa and Dumba (2010)^{vii}, some of the challenges include unemployment, unpaid labour, accommodation, xenophobic attacks as well as remittance repatriation. Although this speaks mostly to the illegal immigrants, it is safe to conclude that if the unemployment is so strongly felt by South Africans, it is worse with immigrants. The locals have to compete for the scarce jobs with foreign nationals, leading to xenophobic violence. Some employers who prioritise migrants underpay or even refuse to pay them. The issue of accommodation arises in the sense that migrants generally do not have enough money to pay rent for decent accommodation and end up living in shacks which are highly unsafe. They also face challenges of remitting money back home as they usually do not have the requisite paperwork.^{viii}

The authors argue that refugees in particular often move to towns and cities where they become 'invisible' and then become vulnerable to exploitation, harassment and expulsion. One other challenge they face is lack of consistent police protection. As a result, many immigrants are victimised by local crime syndicates.

The other challenges include prolonged detention or ill-treatment when arrested, enslavement, rape and murder; racism, victimization and criminal trafficking; the fear and inability to seek protection and relief from the authorities of countries of origin, transit or destination; some children are banned from classrooms or denied their fundamental rights; denied labour protection, due process guarantees, personal security and healthcare; as well as gender based violence.

The influx of Zimbabwean immigrants through unofficial parts of the border prompted AfriForum to launch a border patrol initiative with sniffer dogs in the Musina area, Limpopo. They purport to curb illegal immigration and smuggling along the Musina-Pafuri borderline, and to "sniff firearms and drugs."

The issue of xenophobia is made worse by some reckless statements made by senior officials in government. Sharon Ekambaram, Head of the Refugee and Migrant Rights Programme at Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) said of one such statement: "The South African Human Rights Commission issued findings from their investigations of xenophobia and made very clear recommendations to hold officials accountable. The fact that a Minister can make these reckless statements in 2022 demonstrates that the commission failed to implement its recommendations. The Minister has the ability to make rash public statements that fuel the rhetoric of organisations like Operation Dudula and vigilantism."

However, the migrants' hopes were rekindled with the news that the Helen Suzman Foundation had filed an application, challenging the Minister of Home Affairs' decision not to extend the Zimbabwe Special Exemption Permits.^{ix}

Economic situation

The economic situation in the country has incrementally deteriorated as inflation continues to skyrocket unabated. The World Food Programme Zimbabwe report, April 2022, mentions that the inflation rate in Zimbabwe remains higher than the rest of the member states in the SADC region. The report maintains that Zimbabwe is the only country with headline inflation above 50%, which compromised the country's competitiveness against its neighbours. The difference between the official parallel exchange rate has been growing steadily over the past year but saw the biggest jump between March (90%) and April, when it reached 148%.

Amid all this, there is an increase in policy inconsistencies by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, which greatly compromises investor confidence in the country, both local and foreign. For example, when the Reserve Bank stopped lending money to banks and companies, the impact was very visible and with almost immediate cascading effects on the prices of basic commodities, especially food. While some schools of thought argue that the escalation of food prices could be a result of the war in Ukraine, Zimbabwe seems to be the “hardest hit” and could do better.

Despite the above announcement, on 17 May 2022, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe made an about turn on the “upliftment of temporary suspension of lending by banks.” Thus, the Governor said:

Further to the circular of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (the Bank) issued to banks on 9 May 2022, the Bank wishes to advise the public that the temporary suspension of lending services by banks has been lifted with immediate effect. The lifting of the suspension does not apply to those entities that are under investigation by the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for abusing loan facilities to the detriment of the economy. The FIU has accordingly advised all banks of the affected entities.

As a result of the weakening economy and rising inflation, there were increasing calls by stakeholders for the country to adopt the use of the US dollar. This call is based on the economic gains and vast improvements in the economy that they experienced during the tenure of the Government of National Unity, a period when the food that had vanished from the shelves returned. Also, salaries were paid in US Dollars. This was the time when Zimbabwe used a basket of currencies, including the South African Rand and the Botswana Pula.

However, the Reserve bank of Zimbabwe has been adamant that returning to the multi-currency regime would only bring a temporary reprieve, which would not be sustainable. Thus the Reserve Bank Governor, John Mangudya, maintained that the greatest challenge with full dollarisation was that there will not be enough capacity to monetise all the bank balances for foreign exchange. He further argued that the greatest danger the economy would face is to be forced to mix virtual currency and foreign exchange and banks would need to separate the two currencies. As a consequence of this, trading would continue between the foreign exchange balances and the virtual forex balances. He maintained that there was already a momentum towards recovery and this should not be destroyed. He also added that Zimbabwe would end up with a parallel market of virtual money.^x The Governor indicated that the macroeconomic instability was only caused by what he termed “behavioural issues” and added that the country had over US\$2 billion to back the local currency.

Food (In)security

Food security in Zimbabwe remains highly unstable. The report by the World Food Programme in April 2022,^{xi} observed that when compared to the 2021/2022 agricultural season, cereal production in Zimbabwe decreased by at least 43% from about 3.1 million metric tonnes to the current 1.7 million metric tonnes.

The country also faces an escalation of prices of basic food items. For example, the price of bread on 8 June 2022, at Bakers Inn, Lobels and Proton was marked at ZW \$565 (US\$1.29)^{xii}. This is too high for a country riddled with such high levels of unemployment and acutely low salaries for the very few who are fortunate to be employed.

Food insecurity is also exacerbated by the fact that the government has severely restricted the transportation of grains from one place to another, a process that requires a lot of paperwork to

confirm permission of the same. The government has also passed a regulation which makes the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) the sole buyer of grain and is the one that determines the prices. It has come up with severe penalties to those who defy the order. There were, "reports that some farmers were selling their grain elsewhere instead of the GMB, prompting the Ministry of Agriculture to authorise a search and seize operation."^{xiii}

The same report observes that the price fluctuations were partly caused by the unstable exchange rate, which made those producer prices announced earlier non-viable to the farmer. It further indicated that Zimbabwe required 2.2-million tonnes of maize for human and livestock consumption annually, but was expecting 1.56-million tonnes this season from the farmers, down from 2.7-million tonnes in the 2020-2021 planting season.

As some farmers complain of the low prices offered by the GMB, this is likely to deter them from continuing with crop production at the same rate because this will not cushion their expenses. They also complain that the time taken by the GMB to pay them is too long, contributing to its erosion by inflation.

The above is worsened by the drought. The country has resorted to importation of maize from Malawi and Zambia. It was reported that the Grain Millers Association of Zimbabwe (GMAZ) had organised to buy 100,000 metric tonnes of maize at the price of US\$22 million from Malawi's Agriculture Development Association (ADMARC). This move was vehemently opposed by the Leader of the Opposition in the Malawian Parliament, Kondwani Nankhumwa, who wrote a letter to President Chakwera, asking him to intervene and cancel that deal between ADMARC and GMAZ. He argued that cancelling it would guarantee food security for Malawians^{xiv} as Malawi was already expecting a low yield this year.

Thus, Nankhumwa said,

Mr President, you may be well aware that many experts, as well as ordinary Malawians, are against this sale of maize by ADMARC precisely because all indications are that many households are likely to face hunger this year due to an anticipated low yield ... Let me, therefore, warn Your Excellency that the opposition shall hold you personally responsible for any loss of life to hunger as a result of the sale of this maize.

This leaves Zimbabwe in a precarious position regarding food security. This is what may have prompted the government to increase the producer price as a mechanism to motivate farmers to increase production.^{xv}

Protection of children's rights

Zimbabwe continues to experience the scourge of minor girl children who are forced to abandon school in order to get married. This is quite rampant and yet most of the cases go unreported. This issue came to the attention of stakeholders when a 14-year-old girl, Memory Machaya of the Johanne Marange Apostolic Church, in Bocha, Manicaland died while giving birth at a church shrine with no health facilities. In response to this, the United Nations "urged the government to recognise child marriage as a crime and bring an end to the practice." The organisation said it "notes with deep concern" and "condemns strongly" reports into the circumstances surrounding the death. It further said, "The current trend of unresolved cases of violence against women and girls in Zimbabwe, including marriages of minors, cannot continue with impunity."^{xvi} This was followed by an outcry from different stakeholders in the country and across the borders, including women and children's

rights activists who implored the government to take action. Memory had been married to Evans Momberume, who was later arrested and charged with statutory rape.

In the spirit of putting a stop to this practice, two women who had been married as children approached the Constitutional Court, requesting it to change the age of consent, and the court subsequently raised it from 16 to 18. ^{xvii} The two women were represented by Tendai Biti. After making this ruling, the Constitutional Court gave the Zimbabwean Parliament and the Minister of Justice twelve 12 months to “enact a law that protects all children from sexual exploitation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.”

Those against raising the age to 18 argued that girls were now maturing very fast and beyond their ages and at 16, they were already active anyway. They further argued that criminalising sexual intercourse with children below the age of 18 will result in “unwanted criminal records.”

However, this ruling was seen as historical and a breakthrough in the prevention of child exploitation, with its supporters arguing that it guarantees protection of girls under 18 and prevents old men and paedophiles from taking advantage of girls with impunity. This will reduce the exploitation of young girls and their rights will not be violated in the process.

However, there is a lot of work that still needs to be done otherwise, these gains may not be sustainable. Firstly, communities have to create more activities for their children when at home as the rise in such cases has been partly attributed to the idleness brought about by Covid 19 regulations. Secondly, the patriarchy in some traditions and religions in the country need transformation. Also, the omnipresent contributors such as poverty need to be addressed, as some girls get lured into under-age sex as a means of survival.

Children also need more education on sexual reproductive and health rights so that they make informed decisions. However, some of Zimbabwe’s customs and traditions, norms and values make it difficult for parents to openly discuss sex-related issues with their children. This function is delegated to aunts and uncles, yet, owing to increased mobility and migration, these family structures are no longer as intact as they used to be. Thus, Zimbabwean parents have to accept such realistic dynamics so that they approach the issue of directly engaging their children with a sense of responsibility and flexibility.

Toner (2012),^{xviii} sums up some of the parents’ responsibilities, one of which is to be clear about their own sexual values and attitudes. This would be in form of discussions regarding school aged teens being sexually active. The other one could be on becoming parents and setting sexual limits in a relationship and how this can be done; talking with children early and often about sex and love and making them feel comfortable asking questions about anything—not just questions about sex.

The author encourages them to be “askable” parents and to let children know that they can talk with them about whatever they are thinking or worrying about; supervising and monitoring children’s activities, knowing where they are and what they will be doing and their safety; knowing children’s friends; discouraging under-age and frequent dating; encouraging group activities; helping teens to have options for a future that is much more attractive than early pregnancy and parenthood; emphasizing how much they value education; setting high expectations for their children’s school performance; knowing what their kids watch, read and listen to, among others

Climate Change and its effects in Zimbabwe

Much as the effects of climate change has been strongly felt in South Africa, particularly in KwaZulu Natal and Eastern Cape, Zimbabwe has had its fair share, especially that of natural disasters. This

was mostly felt in the eastern part of the country, with Chipinge being the hardest hit by floods which destroyed roads, houses and crops.

In a report by OCHA^{xix}, the 2021/2022 rainy season in Zimbabwe was characterized by heavy rains, hailstorms, flash floods, and lightning in various parts of the country, damaging houses, and infrastructure in various parts of the country, mainly in Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Mashonaland East and Harare. In January 2022, rainfall increased, and Tropical Storm, Ana weather system caused further destruction and damage. This resulted in 10 fatalities and affected 812 households, 51 schools, 30 roads and 15 bridges.

The above-mentioned report also indicates that sixteen districts across six provinces (Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East, Midlands and Matabeleland North) were badly affected by heavy rains and floods since the 2021/2022 rainy season began in October 2021. The Tropical Storm Ana weather system brought heavy rains to Zimbabwe in late-January, causing floods and damage. This resulted in the damage of 812 houses, with fifty-one (51) Schools affected. The hardest hit districts include Mt Darwin, Mutasa, and Mbire. At least ten deaths were reported among people who attempted to cross the flooded Musengezi river in Muzarabani District of Mashonaland Central Province.

In February 2022, Tropical Cyclone Batsirai intensified and made a landfall over Madagascar. The Cyclone's wind and rains caused considerable damage to roads and transport links, leaving some of the hardest-hit areas inaccessible. At least 19 roads and 17 bridges were cut.^{xx} The Cyclone emerged in Mozambique, moving South-West, resulting in dry conditions over Zimbabwe.^{xxi} The Cyclone greatly contributed to the destruction of crops as well as the unprecedented dry spell in Zimbabwe, whose consequence is hunger and food insecurity that has besieged the country.

The above-mentioned consequences put to test the country's preparedness to respond to disasters and disaster risk reduction, especially the reclamation of the road infrastructure that was destroyed as well as addressing food insecurity caused in the process.

ⁱ Analysis: Afrobarometer survey shows Chamisa beating Mnangagwa, accessed from <https://www.zimlive.com/2022/06/analysis-afrobarometer-survey-shows-chamisa-beating-mnangagwa/>

ⁱⁱ <https://zero.pindula.co.zw/zimbabweans-unhappy-over-government-plans-to-pay-over-160-000-war-veterans-survey/>

ⁱⁱⁱ SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2015), Revised Edition.

^{iv} Speaker Of National Assembly Mudenda Barred From Attending Politburo Meeting at <https://news.pindula.co.zw/2022/06/10/speaker-of-national-assembly-mudenda-barred-from-attending-politburo-meeting/>

^v British Parliamentarian Piles Pressure On International Community To Act On Zim Crisis, accessed from <https://www.zimeye.net/2022/06/18/british-parliamentarian-piles-pressure-on-international-community-to-act-on-zim-crisis/>

^{vi} <http://www.newsdezimbabwe.co.uk/2022/06/three-zimbabwese-burnt-to-death-in-sa.html>

^{vii} <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/230788176>

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^{viii} Migration and Tourism: The Challenges of Zimbabwean

Diaspora in South Africa: African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, Volume 6 (4) - (2017) ISSN: 2223-814X accessed from https://www.ajhtl.com/uploads/7/1/6/3/7163688/article_23_vol_6__4__2017.pdf

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^{ix} <http://www.newsdezimbabwe.co.uk/2022/06/fresh-hope-for-zim-permit-holders-in-sa.html>

^x Mangudya Speaks On Why Govt Won't Allow Full Dollarisation, accessed from <https://news.pindula.co.zw/2022/06/07/mangudya-speaks-on-why-govt-wont-allow-full-dollarisation/> 7 May 2022

^{xi} World Food Programme, Zimbabwe, April 2022, accessed from <https://mail-attachment.googleusercontent.com/attachment/u/0/?ui>.

^{xii} https://www.google.com/search?q=current+price+of+bread+in+zimbabwe+on+8+june+2022&client=firefox-b&ei=5pigYsenAtSI8gKBrZHADw&ved=0ahUKEwjHsrCo8J34AhVUhFwKHYFWBPgQ4dUDCA0&uact=5&oeq=current+price+of+bread+in+zimbabwe+on+8+june+2022&gs_lcp=Cgdnnd3Mtd2l6EAM6BwgAEEcQsAM6BggAEB4QFjoFCCEQoAE6CAghEB4QFhAdOgQIIRAVOgcIIRAKEKABSgQIQRgASgQIRhgAUPQDWP1dYP9maANwAXgBgAH3BlgBr0WSAQoyLTuEMTYuNC4ymAEAoAEBYAEIwAEB&scient=gws-wiz

^{xiii} <https://news.pindula.co.zw/2022/06/06/president-mnangagwa-orders-increase-of-maize-producer-price-to-motivate-farmers/>

^{xiv} Malawi's Opposition Warns President Chakwera Against Selling Maize To Zimbabwe accessed from <https://news.pindula.co.zw/2022/06/09/malawis-opposition-warns-president-chakwera-against-selling-maize-to-zimbabwe/>

^{xv} President Mnangagwa Orders Increase Of Maize Producer Price To Motivate Farmers, accessed at <https://news.pindula.co.zw/2022/06/06/president-mnangagwa-orders-increase-of-maize-producer-price-to-motivate-farmers/>

^{xvi} Outrage after Zimbabwean girl, 14, dies giving birth at church shrine, accessed from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-58130891>

^{xvii} Zimbabwe's court raises age of consent for sex to 18 years, accessed from <https://apnews.com/article/politics-health-zimbabwe-africa-marriage-08726e51ab31fd3096c7b952a6f04036>

^{xviii} Nelson, P.T. (Ed) (2012). 10 Tips for Parents in Families Matter! A Series for Parents of School-Aged Youth. Newark, DE: Cooperative Extension, University of Delaware.-REV0712, accessed from, <https://www.udel.edu/canr/cooperative-extension/fact-sheets/avoid-teen-pregnancy-parenting-tip/>

^{xix} OCHA: ZIMBABWE- Floods and Storms Flash Update No. 1 02 February 2022

^{xx} Madagascar: Cyclone Batsirai leaves at least 10 dead, thousands displaced accessed from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/02/1111412>

^{xxi} Ministry of Local Government and Public Works update on Tropical Storm Ana as at 2 February 2022